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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 25, 1919.

No. 1409

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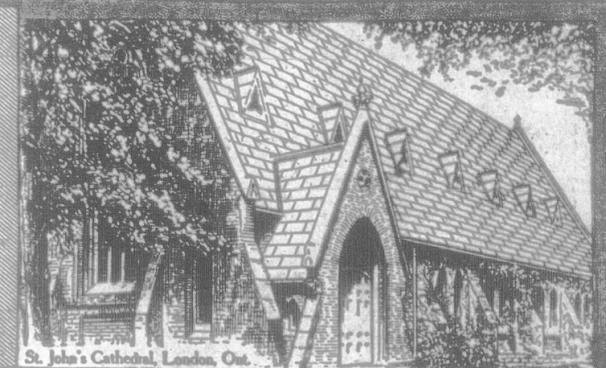
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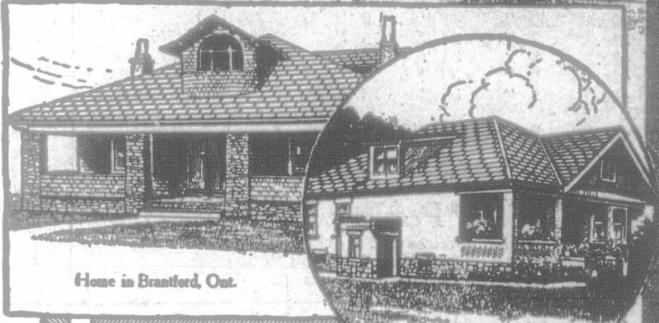
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115



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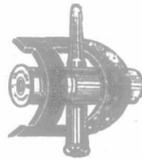


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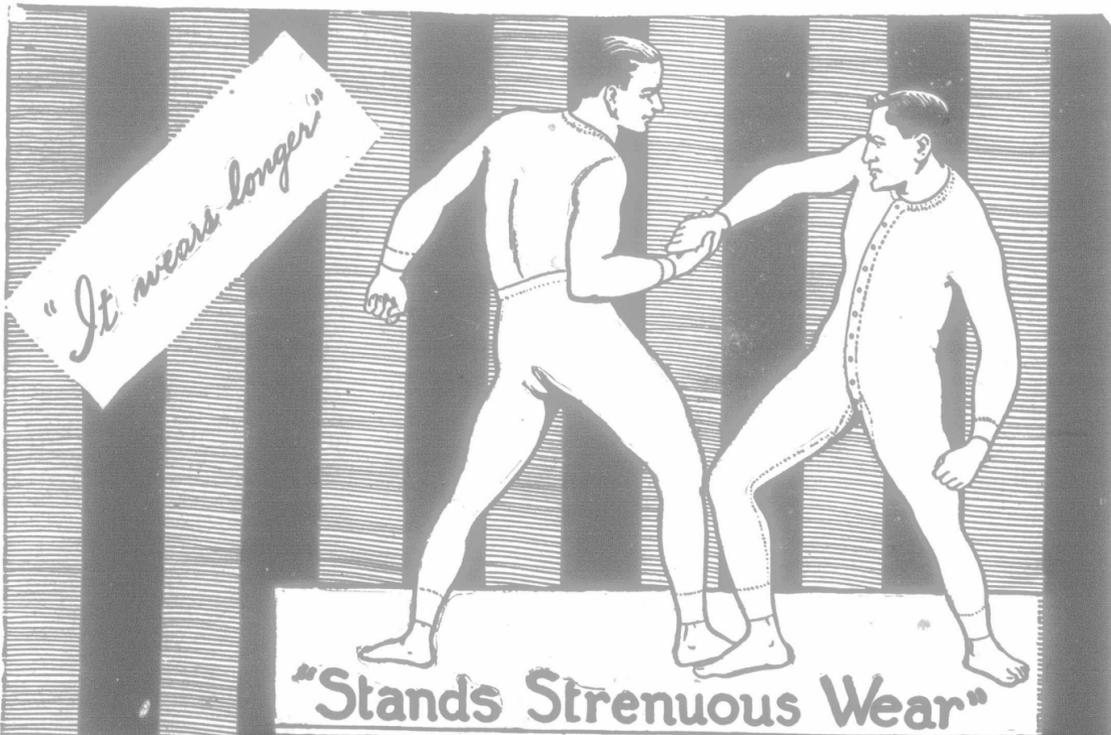
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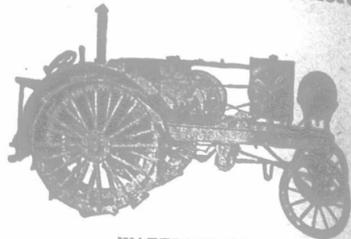
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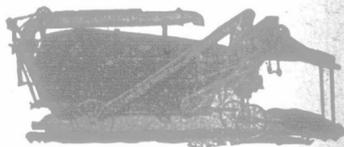


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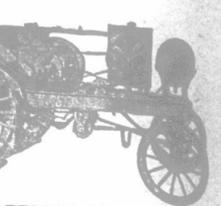
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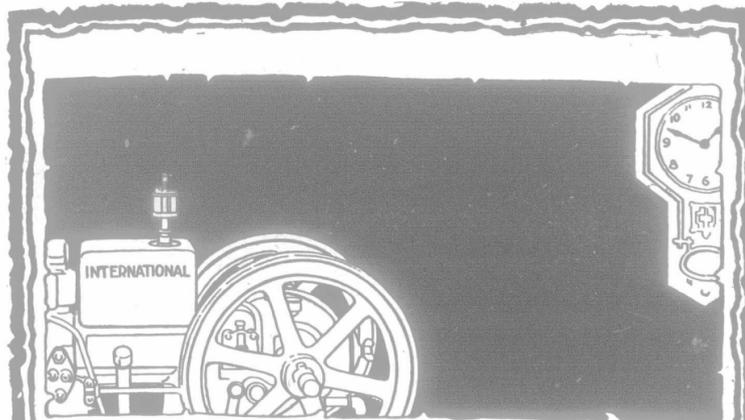
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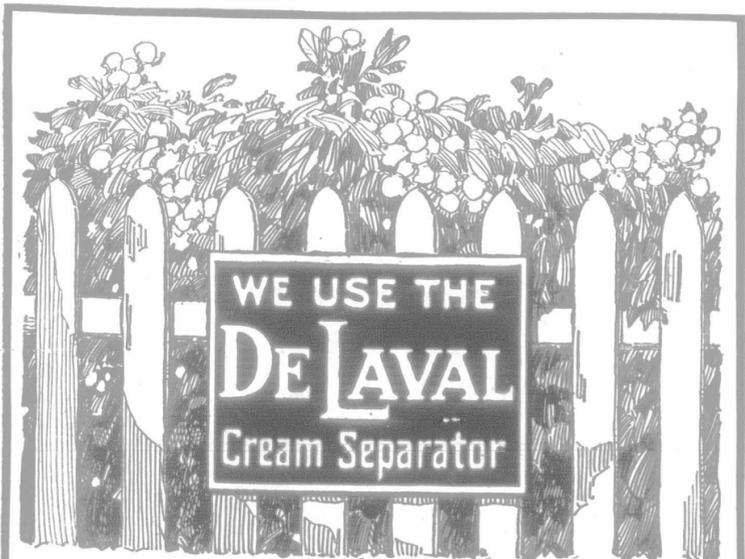
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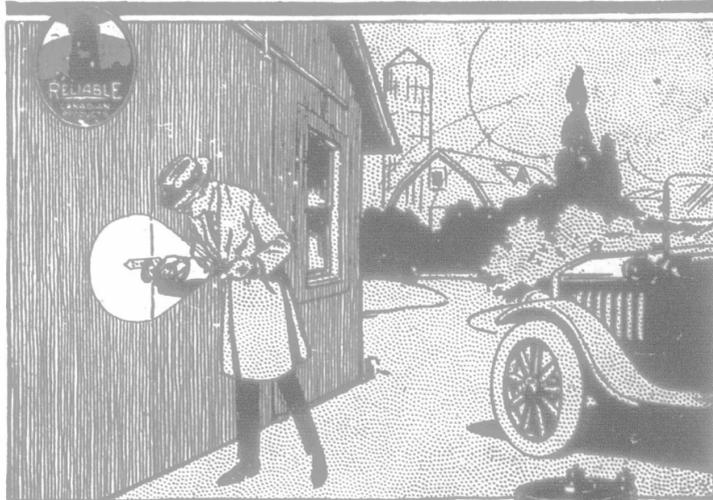
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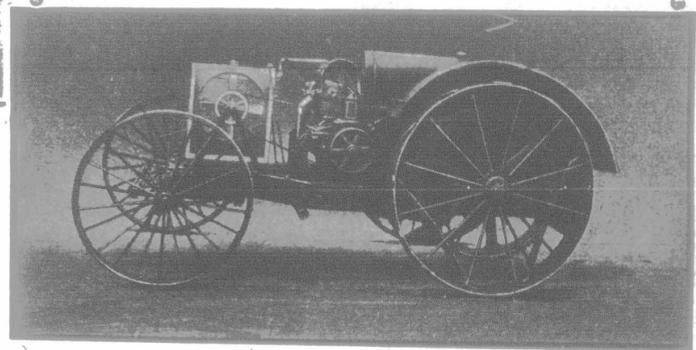
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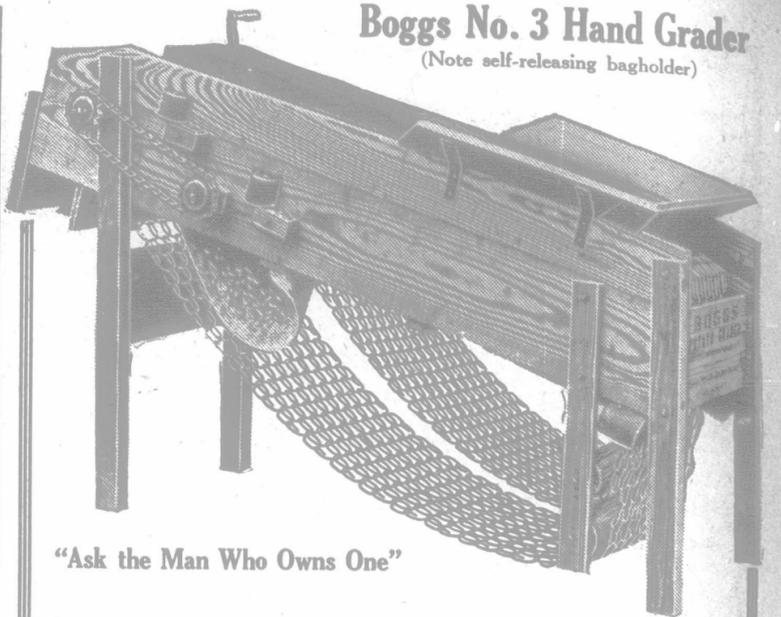
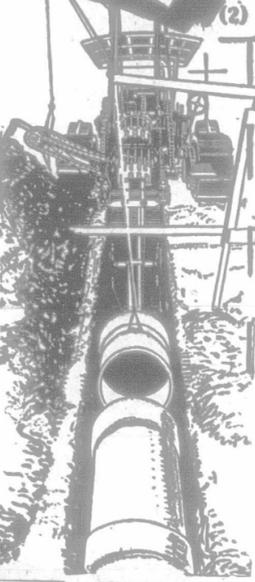
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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 25, 1919.

1409

EDITORIAL.

■ Sweep down the cobwebs and use whitewash freely in the stables.

A rusty plow at this season of the year is a very bad omen for next year's crops.

Speed the plow. The more land turned this fall the easier it will be to get the crop in on time next spring.

Silo filling time is at hand. The corn is more mature than usual, although the tonnage per acre is considerably lighter.

Good breeding is reflected in the fleece as well as in the lambs. Select a good ram for the flock header, and increase all the revenues from the flock.

Cows should not be allowed to idle away the fall and winter. Milk production is no longer confined to the summer months on farms that show good returns.

To have implements break in a rush season and then not be able to get repairs quickly is exasperating. Farmers might well consider the service obtainable when buying implements.

The farmers movement to be represented in Parliament is gaining impetus as time goes on. There is an awakening in the rural districts which is making politicians fear and tremble.

Gather the well-grown cockerels together and banquet them for a couple of weeks. Chickens will show as good returns for grain and milk as any class of live stock, and when crate-fed they have a higher market value than the poorly-finished birds.

Why is it that the farmer is the first one attacked in the reduction of the cost of living? Boots, clothing, groceries, etc., have reached a higher level than farm products, but the tiller of the soil was the last to raise prices and is the first to have them reduced.

It is to be hoped that when farmers have the balance of power in our legislative halls, that more value will be placed on time and less of it wasted in useless talk. Business should be handled as expeditiously as possible instead of being prolonged, as now seems to be the case at Ottawa.

There are plenty of cases where 8 hours in a factory are all that should be endured, but an 8-hour day standard for all Canada will not give us the production the country requires, or permit agriculture to employ labor in competition with other industries. The matter of hours should be determined by the character of work engaged in.

The veterans of the great war who served on the various battle fronts are entitled to every consideration on the part of their countrymen and the gratitude of those for whom they fought. However, a further gratuity of \$2,000 would have embarrassed the country and made conditions worse for everyone, the soldiers included. The Gratuity League got considerable encouragement from weak-spined politicians who knew well enough that Canada could not afford it. These representatives who are turned about by every wind that blows will make poor legislators for the future, when staunch men will be more necessary than ever. It is fortunate, however, that the great majority of the returned men are moderate in their ideas, and anxious for a just and equitable management of affairs.

The Way of Investigators.

The country will be more disturbed by the result of all this agitation for the reduction of living costs than it was by the sudden advances in prices. While it is quite apparent that something should be done, and that investigation should be carried on to reduce living costs, we doubt very much if the investigators are going about it in the proper way. The logical place to begin is at the beginning, and trace an article through the various channels of production and distribution to its ultimate destination, the consumer. Already the agitation amongst consumers has given rise to a whole series of investigations by governmental agencies. Great Britain, the United States and Canada are each making strong efforts to reduce the costs of food-stuffs, and the effects are already noticeable. The man who notices them first, however, is the farmer; just as he is the last to gain by any increases in values. When hogs took a sudden drop in the United States market, due to a combination of consumer, government and packer, it was some time before a reduction of price was noticeable in retail stores. Nevertheless, the price has stayed down for the farmer in spite of the same exceptionally high cost of production. This phenomenon is being repeated in Canada, where, due to a combination of circumstances, to which United States and Great Britain have contributed, prices of hogs have suddenly and seriously declined. Here is where the Board of Commerce, which has such tulle powers, might do some permanent good in the interests of the consumer and producer alike. Last year, with bran and shorts around \$40 to \$45 a ton, oil-cake in the neighborhood of \$70, and prepared hog feeds in the vicinity of \$60 per ton there was not enough difference between market prices for live hogs and the cost of production to encourage farmers to increase their output. Bran and shorts, since then, have risen to about the \$60 plane, oil-cake is in the neighborhood of \$85 when it can be obtained, oats are worth between \$2.80 and \$3 per hundred, depending upon whether they are new or old, and prepared hog feeds have been climbing up towards \$70 per ton. It is easy to see what will happen, fewer sows will be bred this fall, and prices will have to remain high during the next few years or consumers will go without altogether.

A more complete analysis of the situation reveals several important facts. A combination of these feeds, such as have just been mentioned, will range around 3 1/4 cents per pound, and it requires about five pounds of grain to make a pound of gain. It will, therefore, cost in the neighborhood of 16 cents per pound for feed alone to produce hogs; but it has been demonstrated at the Central Experimental Farm, that the feed cost is only 67% of the total cost of production, so that on the basis of these figures hogs should sell for \$20 and over.

It would be more to the point if these various commissions were to investigate the high prices charged farmers for feeding stuffs instead of beginning at the other end every time, and working backward. "Hit the farmer first," seems to be a stock and brand of instruction to all commissions having to do with food-stuffs, or else these commissions are so constituted as to have a deep-seated grudge against agriculture. The fine irony of the situation seems to be entirely lost upon the Government, however, because rule one in the plan of campaign for reconstruction is increased production. The farmer is long-suffering and everybody knows it, so he is blamed if he has anything to sell, and blamed if he hasn't.

It has also been reported that one of these high-powered investigators has said that milk prices cannot be raised without first bringing the matter to his attention to be investigated. This is utter folly. The Federal and Provincial Governments are spending

thousands and thousands of dollars annually on agricultural institutions where the most thorough investigations are conducted and the most complete information is on file concerning costs of production. The Central Experimental Farm, or the provincial agricultural colleges are in a position to supply this information at once.

A great deal of the agitation for lower living costs centres about foodstuffs. If the Board of Commerce want to do good and lasting work, they should begin where the farmer buys his raw material, and make production costs cheaper. Farmers will be willing to sell their product for less money when they can produce it for less.

The Grain-Bin Cross.

In the agitation for better sires and improvement of breeds, there has not been sufficient emphasis placed upon the importance of good and liberal feeding. The blood-cross is an all-important factor, but we cannot get away from the fact that without plenty of grain, abundance of nutritious roughage and intelligent feeding practices our herds and flocks will always have the appearance of being mediocre and the prices we receive for our surplus will ever be in proportion to the depth of flesh and finish. With a light grain crop staring us in the face, with the price of millfeeds soaring, with labor scarce, and with the values of meat animals declining, it does not seem an opportune time to discuss the subject of better feeding and finishing. However, we should not allow temporary reverses or successes to alter our policy, for a man with a hundred acres, more or less, will find it to his advantage to farm those acres well, which he can only do by rearing and feeding live stock to maintain the fertility of the soil; this much is axiomatic. When we endorse the principle of mixed farming there seems little left to do but carry on in spite of the real and apparent difficulties which confront the modern farmer. Thus it is that the grain-bin cross is just as important now as though we had an abundance of feed and an eager market; in fact, it is a more pressing matter, because markets are being sought after with increasing energy and determination by several meat-producing countries which we may well look upon as rivals.

Canada is peculiarly situated in regard to live-stock husbandry. We have many advantages, but where length of grazing season and cheapness of production are concerned our contemporaries are very happily blessed. Every one knows that the mild climate of Britain and a very long season for grazing combine to make that country a splendid one for live stock. Argentina, too, has similar advantages which are duplicated again, to a more or less extent, in New Zealand and Australia. The United States, our nearest competitor, has vast grazing lands and abundance of heavy feeds with which stockmen are able to turn off nicely-finished stuff. Nevertheless, Canadians have shown themselves able to compete, and even to produce fat bullocks that surpass in excellence anything which the green hills of Virginia or the fertile corn belt can bring forth.

We need to go on improving our live stock, using better sires, eliminating the poor breeding females, and thus making the blood richer in those qualities which combine to give us a good animal, but this will not suffice. A thin, ill-nourished pure-bred of the best type is not much to be admired, and the rich blood in his veins will never deceive the butcher. Good breeding only guarantees the framework upon which flesh can be laid, and the ability to store that flesh where it is worth the most money.

It we are to compete in the markets of the world and establish ourselves in such a way as to ensure a demand for future production we must supply what those markets desire. Our egg standards are recognized as the best in the world, and our dairy products have a

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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good reputation Now it is all important that we make an effort to set up such a standard for meat products that Canada will be a factor in the forthcoming competition of nations. Boost the grain-bin cross and let the blood-cross go on doing its good work in the improvement of our herds and flocks.

Stay With the Game.

Reports are current that many farmers in Ontario are liquidating their live stock and getting rid of even the breeding stuff, upon which the future strength of their herds and flocks must depend. We can easily understand why such action would, at first sight, appear proper, but when one takes the whole situation into consideration, grave doubt as to the wisdom of this course must arise. Naturally, one would not invest heavily in hogs or cattle at this time to feed unless he has plenty of grain and roughage to market through live stock. On the other hand, he who sells himself short of breeding stock is likely to be disappointed when he sets out to fill his stable or pens again next year. The "getting-back" may lose him just as much money as he made "getting out." The starting period of a herd or flock is never so profitable as later on when thoroughly established. Fewer sows are being bred this fall than has been the case for a long time. Considerable anxiety seems to exist in regard to this phase of live-stock farming, but unless the signs all fail hogs will "come back" and still be as good a paying proposition as there is on the farm. One can get out of hogs very quickly, but good prices may come and go before one is able to get stocked up again. Whatever may happen it is not a good plan to dispose of breeding stock and leave the future a blank. Farming cannot be so conducted.

The larger fairs, most of which are now over, have been well patronized this season, both in regard to attendance and exhibits. There was also noticeable a certain atmosphere of progress and prosperity which, if it be real, augurs well for the future of the country. History is made each year at these exhibitions, and those who contribute, if only in a minor way, are doing something for the good of the nation.

Another Chat With Duncan.

BY SANDY FRASER.

I hadna seen auld Duncan McGregor for quite a lang spell till last night, when he cam' across the fields to borrow a hay-knife, as he said. But I'm thinkin' that Duncan wis gettin' a bit lonesome, what wi' livin' alone as he does and then bein' 'bout through wi' all the wark o' the hayin' an' harvest beside.

He was a guid man in his day, was Duncan. Many's the crop he has pit in the barn wi'oot ony ither help than his horses, and that before the time o' hay-forks an' grain-slings an' the like. He used to throw off every load by hand, the maist o' it over the top beam o' the barn. When it wad pile up too high for him he wad climb on to the mow an' roll it back, and so on till the barn was full.

One winter he had an auld aunt o' his keepin' hoose for him. She used to look after things for him while he wad be away threshing for the neebors. Duncan had one o' these tread-power, two-horse threshing outfits at that time and he wad aften be away frae Monday mornin' till Saturday night. Sae it wis up tae him to provide the auld lady wi' what wad keep her goin' the week, in the way o' stove-wood an' ither supplies. So I've seen Duncan get up on Monday mornin' (or maybe it was Sunday night) and gae oot to the bush wi' his team for a load o' wood. He would cut doon some o' the trees that were no' too big and mak' them into sleigh-lengths and tak' a load o' them hame. Then he wad get tae wark an' chop an' split it all up small enough for the stove. By this time he wad have to be thinkin' o' startin' for the place where he had left his threshin' outfit on Saturday night. And I've known him to get there sometimes, after daein' all this wark at hame, before daylight an' before the folks at the hoose wad be oot o' bed.

Sae last night, when Duncan cam' over an' got to talkin' 'bout things in general, I managed to get him switched on to the track that I kened wad tak' him off in the direction o' the lumber-woods an' to the auld days in shanty that he remembers better than he does the days o' last week.

After he had told me a few o' his stories I said to him; "but tell me Duncan, dae ye think ye ever made ony money by goin' awa' frae hame in the winter-time that way? Wages were mighty small in the auld days", says I.

"They were that", replied Duncan. "I guess it must hae been experience I was after. That's about all I got onyway. However, it's something that stays with a chap, which is mair than money will be doin'." The first year I left hame wi' my team, Sandy," went on Duncan, "I didna clear a red cent. I worked for a jobber, up the river a little way, and if ye've ever had onything to dae wi' one o' these fellows that has contracted to get oot so many thousand feet o' lumber for so many dollars ye'll ken that he didn't pay me ony mair than circumstances made necessary. I was keen to get on the job an' I guess he saw that, for he says to me, 'I'll gie ye seventy-five cents a thousand feet for all the logs ye will haul to the landing. But ye must supply yer ain oats for the horses. Bring in a load wi' ye when ye come.' 'All right,' says I, 'it's a bargain.' What like a bargain it was didna strike me until later on."

"As soon as the first snaw came I rigged up my sleighs an' loaded on about fifty bushels of oats an' started for the shanty o' my friend the jobber. I got there all right but frae that time on my luck wasna with me. It started to snaw the day I started to work an' I canna say for certain, but I think, sae far as I can remember, that it kept it up all the rest o' the winter. If the snaw wisna comin' doon oot o' the sky it was driftin' across the road frae west to east or frae north to south. And me drawin' logs at so much a thousand feet. Ye can see where I was gaein' to come oot at. There were days when I couldna get half a thousand feet to the landing, a'thegither. I mind one day on the way back to the shanty one o' my horses got off the road intae the deep snaw and pulled a shoe. I tried to find it but I couldna mak' it oot. It cost twenty-five cents in those days to get a new shoe put on a horse an' I can remember thinkin' that there was my day's pay lost in the snaw an' the horses wad have to get their oats juist the same.

"But we got the logs oot at last an' then it was to get them measured sae that we could get oor pay. They say that gin ye expect little it's little ye will get, so that's maybe why the boss handed me over fourteen dollars and sixty-five cents for my share o' the spoils. I took it wi'oot a word and went off to figure oot my profits. Fifty bushels o' aits, says I, at thirty cents a bushel will come tae fifteen dollars. Fourteen sixty-five for my work leaves me not mair than thirty-five cents in the hole, that is gin I dinna count that horse-shoe I lost."

"Sae that's the way it has been wi' me an' my warkin' for ither, Sandy" concluded Duncan, "an if there's ony moral tae the story ye're welcome to tak' your warmin' ye can oot o' it."

"Weel," I replied, "the moral I would tak' frae your experience, gin I were in your place, wad be that it's a fool thing to be warkin' for ither when a fellow has a chance to wark for himsel'. Gin ye have ony heid at all ye might better be rinnin' yer ain business an' gettin' all there was in it. I've tried leavin' hame once or twice mysel', in the winter time, an' lettin' ither look after my live-stock an' the rest o' the ranch, an' I never did it but I lost money by it. It wad aye tak' mair than the wages I got on the ither job to straighten oot things at hame when I got back in the spring. So I'm thinkin' that if a man has a business o' his ain, especially if that business happens to be along the line o' farming, he

canna dae better than stay right by the job till the last coo comes hame an' the time comes for him to quit for guid. Frae all I've seen or ken there's naething ever made by jumpin' frae this tae that an' back again."

"Ye're right, Sandy," says Duncan, lookin' around for his hat an' the hay-knife, "no mistak', ye're right. But I may as weel tell ye that I'm thinkin' o' gaein' up tae the woods again this winter, providin' I can get some young chap, or one o' the neebors, to look after the stock till I get back."

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

The Wild Life of a Thicket.

During the past few days I have been making a somewhat intensive study of the fauna and flora of a thicket on the shore of Lake Missanog, in the north of Frontenac County, Ontario. The main trees in this thicket are Poplar, Paper Birch and Cedar, and the chief shrubs are Alders, three species of Willows (the *Glaucous* or "Pussy" Willow, the Beaked and the Shining), the Canada Blueberry, and the Bush Honeysuckle. Of herbaceous plants there are a great many species, the predominating ones being the Bracken, Bunch-berry, Wild Lily-of-the-Valley, Twin-flower, Clintonia, Star-flower, Doybine, Rugose Goldenrod, Canada Goldenrod and Umbelled Aster.

In investigating the fauna of this thicket the first thing that strikes one is the great abundance of insect life. In the soil, under the dead leaves, on the herbs, on the foliage of the shrubs and trees, in the trunks of dead trees, and flying about overhead, are hundreds of species of insects. As in most habitats, the ants are the predominating insects, small ants which make little crater-nests in the sandy soil, larger species which tend aphids on the stems and leaves of various plants, and the largest of our ants, the Black Carpenter Ant, which makes galleries in dry dead trees and logs.

Locusts of several species abound in the thicket, the three commonest species being the Red-legged Locust, the larger Two-striped Locust, and the large Carolina Locust with its black wings margined with yellow. Two species of black crickets—the Large and Small Field Crickets—are very common, and there are many Meadow Grasshoppers and Katydid among the taller herbs and the foliage of the shrubs.

On the stems of the Alders and Willows are two species of Tree-hoppers, peculiar little insects, somewhat triangular in form when viewed from above, which hop long distances when disturbed. They have long beaks by which they suck the juices of the stems, and the females lay their eggs in slits in the bark which they make with their sharp ovipositors.

On the Willows are numerous kinds of galls produced by different species of insects, one of the commonest and most easily recognized being the Pine-cone Willow Gall, which is found at the tip of a branch and bears a resemblance to a pine-cone. This gall is formed by the leaves which develop from a terminal bud growing into mere scales, while the internodes of the stem fail to elongate. Another common gall is the Willow Pea Gall, which takes the form of numerous yellowish spheres, the size of small peas, on the underside of the leaves. There are also many other galls on the Willows, which are very favorite plants with the gall-forming insects, but they are not so readily recognized and most of them have no common names.

The flowers of the Goldenrods and Asters attract large numbers of insect visitors—chiefly bees, wasps and flies. Of the bees there are many species, among the more conspicuous being three species of Bumble-bees. Of the flies many are Syrphus Flies, some of them brilliant in their metallic coloration, while others resemble bees and wasps very closely, so closely in fact that a careful scrutiny is necessary before one is sure that they may be handled with impunity.

Flitting about are numerous species of butterflies—the Spangled Fritillary, Camberwell Beauty, Red Admiral, Clouded Sulphur, Tortoise-shell, American Copper, Wood Nymph, Little Silver-spot and the Fawn, and several species of Dragon-flies.

The commonest amphibian of this habitat is the little Spring Peeper, a diminutive tree frog, a little over half an inch in length with an oblique cross on its back. It has, like all the tree frogs, sticky disks at the end of its toes by means of which it can adhere to the trunks of trees and to leaves. Its squeaking notes, which differ considerably from its spring-time song, are a common sound, particularly in damp weather. The somewhat larger Common Tree Frog also occurs, and its rattling notes are frequently heard. The Leopard Frog, Green Frog, Wood Frog and Northern Frog are also found in the thicket.

The birds of this habitat are not very numerous as to species, the chief ones being the Chickadee, Wilson's Thrush, Oven-bird, Robin, Hairy Woodpecker, Flicker, Red-eyed Vireo and Whip-poor-will, the latter two being the only species which are in song at this time of the year.

The mammals of the thicket are the Chipmunk, Red Squirrel, Deer Mouse, Varying Hare, Common Shrew and Short-tailed Shrew.

The above is not by any means a complete list of the plants or animals which occur in this thicket, they are merely the commonest and most conspicuous, but the enumeration of them serves to show the great abundance of wild life which may be observed by an intensive study of a very limited territory.

Fall plowing and the winter hauling of manure go a long way toward solving the labor problem.

THE HORSE.

Handle the foal carefully, but do not allow it to become master.

Clean legs and a clean skin will save many bushels of grain. Use the brush freely—the horse will respond.

Put plenty of horses on the heavy implements so the work will not be too hard, and then keep them moving.

Raise good, big draft horses and sell them before they wear out. In this way the power-costs of the farm are reduced to the minimum.

If you have a number of brood mares some of them should be rearing foals, and fall colts can be handled conveniently on a good many farms.

The recent fairs have brought out some extra good Canadian-bred horses, but we should have more of them in a country as large as Canada.

Treatment For Bad-Legged Horses.

Many breeders and users of heavy horses would gladly part with a considerable sum of money in exchange for a remedy that would make bad legs good. Weight in a horse is often accompanied by an undesirable condition of the underpinning, and heavy feeding is the cause of much trouble. A horseman writing in "The Live Stock Journal" taps an ancient keg of horse lore and mixes the contents thereof with something a little more modern. The result is something not extremely practical for the average horseman, but nevertheless interesting. Water is strongly advocated, but the sea-water, which is also recommended, is too remote from the majority of horsemen in this country to be of any use. The ideas, however, are worthy of study, and we are reproducing the article in the following paragraphs:

Moving about amongst trainers, breeders and dealers, I am struck by the tendency of some of the newer school to decry many of the old methods of horse management as "an old wives' tale," on no better grounds than that they did duty in the days of our grandfathers, and therefore must, as a *sine qua non*, be out of date. No one will deny that there has been evolution in the management of horses, that great strides have been made in veterinary skill, and that certain old ideas with regard to getting horses to the top of their physical fitness and condition, have been exploded. Even so, it is a conceit and a fallacy to relegate all the methods of stable management of those who lived two or three generations or less ago to the realms of ignorance and superstition. The descendants of the old school, those whom they trained, and who have their blood in their veins, have not cast to the winds many of the old-time equine practices which are almost instinct in them, and with one of these I spent three years of my life, which I look back upon with gratitude and interest. As far back as my friend could trace his genealogy his forbears had been concerned with horses—racing, training, showing, dealing and breeding. Horse lore was imparted with their mother's milk, some of it very interesting lore, too, for there were at least two out-crosses in their away-back pedigree of gypsy horse dealers. The trainer of race horses, with whom I spent these three most educational years, gained a reputation for his success in treating and getting fit bad-legged horses. So much so, indeed, that not a few folk in the North who had horses which had broken down or which looked as though they would never stand the preparation for racing, used to say, "Send him to ———, if anyone can get him fit he can."

Now, however, antiquated and out of date this trainer dealer's methods may have been in the light of comparison with the present-day science of horse management, it is a significant fact that despite the scores of horses he had through his hands—many of them apparently crocks—during the years I was with him, he never had to call in a "vet." for illness, and he won races under both rules with most of the horses which were considered too "gone on the forelegs," to stand training. Similarly he got several Hunters which were a little "dickey" on their tendons and not absolutely sound, as fine on their legs as ever they were, and as safe conveyances across country. He was no advocate of the summer's run, with all the possibilities of leg and shoulder jarring through the galloping and stamping during fly persecution or the example of buoyant equine youth, nor did he often resort to pin-firing. His system was "Clean 'em out

with a good dose of physic, rough 'em up in a big loose box, give green meat and endless "tap." For hours and hours these bad-legged horses stood on the tap—i. e., with the ringed hose attached to the bad leg and a constant stream of water playing on it. He was fortunate in being surrounded with some of the best turf in England, and here he had his bad-legged horses walked if they could put a foot to the ground at all. Sometimes it took many weeks before the final stage of the treatment came—sending the bad-legged horses down to the sea. They were ridden in the sea, made to swim behind a boat, and two or three times a day spent an hour or so in the waves. Not only did this work wonders with their legs, but it helped to muscle them up, and one could almost stand and watch them improve in condition generally.

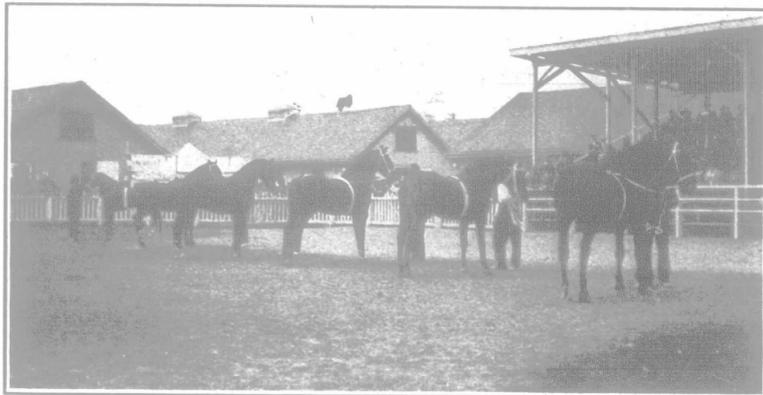
To-day there are some of the new school who laugh at the tap and at sea swimming for horses, some who argue that the latter makes horses slow; but I am convinced that for bad-legged horses both work wonders if men have the patience to carry out the treatment. The sea seems to tighten up the ligaments just as the tap fines the legs, reduces heat and gives renewed strength to legs which have been jarred, strained or are naturally weak. The old-time gypsy horse dealer used to tether his horses in running streams for bad legs as well as laminitis and other foot ailments, and he was famed as a rejuvenator of horses and as a horse doctor. The tap and hose, however, are later-day inventions, which free the horse from many of the objections to being left for hours in the middle of a stream. Horses get to love water and to thoroughly enjoy sea bathing, and it may generally be taken that when a horse is enjoying himself he is doing well.

LIVE STOCK.

When beginning in pure-breds begin right.

When the nights begin to get wet and cold the cows and calves are better in the stable than huddled beside a wire fence.

The stock to be entered at the winter fairs should



A Class of Hackneys at the Canadian National.

be receiving extra attention now. Animals cannot be fitted to win in keen competition in a week. It takes time, always begin early to fit.

Endeavor to have the ewes in a thriving condition at breeding time. A higher percentage of lambs will be obtained next spring than if the ewes are failing in flesh at time of breeding.

Don't forget the green feed for the sow brought in from the pasture and confined in the farrowing pen. Make the ration of a laxative nature if trouble with sow and litter would be avoided.

A Lincoln ram recently sold in England for 1,600 gs. He was for export to Buenos Ayres. Our competitors in meats on the world's markets are buying the best breeding stock available.

To win in strong competition year after year with stock bred and raised in your own stables is a credit to any breeder and indicates that he is working along the right lines in his selection of a herd sire.

The value of a good sire was plainly indicated in classes for three animals get of sire, at the Canadian National and Western Fairs. It is difficult to put a value on sires whose get stood at or near the top of such strong line-ups. Are you paying as much attention to the quality of sire used as you should?

Millfeeds advancing in price, and hog prices tumbling places the stockman in a quandary as to what course to pursue in his breeding operations. As live stock is the back-bone of good farming it would seem advisable to breed the usual number of good cows, sows and ewes this fall. It may not pay to breed the inferior females. Cull and market the mediocre stuff, but keep and breed the best.

When the excellent class of aged Shorthorn cows were being judged at Toronto, a prominent breeder commenting on the class, suggested that it would be a good thing if cows were shown with calf at foot or else showing well advanced in calf. The value of a cow is determined by her ability to produce offspring of high quality. No matter how beautiful or typey a cow is she is practically useless to the herd if she will not produce living calves and raise them.

"I want to buy a young bull, but do not want to pay more than fifty or seventy-five dollars for him. Have you a calf you will sell for that figure?" This is how one breeder of pure-bred cattle was approached by one wishing to get a bull. Breeding quality, character or individuality were of little concern so long as he did not have to pay more than seventy-five dollars. The quality of steers seen in some localities indicate that more than one stockman holds the dollar before his eye when purchasing a herd header. Such a policy will never get the stockman anywhere nor will it place Canada on a firm basis as an exporter of meats. Pick the bull that suits your requirements and ask the price afterwards. It will pay to go in debt to get a bull that will improve your herd and leave steers that will be market toppers.

Feeding the Runts.

With a litter of ten or eleven pigs there should be no runts if the sow is a good milker. But, in larger litters there is more or less of a fight for a place at meal time and the more lusty fellows are liable to rob the weaker. The pig which does not obtain a full ration becomes stunted and very often dies unless some trouble is taken to give it extra attention. Left to themselves it is a struggle of the weak against the strong and the survival of the fittest. Unless the feeder assists the weak there is lack of uniformity in the litter. Young pigs will soon learn to take milk from a trough if given a chance. At the start the pigs may be fed cows' milk from a bottle or they may be taught to drink by putting pieces of cloth in the dish. We have seen the pigs grab the rags in their mouth and suck the milk out of the dish. Once or twice a day feeding is not sufficient. Fresh milk should be given five or six times a day. Providing plenty of trough space and supplying enough feed to satisfy all is one method of keeping the litter uniform in size. Using a creep for the smaller pigs is a good plan. This consists of a pen accessible only to the small pigs. In it they have a trough of milk to themselves. One successful hog feeder who has his farrowing pen in the stable has a small opening in the door through which the pigs may gain access to the stable and a trough of milk. In this way they get extra feed along with exercise which is essential to the best development of bone and muscle. Scattering grain on the floor of a separate pen is also a means of providing feed and exercise at the same time. In every farrowing pen provision should be made for giving extra feed to the litter. Some advise killing the runts, claiming that they seldom pay for the trouble necessitated in raising them. However, a little extra care and feed will bring them along to a marketable weight within a few weeks of the best of the litter. If you haven't time to bother with them, let the boys and girls care for the runts but when they have started them don't claim them as yours. Let the boys and girls own the pigs which would likely have died under the ordinary care given. They deserve this reward for their work and the return should be theirs to do with as they please.

He Borrowed Money to Buy a Bull.

Borrowing money to purchase a pedigreed herd sire may not be an unusual occurrence, but for Tom two decades ago it was a big undertaking, at least his father and neighbors thought so. In fact, he was ridiculed for paying two hundred dollars for a bull when there were plenty that could be purchased for fifty dollars, and many were using the twenty-five-dollar kind. Live stock prices were different then than now, and the two hundred dollars would purchase a bull of the quality that would not stop much short of four figures in the auction ring to-day. Tom's neighborhood was not unlike most others at that time and not unlike a few to-day. Grade cows, many of mediocre quality, were kept and bred to the nearest bull, whether grade or pure-bred. If service could be secured for fifty cents all well and good. A fifty-cent sire was worked to death, while the man who deigned to charge two dollars had only his own cows to breed. Not unlike things to-day.

Tom had not been satisfied with the class of stock kept at home, but was powerless to make changes. He was a good feeder, but the quality of cattle kept were not good material on which to work, and results obtained were not very gratifying. Tom's father could or would not see the wisdom of using a better sire so as to improve the herd, and as there is no standing still—the herd deteriorated rather than improved in quality. Several pure-bred stock farms had been visited by the boy, and what he saw there left a deep impression. When he started for himself he was going to have good stock. Being one of a large family, the start which Tom received would not be considered large. A team of horses, a couple of cows, a brood sow and seed to plant the first crop was about the extent of the assets. But, coupled with these was that determination to make a home and a success of farming. A few grade cows were purchased on time at a sale and these were bred to a neighbor's grade bull, there being

no registered animal in the immediate neighborhood. The next spring when the calves began to arrive Tom was disgusted with the appearance of them, and straightway decided that he would purchase a bull. The first problem was to raise the necessary money. The returns for the year had been consumed in paying the notes given for stock. He did not have much credit, and he knew that he could not appeal to father or neighbors for financial assistance, as they would not be in sympathy with the idea. With some timidity the manager of the local bank was visited, and after a thorough discussion of the matter a loan was secured on a personal note, and Tom set out to pick the herd sire. For some months pedigrees had been studied, and a knowledge of breed type, character, families, etc., obtained. Tom knew what he wanted, but when the animal which came nearest his ideal was selected the price was staggering. However, after further discussion with the banker the money was secured, and the animal transferred to his new home.

News spread rapidly in the community, as they do now, and it was not long before one after another of the neighbors crossed the fields to examine this pedigreed animal. The bull could not be adversely criticized. He was a right good individual. Comment centred mainly on the price and upon Tom's wisdom in paying such a figure, when a calf getter could be bought for a quarter the amount. Tom paid little attention to the talk and went calmly about his work. His father's scathing remarks were the hardest to bear. However, time was to prove the wisdom of Tom's selection. The first crop of calves were decidedly superior to the previous crop. Neighbors were forced to admit this but were slow to avail themselves of the use of this sire. The service fee of two dollars was too steep. When the steers were two years old the quality and finish was so superior to that of the neighbor's stock that the top price was paid, which was considerable above the ruling figure in the neighborhood.

When the first bull's heifers were of breeding age he was disposed of, and one even better put in his place. The calves from the heifers were a breedy, thirty lot, and bore evidence to the advisability of using a high-quality sire and to the wisdom of Tom's constructive breeding policy. Inferior cows were culled out and sent to the shambles and heifers put in their place. Each bull purchased was better than the previous one. In ten years the herd was an outstanding one in the neighborhood, and was bringing in a much higher revenue. It was then that the first pure-bred females were purchased, and the same care was exercised in the selection as in the choice of a sire. Price never prevented him from securing the sire which he thought would improve the herd, even though he was obliged to go into debt to do so.

While at first the neighbors ridiculed, their scorn gradually subsided and the service of the bull was sought after. Although only one or two neighbors have gone into pure-breeds, the grade herds are of high quality, due to the foresightedness and constructive breeding policy of the aggressive neighbor. The investment paid big interest.

There are young men to-day who would like to improve their herds but are afraid to pay the price for a good bull. Those situated in a neighborhood where choice breeding stock is kept are fortunate, as they can usually secure the use of a good sire. Too many are content to drift along in the channel of least resistance, and after fifteen or twenty years farming the stock and crops raised show little or no improvement. While there are many choice herds of pedigreed cattle in Canada, there is need for many more. Too many scrub bulls are used on scrub females. Until better bulls are used improvement in the quality of females will be slow. From a straight business standpoint it pays to go in debt if necessary in order to get a sire that will improve the herd. Not only do well-bred animals look better but they are more economical feeders and bring higher prices on the market than the common kind. Too many of the latter are kept, but the common herds can be changed to high grades in a very few years if more attention is paid to the sire used. When buying

the next herd header forget about the present and look ten years to the future. If you haven't the ready cash to buy the quality of bull you know you should have, borrow the money as Tom did. You will be in a better position to buy the next bull.

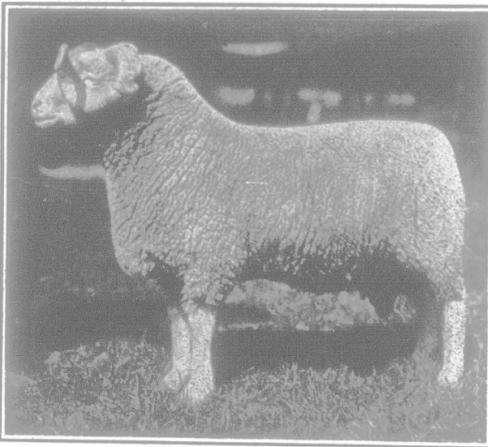
Sheep News From England.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Follett Bros., Duval, Sask., were chief buyers at the dispersal of the Oxford-Down flock belonging to J. T. Hobbs, at Maisey, Hampton. They paid £22 apiece for a pen of five ewe lambs, three of which were included in Hobbs' third-prize pen at the recent Royal Show at Cardiff.

At the Iwerne Hampshire-Down flock sale, J. E. Edwards, an American buyer, paid 280 guineas for a ram and took some two-teeth ewes at £40 and £13 apiece, and gave £33 for some four-teeth ewes.

The Suffolk breed is enjoying a run of prosperity. H. W. Daking, of Torpe-le-Soken, made £500 on a pen of ten well-matched ewes offered at the Society's sale



A Winning Dorset Ram.

First shearing and best ram at the Western Fair for W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth.

held in Ipswich. All told Daking sold 240 ewes and they averaged £19 11s. 7d. apiece. S. R. Sherwood (Playford) was paid 390 guineas for a ram lamb, by a Scot. Fourteen rams of Sherwoods averaged £80 each. Prices at the annual sheep fairs are ruling high. At Britford, Jas. Flower, of Chilmark, got 240 guineas for the hire of one of his rams. Col. J. A. Morrison being the hirer. Other rams sold freely at £100 apiece. In Oxford Fair, rams of the Oxford breed made 150, 130 and 100 guineas, and a goodly trade was done.

ALBION.

Tonics and Conditioners.

If the hogs are housed properly and fed a ration suitable to their development, there will be little need for tonics or conditioners. Lack of any one nutrient necessary to the proper development of the system may so upset the digestive organs that a conditioner is necessary to bring the hog back to normal. Commercial tonics are on the market, and many of them have, no doubt, given results. A home-made conditioner may be compounded by mixing the following materials: Charcoal, one bushel; hardwood ashes, one bushel; salt, 8 pounds; air-slaked lime, 4 pounds; sulphur, 4 pounds; pulverized copperas 2 pounds. It is a good plan to mix the lime, sulphur and salt together before adding them to the charcoal and ashes.

The copperas dissolved in hot water should then be stirred into the above mixture. It is advisable to keep some of this material in a box before the hogs at all times, so that if the hogs desire some of it they may obtain it. Feeding the tonic with the grain forces some hogs to eat what they really do not need. Using a self-feeder having different compartments for the various feeds is found to be a great advantage. Hogs' tastes differ, and they will do best when they can obtain what suits them.

Intestinal Diseases of Swine.—Con.

Diarrhoea.

Diarrhoea consists in a frequent discharge of liquid or semi-liquid matter from the intestines. The conditions that cause this derangement are various and at times even opposite. A simple increase of the peristaltic action (normal backward action) of the bowels may produce a mild attack without other cause. It is caused by the consumption of irritant food, or food that quickly undergoes fermentation. A sudden change in the quality or nature or even in the quantity may cause it. It is often the result of some effete material in the blood or from increased activity of the liver or pancreas. Nursing pigs frequently suffer from diarrhoea caused by some substance the dam has eaten. It is claimed that it is often the result of dentition. Poor quality of the dam's milk, cold and damp quarters, sudden changes of temperature, green food given liberally to the nursing dam when she has not been accustomed to it not unfrequently causes the trouble.

Symptoms.—In simple diarrhoea there is a discharge of liquid feces without any constitutional disturbance. The feces may be voided without apparent pain or inconvenience to the patient. In other cases the discharges are frequent and painful, which causes the animal much distress: this form is usually accompanied by an increase of temperature, frequent pulse, rapid breathing and loss of appetite, a tucked up appearance of the abdomen, and the patient soon shows exhaustion. The pig sometimes suffers from a form of diarrhoea caused by derangement of the liver, and this may be of two kinds: first that caused by increased secretion of bile, in which form the feces are liquid and of a bright yellow color. At other times they are greenish, and the passage is accompanied by severe straining, pain and usually vomiting. In the second kind the feces are black or brown and foul-smelling. The appetite is usually impaired and there is considerable fever. All forms of diarrhoea, if not attended to are liable to be serious, and sometimes fatal.

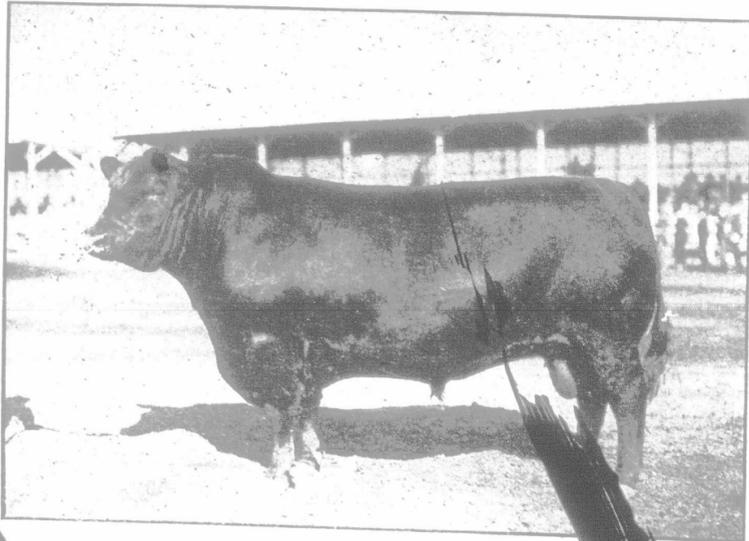
Treatment.—The treatment varies according to the nature of the derangement. In ordinary cases, due to increased peristaltic action 15 to 30 drops of laudanum (according to size of patient) in a little new milk administered every 3 hours will usually check the trouble. The administration of the drug must not be continued after diarrhoea ceases. The cause should be removed if possible and the animal carefully fed for a few days. If caused by change of food or too much food treat as above and feed lightly. If caused by derangement of the liver give 3 to 6 grams of calomel, and in 3 or 4 hours commence to treat as above.

In cases where the disease becomes chronic stimulants and tonics are indicated, as oil of turpentine 15 to 30 drops and a teaspoonful each of tincture of gentian and ginger in a little water 3 times daily.

Colic.

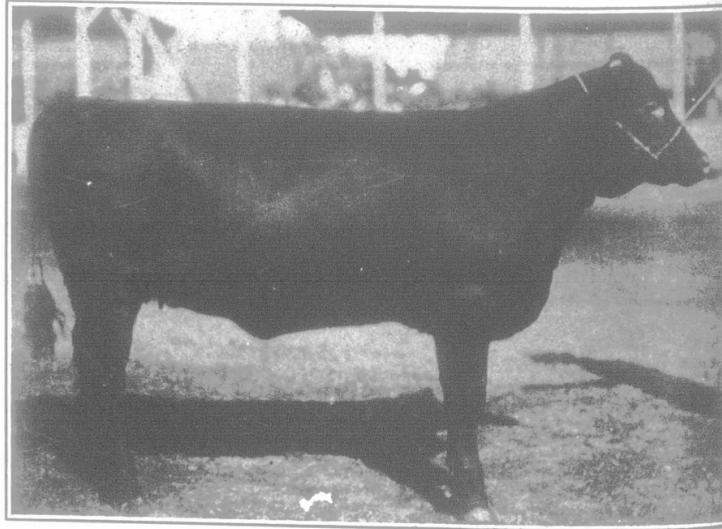
Colic is caused by change of food, food of an indigestible nature, cold, lying in wet beds, from constipation or obstruction in the intestines.

Symptoms.—The pain usually occurs in paroxysms with intermissions of ease. The patient is restless, shifts from place to place, sitting on his haunches, twisting his head from side to side, lying down, getting up, grunting or squealing. When the pain is severe the muscles of the abdomen become hard and may be rigid, pressure on the abdomen sometimes eases the pain



Benedictine Monk.

Senior champion Aberdeen-Angus bull at Toronto. Exhibited by J. D. Larkin, Ont.



Rosewood 48th.

First in class of 14 junior-heifer Shorthorn calves at Toronto for A. G. Farrow, Oakville.

water should then be... It is advisable to... a box before the hogs at... some of it they may... with the grain forces... do not need. Using... compartments for the... great advantage. Hogs... est when they can obtain

of Swine.—Con.

quent discharge of liquid... the intestines. The con... gement are various and... ple increase of the per... (action) of the bowels... out other cause. It is... rritant food, or food that... n. A sudden change in... the quantity may cause... me effete material in the... of the liver or pancreas... from diarrhoea caused... eaten. It is claimed that... on. Poor quality of the... quarters, sudden changes... liberally to the nursing... accustomed to it not un-

rrhoea—there is a dis... any constitutional dis... oided without apparent... patient. In other cases... painful, which causes the... n is usually accompanied... e, frequent pulse, rapid... a tucked up appearance... t soon shows exhaustion... m a form of diarrhoea... liver, and this may be... l by increased secretion... ces are liquid and of a... times they are greenish... ed by severe straining... n the second kind the... foul-smelling. The ap... there is considerable... if not attended to are... es fatal.

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G. Farrow, Oakville.

and the pig will lie flat on his belly for a few minutes. The pain may cease suddenly, but may last for hours, with the usual intermissions of periods of ease, which may be of variable duration.

Treatment.—If possible discover the cause and remove it. If from constipation give 1 to 2 oz. castor oil or raw linseed oil and 15 to 25 drops of tincture of belladonna in a little water. If the pain continues repeat the belladonna every 3 hours as long as necessary. After the pain ceases give 1 to 2 oz. Epsom salts to act upon the bowels. If the disease be simple colic not accompanied by constipation treat with belladonna as above.

Constipation.

Constipation or a partial or complete cessation of the normal movement of the bowels, is caused by too high feeding, a lack of laxative food, eating indigestible food, lack of liquids and green food, lack of exercise, etc.

Symptoms.—Uneasiness, straining, distension of the anus. The excrement passed is in small quantities and abnormally dry and sometimes coated with blood. In some cases no solids are voided, the excrement consisting entirely of mucous. In a short time, if relief be not given, the patient becomes dull, the appetite impaired or wholly lost; in some cases vomiting is noticed.

Treatment.—Give 1 to 2 oz. of Epsom salts or raw linseed oil, also give rectal injections of warm soapy water. Repeat every few hours until relief be given.

After an attack of constipation the bowels are usually more or less weakened and the animal should be very carefully fed, allowed plenty of exercise and be given tonics as 5 to 10 grams each of powdered sulphate of iron and gentian and 2 to 4 grams nux vomica 3 times daily for a week or longer.

Young pigs fed on skimmed milk should have a little boiled flax seed mixed with it. This is nutritious and tends to prevent constipation.

WHIP.

THE FARM.

Crop Conditions in Dundas County

The other day a Dundas County farmer said to us: "Well, we have been having pretty good weather this last few days haven't we?" "It has been pretty catchy for the last week or so, beginning the first day of the Ottawa Exhibition" we replied, "particularly for those who still have grain to cut and draw." "Oh, well that's so," he said, "and I suppose I shouldn't call it good weather because my grain has been cut and threshed for over a month now." From this it may be judged that weather conditions in Eastern Ontario just now are good or bad depending on one's point of view.

The County of Dundas is one of the great dairy counties of Ontario and naturally may be considered good also in point of farm practice. It is not large, being only about eighteen by twenty-two miles, and shows quite a range of soil types, varying from a rather light and hungry sand in some parts of the north to sharp, gravelly loam and rather heavy clay in other parts. Crop conditions this year are much more favorable on the whole than they were last fall, in spite of the fact that rains threaten to interfere very much with the late harvest. Last year, we understand, that the rains began on September 2 and it rained every day in the month. Hundreds of acres of corn were never harvested at all and we actually saw in June of this year standing crops of last year with grass grown up a foot high all over the field making excellent pasture for cattle. We have been told of fields so flooded last year as to be able to float a boat and it is no wonder that the farmers of Eastern Ontario are thankful for the improved conditions now manifested. This is particularly true in view of the late, wet spring, which delayed planting of all kinds and caused hundreds of acres to be sown to buckwheat, Hungarian grass and other late catch crops.

Corn this year is a good crop and we were much surprised to see the corn harvest in full swing at so early a date (Sept. 15). We judge the corn ripening to be about a week or ten days earlier than last year. Probably fifty per cent. of the fields we saw either were being cut or should have been cut within a very few days. Of course in the eastern counties a great variety of corn is grown for the silo including both flint and dents and such varieties as Longfellow, Wisconsin No. 7, White Cap Yellow Dent, Quebec Yellow, Bailey, Golden Glow and Salzer's North Dakota were all found. The great problem is to get corn that will mature early enough and we were surprised to hear some one say that this is the first year they could remember in over thirty years that a frost had not occurred earlier than the middle of September. Naturally, therefore, much flint corn is grown for the silo because it will mature earlier and if dent varieties are grown there is a strong tendency to put them in the silo while the grain is still watery or at the most, milky. Few farmers feel like risking the extra few days necessary to carry the ears to the dough stage because a heavy frost will greatly lessen the feeding value of the silage. The corn this year is for the most part well grown and very well eared. Some flint that we saw going into the silo was splendidly matured and in a fine fresh condition. We are struck each time we visit Eastern Ontario with the difference in type of silos used. With, perhaps, only five or six exceptions we saw no round silos, nearly all being built many sided of two by sixes or two by fours apparently, and lined on the inside with close fitting lumber. We do not remember seeing a single cement silo in the county, although doubtless there are some to be found, and at the farm where the filling was being done, the silo was a round one, one of the first in the county and 22 feet in diameter.

Potatoes are quite commonly grown, particularly on the light soils, but the yield this year will not be large. We did see one hill dug on sandy loam soil that yielded 23 marketable potatoes, but out of dozens of others examined, the average would be about half a dozen. The size and quality were good, however, with only a very moderate amount of scab. A rather good point was apparently illustrated in one field where a part of the crop had been fertilized fairly liberally. This section of the field had apparently made a better start and as a result was able to withstand blight more effectively than the remainder which was badly blighted.

Alfalfa seems to have been quite successfully introduced into the county. Hardy strains were able to withstand the very severe winter of 1917-18 and one or two of the best stands we have ever seen were met with. It was particularly noticeable that by far the best stand was observed on drained land. Alfalfa seed is being grown in more or less of an experimental manner and we saw a few small patches of seed growing from county-grown seed.

Dundas will apparently yield quite a supply of clover seed this fall, although much of it will be late. One field that we heard of had yielded about 2½ bushels per acre of good seed while others we examined should do equally well. We saw some fields that were ready to harvest, but most of them were only partially ripened and both heads and seeds were still quite green. Some fields, too, will not ripen at all this fall as they are only in flower now.

Sweet clover is not grown to any extent, but on one farm 300 pounds of seed had been secured from three-quarters of an acre and a second growth was surprisingly

good, standing fully a foot or fifteen inches high. The owner was quite enthusiastic.

Buckwheat promises well, and there is quite a lot of it. The stand is pretty uniform and where it was used to smother out couch or twitch grass it has done good work where the ground was in good shape when it was sown. Turnips and mangels likewise look well although root fields are rather scarce on account of labor. One man always sows his mangels and turnips together, claiming that a small amount of turnip seed with the mangels, insures a 100 per cent. stand and no waste ground.

The grain harvest is long drawn out, as may be illustrated by the fact that on one farm as mentioned earlier, grain has been cut and threshed for over a month, while on many other farms there are acres and acres of standing grain still to be cut. Some grain had been standing in stook for over two weeks and looked very much weather-beaten on the outside. This wide difference in time of harvest brings home the urgent necessity for more adequate drainage of these flat Eastern Ontario lands. Needless to say, the early farm referred to was well drained and more tile is now being put in. Some men are paying into as many as three big government ditches, but rarely do they get any benefit from them unless they can get a direct outlet. The county and municipal councils must take this matter of drainage in hand before very long if the county is to be farmed as it should, because it requires no more than half an eye to see that farmers are losing thousands of dollars each year for lack of it. In addition to this fact there are wide strips of marshland now extending through the county, which need only a good drainage outlet to make valuable farm land.

The Coming Referendum.

No question before the electors of the Province of Ontario has been so generally misunderstood as the ballot to be marked when the referendum is taken on October 20 next. Ardent prohibitionists and henchmen for the liquor interests have both endeavored to explain away the intricacies of the ballot by, in many cases, expressing their own views without regard to the actual meaning of the individual clauses. There are many intelligent men and women who desire to support prohibition and insure sane and proper legislation but have become confused by the claims and counter claims of canvassers until they admit that they do not understand the ballot at all or what the consequences will be if they answer the questions one way or another. As the time is drawing near when every man and woman entrusted with the franchise in the Province of Ontario should express himself or herself intelligently and line up on one side or the other in this great social issue we shall endeavor to explain the ballot without prejudice or bias and then we shall take the opportunity to express the views entertained by "The Farmer's Advocate" in regard to the referendum.

Following is the official form of the ballot to be presented on October 20.

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

The Ontario Temperance Act came into force in 1916. It closed up the bars, liquor shops and all places where liquors could be obtained locally without a certificate. Doctors were empowered to grant permits which entitled one to purchase at Government Vendors for medicinal purposes. This Act, however, did not prevent one sending outside the Province and obtaining supplies for domestic purposes. This restriction resulted from the War Measures' Act subsequently passed which is a federal measure and to remain in force until one year after the proclamation of peace. This Measure is not an issue in the forthcoming referendum.

If the majority of voters favor a repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act and make their X under "Yes" we shall revert to the old license laws which existed prior

to 1916. If the majority of voters do not wish to have the Ontario Temperance Act repealed and mark their X in the column under "No" the Act will be sustained.

So far the issue is clear and if one voted to have the Ontario Temperance Act repealed the answer to the remaining clauses are of less importance for the trade is thrown wide open again. Sir William Hearst himself made the following statement when introducing the Bill.

"If the first question is answered in the affirmative, the Ontario Temperance Act will be repealed and the old license law, as it existed prior to 1916 will be revived. In that event there would be no necessity for further consideration if the answers to the other questions for the greater would include the less, and liquor would be sold in bars and shops in years gone by."

Before discussing clauses 2 and 3 it is necessary to explain the strength of beer mentioned in them. "Light beer containing not more than two and fifty-one one hundredths per cent. alcohol, weight measure is not the same as the light beer which has been dispensed during the last couple of years. It is equivalent to 5.46 per cent., proof spirits. It is a trifle more than twice as strong as the beer now legally sold and is classed as an intoxicant.

If a voter marks his X in the "No" Column in answer to the first clause that is to have the Ontario Temperance Act continued in force, he is asked what about the sale of this beer through Government agencies or would he favor amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale. If the elector desired such sale he would mark his X in the "Yes" column. If not he would mark it in the "No" column.

So it is with clause 3; do you or do you not want this kind of beer sold over the bar in standard hotels in municipalities that elect to have it thus sold? The elector votes either "Yes" or "No".

Then we come to clause 4. Would you or would you not care to have spirituous and malt liquors dispensed by Government agencies in case the Ontario Temperance Act is sustained? The Government has given us no clue as to what those agencies would be in case the Act were amended, but we presume the sale and distribution of liquor would be conducted under a qualified board with considerable power.

The impression is abroad that the ballot must be marked four times "Yes" or four times "No" or the ballot is counted as spoiled. This is not the case. Every question must be answered or the ballot is spoiled. Those answers, however, may express the voters opinion and may be either yeas or nays according as he views the different clauses.

So far we have endeavored, without bias, to explain the ballot to our readers in order that they may intelligently give expression to their views on October 20. "The Farmer's Advocate" has always sought for a free discussion of public questions and the clear presentation of the opinions entertained by representatives of every branch of society. For this reason both sides in this issue have been granted advertising space in our columns so it could not be said that the paper was muzzled and that rights granted to those who held one view were withheld from those who entertained another. Liquor advertising never appeared in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" and never will, but in order that a great moral and social question might be thoroughly threshed out prior to the referendum the opportunity was granted for both sides to present their cases. Those entrusted with the franchise can now exercise it according to the dictates of their own consciences.

As to where "The Farmer's Advocate" stands in this matter, the answer is simple. Those who have read the paper through a long series of years know that it has strongly advocated prohibition and restrictions

to the liquor traffic. We occupy the same position to-day.

A long step in advance was taken in 1916 when the Ontario Temperance Act abolished the open bar and closed up the liquor shops throughout the Province of Ontario. It would be a retrograd step indeed were that Act to be repealed and the conditions which accompanied the open bar again established in Ontario. As a result of the Ontario Temperance Act jails have been emptied, homes have been made happier and more comfortable, drunkenness on the streets has been almost eliminated, and laborers addicted to the drink habit have become more punctual, regular and efficient in their work. The Ontario Temperance Act should be sustained. This is the big question in the referendum; the other three clauses are dependent on it, and electors should mark their ballots "No". Practically the same arguments apply in the case of clauses 2 and 3 which if a majority of yeas be obtained, permit amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act so beer of 5.46 per cent. proof spirits can be dispensed. Here, too, prohibitionists have an opportunity to consolidate and strengthen good legislation by voting "No".

Clause 4 may give rise to differences of opinion even among honest prohibitionists who desire the most effective legislation. The Act might be improved in certain regards if the Government retained control of spirituous and malt liquors in the Province and dispensed them itself under strict regulations to people with ailments or householders entitled to keep such in their homes. Some physicians will not issue permits at all and doctors generally object to being bartenders for the Government. In our opinion one can take a tolerant view of this clause without being rightfully branded as anti-prohibitionist. Many broad-minded temperate people would like to see the Act amended in this regard and honestly believe that the temperance cause would be furthered thereby.

In any case the Ontario Temperance Act should be sustained and the liquor interests should never again be allowed to have any say or hand in the sale of intoxicants.

Our Scottish Letter.

After a stretch of exceptionally warm weather, lasting in some areas all through the months of May, June, July and August, the temperature has almost suddenly fallen, and at the date of writing fires have been re-kindled in sitting-rooms. It is well that they can be re-kindled. If reports speak truly there is likelihood of something approaching a coal famine during the ensuing winter. To avert such a disaster it is needful that miners work and produce what is required to keep the home fires burning. All classes of the community must work and work their hardest, else we are face to face, so men in authority tell us, with national bankruptcy. Houses are sorely needed, and one sensible leader of Labor has observed that they can never be built by men going idle. A spirited lead in the same direction of commonsense has been given by the leaders of the Associated Society of Engineers, and of the railway men—both men of sane, well-balanced judgment—who have shown themselves to be true patriots. One result of the long spell of drought has been an unusually early and irregular harvest. Grain cutting is being done in patches—the crop ripening very irregularly. A secondary result of this has been to call into requisition men who can swing the scythe. Such men are much in demand. They are stalwarts and greatly to be admired.

Harvest is irregular in another sense. In some parts of the country crops are good. The wheat crop is the crop of the year. One reason for this is the fact that wheat is usually sown only on good deep land. It is a deep-rooting plant—and hence it does not fear when drought cometh. The oat crop is unequal and generally light. It is expected, however, that it will thresh out better than its appearance would indicate. Meantime, the weather in the West of Scotland is broken and not too favorable for harvesting. It will, however, do something for the turnip and swede crop, and indeed it may help materially to improve the prospects for the lamb sales, which are now in full swing. The flock-master's revenues will be much less this year than last. He had a short crop of lambs to begin with, and now with prices much reduced, as compared with those of last year, he may be anxious to keep correct accounts, lest by paying Income Tax on double his annual rent he may be doing himself an injury.

There are echoes of the Great War, and perhaps I may be forgiven for introducing one of a somewhat personal nature. The Scottish Farmer Ambulance Fleet Fund was opened in the spring of 1916 to afford a medium whereby readers of the journal named might be enabled to contribute to the transport of wounded men. The Fund proved a great success, and became increasingly popular. When it was closed in the end of July, 1919, the sum of £9,644 10s. had been raised. This was expended first in providing twelve motor ambulance cars, one of the twelve going to the Scottish Women's Hospitals in Serbia, the other eleven to the Scottish Branch of the Red Cross Society at Rouen. This absorbed £5,393; an X-ray motor hospital car cost £1,307, and hutments for attendants, garage, etc., £1,507. In addition £1,147 were raised for the General work of the Red Cross Society, and £289 for the Wounded Horses Fund. The whole scheme proved extremely popular, and the directors of the Red Cross Society (Scottish Branch) have been profuse in their expressions of gratitude.

Another war phase now rapidly passing away was the organization of visits by parties of overseas soldiers to leading herds and studs throughout Scotland. Special

classes for such men were formed at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and numerous visits were paid. Everywhere Canadian, American and Australian soldiers were received with cordiality and good will, and they were not slow to express their appreciation of the care which was expended on them. The latest tour was made in July through the northern counties of Scotland, including Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland and Caithness. The organization of this tour was almost ideally perfect. The visitors were agreeably surprised to find such good farming, and such high-class Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and Clydesdale horses in these northern latitudes. The live stock in Caithness has been greatly improved during the past 30 years, and in these northern parts are to be found exceptionally high-class Cheviot sheep. The transference of Cheviots from their grazings on the Borders to the northern counties of Scotland, and the Western Isles took place in the close of the eighteenth and the first quarter of the nineteenth centuries. The story has many aspects, and one at least has left a heritage of trouble not easily removed. In order to convert the territories into sheep grazings, vast tracts of fertile glens were depopulated, and the crofters were compelled to emigrate. In some cases their houses were burned over their heads, and the story of the Sutherland clearances is one of the sad chapters in the social history of Scotland. It ranks in pathos with the political tragedy known as the Massacre of Glencoe. Both tragedies have left their mark on Scottish history, and it would sometimes seem as if the stain could never be wiped out.

One of the most striking groups of overseas soldiers visited South Hillington farm, Cardonald, (Mr. James Gardner) a fortnight ago. The group consisted of Indian soldiers who have served on the Western front in the great conflict. They numbered about 150 or more, and were representative of most every race and religion in India. A large proportion of them were Mahomedans, and all of them were men engaged in agriculture, and deeply interested in what they saw. Mr. Gardner is an up-to-date farmer. His holding extends to about 500 acres, and he crops on the intensive system. His farm carries no stock of any kind except the horses required to work the holding,—and it may be in autumn a flying stock of hogs to clean up the stubbles. He manures heavily and grows great crops of hay, potatoes, wheat and oats. He is one of the most extensive growers of potatoes in the West of Scotland. These visits of overseas men to farms in Great Britain have proved of incalculable benefit to all concerned. They have done much to cement the bonds of empire, to foster a feeling of imperial brotherhood, and to make known to men well qualified to appreciate them the good qualities of British live stock.

I notice that the United States Senate has vetoed the Summer Time Act. It is announced here that this means that there will be no more alteration of time during the summer months, at least under the Government of the Stars and Stripes. I presume Canada will take a similar course. Here agricultural opinion is almost universally opposed to so-called Summer Time. It operates cruelly against dairy farmers, and in harvest time it is a great handicap shortening the working day to almost a dangerous degree. There was, however, no opposition in the House of Commons to the enactment of the statute, a significant indication of the weakness of the agricultural vote in this country. The alternative suggested by farmers is that the month of September should not be included in the period during which so-called "summer time" holds sway. The result of this would be that the day would not be so far advanced as it now is before anything can be done in the way of carrying home the sheaves. Whether a concession of this kind can be secured remains to be seen.

A Royal Commission has been appointed to consider the present condition of agriculture with a view to the recommendation of a government policy. It is a curiously constituted body, and farmers are by no means enthusiastic about it. In fact, it has been suggested at quite a number of agricultural meetings that the Commission should be boycotted. On it there is no representative of the land-owning interest, and this is most unfair. On the other hand, there is a strong representation of Labor, and no representative tenant farmer from Scotland. Who is to blame for the constitution of the Commission is not publicly known, but whoever it be they have little to be proud of. The terms of reference to the Commission are severely limited. What is wanted chiefly would seem to be accurate figures relative to the costs of production in agriculture. These are none too easily discovered, and farmers who keep accounts are not plentiful. On the other hand, many of those who do are not eager to present them to a Commission constituted as the present Royal Commission is. The general attitude of farmers is that if the body does no good it may do no harm. Meanwhile, the Prime Minister has declared his resolution that agriculture is not to be allowed to slip back into the slough whence it was slowly emerging when war broke out. There is little danger of that at the present time. A chief danger is that many will abandon dairy farming to the manifest detriment of the health of the community—especially of the young. The announcement has just been made that during the ensuing winter the controlled price of milk to the consumer will not be less than 1s. per quart or 4s. per gallon. The pre-war price in Glasgow was 1s. 4d. per gallon.

Ram sales are now in vogue. So far Lincolns hold the record for price—a shearing ram having lately been sold for £1,600. Of course, it is the Argentine demand which makes Lincoln sheep so valuable. A popular crossing breed is the Oxford Down. The

highest price record for a ram of this breed is £165. T. A. Buttar, Coupar, Angus, keeps the Shropshire flag flying in Scotland. At his annual sale this week he had a top figure of £115 10s., and an average of £19 10s. for 42. Mr. Buttar's sheep are well and favorably known in Canada and the United States. Mr. Buttar is also a successful breeder of Shorthorns. He has an excellent herd of sound good sorts, and this year his crop of bull calves is quite promising. Of all sheep breeds the Suffolk is making most headway in popular favor. At the Ipswich sales Scottish flocks made their mark, some of the highest prices being given for rams offered by G. B. Shields, Dolphinstone, East Lothian, and I. P. Ross Taylor, Dunns, Berwickshire. Next week the Scots' sales begin with Cheviots at Lockerbie, where old time record prices for beautiful rams were made. In the following week the great sales of Blackfaces and Border Leicesters take place. It is difficult to forecast prices this year. The irregularity of the lamb sales may be reflected in the trade in rams.

Dublin Horse Show has been held this week. It has been an amazing event. Over 900 horses were shown, and of these almost 900 were Thoroughbreds and Hunters. A Scottish landowner, Wentworth Hope Johnstone, M.F.H., of Rachills, Lockerbie, who has a stable in England, won all the champion honors and the reserve for Hunters. The driving classes were filled almost wholly with exhibits from this side of the channel and Belfast. The honors were going to the produce of the famous Mathias, which died in the beginning of this summer after a very long career at stud at Thornhome, Carlisle. The jumping championships were won by ladies. SCOTLAND YET.

AUTOMOBILES, FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS.

Belts and Pulleys.

A threshing machine or any other machine cannot be expected to do good work unless the belting and pulleys are kept in good condition. The speed at which the different parts should run and the power required to drive them are carefully calculated.

The pulleys must be kept in line so that the entire surface of the belt will run on them, if all the power is to be transmitted. Also the strain on a belt is much greater if it is allowed to project over one side of a pulley and thus be pulled across the rim. A belt will not stay on the pulleys unless the shafts are parallel. If a belt is too loose, there will be a constant tendency for it to slip on the pulleys and the parts which it drives will not have their proper speed. Such a belt also tends to run off the pulleys and wear out the belt and the pulley facings. On the other hand, a belt should not be too tight. The strain of a tight belt is transmitted to the journals and boxes, causing undue friction and wear, and possibly heating, and requires more power to run the machine.

Whenever the lagging comes off a pulley, it should be replaced immediately. Covered iron pulleys have considerably more adhesion than uncovered ones of the same size with the same belt tension. The important thing in covering a pulley is to get the leather or other lagging as tight as possible. Otherwise it will soon pull off again. Obviously, the nails or rivets should not be left projecting above the surface to injure the belt.

All leather belts should be run with the grain or hair side next to the pulley. The outside of a belt must stretch a little everytime it goes over a pulley, and as the flesh side is more elastic than the hair side, the belt will last longer if run in this manner. Also the grain side is smoother and will transmit more power because it brings more surface into actual contact with the face of the pulley. A leather belt which has become dry and hard can be made soft and pliable again by cleaning it thoroughly and applying neat's-foot oil, castor oil, or other reliable belt dressing.

Rubber belts should be run with the seam side away from the pulley. These belts work best and last longest when kept clean and free from dressings. Nearly all oils injure rubber belting and greatly reduce its wearing qualities. If any sticky substance gets on one, it should be cleaned immediately, as otherwise there will be a tendency to pull the outer surface off the belt as it travels around the pulleys. Some manufacturers recommend moistening the pulley side of a rubber belt slightly with pure linseed oil if it is slipping on account of dust or dirt, but unless applied lightly and at long intervals it is bound to be injurious.

Canvas belting must be kept clean and have rather frequent applications of oil or prepared dressing if it is to remain pliable and capable of transmitting the maximum of power. Castor oil and linseed oil are both recommended, and an application of laundry soap may help if no other dressing is available. A canvas belt is sometimes given a coat of linseed oil paint, but such a belt becomes stiff and is likely to crack when the paint is dry.

Rosin or mixtures containing enough rosin to leave the surface of the belt in a sticky condition should not be used to keep the belts from slipping. They will make the belts more adhesive for a short time, but it will soon become glazed and slip more than before the rosin was applied. Lubricating oil is injurious to all kinds of belting, which should be kept as nearly free as possible from this substance. A leather belt that has become saturated with oil can be restored in a large measure by scraping it as clean as possible and packing it in dry sawdust for three or four days. Sponging the belt with gasoline, or even dipping it, will remove the

of this breed is \$165. The Shropshire is annual sale this week 10s., and an average of 100 sheep are well and the United States. The breeder of Shorthorns, good sorts, and this is quite promising. Of all making most headway in sales Scottish flocks highest prices being given for Dolphinstone, East or Dunns, Berwickshire, begin with Cheviots at record prices for beautiful wing week the great sales takers take place. It is year. The irregularity in the trade in rams. been held this week. It Over 900 horses were 900 were Thoroughbreds owner, Wentworth Hope, Lockerbie, who has a champion honors and the classes were filled on this side of the channel going to the produce in the beginning of career at stud at Thorn-championships were won SCOTLAND YET.

M MACHINERY MOTORS.

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oil quickly. Too much gasoline, however, may take all the dressing out of the belt, and if it seems too dry after the gasoline has evaporated, more dressing should be applied. Oil can be washed off a rubber belt with soap and water without injury to the belt.

The lacing of a belt should be such that it will pass over the pulleys with little or no shock or jar. A lacing should be fastened otherwise than by tying a knot, especially if the belt runs over an idler or tightener.

All the belts and pulleys of a separator are designed to carry a transmit sufficient power to run the machine under normal conditions, and if they are kept in good condition, there should be no trouble along this line. If a very heavy load is suddenly thrown on any part of the machine, it is better for a belt to slip than for it to hold tight until something breaks.

The man in charge of the machine should go over the belting and pulleys of his machine at frequent intervals when the machine is not running, and see that the belts all have the right tension, that the lacings are all in good condition, and that the lagging is not coming off any of the pulleys. It is much better to fix everything that needs repairing while the machine is not running than to wait for a lacing to break, or a belt to fly off, or a lagging, to come loose while the machine is running. It is a good practice, especially on large rigs accompanied by a large crew, to carry an extra set of belts with the machine, so as to avoid the delay due to having to repair a belt in the field while the whole crew is idle.

If it begins to rain while the machine is running, it will usually save time in the long run to stop immediately and remove the belts and cover them or throw the canvas over the entire machine. The belts, especially the leather ones, will begin to slip and fly off the pulleys as soon as they get wet, and it is better to get them under cover and have them in good condition when the time comes to start again. Likewise the belting should not be left exposed at night, as a heavy dew will cause as much damage as rain. Belting at rest is affected much more by moisture than when in motion, as the frictional heat generated by running over the pulley tends to keep it dry. It is injurious to the belts to leave them stretched over the pulleys when the machine is to be idle for any length of time. They will lose their elasticity and get a permanent "set" in a very few days when left in this way.

Chains or link belting running over sprockets should be kept just tight enough to prevent their kinking or flying off the sprocket. If a chain is too tight, it puts unnecessary strain on the journals and boxing and also causes a jarring vibration as each link passes the sprocket.

THE DAIRY.

Holstein and Ayrshire Records.

During the months of July and August the official tests of thirty-five cows and heifers were accepted for entry in the Record of Merit. Helena Burke Keyes is at the head of the mature class with 33.28 lbs. butter in seven days and 138.38 lbs. in thirty days. Her best day's milk was 107.3 lbs. Second to her stands the twelve-year-old cow, Jess, with 29.69 lbs., while Daisy DeKol of Riverside is third with 29.45 lbs. In the senior four-year-old class Pietje Clothilde Pontiac comes first with 28.51 lbs. in seven days and 112.29 lbs. in thirty days. Wayne Butter Maid Boon is second with 25.85 lbs. and Colony Jewel Newman third with 23.05 lbs. in seven days and 80.62 lbs. in thirty days. Calamity Kate Pontiac is best junior four year old with 25.94 lbs., followed by Rag Apple Imperial Walker with 22.16 lbs. Flossie Mechthilde Walker heads the senior three year olds with 26.46 lbs. in seven days and 109.12 lbs. in thirty days while Colony Poetess Segis comes second, with 24.11 lbs. in seven days and 93.92 lbs. in thirty days, and Fairmont Mercedes Alcarta third with 23.76 lbs. in seven days and 46.23 lbs. in fourteen days. Riverside Dorothy Hartog is the leading junior three year old with 21.73 lbs. and Daisy Waldorf Artis is next with 21.29 lbs., while Riverside Pontiac Canary is third with 20.13 lbs. Hill-Crest Ormsby Sadie is highest senior two year old with 20.25 lbs. Dinora 4th is second with 17.68 lbs. and Bonnie Brae Lady Johanna is third with 15.91 lbs. Among the junior two year olds, Colony Lady McKinley is best with 20.83 lbs. in seven days and 85.77 lbs. in thirty days, followed by Manor Keyes Summerville with 20.12 lbs. and Raymondale Abbekerk DeKol with 18.79 lbs.

Twenty-eight cows and heifers qualified in the yearly Record of Performance test during the months of July and August. Echo Pauline Sylvia leads a class of twelve mature cows with 826.25 lbs. butter and 21,973 lbs. milk, adding one more to the list of 20,000-lb. cows. Summer Hill Topsy is second with 781.25 butter and 17,817 lbs. milk and Flora Rooker Posch is third with 703.75 lbs. butter and 15,401 lbs. milk. Four other cows exceed 600 lbs. butter in the year. Gretchen Faforit is highest four year old with 585 lbs. butter and 12,408 lbs. milk, followed by Dinah's Princess May 2nd with 541.25 lbs. butter and 12,069 lbs. milk and College Canary Rosie with 490 lbs. butter and 11,376 lbs. milk. In the three-year-old class Colony Maud Colantha stands first with 626.25 lbs. butter and 15,005 lbs. milk, College Flora Wayne is second with 408.75 lbs. butter and 9706 lbs. milk and Tessie Deene DeKol is third with 393.75 lbs. butter and 10,458 lbs. milk. Zozo Wayne DeKol, calving at less than twenty-four months of age, makes an excellent showing in the two-year-old class with 668.75 lbs. butter and 15,707 lbs. milk. Johanna

Artis Rosie comes next with 482.50 lbs. butter and 10,129 lbs. milk, followed by Lady Zwellie Colantha with 477.50 lbs. butter and 12,485 lbs. milk.

Twenty-nine Ayrshire cows and heifers qualified in the Record of Performance test from July 9 to August 23. The mature class of 16 was headed by Gardrum Bonnie Jean from the Truro Agricultural College. Her record is 14,141 pounds of milk and 552 pounds of fat in 350 days. A British Columbia cow is second, a Quebec cow third, and an Ontario cow fourth. The Experimental Farms in Quebec were first in the four-year-old class on Pansy with a record of 9,208 pounds of milk testing 4.48 per cent. Gardrum White Floss from the Truro herd was first in the three-year-old class with 9,353 pounds of milk testing 4.25 per cent. The two-year-old class was topped by Queen Bess a Quebec cow. In 345 days she gave 8,052 pounds of milk testing 4.22.

Ontario Dairymen Need a Provincial Organization.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I like your editorial in September 11 issue, on "Ontario's Dairy Industry." It is not with any idea of adding to the strength of your argument, that space is asked, but rather to give my support to your plea for better organization of the dairy industry. On every hand we hear complaints about lack of a live organization to push dairy matters in the Province of Ontario. The recent poor showing at the National Exhibition among Ontario buttermakers has again been cited as a reason for some better method of improving Ontario butter than is followed at present. The "raw deal" in cheese prices which you refer to, is another example of the need for a live Provincial Dairy Organization. Your statement, "Never again should it be possible for any two or three men to practically buy up the whole of Canadian export surplus of cheese without once consulting the producers," should be a clarion call to patrons of cheese factories all over Ontario to rally round a Provincial Dairy Council that will look after their interests. In order to show how the farmers who patronize cheese factories will lose on the present season's make, let us assume that the make for the Province in 1919 would have been one-and-one-half million pounds of cheese. The loss per pound, because of lack of organization, has been at



Dairying on an Extensive Scale.

least five cents per pound. This is a total loss of \$75,000. Now \$75,000 would be a nice sum to start the finances of a Provincial "livewire" organization. Not a season goes by that large sums of money could not be saved for dairy farmers by having a properly represented association, organization, council, or whatever it may be called, that will look after the interests of all branches of dairying. There has been altogether too much sectionalism in the dairy industry of this Province. A general policy which is good for the cheese branch, will also be good for butter men, powder milk factory, condensery, ice-cream and city trade business. Our dairymen can never hope to accomplish much until they all get together and boost the industry as a whole. This policy will also help each branch. There is no good reason why there should not be one large provincial council, with sections representing each branch, the latter to be properly represented on an Executive made up of the "livest" men in each branch. This would put "punch" into the dairy business and as you say, no men could "put one over" on the cheese men, or any other dairymen of Canada, such as was done this year.

While at present the Ontario Creamerymen are having pretty smooth sailing, owing to the great scarcity of butter in the markets of the world, they will have their troubles in the near future, and will need a strong organization to back them in order to market their goods satisfactorily, as soon as production reaches normal. The consensus of opinion is that Ontario butter does not grade so high as that made in some of the other Provinces. This means that when supply exceeds local demand, as it will in a few years, the butter from other parts of Canada will invade the Ontario market—in fact, it is doing this now, then we shall have to find an export outlet for our surplus, at which time our troubles will begin, because of the lack of keeping quality, which is the great weakness of Ontario butter.

Two instances of this lack of keeping quality came to the writer's attention recently. A sample of butter sent to the Dairy Department, O. A. C., scored over 96 points. In a week, that butter was badly off in flavor and the score was down to less than 90. At a certain exhibition, a box of butter that scored top in its class at the beginning of the fair, would have been near the

bottom, before the close of the exhibition, in the judgment of those competent to pass an opinion.

In closing allow me to again commend your editorial on the need of better organization among the dairymen of Ontario.

O. A. C., Guelph.

H. H. DEAN.

POULTRY.

Care of the Flock in Fall and Winter.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

"The sky will be the limit on the price of fresh eggs this fall." This was the remark of a large poultryman to the writer, at the time of a recent visit to his plant. While this is perhaps a little extreme, the fact remains that current receipts of fresh eggs are falling far short of meeting the demand. The price is high for the season, and before the next flush of receipts, new records in prices are likely to be established. The market for poultry and eggs, particularly the latter, was never in a more healthy condition. The growing demand in England for Canadian eggs and the great increase in the per capita consumption of eggs at home assures a strong market demand at profit-making prices for all the poultry products which can be produced for some time to come.

It should be the aim of everyone engaged in the business to reduce his production costs to a minimum. If we are going to build up a large export business and retain our position as an exporter of eggs of quality and at a trading price, greater efficiency is necessary in the care and management of our flocks so as to enable us to produce eggs and chickens at less cost than our opposition. This is necessary for two reasons; we must compete with other countries in the production of eggs and poultry at a reasonable price, and we must also compete with other food products. It is a well-known fact that when the price of any food passes a certain point, the public cease using it and substitute another, which is perhaps not as suitable, but costs less money.

Eggs produced during the fall and winter should yield the greatest profit, providing one has the right kind of stock and it is properly cared for. One cannot

do anything at this date to improve the breeding of the birds, but much may be done to improve the producing qualities of those in the flock. The owner should begin at once to put the flock into condition for fall and winter production. The work of whipping the flock into shape will consist of first culling out the drones from among the old stock, cleaning houses and putting them into condition to keep the flock healthy and comfortable. Special attention must be given to the pullets so as to get them laying at an early date, and to the feeding and care of the entire flock to develop their laying qualities to the highest point.

There are always a number of unprofitable birds in the best bred flocks, and these should be removed. The heavy-laying hen shows visual body changes which indicate her laying qualities. Any birds of the yellow-shanked, yellow-beaked breeds which at this season of the year show a considerable amount of color still in those sections of the body, should be culled out as poor laying hens, except in the case of birds which have been rearing chickens. Heavy egg production extracts all the yellow pigment from the body of the hen. If it is found upon further examination that the bones of the pelvic arch are close together, that the back end of the keel or breast bone is close up to the pelvic arch, and the bird is rather tight and hard between the keel and pelvic bones, the hen should be discarded as a poor layer. The good layer is deep in the abdomen and is quite soft, loose and pliable at that point. Further, the heavy-laying hen will show a rough, ragged, worn, faded condition of the plumage at this date, while the poor layer will be comparatively sleek and well finished in the plumage.

The all too common practice of keeping the birds showing fine condition in the early fall and selling the rough, faded, ragged birds with pale shanks (where the shanks are normally yellow) simply means you are selling your good hens and keeping the scrubs.

When the flock is reduced in size by culling, and before the pullets are placed in winter quarters is a good time to give the house a thorough cleaning. It will pay, whether there has been any disease in the flock or not. Remove all nests, roosts, hoppers, etc., which are movable and clean out all litter, cobwebs and accumulated droppings. It is just as necessary

that you sweep down the walls and ceiling as it is to clean the floor. After the house is thoroughly cleaned, apply (preferably with a spray pump) a good coat of whitewash to the walls, ceiling and floor. It is advisable to add five per cent. of carbolic acid, or some good coal-tar disinfectant to the whitewash before applying.

It may be that your pullets were late hatched and are going to be late starting to lay. This may be overcome to some extent by feeding all the grain and mash the pullets will eat and be sure they have plenty of green feed and animal feed. Do not stint them in their feed supply, for a stunted chicken is a stunted chicken, and a stunted chicken does not lay. The more feed they eat the faster they will grow and the sooner and better they will lay. As a rule, pullets will require about six months to develop to laying condition from the date they are hatched.

The best bred and best fed hens will not do all they are capable of doing unless they are comfortable. See that the houses are dry, free from drafts and admit plenty of fresh air. Damp, drafty pens produce colds and roup when coupled with lack of ventilation, and sunlight provides excellent conditions for the development of tuberculosis in the flock. Do not overcrowd the pen, as overcrowding results in disease and decreased egg production. Each bird requires at least three and one-half square feet of floor space where the total for the pen is four hundred square feet, but if the pen only contains eighty square feet each bird should have at least seven square feet.

For best egg laying, hens and pullets must be housed separately. Feeding practice which will give the best results with pullets will be found too heavy for hens and they will become too fat. In the case of the pullets, if they are bred right (bred-to-lay) there is practically no danger of over-feeding them. Variety of feeds will, as a rule, give better results than a single feed. Some feeds are eaten much more readily than others. For example, if one were to take a mixture of the more common grains such as wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, and barley and feed them to the birds, the majority would eat the grains in about the order they are named. The same applies to many of the other feeds. The oat should stand up higher in the list, but on account of its high fibre content it is not relished by the birds in its whole form. Rolled or crushed, the birds will eat it much more readily and its feeding value is somewhat improved. In the whole condition, however, it is much better for old hens than pullets, where it should not exceed one-third of the whole grain which the birds get. Where the birds get what mash they desire along with their whole grain, they will usually eat about one-third of their feed of mash and the other two-thirds of grain. The average bird will consume about seventy to seventy-five pounds of grain and meal a year, but the amount will vary with the breed of hens, rate of production and climate conditions.

There are other feeds besides grain and mash which are absolutely essential for the laying hen. Insects are not available during the winter months, and hence must be supplied in the form of sour, skim-milk, butter-milk or commercial meat food. Birds will not lay well without something of this kind, neither will they lay well or keep in the best of health without some kind of succulent or green feed. This latter must be either stored in the fall in the form of mangels, sugar beets, cabbage, or clover, or prepared during the winter by sprouting oats. The sprouted oats is becoming very popular as a green feed for hens, and it is undoubtedly the best form in which to feed the oat. The sprouting of the oat is a simple process, and is as follows: Take Ontario-grown oats and soak in water for twenty-four hours, at the end of which time remove from the water and allow to stand in bulk for forty-eight hours. Next spread the grain out in a layer about two or two and one-half inches thick in flat boxes, or on a cement floor, where the temperature is around sixty-five or seventy degrees. No soil is necessary with the grain. Sprinkle the grain once daily or as often as necessary to keep the surface moist, and in about ten or eleven days, or when the sprouts are about one and one-half inches in length, it is ready to feed. Feed about one square inch of the material to each bird once per day.

Pullets hatched in April should start to lay in the following October, and show production at least as good as follows and as compared with hens:

Month	Percentage production for pullets	Percentage production for hens
October.....	8.5	25
November.....	25.0	8
December.....	30.0	10
January.....	40.0	20
February.....	44.0	25
March.....	51.0	45
April.....	56.0	50
May.....	58.0	50
June.....	50.0	42
July.....	47.0	35
August.....	47.0	33
September.....	40.0	28

Pullets will, as a rule, produce more eggs than hens where they are hatched at the right season, i. e., the last of March or the first part of April, and are reared right. If you would expect your poultry to pay, place it upon a definite business basis. Plan your work and work your plan. Make it someone's business to take care of the hens, and have the birds under the same person's care all the time. Aim to make this coming

production year the best year in the poultry business by improved care and management and greater efficiency in every bird in the flock.

O. A. C., Guelph.

F. N. MARCELLUS.

FARM BULLETIN.

The House Proceeds at a Moderate Rate.

The House of Commons has now been sitting for fourteen days, which means that in seventeen days more, each member will be entitled to receive twenty-five hundred dollars. Of course, one is not surprised to see that evening sittings are not so numerous as last session; averaging one about every other day, and then not for long hours. Similarly, the special committees of the House, although regularly appointed in conformity with parliamentary procedure, have met merely for organization purposes, and are now prepared, apparently, to rest on their oars until pay day arrives. We have already been forced to conclude that an apparent feeling of self-righteousness is by no means a sure indication of a virtuous condition. Such conclusions, and others akin to them, are occasionally forced upon one in the vicinity of Ottawa, or for that matter, in any other legislative centre.

Several things can be mentioned that have served to occupy the time of members during the interval of waiting. Among these is the Debate on the Address which has, we are happy to say, reached a final conclusion. The votes and proceedings of the House duly record the passing of a motion to present the following address to His Excellency the Governor-General, "May it Please Your Excellency: We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the House of Commons in Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament." No doubt His Excellency will feel highly gratified at such an expression of thankfulness when an engrossed copy is presented to him by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council." His Excellency will appreciate the grave deliberations which weighed the advisability of thanking him. Possibly one is inclined to be too impatient of the time consumed in debating the address, because this debate does afford members an opportunity, often quite fairly taken advantage of, to put before the House, as representatives of a certain section of the people, views which it is difficult to put forward at any other time. The objection is that some people are constantly laboring under the delusion that they have a monopoly of ideas and too often, after listening for an hour or more, one learns that they have none at all.

During the week the question of increasing the gratuity given to soldiers has been shelved to a committee, which, at the time of writing, appears to be uncertain whether or not it has anything to do with the matter. The Great War Veterans at a Dominion Convention held in July at Vancouver passed a resolution urging the Government to adopt immediately a system of bonus payments as the most satisfactory and effective means of re-establishing the soldiers. The Prime Minister, replying on August 27, stated that bonuses as asked for, in addition to gratuities or pensions for disability during service, were impossible in view of the financial condition of the country. In response to this, a Royal Commission was asked for, but the Government felt that they knew more than any commission they could appoint, so this request was not granted. A full statement of comparative gratuities for different countries was placed on Hansard by the Government on Friday, September 12, but on the following Tuesday, J. A. Currie, North Simcoe, moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the \$2,000 gratuity for men who have served in France and smaller gratuities for those who stayed in Canada, or got as far as England. The House discussed the question all day and then left the matter where it was before.

The House has approved of two further documents linked up with the peace treaty, namely the agreement between the various countries concerned, as to the military occupation of the territories of the Rhine and the treaty with Poland. Canada is only concerned in these matters as a part of the British Empire and not much discussion was aroused in either case.

The committee referred to above, in connection with gratuities, was constituted especially to consider Bill No. 10, embodying amendments to the Act creating the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment, which was passed during the session of 1918. To quote Hon. N. W. Rowell, the amendments included in Bill No. 10 of the present session are necessary "in order that the department of the Government concerned may have power when peace comes and the War Measures Act is no longer in operation, to make the necessary regulations to carry on the work which is now being carried on." The whole work of re-establishing the soldier in civil life is included in the bill.

On Friday, September 12, S. W. Jacobs, George Etienne Cartier, introduced Bill No. 9 to amend the House of Commons Act respecting the holding of by-elections and providing that polling days at elections shall be public holidays. If the Government does not finally regard it as a party measure the bill will surely pass, as it undoubtedly should, although the section providing for a public holiday at election time may

fall by the wayside. The following quotation from Mr. Jacob's speech on the second reading, which was adjourned on Thursday, will serve to explain the meaning of the bill:

"This measure, is designed to correct certain abuses which have arisen under the House of Commons Act with respect to electoral matters. It provides for automatic by-elections. As is well known, under the present system there is no provision for elections to be held at a certain stated period when a seat has been declared vacant and the result is that vacant seats have been made political footballs by the party in power ever since the House of Commons Act was placed upon the statute-books.

"The second section of the Bill makes provision against two seats being held by the same member. It is inconceivable that the present system should continue. One would imagine that the importunities of the electors of a single constituency would be quite sufficient to satisfy any one member; but to be obliged to submit to the demands of the electors of two divisions seems to my mind to be a cruelty from which the member ought to be protected.

"The third section of the measure is one which I almost hesitate to refer to at this moment, and it is this: That election day shall be declared to be a general holiday throughout Canada? The reason for incorporating it in the Bill is that every voter should be given an opportunity of going to the poll free from restriction and untrammelled so far as action by his employer, or some person who has some supervision over him, is concerned. We know it to be quite often the case that in elections, particularly by-elections, where it is almost vital that the Government should carry the seat, pressure is sometimes brought to bare by employers to see that the voter goes to the poll and votes according to the wish not of the voter but of the employer, or the superintendent, or the manager of the department where he works. This should be done away with. The voter should go to the poll untrammelled and unafraid, and I think a measure of this kind will make for general benefit."

An Act introduced respecting Thanksgiving Day is the same as the one introduced last session, providing for the holding of Thanksgiving Day on the second Monday of November in each year "as a perpetual memorial of the victorious conclusion of the recent war." I. F. Pedlaw, South Renfrew, who introduced the bill, claimed widespread support for it and gave a very interesting historical account of Thanksgiving Day in Canada since its inception in 1798 in Lower Canada. The bill was read the second time on Thursday, September 18.

J. E. Armstrong, Lambton, is again trying to provide for control of vessels plying on our inland waters and engaged in coastwise trade, by the Board of Railway Commissioners. This is embodied in Bill No. 8, providing for amendments to the Consolidated Railway Act passed last session. Mr. Armstrong's perseverance in this matter is to be commended fully as much as the action of nearly all members of the Government last session is to be condemned.

The mania for Royal Commissions which seems to have swept the country of late, seems to have readily involved the National Industrial Conference held in Ottawa during the week of September 15. The Industrial Relations' Commission appointed early in April, labored, we are told by Hon. G. D. Robertson, "with conspicuous zeal and ability" and brought forth a national conference of employers and employees, with a third group representing no one in particular. In apparently natural sequence, day after day of frank and open discussion sufficed to bring forth as whole crop of new commissions, or recommendations to this effect. The commission malady seems strangely infectious; so much so that those who were wont to speak in no uncertain terms in condemnation of commissions, become seized of the contagion at the very first opportunity and do their best to keep the ball merrily rolling. Indeed, it seems now that the few who can continue to condemn commission growth in good conscience represent only those who are not affected and must contribute their share in taxes toward the expenses; and those whose duty it is to look in and report each new and alarming arrival. With labor calling for commissions and conferences on several matters and W. F. O'Connor, the talking Commissioner for the Board of Commerce parading over the country telling everybody what he is going to do for the consumer, nearly every section of the community ought to be pretty well "commised" before very long, except the farmer.

Employer and employee spent the first couple of days in feeling each other out, each apparently very firmly resolved not to give way in any respect. This is not to say that there was not sincerity on both sides, but to the onlooker, it looked as though selfishness had not all been left at home. Labor, so-called, has certainly much to contend for before conditions for the working man will be satisfactory, but the idea that shorter hours of work is the remedy for unemployment in a country like Canada, which is notoriously over-urbanized is a little hard to swallow, even by those whose sympathy ordinarily lies with the employee.

Cheese Purchase Being Reconsidered.

Advice was cabled to the Dairy Commissioner on Monday of this week that further consideration was being given to the purchase of cheese by the Imperial Government. The recent cable has reference to one received on September 2, stating that only 20,000 tons would be taken by the Ministry of Food; apparently a further purchase is now being considered, but a definite decision was promised in ten days.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending September 18.

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 Sept. 18	Same Week 1918	Week Ending Sept. 11	Week Ending Sept. 18	Same Week 1918	Week Ending Sept. 11	Week Ending Sept. 18	Same Week 1918	Week Ending Sept. 11	Week Ending Sept. 18	Same Week 1918	Week Ending Sept. 11
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	8,224	10,863	7,830	\$13.75	\$15.00	\$13.75	922	937	1,109	\$23.00	\$17.75	\$23.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	2,055	2,334	1,300	14.00	13.50	13.00	855	897	511	17.00	15.50	18.00
Montreal (East End)	2,108	2,701	1,765	14.00	13.50	13.00	1,055	828	659	17.00	15.50	18.00
Winnipeg	7,520	7,517	6,956	11.50	15.00	11.65	811	244	586	11.50	12.00	11.50
Calgary	2,598	3,894	3,504	10.00	13.50	10.50	781	—	883	10.00	—	10.25
Edmonton	791	1,528	1,137	10.50	13.00	9.75	113	43	90	9.50	7.75	9.00

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Receipts			Top Price Selects			Receipts			Top Price Good Lambs		
	Week Ending Sept. 18	Same Week 1918	Week Ending Sept. 11	Week Ending Sept. 18	Same Week 1918	Week Ending Sept. 11	Week Ending Sept. 18	Same Week 1918	Week Ending Sept. 11	Week Ending Sept. 18	Same Week 1918	Week Ending Sept. 11
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	8,403	4,365	7,767	\$19.25	\$19.75	\$20.25	14,733	8,640	10,034	\$15.65	\$18.25	\$15.65
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,193	2,553	1,048	19.25	20.00	19.25	3,761	3,206	2,379	14.50	17.50	13.50
Montreal (East End)	1,146	1,635	1,312	19.25	20.00	19.00	2,702	2,589	2,547	14.50	17.50	13.50
Winnipeg	979	1,418	1,067	18.00	19.00	19.00	3,950	1,074	1,567	13.00	17.00	15.00
Calgary	369	898	261	17.75	19.00	17.75	882	460	649	12.50	14.00	—
Edmonton	48	708	151	17.25	18.75	17.75	335	96	294	12.50	13.00	12.50

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

Cattle receipts were on a level with those of the previous week, while there was a slightly higher proportion of choice cattle. When trading opened on Monday choice cattle sold at prices fairly steady compared with the previous week's quotations, while common cattle moved at fifty cents per hundred lower. A general weakness developed during the remainder of the week, and on the closing market good cattle sold at prices 50 cents to 75 cents per hundred lower, while common cattle were fully \$1 off. Most of the cattle were sold to local abattoirs but a few hundred head were shipped across the border. Several loads of heavy cattle were on sale, and on Monday several loads were absorbed by the trade at prices about twenty-five cents below those of the previous week. One good load averaging thirteen hundred pounds sold at \$14.50 per hundred, while a second load of almost equal weight and quality was weighed at \$14.25. Later in the week heavy cattle were hard to move at a decline of fifty to seventy-five cents per hundred. For steers of ten hundred to twelve hundred pounds, \$13.75 was quoted as a top price on Monday, but on Wednesday \$13.25 was the best price for anything within those weights, while most of the best cattle sold from \$12 to \$12.50 per hundred, and medium from \$10 to \$11. Handy-weight butcher steers and heifers of quality moved readily at the decline in values. A top of \$12.50 on that class was realized for a few small lots, while good loads sold from \$11.50 to \$12.25, medium quality stock from \$8 to \$9.50 and common eastern cattle at \$5 to \$8 per hundred. Choice cows were lower in sympathy with other grades, although quite a number of transactions were made from \$10 to \$10.75, a few at \$11, and one or two at \$12 per hundred. Fed good bulls were offered and for those of good quality prices ranged from \$9.75 to \$10.50 per hundred, and for bologna bulls from \$5 to \$7; the largest percentage of bulls on the market were included in the latter grading. Cannery and cutters moved freely from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per hundred. There was very little local demand for stockers and feeders and prices were fifty cents per hundred lower. Calves were in good demand, choice veal selling up to \$23 per hundred, good veal calves from \$16 to \$19, and common calves at \$9 to \$13.

An exceptionally heavy offering of lambs was on sale and prices dropped considerably during the week. Altogether about fifteen thousand lambs were weighed up, and probably constituted the heaviest run in the history of the yards. On Monday \$14.75 was the top price, a decline of \$1 per hundred. On Wednesday a few lambs sold at \$13.75, while most of the sales were made at \$13, and on the following day nothing was sold above \$12.75.

Hogs developed further weakness, fifty cents per hundred being taken off within the past week. On Monday selects sold at \$18.75, fed and watered, while on Wednesday and Thursday they were quoted at \$18.25. The market closing with a weaker undertone.

Of the disposition from the Yards

TORONTO				
CLASSIFICATION	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price
STEERS				
heavy finished	222	\$13.80	\$12.75-\$14.25	\$14.50
STEERS good	673	13.07	11.50-13.50	13.75
1,000-1,200 common	270	10.44	9.75-11.00	11.50
STEERS good	853	11.70	10.75-12.25	12.75
700-1,000 common	1,020	7.77	7.00-8.50	10.00
HEIFERS good	711	11.84	10.75-12.50	12.75
fair	504	8.68	8.50-9.50	9.75
common	339	6.78	6.25-7.50	8.00
COWS good	240	9.69	9.00-10.25	11.00
common	1,103	7.25	6.75-7.50	8.75
BULLS good	41	9.68	9.00-10.25	10.75
common	149	7.15	5.75-7.75	9.50
CANNERS & CUTTERS	434	5.37	4.75-5.75	5.75
OXEN	2	—	—	—
CALVES veal	922	16.87	15.00-19.00	23.00
grass	—	—	—	—
STOCKERS good	637	9.02	8.50-9.75	9.75
450-800 fair	639	7.20	6.50-8.00	8.75
FEEDERS good	287	10.75	10.50-11.00	11.25
800-1,100 fair	120	10.21	9.75-10.50	10.50
HOGS (fed and watered)				
selects	7,877	18.79	18.25-19.25	19.25
heavies	8	18.75	18.75	18.75
lights	314	16.77	16.25-17.25	17.25
sows	200	15.75	15.75	15.75
stags	4	13.37	13.25-14.25	14.25
LAMBS good	12,570	13.97	12.00-15.65	15.65
common	1,018	12.40	10.00-14.50	14.50
SHEEP heavy	110	8.32	7.50-9.00	9.00
light	558	9.45	8.75-10.00	10.00
common	477	5.97	4.00-7.00	7.00

MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)				
No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	
173	\$13.00	\$12.00-\$14.00	\$14.00	
284	11.25	10.50-12.00	13.00	
323	8.00	7.50-9.50	10.25	
29	10.00	9.00-11.00	11.50	
56	8.50	8.00-9.00	9.00	
154	7.25	6.50-7.50	7.75	
87	9.50	9.00-10.50	10.50	
267	7.25	6.25-8.50	9.00	
5	8.75	8.00-10.00	10.00	
514	6.00	5.75-6.50	6.50	
104	5.25	4.50-6.00	6.00	
11	8.00	7.00-9.00	9.00	
176	14.00	12.00-17.00	17.00	
679	8.25	8.00-8.50	8.50	
966	19.00	18.75-19.10	19.25	
52	—	—	—	
160	17.75	16.75-18.75	18.75	
13	14.00	13.75-14.25	14.25	
2	—	—	—	
1,698	14.25	14.25	14.50	
1,852	13.25	13.00-13.50	13.50	
89	8.00	8.00	8.00	
122	—	—	—	

for the week ending September 14, Canadian packing houses purchased 314 calves, 5,267 butcher cattle, 347 hogs and 6,598 lambs. Local butchers purchased 475 calves, 450 butcher cattle, 216 hogs and 1,400 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 6 calves, 127 cannery and cutters, 313 stockers, 283 feeders, 49 hogs, 110 sheep and 44 lambs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 684 calves, 38 cannery and cutters, 611 butcher cattle, 59 stockers, 370 feeders and 1,473 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to September 11, inclusive, were, 224,488 cattle, 50,414 calves, 258,566 hogs and 889,640 sheep; compared with 180,797 cattle, 44,898 calves, 238,998 hogs and 47,062 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Montreal.
There was a good demand for all live stock offered during the week, and although hogs were lower in price other classes sold at prices equal to, and in some instances better, than those of the previous week. The top price paid for steers was \$14 for seven head averaging a few pounds less than twelve hundred pounds. Twenty-four steers averaging about ten hundred and fifty pounds, sold at \$13; a number of lots of good steers weighing close to ten hundred

pounds per steer were sold at \$11.50, \$11.75 and \$12 per hundred. Medium quality steers sold around \$9, while a lot of sales of very common light steers were made from \$7.25 to \$8. Fat cows sold up to \$10.50, and generally from \$9 to \$9.50. Medium to common cows changed hands from \$7 to \$8, thin cows from \$6 to \$6.25, and cannery and cutters from \$4.50 to \$5.50. Heifers were in nearly all cases weighed up with other stock of equal value and prices ranged all the way from \$5.75 for very common yearlings to \$11.50 for the best. Most of the young heifers of dairy breeding are in poor flesh and sell around \$7 to \$7.50. Bulls sold almost entirely between \$5.75 and \$6.50 per hundred. Good veal calves are not plentiful; prices paid for the best were \$14 to \$17 per hundred and for grass calves from \$8 to \$8.50.

There was quite a marked increase in the prices for lambs. On the opening market \$14.25 to \$14.50 was paid for good stock as compared with \$13 to \$13.50 on the previous Monday. At the close of the week the price was lowered to \$14, and in the event of a heavy run may go still lower. Sheep sold at almost a flat price of \$8 per hundred.

Hogs sold from \$19 to \$19.50, off-car weights. Many of the hogs offered

weighed less than one hundred and fifty pounds, but as the offerings are very light at present these are sold at about the same price as the selects. Sows sold at \$5 per hundred below select prices.

Pt. St. Charles.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending September 11, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 511 calves, 457 bulls, 533 butcher cattle, 1,048 hogs and 1,896 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 17 milch cows and 27 butcher cattle. Shipments to United States points consisted of 33 butcher cattle and 483 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to September 11, inclusive, were: 30,195 cattle, 59,087 calves, 59,078 hogs and 34,258 sheep; compared with 30,650 cattle, 53,860 calves, 48,251 hogs and 24,080 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending September 11, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 659 calves, 1,729 butcher cattle, 1,165 hogs and 2,345 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 147 hogs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 25 butcher cattle and 202 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to September 11, inclusive, were: 33,578

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cattle, 42,355 calves, 30,656 hogs and 27,073 sheep; compared with 28,283 cattle, 40,160 calves, 30,457 hogs and 18,598 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—There was the worst trade on shipping steers at Buffalo last week for many weeks past. Western markets were all pretty well provided, eastern trading points showed good runs of Virginia steers and eastern order buyers were inclined to apply the knife to the hilt, as a result of which values showed a decline figuring fully 50 to 75 cents under the previous week. While the market on butchering cattle was not as bad, most sales in this division showed a big quarter drop, some few sales of a real choice kind ruling steady to possibly a shade easier. On a medium and fair kind of butchering stuff the take-off was from 25 to 50 cents, cutter and canner grades ruling about steady. Light bulls brought steady prices but bolognas and the fat kinds generally ruled lower. It was a good, strong trade on the more desirable kinds of milk cows and springers. Stockers and feeders were pretty well cleaned up and at prices that were more satisfactory than fat grades, in comparison. Offerings for the week totaled 5,675 head, as against 6,325 for the previous week and as compared with 6,900 head for the corresponding week a year ago. The Canadians totaled around 135 cars, fully forty loads of which were shipping steers, which sold very slowly. Quotations.

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

Shipping Steers—Canadians—Best heavy, \$13.75 to \$14.75; fair to good, \$13 to \$13.50; medium weight, \$13 to \$13.50; common and plain, \$12 to \$12.50.

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

Cows and Heifers—Best heavy heifers \$12.50 to \$13; good butcher heifers, \$11.50 to \$12.50; fair butchering heifers, \$9.50 to \$10.50; light, common, \$7 to \$7.50; very fancy fat cows, \$11 to \$12; best heavy fat cows, \$9.50 to \$10.50; medium to good, \$7.50 to \$9; cutters, \$6.50 to \$7; canners, \$5 to \$5.75.

Bulls—Best heavy, \$10 to \$11.50; good butchering, \$9 to \$10; sausage, \$7.50 to \$8; light bulls, \$6 to \$7.50.

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; commons, \$6 to \$7.

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

Hogs.—Prices, as a result of liberal receipts, took a big tumble on the opening day of last week, market striking the lowest level since December 30, 1918. Monday good handy hogs sold at \$17.75, heavies went as low as \$17.50 and light's and pigs ranged from \$16.75 to \$17. Tuesday prices were mostly a quarter higher, Wednesday's trade was steady with Tuesday, Thursday values showed a further advance of 25 to 50 cents and Friday the market was 25 to 35 cents higher than Thursday. The fifth day of the week showed best light hogs bringing up to \$18.85, heavies reached up to \$18.75 and pigs sold largely at \$17.50. Good roughs ranged from \$14.50 to \$15 and stags sold from \$13 down. The past week's receipts were 19,200 head, as compared with 20,841 head for the week before and 20,100 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and lambs.—Receipts last week were the largest of the season, grand total being approximately 21,400 head. Offerings were against 14,105 head for the week before and 7,750 head for the same week a year ago. As a result of the big supply the market on lambs the first four days was very slow, with prices on the decline. Monday tops sold at \$15.75, Tuesday none reached above \$15.25, Wednesday's top was \$15, Thursday buyers landed the best at \$14.50 and \$14.75 and Friday the market was more active and stronger, top being

a quarter higher than Thursday. Cull lambs were steady all week, selling from \$11.50 down, skips going as low as \$8. Sheep were dull and lower all week. Buyers got best ewes down to \$7 and \$7.50 and cull sheep ranged from \$2.50 to \$4.

Calves.—Market on veals was active all of last week. Monday tops sold at \$24.00, Tuesday the bulk went at \$23, Wednesday and Thursday the best brought from \$23 to \$23.50 and Friday the bulk made \$25. Desirable culls reached up to \$20, weighty fat calves ranged from \$11 to \$16 and common to good light grassers sold from \$7 to \$10. Last week's receipts were 2,500 head, being against 2,441 head for the week before and 1,850 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, September 22, numbered 281 cars, 4,446 cattle, 432 calves, 2,924 hogs, 5,751 sheep and lambs. Slow market. All classes of cattle 25 to 50 cents lower. There were few good cattle; general quality was common. Best steers, \$13.50 per hundred; best cows, \$10 to \$11; best bulls, \$10 to \$10.50. Calves, steady; choice, \$21 to \$22. Sheep and lambs, 25 to 50 cents lower; choice lambs, \$12 to \$12.75; one lot extra choice black faces at \$13.40 per hundred. Hogs, \$18.25, fed and watered.

Breadstuffs.

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

Manitoba Barley.—(In store, Ft. William), No. 3, \$1.24½; No. 4 C. W., \$1.22; rejected, \$1.16½; feed, \$1.16.

Oats.—(In store, Ft. William), No. 2 C. W., 86½¢; No. 3 C. W., 86½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 85½¢; No. 1 feed, 85½¢; No. 2 feed, 84½¢.

Barley.—(According to freights outside), malting, \$1.27 to \$1.30.

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, \$9.40 to \$9.60, Montreal and Toronto.

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

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

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

Hides and Wool.

Prices delivered in Toronto:
City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, flats, 35c.; calf skins, green, flats, 65c.; veal kip, 45c.; horse hides, city take-off, \$15 to \$17; sheep, \$3 to \$4; lamb skins, and shearings, \$2 to \$3.

Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat, cure, 35c.; green, 20c. to 32c.; deacon bob calf, \$2.50 to \$3; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$10 to \$11; No. 2, \$7 to \$8; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$3.50; horse hair, farmers' stock, 35c. to 40c.

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

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

Country Produce.

Butter.—The market for butter was firm at practically stationary prices; choice creamery pound prints selling at 56c. to 58c.; cut solids at 53c. to 55c. per lb.; and best dairy at 50c. to 52c. per lb., (wholesale).

Eggs.—Trade in eggs was active, and prices ranged somewhat higher; strictly new-laid selling at 63c. per dozen, and No. 1's at 56c. to 57c. per dozen, and selects in cartons at 59c. to 60c. per doz. Pure lard was a steady trade at 37c.

per lb. in tierces; a couple of dealers quoted 37½¢. In pound prints it sold for 38½¢. to 39c.

Honey.—Choice comb, \$4.75 to \$5 per doz.; strained, 25c. per lb.

Poultry.—The following quotations are for live weight, delivered, Toronto: Spring chickens, 25c. to 27c. per lb.; old hens, over 6 lbs., 30c.; old hens, over 5 lbs., 26c.; old hens, 3½ to 5 lbs., 25c. per lb.; old roosters, 18c. to 20c. per lb.; spring ducks, 4 to 5 lbs., 23c. per lb.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Receipts were very much lighter and prices firmer on the bulk of the offerings of wholesale fruits during the past week; vegetables on the whole being slightly easier in price.

Wholesale Quotations.

Apples.—40c. to 75c. per 11-qt. basket; \$5 to \$7 per bbl.

Peaches.—50c. to \$1.25 per 6 qts.; \$1 to \$2.25 per 11 qts.

Pears.—40c. to \$1 per 6 qts.; 40c. to \$1.25 per 11 qts.

Plums.—75c. to \$1.35 per 6 qts.; \$1.75 to \$2.25 per 11 qts.

Corn.—10c. to 20c. per dozen.

Celery.—40c. to \$1 per dozen bunches.

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

Gerkins.—60c. to \$1.25 per 6 qts.; \$1 to \$2 per 11 qts.

Egg Plant.—65c. to \$1 per 11 qts.

Onions.—\$4.75 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs.; \$3.75 per 75 lbs.

Parsley.—30c. to 40c. per 11 qts.

Peppers.—Sweet, 75c. to \$1 per 11 qts.

Potatoes.—Ontarios, \$2.40 to \$2.50 per bag; New Brunswick Delawares, \$2.40 to \$2.50 per bag.

Montreal.

Horses.—There has been little or no interest in the market for horses during the week. Prices continued unchanged.

Dressed Hogs.—Demand for dressed hogs was good and prices were steady, at 27½¢. to 28c. per lb. for choice abattoir, fresh-killed western and eastern hogs, and 25c. to 26c. for local hogs.

Poultry.—Consumption is large and prices steady, though the undertone is easier. Turkeys were 40c. to 42c. per lb., chickens, 30c. to 33c.; fowl, 28c. to 30c.; broilers, 35c. to 40c., and roosters, 22c.

Potatoes.—At this time of year the market for potatoes may be expected to show easiness and to decline from time to time. However, Quebec stock was still selling as high as \$2 and \$2.25 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-store, while car lots were quoted at about 25c. or 35c. less, ex-track. No Green Mountains were offering.

Honey and Maple Products.—Clover honey in the comb was quoted at 25c. per lb., but little seemed to be going on in the market. Buckwheat was 20c. Pure maple syrup was quoted at \$1.75 per gallon.

Eggs.—Receipts were fairly large but the bulk of the eggs now coming forward are said to be for export account. Prices were about steady, but must be expected to advance gradually from this on. Strictly fresh stock was quoted at 66c. per lb., selects were 62c., No. 1 stock 55c., and No. 2 stock, 50c. to 52c.

Butter.—The market continued to advance, owing in part to the improved make. Pasteurized creamery was quoted at 55½¢. to 55¾¢.; finest being 54¼¢. to 55c.; fine, 53½¢. to 54c., and finest dairy, 50c. to 51c.

Cheese.—The market was steady, being 25c. for No. 1; 24½¢. for No. 2, and 24c. for No. 3, as quoted by the Cheese Export Committee.

Grain.—Car lots of No. 2 Canadian Western oats are reported at 97½¢.; No. 3 and extra No. 1 feed being 96½¢.; No. 1 feed, 95c., and No. 2 feed, 94c. per bushel, ex-store. Prices of barley were easier, and No. 3 Ontario barley was sold at \$1.46 per bushel; No. 3 Canadian Western, \$1.41; No. 4, Can. Western, \$1.37½, and feed and rejected grades \$1.33 per bushel, ex-store.

Flour.—Manitoba spring wheat flour was steady at \$11 per bbl., in jute bags, ex-track, Montreal freights, and to city bakers, with 10c. off for spot cash. Ontario winter wheat flour was steady at \$10.50 to \$10.60 per bbl., in new cotton bags, ex-store.

Millfeed.—Car lots of bran were quoted at \$45 and of shorts at \$55 per ton, including bags, ex-track, broken lots being slightly higher, 25c. per ton being allowed for spot cash. Feed cornmeal was quoted at \$80 to \$82, mixed grain mouille at \$70

to \$72, pure barley meal at \$70, and dairy feed at \$48 to \$50, including bags, delivered to the trade.

Baled Hay.—The market for hay was a little unsettled, but quotations were given out at \$20 to \$22 per ton for No. 2 timothy, ex-track.

Hides and Skins.—The course of prices is upwards, following the recent slump, and steer and cow hides were quoted at 39c. per lb., once more, while bull hides were 28c. Veal skins were up to 75c., and kips 50c. per lb. Lamb skins were easier at \$2.25 each, and clipped lambs \$1.25 to \$1.50 each, horse hides being \$11 to \$12.50 each.

Chicago.

Hogs.—Receipts 2,000; mostly steady; heavy, \$16.50 to \$18; medium, \$16.75 to \$18.25; light, \$17.25 to \$18.25; light lights, \$16 to \$17.75. **Cattle.**—Receipts, 600; compared with a week ago, beef steers, stockers and feeders steady to 25c. lower; cows and heifers steady to 25c. higher; bulls 50c. to 75c. lower; calves, 50c. to \$1 higher. **Sheep.**—Receipts, 2,500; compared with a week ago, killing grades irregularly \$1 to \$2 lower, choice Western lambs declining least; breeding and feeding sheep and lambs, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Cheese Markets.

Cornwall sold last Saturday at 26 cents on the Montreal basis; St. Hyacinthe sold 150 boxes at 26 cents; Belleville sold at 25 13-16 cents and Napanee at 25 15-16 cents.

Sale Dates.

Oct. 1, 1919.—Wm. Charters, Seaford, Ont., Shorthorns.

Oct. 15, 1919.—C. J. Stock, Woodstock, Ont.—Scotch Shorthorns.

Oct. 16, 1919.—Geo. H. Montgomery, K. C., Montreal, Que.—Ayrshires.

Oct. 22, 1919.—Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus.—Oxfords.

Dec. 3, 1919.—Niagara Peninsula Holstein Friesian Association, Dunnville, Ont.

Ontario Farm Conditions.

Under date of September 9, the Ontario Department of Agriculture reports as follows regarding farm conditions in Ontario:

Farmers are generally well up with their work, as the harvest was comparatively light and the weather generally open. More fall plowing and after-harvest cultivation has been done than for some years past.

A large area of fall wheat has been sown, and all indications point to an increased acreage of the crop. Considerable winter rye is also being put in.

Threshing is general. Oats are said to be turning out better relatively than either spring wheat or barley.

Buckwheat has been so revived by the late summer rains that a fair yield is now looked for; but, as with all spring grains, the straw is short. Millet and rape are also looking well.

The condition of late potato fields has been much improved since the middle of August, after being held back by the drouth. Sugar beets and mangels have also picked up well, but turnips generally are not so satisfactory, many fields being affected by lice.

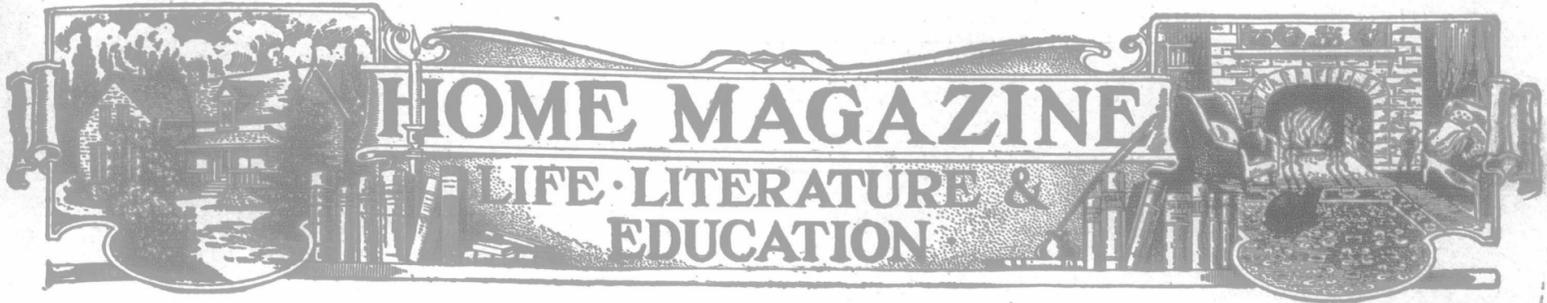
Clover and alfalfa fields have been greatly revived by recent showers. Some farmers in Durham have threshed as high as fifteen bushels of alsike seed to the acre, for which they received \$23 a bushel. Peel reports sweet clover as also yielding fifteen bushels to the acre.

Corn has improved greatly with the rains, and is now regarded as a fair crop for both bin and the silo.

Essex has the following to say of the tobacco crop: "Tobacco is being cut in large quantities, and will be mostly off next week; the yield will be good, and the quality in most cases of the best."

Live stock have increased in flesh with better pastures, and are being marketed rather quietly generally, although Huron reports that six carloads in good condition were shipped from one station in that county on Friday last. Durham quotes calves as being freely sold for veal in that county from 13 cents to 15 cents a pound.

Peel puts the average yield of honey in that county at about 70 per cent. of the average.



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Give Thanks, O Heart.

BY EDWIN MARKHAM.

Give thanks, O heart, for the high souls
That point us to the deathless goals—
For all the courage of their cry
That echoes down from sky to sky;
Thanksgiving for the armed seers
And heroes called to mortal years—
Souls that have built our faith in man,
And lit the ages as they ran.

Lincoln, Mazzini, Lamennais,
Living the thing that others pray—
Cromwell, St. Francis and the rest,
Bearing the God-fire in the breast—
These are the sons of sacred flame,
Their brows marked with the secret name;
The company of souls supreme,
The conscripts of the mighty dream.

Made of unpurchasable stuff
They went the way when ways were rough
They, when the traitors had deceived,
Held the long purpose and believed;
They, when the face of God grew dim,
Held thro' the dark and trusted him—
Brave souls that fought the mortal way.
And felt that faith could not betray.

Give thanks for heroes that have stirred
Earth with the wonder of a word.
But all the thanksgiving for the breed
Who have bent destiny with deed—
Souls of the high, heroic birth,
Souls sent to poise the shaken earth,
And then called back to God again
To make heaven possible for men.

Paintings at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

BY MARY HEALEY.

[The following article was written by Miss Mary Healey, an English artist who has recently come to Canada. Those who attended the Western Fair at London, Ont., may remember her beautiful water-color paintings in the "Professional" exhibit, all bits of landscape about London. . . . We predict for Miss Healey rapid fame and steadily increasing sales. Her work is true in drawing, faithful in coloring, and possesses that indescribable virtue known to the artistic world as "atmosphere". Perhaps it may be opportune to say, just here, that Miss Healey is a graduate from the Slade School, London, Eng., where she received a prize for her work in water-color. Also she has travelled on the Continent, and studied the work of the galleries there as well as in England. Her comments on the paintings shown at the big Exhibition at Toronto will be interesting to those among our readers who are interested in the development in Canada of Art as well as of all other things that will help to place this Dominion of ours forward among the nations known for culture as well as for material prosperity. Judging by the letters we receive, there are many among our readers to whom painting, sculpture, music, literature, and the drama, mean something to be appreciated and encouraged,—without setting aside in the least the love of Nature or science (perhaps, on the contrary, adding to it), or standing in the way of agricultural prosperity. Indeed does not "prosperity," in the broadest sense of the term, embrace the growth of soul and mind as well as possession of lands and herds? Is not that country poor, indeed, that can show material prosperity only?—As the poet Pope long ago remarked, "Where wealth accumulates and men decay." . . . In this "vast society of interests" to which every far-seeing farmer and "farmeress" must belong, the artists have an honored place, hence it is with much pleasure that we introduce Miss Healey to our readers. She is not aware of this preamble. Perhaps,

with her shyness, she may not exactly like it, but we feel that her light should not be hidden "beneath a bushel," also that we owe it to our readers to tell them something of one who comes to them so generously, and is so likely to become a well-known factor in our national life: Our Readers—Miss Healey. Ed.]

The War Memorial Pictures.

[NOTE—These pictures will be on exhibition for some time in Toronto before being removed permanently to Ottawa.]

MUCH has already been said concerning the wonderful collection of pictures, which are to live and be handed down to posterity as a just reminder of the gallant deeds and colossal acts of daring and courage, performed by Canada through her sons, for the sake of a future world peace. That such a memorial should be formed in this way, shows that, besides having had that staunch faith in her fighting men, Canada has herein shown her progressive spirit in desiring to immortalize these deeds for future generations.

On looking at these pictures it is difficult to consider them merely as works of Art. Each scene or face conjures up some unforgettable deed of heroism, and our mind goes back to those days when all was dim and uncertain and the Empire's fate still hung in the balance. And yet how thankful are we now that those few men selected for carrying out this splendid work of picturing Canada's part in the War, could still, amidst all their surrounding anxieties, their dangers, and their fears, maintain their power to depict for us what must appeal to every individual heart, both amongst those who have suffered, and those who bore their anxieties so bravely at home.

In this collection there are pictures of every kind, of graphic realism, and of the imagination, arousing our very deepest feelings and national pride and patriotism, our horror at the barbarism of this world-struggle, and on the other hand, even relief, that amidst all this horror, there is yet a brighter side where love, self-sacrifice, and even joy, still find a place. It is a pictorial record of great events

and personalities well worth everybody's thoughtful inspection. . . Now to the pictures:

Landing of 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade at St. Nazaire, 1915. This is a large canvas by Edgar Bundy, A. R. A., every inch of which is glowing with life and full of interest. Although the principal figure in this picture, from a military standpoint, is undoubtedly Lieut.-General Sir R. E. W. Turner, V. C., K. C. B., D. S. O., who is seen shaking hands with a French officer, one's attention is attracted rather to the solitary figure of an officer wearing a "Glengarry", who stands watching the passing of a band of pipers, while in the distance the streams of khaki clad figures cross the gangways from the great liners which have safely conveyed them across the Channel.

On the other side of this picture are two large marine paintings, one by Lieut. Commander Norman Wilkinson, R.N. V. R., *Canada's Answer*, a splendid piece of painting depicting the convoy of troops under armed escort across the Atlantic. The sun is shining on a large fleet of troopships in double column crowded with men in khaki wearing the Maple Leaf, while nearer at hand, ploughing its way through foam-flecked waves, is a grim battle-cruiser, stern reminder of Britain's magnificent sea-power. . . The other is a night scene by Julius Olsson, *The Night Patrol*, showing Canadian M. L. boats in a rough Channel sea off Dover, and evidently making heavy weather of it. A stormy moonlit sky pierced by flash of searchlights, lights up the scene, throwing one of the boats into high relief. There is splendid force and movement in this picture.

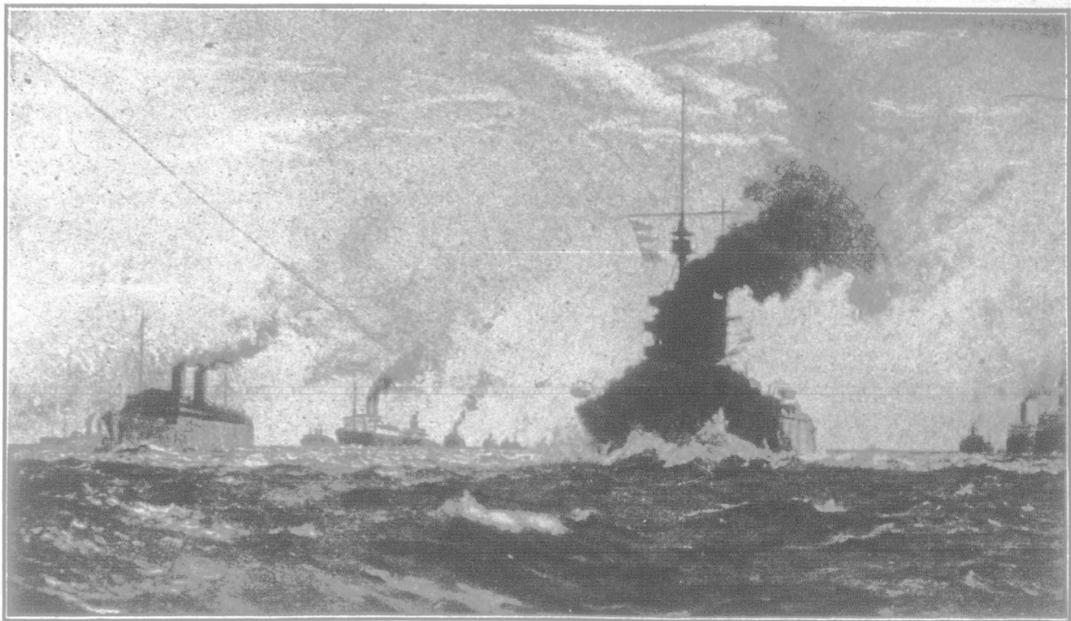
Two other very large canvases, by Major Richard Jack, A. R. A. are grim reminders of two famous battles where the Canadians played the prominent part and crowned their stupendous effort with victory. *The Taking of Vimy Ridge* was a world-famous triumph, and in this picture one is able to grasp in some way, by the anxious faces, the grim determination, the feverish handling of the guns and the lurid atmosphere, what a terrible crisis it was. It is a work of dramatic power which cannot fail to strike us with awe at the thought of the

terrible odds against which our men fought. . . The other picture, equally large, is again another battle scene. *The 2nd Battle of Ypres, April 22nd to May 3rd, 1915.* Here an officer, himself wounded in the head, is urging his men to doggedly maintain the trench they are holding, even though the enemy is breaking through in the open beyond. The firing is fast and furious and to the ever lasting glory of the Canadians the positions were held and the situation saved. There is much fine detail in this picture. The ground behind the parapet of sandbags is littered with the paraphernalia of war; here and there is some poor soul gone to his final rest, and others are being led away, thankful that for them at least there will at last be a time of peace.

The Battle of Courcellette, by Capt. Louis Weirter, R. B. A., is a huge canvas which probably depicts very graphically the subject it is intended to illustrate, but as a picture it lacks the essentials of composition and centre of interest. The subject is the struggle by the Canadians for the Sugar Refinery, in 1916, which was the key to Courcellette.

Two other pictures of the Canadians in action are *Over the Top* by Lieut. A. Bastien, in which beneath a lurid sky the Canadians are seen, as the title describes, leaving their trenches for the attack on the enemy line, and the moment has at last come when death is met face to face. The other is a *Canadian Howitzer Battery in Action*, by Capt. Kenneth K. Forbes, a group of men, strenuously feeding the gun amidst the deafening roar of artillery. In the foreground lies a man dead while another is depicted with hands to his ears endeavoring to break the force of concussion as the gun is fired.

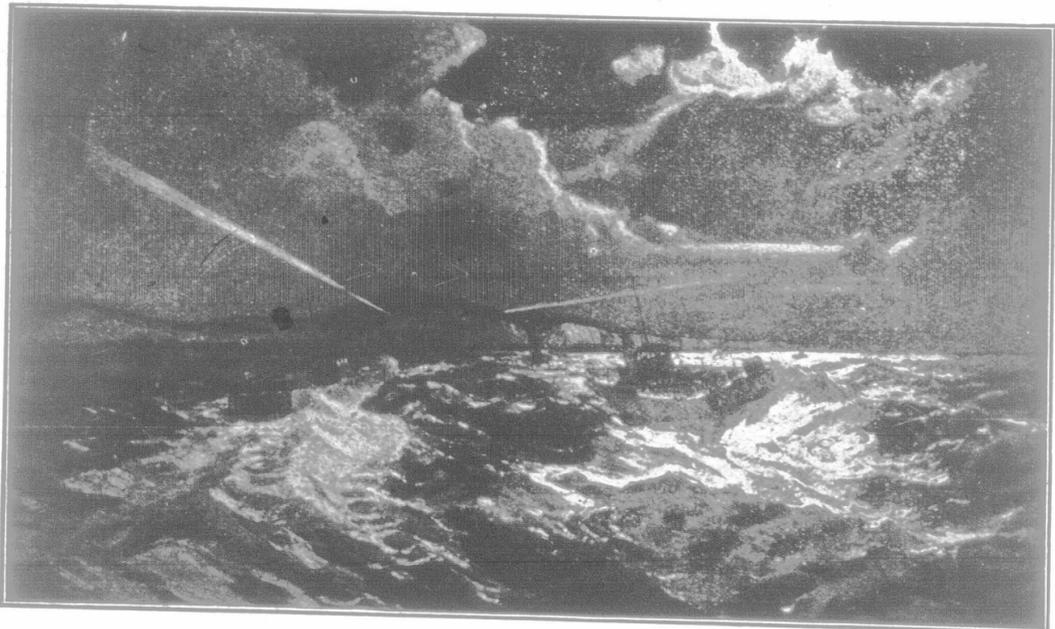
Besides scenes of the actual fighting, there are many pictures of the immense preparatory work for the insatiable monster of war, both at home and in the rear of the battle fields. There are: *Canadian Foresters at Work in Windsor Park*, a large, freshly painted canvas by Prof. Gerald Moira depicting woodmen sawing up trees, while behind them rise the beautiful towers and battlements of Windsor Castle. Then there is *A Filling Factory*, by Lieut. I. C. Ginner,



Canada's Answer.
By Lt.-Commander Norman Wilkinson, R. N. V. R.



Landing of the First Canadian Division at St. Nazaire.
By Edgar Bundy, A. R. A.



The Night Patrol.
By Julius Clsson, R. N. V. R., A. R. A.



The Second Battle of Ypres.
Major Richard Jack, A. R. A.

where women in England are employed filling the shells. It is somewhat surprising that this should be the only painting illustrating this phase of the war, which formed such an important part in the supplying of munitions to the men in the fighting line.

Physical Training at Willey Camp, by Laura Knight. This is a large canvas, one might suggest too large, illustrating a boxing bout wherein the figures of the boxers which are life size or even larger, give one a feeling of coarseness and are not happy in their action from an artistic standpoint.

A large painting of the *No. 3 Canadian Stationary Hospital at Doullens, France*, by Prof. Gerald Moira, taking the form of a mural decoration in three panels, is a splendid piece of work, full of life, and the grouping of the various figures of nurses, surgeons and wounded men in the quaint setting of an old church must make a strong appeal to everyone. The centre panel depicts the dressing station. In a niche in the background is the figure of the Virgin and Child, while down below is a busy scene where various soldiers are having their wounds dressed. The two smaller panels show the treatment of patients out of doors, one bringing in the wounded, and the other a convalescent enjoying the sunshine out of doors.

Of the many landscapes one or two stand foremost, but all deal with the awful vandalism and destruction caused by years of warfare, and give one the impression of utter desolation associated with abandoned battlefields. *Desolation*, by Major D. Y. Cameron, A. R. A., is a far-reaching view of a land stricken of all its natural beauties, while still in the distance rise the fumes of gunfire to mingle with the purer air above. *The Footprint of the Hun*, by Major J. Kerr-Lawson, is a large architectural painting of the ruins of Ypres, full of minute detail. Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A. R. C. A., has a great many works both landscape and portrait. The former are perhaps inclined to be a trifle too color but they are full of poetry and feeling.

Of the few symbolical pictures perhaps the general favorite is that by Byam Shaw, entitled *The Flag*. The dead soldier clasping his country's flag lies on a pedestal at the feet of what, apparently, is a symbolical figure of war, while beneath at either side are groups of grief stricken men and women who have given of their best at their country's call. Another is *Sacrifice*, by Charles Sims, R. A., a strangely treated subject wherein a large crucifix, itself symbolical of sacrifice, is the leading motif.

There is a large number of paintings, too, by Algernon T. Image dealing with the Canadian Veterinary Corps, showing the great part played by horses and mules in the war. To lovers of animals these pictures will undoubtedly have abundant interest. They are freshly painted, and full of life and action, showing horses under varying war conditions.

Amongst others of the large pictures could be mentioned *The Cook House at Willey Camp*, by Anna Airy, R. O. I., and *On Leave* by Clare Atwood. *War in the Air*, by C. R. W. Nevinson, brings forcibly to one's notice the part played by the aeroplane in the recent war. There is a strange beauty in the filmy atmosphere and we feel a thrill at the thought of the fight taking place in mid-air against such fearful odds.

Another branch of the Memorial Collection includes many water-colors, pastels, drawings and etchings, all of which in some way or another help to recall the events of the last four years. Amongst these are works by such notable artists as Brangwyn, Augustus John, Leonard Richmond, C. R. W. Nevinson, Capt. Matthews and Frank Armington, A. R. E.

The Portraits.

The collection is rich in portraiture and includes examples by such men as Sir William Orpen, R. B. E., A. R. A.; Capt. Beatty, R. C. A.; Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A. R. C. A.; Capt. Varley, Howard Somerville and Major Ambrose McEvoy, etc., etc. To allude, however, to each individual portrait would be an impossible task, though one would like to give the personal history of each

in England are employed... It is somewhat sur-... this should be the only... rating this phase of the... rmed such an important... supplying of munitions to... fighting line.

Training at Witley Camp... This is a large canvas... ggest too large, illustrating... wherein the figures of... which are life size or even... ne a feeling of coarseness... appy in their action from... dpoint.

ing of the No. 3 Canadian... pital at Doullens, France... id Moira, taking the form... ecoration in three panels... ece of work, full of life... ing of the various figures... eons and wounded men... etting of an old church... strong appeal to everyone... nel depicts the dressing... niche in the background... of the Virgin and Child... ow is a busy scene where... s are having their wounds... two smaller panels show... of patients out of doors, one... e wounded, and the other... e enjoying the sunshine

y landscapes one or two... t, but all deal with the... m and destruction caused... warfare, and give one the... utter desolation associated... d battlefields. Desolation... . Cameron, A. R. A., is a... ew of a land stricken of... eauties, while still in the... the fumes of gunfire to... e purer air above. The... Hun, by Major J. Kerr... e architectural painting... res, full of minute detail... ackson, A. R. C. A., has... orks both landscape and... ormer are perhaps ir-... rible too colorful but they... ry and feeling.

ymbolical pictures perhaps... borize is that by Byam... The Flag. The dead... his country's flag lies on... e feet of what, apparently... figure of war, while beneath... re groups of grief stricken... n who have given of their... ountry's call. Another is... arles Sims, R.A., a strange... herin a large crucifix, it... of sacrifice, is the leading

arge number of paintings... on T. Image dealing with... eterinary Corps, showing... ayed by horses and... ar. To lovers of animals... will undoubtedly have... rest. They are freshly... ull of life and action... nder varying war con-

ets of the large pictures... oned The Cook House at... Anna Airy, R. O. I., and... are Atwood. War in the... W. Nevinson, brings... s notice the part played... ty in the recent war. There... ty in the filmy atmosphere... rill at the thought of the... ace in mid-air against... ds.

ch of the Memorial... des many water-colors... s and etchings, all of... way or another help... s of the last four years... re works by such notable... gwyn, Augustus John, and, C. R. W. Nevinson, s and Frank Armington,

Portraits... is rich in portraiture... mples by such men as... en, R. B. E., A. R. A.;... R. C. A.; Lieut. A. Y... C. A.; Capt. Varley... ille and Major Ambrose... c. To allude, however... dual portrait would be... ask, though one would... personal history of each

of Canada's heroes portrayed in this collection. Suffice it to say that in the whole National Memorial these men have been chosen as being worthy of special notice, all of them having gained honors on the field of battle for conspicuous bravery. From the standpoint of the artistic value of the painting one might refer to the work of Howard Somerville, a portrait of *Private Thomas Dinesen, V. C., Croix de Guerre*, a well executed and finished piece of painting with a pleasing color scheme. A portrait by George Coates, R.O.I., of the late *Corporal F. Fisher V. C.*, is an attractive piece of work, and *Co'y. Serg.-Major R. Hanna, V. C.*, by Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A. R. C. A., is also worthy of mention.

The portrait of *Lieut.-Col. W. A. Bishop, V. C., D. S. O., M. C., D. F. C.*, by James Quinn, R. O. I., is a happily rendered painting to Canada's famous air-man.

Three portraits by Sir William Orpen which are not included in the catalogue, attract the eye at once, both for their tremendous vitality and powerful draughtmanship. At first glance they appear somewhat unfinished, but one feels that in the simplicity of the whole there is the touch of a master hand. The seated figure of a young Canadian flying officer in the new electric blue uniform against a white background comes as a welcome relief from the more prevalent khaki. Two works by Harrington Mann, *The Rt.-Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, P. C., G. C. M. G.*, and *Lieut.-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, K. C. B., M. P.*, are attractive as paintings as well as being exceptionally good likenesses.

In conclusion a few words of reference to the extreme modern branches of art would be in place. Amongst these could be mentioned the futurists, the cubists and vortists, examples of which are to be found in the pictures of *The Gas Attack*, by Gunner W. Roberts, R. F. A., *Canadian Gunpit*, by Lieut. P. Wyndham Lewis, the works of Lieut. Paul Nash, and a large canvas by Lieut. E. Wadsworth, entitled *Dazzle Ships in Drydock at Liverpool*. Much has been said against these pictures but the average mind is not yet capable of understanding the meaning, which these artists intend to convey to us. That they are conscientiously striving for some new mode of expression is evident from these few strange pictures in this collection. Therefore let us not be too critical of their methods, for Art must never stand still.

To be continued.

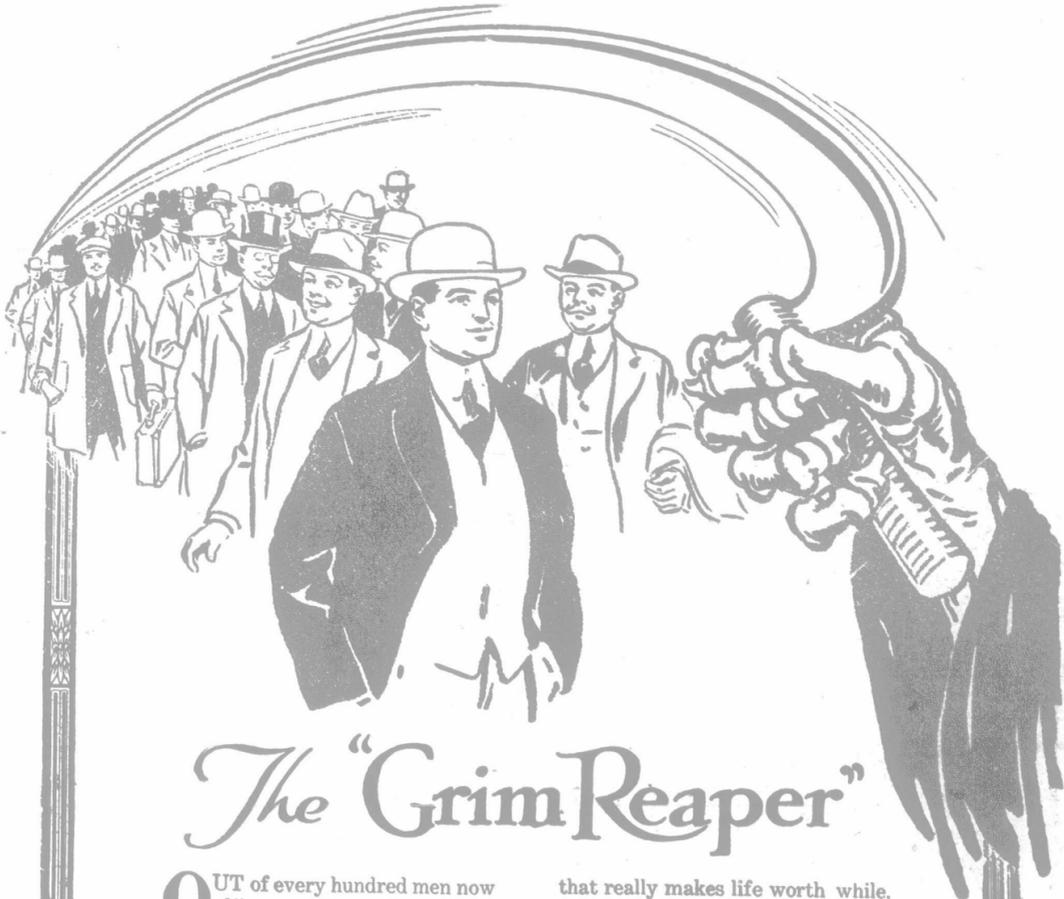
The Central Canada Exhibition.

BY LILIAN D. MILNER.

"It's just the same old thing over again every year," someone said to me in regard to the Ottawa Exhibition a few days before it opened; but the moment I entered the Horticultural Hall I knew that I was right in thinking that statement wrong. This year pyramids of beautiful flowers and house plants of all kinds filled the places occupied last year by the exhibits from the war gardens of school children and soldiers' wives. While I am glad to think that there is not the same necessity for school children's gardens, I am sorry to see that the children's interest has not been kept up and stimulated, for I feel this is an important part of our children's education.

The flax exhibit from the Experimental Farm is one of the most interesting exhibits in this building. Here linen is shown in all the different processes of manufacture from raw flax, just pulled, to beautiful huckaback towels and fine linen paper. The demand for flax fibre and flax seed will not be overcome for years owing to conditions in Europe, and an industry which will prove profitable for all time is being built up in this country, the climate of which is well suited to flax-growing everywhere. A small crop of flax yields greater profits than a large crop of wheat, and here is an excellent opportunity for ambitious women and girls, as well as men and boys, to add to their earnings.

While I was in the little log cabin, representing the home of a Northern Ontario settler, in which products of that country were shown, I was interested to hear a man, evidently a Central Ontario farmer, making arrangements for the purchase of potatoes for seed. In that little incident there is abundant proof that Northern Ontario, rich in



The "Grim Reaper"

OUT of every hundred men now 35 years of age, forty-five—almost one-half of them—will be cut down before they reach 67. That is the story of life's uncertainty the mortality tables tell. Now you would probably be content if you were certain that you would live to age 67. If you just knew—

But you *don't* know, and there is no way you *can* know, how or when the Grim Reaper will gather you in.

You do not live for yourself alone. There is a wife, a child, or someone

that really makes life worth while.

You are ever planning ahead and in all your plans is included some person besides yourself.

If you live out your natural expectations you may be able to carry out your plans. But if you are one of those who don't—What then?

Fortunately you can capitalize your remaining years at the amount you hope they would enable you to accumulate, and you can make sure that you, or someone you name, will receive every dollar of that value.

Our booklet entitled "The Creation of an Estate" tells how. Ask us to send you a copy.

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Company of Canada

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New COAL OIL LIGHT FREE BEATS ELECTRIC or GASOLINE

Here's your opportunity to get the wonderful new Aladdin Coal Oil Mantle light FREE. Write quick for particulars. This great free offer will be withdrawn as soon as some distributor starts work in your neighborhood. You only need show the Aladdin to a few friends and neighbors; they will want one. We give you yours free for this help. Takes very little time, and no investment. Costs nothing to try it.

Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon common coal oil, no odor, smoke or noise, simple, no pumping up, no pressure, won't explode. Tests by Government and thirty-five leading universities show the Aladdin gives three times as much light as best round wick flame lamps. Won Gold Medal at Panama Exposition. Over three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed. And think of it—you can get it without paying out a cent. All charges prepaid. Ask for our 10-day Free Trial Offer and learn how to get one free. AGENTS WANTED MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 231 Aladdin Building, MONTREAL Largest Coal Oil Mantle Lamp House in the World



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.

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To sell PETER MCARTHUR'S most interesting books, "The Red Cow" and "Life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Liberal terms. Address Dept. B, Imperial Publishing Co. - Toronto, Ontario When writing please mention Advocate

mineral products, is taking its place as a worthy competitor in the field of agriculture.

"What part of the exhibition impressed you most?" someone asked on my return from my first day of sight-seeing.

"The display of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment," I answered, choking back a lump in my throat at the remembrance of the boys in khaki in the Hospital Occupations' booth. Here were men who had come to the exhibition straight from the hospital; men with white, drawn faces; men who have not yet sufficiently recovered to forget the things they have been through; busily engaged in making beautiful trays, and lamps stands, and bead necklaces. I chatted a while with some of the workers, learning from them that they purchased the materials with which they worked at cost price from the Department, and that the profits from the sales of the finished articles went into their own pockets.

"We don't often get a chance to show our work, miss," a man who looked



A Newspaper for the Farm

THE modern farmer needs a daily newspaper that gives him the service demanded by city-folk. He is just as interested in world affairs as the men engaged in business and professional life.

The Globe's Farm Department—"Farm and Country Life in Canada"—and its Daily Market Reports render an unequalled service to the farmer.

This is a very important service, *but it is only a part.*

The Globe is a Great Family Newspaper; its editors always keep this point in view. Its daily and weekly features cover almost every important phase of human effort. It has special departments for the womenfolk, and upon the younger generation it exer-

cises a helpful influence throughout the family circle.

The Globe maintains a permanent editorial and reportorial staff of over fifty members. It maintains a staff of correspondents in Ottawa and all Provincial Capitals, and has approximately 350 regular correspondents in all towns of importance in Ontario and the principal Canadian news centres.

The daily paper on the farm ranks in importance with the daily mail delivery, the telephone, the electric current and the good road. It broadens the outlook of those who live on the farm. It keeps them informed on current events the world over. Not only does The Globe do this, it serves the agriculturists of Canada in a peculiar and appropriate way.

The service that The Globe has already rendered to three generations of Farm Life, is a guarantee of what it will do in the days to come; this is why it should have a place in every Farm Home in Ontario.

The Globe

TORONTO

Canada's National Newspaper

ORDER FROM YOUR LOCAL AGENT
OR DIRECT FROM THE PUBLISHERS

as though he should not be out of bed said to me, his pale lips twisted into a smile. "We'd be glad if you'd give us a little publicity. Every little bit helps." I walked back along the row of booths where the veterans in "civies" were working at their new vocations of shoe-repairing, show-card designing, draughting, and every other kind of occupation, saying to myself "Every little bit helps." Sometimes I wonder if these boys of ours who have come back maimed, physically handicapped and nerve-shattered, are not paying a greater sacrifice than those they left behind in France. It is up to us to see that they do not do so. As I write a soldier's wife has just come into the room—a slip of an English girl—with the announcement that she is going to move to-morrow. "I can't go on paying the rent here," she tells me. "His course ends next week—they gave him an extra month, you know—and he hasn't got any work yet. I don't know what we're going to do." Yes, I think the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment display appealed to me most of all. I can't forget—I don't want to forget—I don't want others to forget—the needs of our boys in khaki, and out of it. A tinge of frost in the air reminds me that before I realize it Christmas will be here, and wherever I happen to be when it comes the boys in some military hospital are going to have a share in the making of my Christmas gifts.

I smiled as I entered the hall where Ottawa's "Better Babies" were being weighed and measured. A wee girl about eighteen months old was demonstrating that there was nothing the matter with her lungs, and at the back of the hall, among a crowd of interested mothers, sat a lone man. I wondered at his courage in remaining there, but when I read my newspaper the following day I ceased to wonder for that man's small boy, whose mother, unfortunately, was unable to be present, had won the baby's championship.

There was one exhibit which did not suffer by reason of the rain which threatened to spoil the success of the fair for the greater part of the week, and that was the free moving picture show given by the Director of Publicity for the Department of Trade and Commerce. Pictures of the scenic beauties, and the industries, of Canada were enjoyed by thousands, the hall being overcrowded every evening.

The Indian exhibit from the Department of Indian Affairs attracted much attention and I, for one, was loth to leave the little building where girls of the Huron tribe were making moccasins and snowshoes, and quaint hair and bead rings. The most interesting booth here was that in which an Indian, seventy years "young", was making a birch-bark canoe, a duplicate of one which was suspended from the roof, which weighed only twenty-five pounds. He used no nails in his work and only the simplest of tools, consisting of an axe, a sharp knife, and an awl. He takes four days to make a canoe which will give years of service.

This seventy-years-old Indian looks as young as a white man of forty. His home is in Maniwaki, where there still lives a tribe numbering three hundred and forty of his people—the Algonquin—of which he is an ex-Chief. Many people purchased souvenirs from the girls who were bright and intelligent.

The war trophies exhibit was considerably larger than last year. The colored official pictures of Canadians in France were splendid, one showing French girls presenting bouquets of flowers to the Prince of Wales and General Currie, outside the Church of Denain, where a thanksgiving service was held, being of especial interest at the present time. General Currie spoke at the Directors' luncheon on Friday, Veteran's Day, and later addressed a large crowd from the main bandstand.

A pair of beautifully crocheted door panels, representing "Victory" and "Peace", attracted particular attention in the fancywork section. There was a greater display of tatting than in previous years, and crocheted yokes of beautiful design in abundance. There was a very small show of painting, but a spray of apple blossoms and a vase of roses, done in oils, were beautifully natural.

Despite the inclement weather "Daredevil" Landrigan found, or made, opportunity for a remarkable exhibition of air stunts. A little excitement was

Ontario's Good Roads Organization

LOCAL self-government, in which road management plays an important part, has reached a most gratifying stage of development in the Province of Ontario.

OWING to the great interest that has been taken in the Good-Roads Movement in Ontario, and in order that Municipal Councils and the Highways Department may work together more efficiently for the common welfare, the Department of Highways believes it essential that the people of this Province should have the leading features of the Good Roads legislation placed clearly before them, and that all should be informed as to the methods of Municipal and Departmental co-operation in this important matter.

THERE has been some misunderstanding in the public mind. This has been due, in some cases, to extreme proposals of well-intentioned people, which have been given wide publicity. One of these proposals has been that the Ontario Government should at once build a great cement-concrete Highway across the Province at a huge expense. Such proposals as these, and many others, have not been approved by the Government, and are not part of the policy.

THE people of Ontario have reason to be especially gratified with the good-roads system as now organized. This system is not one that has been framed in haste. It has been the development of years of varied and wide experience—not only in the location of roads, but in types of roads, and many features of road building.

THE Councillors of Ontario have been consulted in every stage of this development. They have expressed their wishes and opinions through their township and county councils, through the Good Roads Associations, with which many of them are identified, and through their petitions and deputations to the Department from time to time. It has been the aim of the Highways Department to reflect in its policy the desire of the rural people of Ontario in road construction.

THE same policy of Good Roads which is being developed in Ontario is largely similar to the policy that has been successful in many of the Eastern States, such as New Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts.

THE Department realizes that Good Roads are built as much by means of public opinion and good-will as out of gravel and stone. We have, therefore, planned to place before the Councillors of Ontario, who have so much at stake in this matter, through a series of announcements in the rural papers, details of the Government's Good Roads policy. From year to year this Department has spent considerable sums in publications, holding meetings, exhibits, etc., and yet we have only been able to reach a percentage of the homes.

WE have, therefore, adopted this method as being the least expensive and most effective means of clearing up some misconceptions that have been found to exist; and through these announcements to secure the suggestions and opinions of the councillors and ratepayers of the Province with whom it is the Department's desire to work in the best interests of all.

All Rural Roads Are Township Roads

Therefore, all Provincial road expenditure is aid to township roads. The body responsible for their management, whether township council, county council, or Provincial Department, does not effect the value of these roads to the people of the townships through which the roads pass. Subsidies to county roads and the construction of Provincial Highways, constitute the most effective scheme of aid to township roads. Provincial Highways and county roads are the market roads of the Province.

FROM the inception of the Ontario Highways Department, special attention has been given to the encouragement of "market roads," those radiating from local market towns and shipping points, for the benefit of farm production, and counties which have been operating under the Highway Improvement Act for a few years, have shown most gratifying progress in that respect. It is a well-worn axiom, however, that "roads must be built for the traffic they are to carry;" and the cost is necessarily proportionate to the strength and dimensions of the road; in other words, proportionate to the traffic.

THIS short series of announcements will, therefore, refer particularly to:

1. County Roads.
2. Provincial Highways.
3. Traffic and Provincial Aid.

Department of Public Highways, Ontario

HON. F. G. MACDIARMID,
Minister

W. A. McLEAN,
Deputy Minister

Booze Costs Years of Life

Insurance Records Prove Moderate Drinking Increases Death-rate 35%

LIFE Insurance figures prove that the excess of deaths among moderate drinkers over abstainers runs from 11% to 74%. It is the business of Life Insurance Companies to know the risks a man takes when he uses liquor. These Insurance men have no theories to prove and no doctrine to preach. Their figures are as cold as ice, and they make you pay for the risks you run. To them it is simply business—a matter of dollars and cents. But to you it is a matter of life and death.

Ages	Total Abstainers	Moderate Drinkers	Excess Deaths Among Moderate Drinkers
20-30	4,221	4,617	11%
30-40	4,201	7,041	68%
40-50	6,246	10,861	74%
50-60	13,056	18,524	42%
60-70	29,078	34,568	19%

From tables prepared by R. H. Moore, Actuary of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Insurance Company, based on Records of over 60 years' experience.

Are You Willing to Die Before Your Time for Sake of Booze?

THE number of deaths among moderate drinkers averages 35% higher than among abstainers.

If you have habitually taken two glasses of whiskey per day or the alcoholic equivalent in beer, your chances of dying before your time are double those of total abstainers.

It has been costing total abstainers yearly millions of dollars in premiums to help to pay for excessive deaths among drinkers! Can we afford such waste of life and money in the face of the war losses of money and men?

Vote "No" to repealing the Ontario Temperance Act, and "No" to rendering it practically worthless by the proposed amendments.

"No!"—Four Times—"No!"

Answer every question on the Referendum Ballot with an X under the heading "No," and herein fail not, or your vote is lost to Temperance Progress.

Ontario Referendum Committee

JOHN MACDONALD,
Chairman,

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54

TRAPPING SECRETS

—a Great Book on Trapping. Full of hints of how to make big catches. Holds you with the thrilling adventures of America's trappers—Crockett, Carson, Boone, Kenton and others. Tells of their skill, daring and woodcraft. It follows them on the trap line and carries you down to the methods of the present day, with a wonderful fund of secrets.

Book sent FREE to fur trappers only. Write today. We will also keep you posted on the fur market.

CLAY EXPORT CO., 1125J—W. 35th St. Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

FREE

WASH DAY MADE EASY FOR \$2.00



Don't miss this chance to get our wonderful Compress and Vacuum Clothes Washer—best, strongest and most complete Vacuum Washer. Will wash a tub of white or colored clothes in three minutes—will wash anything from the finest laces to the heaviest blankets without chance of injury. Used for rinsing, blueing or dry cleaning with gasoline.

Abolishes labor of wash days, saves rubbing and wearing out of the clothes, saves tired backs. A child can use it. Women discard \$20.00 machines for it. Get the best. Don't buy a cheap washer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

To prove to every woman that this is the best Vacuum Washer, we will send it complete with long handle and exhaust protector, postpaid, for only \$2.00. Order one to-day. Don't wait.

Agents wanted to sell these washers and other high-class articles.

GRANT & McMILLAN CO., Dept A L 17, 387 Clinton St., Toronto, Ontario

DO YOU WANT TO EARN SOME MONEY?

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

caused by Professor Farley's balloon going off on a little jaunt of its own, after the professor had safely descended, but it was recovered, uninjured, the following day.

I sat on a friend's lawn across the canal and watched the firework display one evening, with amusing memories of how, a tiny tot of three or four, I had once wandered away in search of one of the stars from a falling rocket and got lost. I think I enjoyed the fireworks as much on that evening of last week as I did on that other night a long time ago.

"The best yet," is my opinion of this year's exhibition and that I think is a more truthful verdict than the anticipatory one of the girl who declared: "It's just the same old thing over again every year!"

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Great Companion.

Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen.—S. Matt. XXVIII, 20.

Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and today, and forever.—Herb. XIII, 8.

Whom do you find within, O Soul, my Brother?

Whom do you find within?
I find a friend that in secret came:
His scarred hands within
He shields a faint flame.
—EVELYN UNDERHILL.

A few days ago I was coming out of the hospital when I heard two men talking as they walked behind me. One said: "There are not many hospitals which can beat this one!" The other answered hesitatingly: "Yes—I suppose that is true." Quickly the first speaker went on: "Of course, as soon as a hospital is built it begins to be out of date."

That is one of the signs of a progressive age, is it not? As the Queen told Alice—we must run our hardest to keep in the same place. If we don't want to drop a long way behind we must push ahead. We must read, think, "try to keep up with the procession." A text book on any given subject may be very valuable when it is first published, but new discoveries soon leave it behind and almost as soon as it is written it begins to be out of date. As one medical authority said, all the text-books on his shelves, that bore on his own special work, might be shoved into the cellar every ten years.

And yet human nature is much the same as it was thousands of years ago, and the heart of man responds now as then, to great truths. People may imagine that the Psalms are antiquated, and they turn from them wearily as uninteresting. But let real trouble come and the Psalms (some of them, at least) seem as if they had been written on purpose for the troubled soul reading out in the thick darkness to find the hand of God.

People argue about the question whether Christ was only a great Teacher or whether He was divine. Why, look at Him! That young Peasant, from a country village of despised Palestine, has calmly claimed to be the Light and Bread of the world, to give rest, joy and peace to His faithful disciples and to reward them for a lifetime of service by His simple word of praise. He declares Himself to be the Way—the only Way—to the Father and to have the judgment of all the men of all ages committed to Him. And, as a crowning blessing, He promises His companionship all the days unto the end of the world, declaring that all authority in heaven and on earth has been given to Him.

No other has ever dared to offer such gifts, no other has ever offered his friendship as the great prize of life. This Man stands alone in His claims, and during all these centuries—He has fully made good His words and shown His power. Other men may win the allegiance of thousands—for a time. But in a few years they are out of date and the multitudes are shouting "Hosanna" for a new favorite. Even during the war we saw how swiftly one who was the idol of the people could be pushed aside and forgotten. In any case, the favorite of one generation must make way for his successors.

But generation after generation passes

Professor Farley's balloon a little jaunt of its own, the professor had safely descended, recovered, uninjured, the friend's lawn across the canal the firework display one amusing memories of how, three or four, I had once in search of one of the falling rocket and got lost, eyed the fireworks as much of last week as I did on at a long time ago. "yet," is my opinion of this and that I think is a verdict than the antic of the girl who declared: same old thing over again

My Quiet Hour.

My Great Companion.

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ago I was coming out of the I heard two men talking d behind me. One said: ot many hospitals which one!" The other answered "Yes—I suppose that is y the first speaker went se, as soon as a hospital s to be out of date." the signs of a progressive e the Queen told Alice— ur hardest to keep in the f we don't want to drop a nd we must push ahead. e, think, "try to keep up ession." A text book on ect may be very valuable ublished, but new dis- ave it behind and almost written it begins to be As one medical authority ext-books on his shelves, s own special work, might the cellar every ten years. man nature is much the thousands of years ago, of man responds now eat truths. People may e Psalms are antiquated, e from them wearily as But let real trouble come (some of them, at least) ey had been written on troubled soul reading out kness to find the hand of

me about the question was only a great Teacher was divine. Why, look young Peasant, from a e of despised Palestine, med to be the Light and orld, to give rest, joy and faithful disciples and to or a lifetime of service word of praise. He de- go be the Way—the only Father and to have the ll the men of all ages im. And, as a crowning romises His companion- unto the end of the world, ll authority in heaven and en given to Him. ever dared to offer such as ever offered his friend- eat prize of life. This one in His claims, and— centuries— He has fully e words and shown His en may win the allegiance for a time. But in a are out of date and the shouting "Hosanna" for a Even during the war we y one who was the idol ould be pushed aside and any case, the favorite n must make way for his n after generation passes

and still Christ offers Himself royally and confidently as the satisfying Companion of every soul. And still He makes good His tremendous offer. Those who have accepted Him as their Brother and Lord may be old or young, black, white or yellow, ignorant or learned, but their witness is one. They may come to Him for various reasons, they may worship Him in widely different ways, but have you ever heard of one who regretted choosing His service? You know there are multitudes in the world to-day who gain courage and peace from the promised presence of the Great Companion. And as it is to-day, so it was a hundred years ago, and a thousand years ago. Other men may be out of date, but this Man is abreast of every age.

Is He divine? If not, what explanation can you give if the amazing fact that in every country where men know about Him there are multitudes who consider that His commands rank infinitely higher than the commands of king or president? Can you explain that still more amazing fact that in millions of families (in many countries) He is loved more than father, mother, child, husband or wife? Can you explain the fact that His companionship is the greatest prize in the opinion of adventurous boys and gentle-hearted grandmothers, of charwomen and professors, of business men and poets? Unless He is divine how is that in all ages He draws hearts after Him? How—with death facing Him—was He so confident that the Cross would lift Him to the height of the One loved by all races until the consummation of the age? He knew that He would do this tremendous thing, and He has done it—He is still doing it! Every moment of every day many hearts are lifted to Him in love and trust. Any infidel who attempts to break the cord which binds the Heart of Jesus to the hearts of men, women and little children, might better set himself the easier task of blowing out the sun in the sky.

Even as I write I know that many readers of this Quiet Hour have given their best love to this mysterious Comrade, whom they have never seen, whose voice they have never heard. Some readers—it may be—are groping restlessly in dissatisfaction, just because they have not surrendered themselves to Him. Will they find rest for their souls and a joy that no man can take from them? I don't know. But it is pretty safe to predict that they won't find peace and joy that will last, if they turn away from this one Man who has offered it to them.

One person, who rejected Christ, was very conscious of the loneliness of the world without Him. "The Great Companion is dead," he wrote in deep sadness. But He is not dead. He exerts infinitely more power in the busy world of to-day than any emperor ever did, for He not only controls men's acts but their thoughts. He not only wins obedience but love.

When a clear-sighted native of India was trying to explain how forty millions on the other side of the world were able to govern nearly three hundred millions in India, he said: "It is Christ Who rules British India."

Some people try to think that the Gospel story is a myth, and even say that it is doubtful whether Jesus Christ ever lived. Yet it is a self-evident truth that He lives and rules in the world to-day. Those who have never met Him in real fellowship may doubt His existence; but no one is insane enough to deny that multitudes of people love and serve Him.

As I wrote those words I was told that the street-cars were standing still, unable to move an inch. Why? It is because the power is cut off—the electricians have gone "on strike." No one has ever seen that power which we call electricity; yet no one is foolish enough to say the cars run without any power. When there is no power they stop. What else can they do? Yet there are men so foolish as to say that the mightiest power in the world, the invisible power swaying multitudes of hearts and controlling multitudes of lives for nearly two thousand years, is no power at all! The Great Companion is not dead. He is every day drawing more and more hearts unto Him in enthusiastic devotion. No unbeliever can deny that. Can any unbeliever explain the mystery?

If you study the Gospels to discover how Christ changed and transfigured men and women, when He walked visibly among them, you can study history—

past and present—and see how He has changed lives since. Just try to imagine how different the world would have been, how different public opinion would have been if that one Man had never lived stably, taught divinely and died gloriously! Cut out of the world all charities which have sprung from faith in Him, all music, paintings and books which have been inspired by Him. Don't you think earth would be poor and bare if you could do such a desperate thing?

Thank God! No one can blot out the Light of the world. The Great Companion is beside you now. It is a joy to know that He is beside me, too. I turn from you to greet my Master and King. "Spirit with spirit can meet."

"What would you do within, O Soul, my Brother? What would you do within? Bar door and window that none may see: That alone we may be (Alone! face to face, In that flame-lit place!) When first we begin To speak one with another." DORA FARNCOMB.

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.

Observations.

WE were sitting on a bank beside the Art Building at the Western Fair, in London, Ont., looking at the kaleidoscopic crowd, and, between times, at a dear little fat pudgy baby near us, whose father, so he told us had been at the front for 23 months; he had come home last spring and was now finding it very hard to settle down, because of his nerves. He almost hated to go to bed at nights, he said because he kept "dreaming it all over again." But this story has to do not with the daddy but with the baby. Perhaps babies were something of a novelty to us newspaper women; at any rate we could not help being interested in this one, it was so good, and so solemn, and so very baby-like in its calm indifference to everything beyond its immediate vicinity. It reached for its mother's fingers and its daddy's necktie; it reached for the grass; it reached for our pencil;—in the short it reached for everything in sight,—which is, of course, what every baby does.

"After all," said one of us, "that is just what we keep doing all our lives,—always reaching for something new."

And isn't that true? As soon as we have one thing we reach (if we want to be happy) for another—things, learning, friends, inspirations, power to do. Probably that is what we are out for during all eternity, so that the best thing we can do is to sprinkle our rest-times along as we go. Rest is really a sort of time for re-charging our batteries so that we can continue *doing*;—not merely a reward for having done—and it's our own fault, usually, if we don't navigate so that we can have enough of it to serve our purpose.

After all it's a good thing for most of us that we get out of having too much rest. If we had nothing to do we should probably hate living.

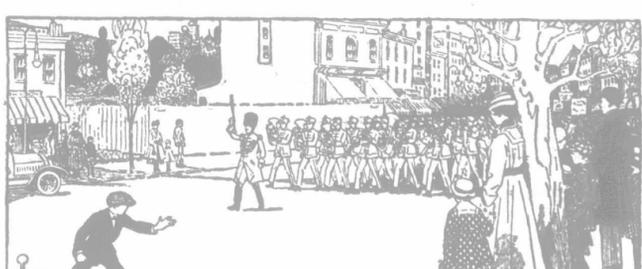
—So our "baby" story has ended in a lesson! —But the baby is just as sweet, all the same. * * * *

A bit more about the Fair, and then we shall leave it for another year.

The Western Fair was a great success—no doubt about that—but one wishes that the Board of Managers may have, before next year, some good friend who will be candid enough to suggest (and influential enough to be listened to) that it might be a good idea to have tickets for every seat on the grand stand and no more. This year scores of people paid their good 50 cents, got in,—and were obliged to stand during the whole performance.

At the beginning of the afternoon upon which we were there, most of these unfortunates stood on the ground below and on the steps leading thereto. Then,

"Here They Come!"



It is the cry of the children when a band is heard far down the street. Nearer and nearer it draws until each note becomes clearer and clearer.

To those in the city this is a familiar picture. But to those residing in suburban towns stirring strains of band music are more rare.

The NEW EDISON
"The Phonograph with a Soul"

in your home makes it possible for you and your children to have at all times the wonderful march music that has inspired the world.

Wherever you live—on the farm or in town—let the New Edison bring the parade, with all its glamour, into your living room, every instrument, every note as clear as a real band—thanks to the genius of Thomas A. Edison.

We have a wonderful story about the New Edison in a beautiful book that you should have. It is called "Edison and Music". Write for it. We shall also send "What the Critics Say".

THOS. A. EDISON, INC., - ORANGE, N. J.



HALLAM FUR FASHION BOOK
1920 EDITION—FREE

Write for your free copy of Hallam's Fur Fashion Book which contains 48 pages and cover, illustrating over 300 beautiful Fur Garments, all genuine photographs of the articles just as they are and real people wearing them. It shows you a much greater variety than you can see in most stores and will save you many dollars. It is absolutely free. Address as below.

John Hallam Limited
1606 Hallam Building, TORONTO.
THE LARGEST IN OUR LINE IN CANADA.

When writing please mention Advocate.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Time Table Changes

A change of time will be made on
Sept. 28th, 1919

Information now in Agents' hands.

ALLEN-KELLY CO.
Buy or Sell
Corn, Oats, Barley, Hay, Straw
and all kinds of Cattle Feeds

Write Us—We can save you money

214 Board of Trade Bldg., Toronto

FIT OUR FIGHTERS TO FARM THEY WORKED FOR YOU "OVER THERE"



HELP TRAIN THEM FOR THEIR LIFE WORK HERE

THE Soldier Settlement Board of Canada offers every eligible returned man who has ample farming experience an opportunity of becoming a farm owner. It is also ready to assist certain inexperienced men to learn the farming business. Of the many thousands of applications that will be received by the Board during the next twelve months a considerable number will be from inexperienced men.

HOW YOU CAN ASSIST— METHOD OF TRAINING

Training Centres have been established to give a limited number of totally inexperienced prospective soldier settlers preliminary practical experience. It is essential, however, that all inexperienced men complete their training by working with successful farmers who will share their experience with them.

SUCCESSFUL FARMER! YOUR OPPORTUNITY

You alone can assist our fighters to acquire the experience necessary to ensure their success as farmers. There is a duty devolving upon you to take as many as possible on your farm. By giving them the benefit of your experience and advice you will fit them to operate successfully farms of their own in the shortest possible time.

The Soldier Settlement Board needs, and must have, the co-operation of successful farmers in every Province of Canada in carrying on this work. Training allowances are granted by the Board to assist in the maintenance of dependents. Will you afford the men an opportunity to gain experience? Men are waiting now. Take at least one of them for the winter.

OFFICES AT: Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.; Edmonton and Calgary, Alta; Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert, Sask; Winnipeg, Man; Toronto, London and Ottawa, Ont.; Montreal, Sherbrooke and Quebec, Que.; St. John, N.B.; Halifax, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.

**The
Soldier Settlement Board**
W. J. BLACK, CHAIRMAN
UNION BANK BUILDING, OTTAWA, ONT

Honest Tire Bargains

In offering the public tires at these bargain prices we do so with the assurance that they will give service first, last and all the time.

Our stock comprises brand-new tires in all the standard sizes. We absolutely do not handle second-hand or re-built tires.

Irrespective of what you pay elsewhere, our tires will give you more mileage per dollar than any other tire. We offer to send tires to you on approval C.O.D. and pay all express charges to your address anywhere in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces—with the option of returning same at our expense if you are not thoroughly satisfied that you are receiving a genuine bargain.

Size	Plain	Non-skid	Tubes
30 x 3 1/2	\$12.75	\$15.00	\$2.25
32 x 3 1/2	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.

GUARANTEED TIRES, 6,000 MILES
31 x 4, \$27.90 34 x 4, \$32.35 35 x 4 1/2, \$44.15

Premier Guaranteed 3,500 Miles
30 x 3 1/2, \$16.55

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

31 x 4, \$24.90 33 x 4, \$27.85
34 x 4, \$28.85

Security Tire Sales Co.

514 Yonge St.

TORONTO

When writing advertisers kindly mention Advocate.

it rained. They had to come up, and, still anxious probably, to get their fifty cents' worth, stood about at the front of the grand stand, quite careless of the fact that they were blocking the view of all the people who sat behind.

Every now and again, someone yelled "Sit down!" or "Get out of the way, there!" A little girl on the front row of seats grumbled "I can't see a thing!" An old lady said "We might as well have stayed at home."—Then some of the Fair directors came along, and looked fierce, and made a scatter. "You've got to get out of here," they said. "The people behind have to see."

Of course that was perfectly true,—but the standing people also had paid their 50 cents. Instead of getting a seat and enjoying the afternoon as they had expected, they found themselves, not only without a seat, but without even standing room, knocked from pillar to post, and scolded.

Perhaps it was selfish of them to stand directly in front of other people, yet they were not altogether to blame. Ostensibly the blame rested upon the management that over-sold the grand stand. When people can't get tickets and find the gates closed they may be disappointed but they wander off and find amusement in the other buildings. If their 50 cents is taken and they are let "in", they are perfectly justified in being displeased about it if they can't get a seat. So are the people whose view they block.

ANOTHER grouch, this time against performances before the grand stand at fairs in general. I want to talk about their presentation of trained animals. Shortly before his death Jack London, the novelist, investigated the trained animal business, and found that almost invariably (with a few exceptions in the case of dogs and horses) the animals are forced to do their "stunts" by the utmost cruelty, repeated over and over until the poor things learn to do mechanically, the fool things demanded of them.

After his death the Humane Society in the United States took the matter up and started a "Jack London" club, which now numbers over 2,000,000 members, who have pledged themselves to get up at once and leave any performance as soon as trained animals are brought on the stage. Enough disapproval expressed in this way would soon do away with such exhibitions,—all the natural dignity taken away from the splendid animals thus compelled to come out and do fool stunts before a grinning crowd. A human clown may enjoy being a clown. He deliberately chooses to be one. It consorts with his mental calibre. But assuredly animals do not enjoy it. It is utterly unnatural to them. They do not choose it. It is forced upon them. An elephant can't possibly understand why he should be compelled to get up on a tub and roll it about. A dog can't be expected to enjoy taking a high leap through a flaming hoop—and usually shows that he dislikes it. One even doubts whether horses like particularly, to dance. And think of the bewilderment of the poor things when the cruel nonsense of training begins. How they must wonder, in their animal way, "What do they want me to do?" "What is this for? Have these men gone crazy, or do they want me to go crazy?" But the sharp lash, the weighted whip, cruel prongs and harsh words do their work. The cruelty goes on day after day, until at last, broken and heart-broken, the poor creatures become clown-machines and come before an audience as "trained."

The whole thing is unnatural. There is nothing edifying or beautiful about it. How much better, and how very much more pleasing, the beautiful dances such as are put on by Mrs. Somer's dancing classes in Toronto! The girls of those classes love the pretty, aesthetic steps. They learn, through them, grace of movement, and develop beauty of body. Whether in the lively "Highland fling" or stately minuet there can be nothing to offend.—And think of all the pretty pageants and tableaux that might be presented in addition,—leaving the animals in peace!

It is our own fault if we encourage anything that is cruel, unedifying, or unbeautiful. In these days of organizations determined protests expressed frequently and in the right way, might do wonders in improving all public per-

formances and "shows". So long as we patronize hideous freaks (paying 10 cents to get in) and laugh at suffering, undignified animals, and coarse songs and vulgar performances, we shall have to suffer from them.

I don't know what you think about it, but my own idea is that, if possible (and surely possible in our amusements) we should never see anything that is ugly, hear anything that is of a low order. We are wonderful human beings, and surely the very best in art, and music, and lectures, and plays, and all other performances, should be none too good for us. We can't risk, safely, anything that is low or cruel without danger of spoiling the taste as well as the sensibilities especially of the young.

JUST one word more. At the Western Fair the flowers were beautiful. I saw, however, some tiny umbrella plants growing in pots of rather dry earth. They reminded me of a splendid one that I saw some years ago in Elgin, Illinois. It grew higher than one's head and filled a bay window, and the way it was grown was this: The pot of earth in which it grew was kept standing in a larger vessel, which, in turn, was kept filled with water. "You see," explained the lady who owned it, "the umbrella plant is really a marsh plant, and so it needs marsh conditions."

If any of you have one you may like to try this plan. —JUNIA.

Worth Thinking Over.

"The little Prince is the real thing."
—New York Evening Post.

"A movie-fed child cannot long remain intelligent."
—Walter Pritchard Eaton.

"A nation to be normal must have the power of enjoying pleasure for the sake of pleasure itself. Preservation of sanity demands it."
—Journal of Education.

Home-Made Cheese.

For F. G. C., Norfolk Co., Ont.

The recipe you want is as follows: Strain the night's milk from four cows into a galvanized tub and keep as cool as possible till morning, then strain the morning's milk with it and set on stove, putting 3 flat irons under to prevent it from heating too quickly. Bring to 86 degrees, then add one-fifth of a cheese coloring tablet which has been soaked for an hour. Stir it well through the milk, remove from stove and add one rennet tablet (Hanson's No. 2 rennet tablets were used in this case) dissolved in 2 tablespoons water. Stir well through the milk, cover and let stand 20 minutes, or until quite firm, then cut it as fine as possible, set back on stove and keep stirred till it is up to 98 degrees. Remove the cover, stir quite frequently for about 2 hours, or until it feels firm and falls apart when lightly squeezed in the hand.

Now dip the curd into a cheese cloth laid in a steamer in a large kneading pan. When it has drained a few minutes turn it into the kneading pan, from which the whey has been poued, and add the salt, 1 ounce to 10 quarts milk, then put into the cheesecloth which has now been placed in the press. A press may be made of a straight-sided pail with the bottom cut off, and with a round piece of wood that just fits inside for the "follower." Put a lever across the top of this and a light weight on the lever, and every hour put more weight on till bed time. Leave in the press over night and some time next day take it out, rub with a little melted butter and put in a cool, dry place. The rennet tablets can be bought at a drug store or any store where dairy supplies are kept. One tablet is sufficient to 70 to 100 lbs. of milk; it acts more quickly if only 70 lbs. are used. This recipe was sent us some time ago by Mrs. R. B., Algoma, Ont., and is recommended as good, and easily worked out on an ordinary farm. The amount of coloring, by the way, must depend on the season, the feed of the cows, and market demand. Authorities recommend turning the cheese every morning so that the moisture will not gather at one side. Also, as a rule, enough fat will come to the surface of the cheese so that rubbing with butter is not necessary. The butter, however, may improve the flavor.

Upon Your "To-day" Depends Your "To-morrow"

WHAT you can save to-day is the foundation upon which you will lay your life-work.

The man with capital, even be it small, is the man who is ready when opportunity arises.

The savings habit is not as easy to acquire as the spending habit, but most things worth while require an effort to attain, and the capital for your day of opportunity can only be obtained by hard work, economy and saving.

Open a Savings Account with the Bank of Toronto. Your Savings are protected by a strong national institution, and earn a fair rate of interest without risk of loss.

THOS. F. HOW,
General Manager

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Capital \$5,000,000

Reserves \$6,625,623

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, ALSO pure bred M.B. Turkeys, bred from prize stock. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

FOR SALE—FRUITFUL MEADOW FARM— Contains 1,655 acres of best land in Ontario. In Kent County, bounded by Lake St. Clair and the Thames River, with three miles of water frontage on each. Has complete independent drainage scheme. Supplied with natural gas from wells on adjoining property. Five hundred acres of farm under lease for gas and oil, with good prospects for both. Owner grows all farm crops, including tobacco; is putting out 500 acres of wheat this fall. Excellently adapted for stock raising or dairy farming. Fertile soil—good buildings—delightful climate—ready markets. Present owner makes good money on this farm, but circumstances beyond his control render its sale imperative. He has therefore placed it for sale in the hands of The Geo. E. Pomeroy Co., of Toledo, Ohio (Established 1863) represented in Detroit by W. E. Brinkerhoff, 1,336 Majestic Building, to either of whom apply for further information.

HERDSMAN—WANTED BY EXPERIENCED Man (single), position as Herdsman, in charge, with first class registered breeding herd. Expert feeder and fitter for show or sale. Box 46, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

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

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

WANTED—MARRIED MAN TO TAKE charge of stock farm. Free house and wood. Apply, stating wages, to Griesbach Bros., Collingwood, Ont., R.R. No. 1.

WANTED

LIVE HENS
Write for Price List

Waller's 702 Spadina Ave.
Toronto, Ont.

Draw on Your Customers



through the Merchants Bank. With Branches in all parts of Canada, and correspondents abroad, this Bank is in a position to present Drafts promptly, have them accepted, and collect payment, with the least possible trouble and cost to you.

The Manager will be glad to take up this matter with you

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1864.

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

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 Windrow.

Germany, so press dispatches state, is planning a vast emigration, especially to Central and South America, and Mexico.

A new airplane, the first designed solely for commercial and pleasure purposes, has been completed and tested in England, and is called the "Grahame-White, Rolls-Royce, Aero Limousine." It is provided with a cabin which carries 6 passengers, is heated electrically, and can go 115 miles an hour.

The neglected grave and graveyard near Rice Lake, Ont., where Joseph Scriven, the author of the hymn, "What a Friend We Have in Jesus," was buried many years ago, are to be beautified in tribute to the memory of the man and his work. The centenary of his birth was celebrated, on Sept. 10, at Port Hope, a few miles away.

THE MOLSONS BANK

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

MONEY FOR YOUR HOLIDAY

A weekly or monthly deposit to a savings account in The Molsons Bank is a good way to provide the money required for a holiday trip. And the regular habit of saving will assure money for other necessities as well.

Savings accounts receive special attention at all Molsons Bank Branches.

Current Events

Monday, 13th October, has been set for Thanksgiving Day.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King will probably be elected by acclamation to represent the constituency of Prince, P. E. I.

U. F. O. candidates nominated during the week for the elections are: East York, Capt. Geo. B. Little; South Waterloo, Ald. Carl Homuth (Prov.), and Wm. Elliott, (Fed.).

W. F. O'Connor, K.C., of the Board of Commerce, announced at Hamilton drastic punishment for vendors of food who raise prices. Later he announced that by order, milk prices cannot be raised in Ontario for forty days.

One hundred thousand Chinese laborers who have been working in France during and since the War, are to be returned to China by way of Canada.

The organized farmers of Saskatchewan will set a day early in October, to be known as "Independence Day," upon which a province-wide canvass will be made with a view of promoting interest in the organization's political action.

Great interest is being taken in the big National Industrial Conference which, at time of writing, is still going on at Ottawa. The chief issues brought up so far are the eight-hour day conferences between employers and employees, and the housing question.

The Fisheries Branch of the Department of Naval Service has arranged with the producers on the Pacific Coast to sell canned "chum" salmon (light-colored) in Canada at prices that will enable it to be retailed anywhere in the Dominion at 18 cents a can, or 2 cans for 35 cents.

It is reported that Kolchak has broken the Bolshevik front on three palces in Siberia.

Rear-Admiral Mark Bristol, commanding the U. S. Naval Force in the Eastern Mediterranean, and who has been appointed High Commissioner of the U. S. at Constantinople, has sharply ordered the Turks to stop killing the Armenians.

Pres. Wilson, speaking at San Francisco, said that Japan has promised the powers to return Shantung to China, also that, under the League of Nations, there would be a new international policy on the protection of Chinese integrity.

Poland is to have a navy, and plans are out for building 4 armored cruisers and 12 large torpedo boats.

Prof. Patrick Geddes, of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, has been entrusted with the planning of the new Jerusalem University.

Some days ago Gabriel D'Annunzio, poet and aviator, entered Fiume with a force of raiders, who were speedily joined by many soldiers in the city, the British and French flags were hauled down, and the city declared in the hands of D'Annunzio. Unwilling to turn Italian forces against Italians, the Government of Italy declared a blockade by land and sea. At time of going to press D'Annunzio is ill with fever, but exhorts his followers not to surrender Fiume.

A compromise has been agreed upon by the powers for settlement of the Adriatic disputes. By it Jugo-Slavia is to be the principal gainer, Fiume is to be a separate state and its harbor a free harbor, and Italy is to receive a mandate over Albania except in the extreme South, which will be assigned to Greece. Italy will get Avlona, with the surrounding region.

The War has left a surplus of a million and a half women in England alone.

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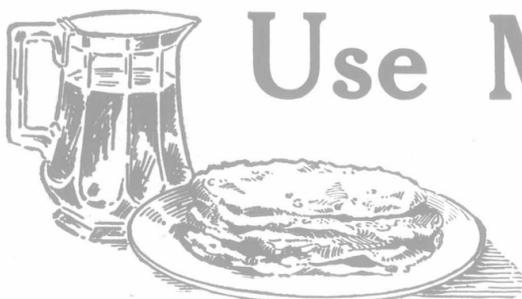
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in England alone.



Use More Corn Syrup For Preserving

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

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

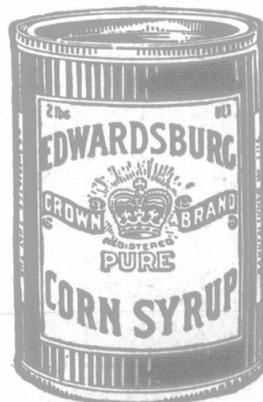
Most of your preserving troubles have come from using
sugar alone. Even the beginner can count on success if she
will use half LILY WHITE and half sugar. LILY WHITE
blends the sugar with the fruit and makes preserves that
will never crystalize.

LILY WHITE and CROWN BRAND are both Dandy
for Candy.

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

The Canada Starch Co., Limited
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LILY WHITE

CROWN BRAND

Gossip.

Blairgowrie Stock Farm.

Of the scores of Ontario stock farms visited annually by the "Advocate" representative, none can be relied upon to furnish a day more full of interest than "Blairgowrie," the splendidly equipped breeding establishment owned by John Miller, of Ashburn, Ontario. Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire and Cotswold sheep are all three, specialties with Mr. Miller, and visiting the farm recently we found all sections running well up to full capacity. Among the Shorthorns were a fine array of breeding females, many with calves by their side, and many now showing to be well forward in calf. In nearly every instance these breeding cows represented either pure Scotch or Scotch-topped families. In reviewing the pedigrees the more notable were Augustas, Kilblean Beautys, Lavenders, Prince Royals, Undines, Goldies, Urys, Bellonas, Violets, Orange Blossoms, etc. There were also a half dozen choice quality young bulls in the pens that were from these dams, and among them were several that were particularly strong herd sire material. Mr. Miller also informed us that he had already purchased in Britain a choice importation of breeding females which would be coming out just as soon as quarantine regulations would permit, and added that this lot could not be spoken of too highly.

In the sheep folds quality and numbers were both in evidence. Shropshires were considerably in the majority, but there was also a splendid lot of Cotswold breeding ewes and lambs in the flocks. The Shropshire offering, however, is much more varied, and include a number of one and two-shear rams that are flock headers in every way. The balance of the

Canadians eat tons daily of

McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas

Sold fresh everywhere. In sealed packages.

Factory at LONDON, Canada.

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

offering is made up of one and two-shear ewes and ewe lambs. Added to these is a fresh importation of 125 ewes and 25 rams, which include both breeds, and the lot were in quarantine at Quebec when we were at the farm. They were selected from the best flocks in England by W. A. Dryden, of Maple Shade Farm, who also personally selected the Shorthorns. As these ewes and rams will be at Blairgowrie by the time this appears in print, parties wanting first choice should get their orders in at once.

E. E. Ross, of Carleton County, recently visited a number of milking Shorthorn herds in Western Ontario and selected a bull calf of outstanding quality from the herd of R. Martindale, Caledonia. The calf is out of a high-milking dam testing 4 per cent., and is sired by a bull of good quality of the Bates breeding. This high-priced, high-quality bull should do a good deal towards improving the quality of stock in the neighborhood to which he is taken.

Attention is drawn to Adam A. Armstrong's sale of Oxford Down sheep at Fergus, on Wednesday, October 22.

On September 30, Shorthorns, Leicester sheep and Clydesdale horses—the estate of the late Robt. Charters, Seaforth, will be disposed of by auction.

S. J. Robertson, of Hornby, writes that his herd of 35 Dorset sheep are in fine condition. The breeding ewes are the result of many years of careful selection. Many individuals of the flock have won prizes at Toronto. The ewes are low set and well woolled. The ewes and ram lambs are thick, strong, breezy individuals, with plenty of bone and character. Mr. Robertson also has a fine flock of Oxfords which are typey, well-wooled and strong. The lambs are by an imported ram, and a number of them weight up to 150 pounds. A number of shearing and two-shear rams are for sale and are good enough to head the best flocks. If interested in Dorsets or Oxfords write S. J. Robertson, Hornby, or visit the farm and inspect the flock.

Transformation.—A lady told us a true story of a soldier's wit—that a soldier in hospital, on receiving consciousness, said: "Nurse, what is this on my head?" "Vinegar cloths," she replied. "You have had fever," After a pause. "And what is this on my chest?" "A mustard-plaster. You have had pneumonia." "And what is this at my feet?" "Salt-bags, you have had frost-bite." A soldier from the next bed looked up and said: "Hang the pepper-box to his nose, nurse, then he will be a cruet."—Strand Magazine.



Webster On "Morale"

MORALE (Mo-ral) n. (F. See Moral, a) the moral condition, or the condition in other respects, so far as it is affected by, or dependent upon, moral considerations, such as zeal, spirit, hope and confidence; mental state, as of a body of men, an army, and like.



THAT is the definition of Noah Webster, the farmer's boy who compiled the famous dictionary. Many of us know "morale" only in its war-time application.

Webster dwells firstly upon the usage of the word "morale" as applied to the common-place happenings of every-day life. His allusion to its reference to an army comes later. And Webster is correct—meticulously so.

It was their private-life morale that made such splendid soldiers of our boys when the time came for them to don the khaki. It was that, and that alone, which brought them in their thousands from the city streets and country cross-roads, and it was that which carried them through to victory. If their every-day morale had been neglected, the Army could have done little with them and success would not have crowned their efforts.

It is the many little incidents of your daily routine that make up your morale—your regard for health; thought for others; your personal appearance; a well kept head; a clean shaven chin. Webster speaks of zeal, spirit, hope and confidence. It is by attention to the small details of your daily life that these may be attained.

The Gillette Safety Razor enters as much into the morale of farm life as it did into that of the trenches. It helped our soldiers to maintain their confidence and bearing. It will do the same for you. The Gillette Safety Razor makes the daily shave come easy—there is no pulling or scraping—no honing, or stropping—just five minutes of perfect shaving comfort. And, afterwards, a chin that tells of morale and self-respect.

Sold at most stores catering to men's needs.



The Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited,
MONTREAL, Que.

Fish Meal as a Food For Live Stock.

CHAS. CROWTHER, M.A., PH.D., DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH, OLYMPIA AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, LIMITED, ENGLAND.

The greatly reduced imports of concentrated feeding-stuffs during the War forcibly directed attention to the fact that there is much home-produced material suitable for feeding purposes which in pre-war days was either entirely neglected, or used only to a very small extent by owners of live stock in this country. This applies particularly to fish meal, the production of which before the War had attained the dimensions of a considerable industry at the larger fishing ports of the United Kingdom. It is estimated that in 1913, out of a total production of 30,000 tons of fish meal, 30,000 tons were exported to the Continent, mainly to Germany, where it found

a ready sale. In this country the use of fish meal for pigs and poultry has been steadily increasing in recent years, but it has been little used in the feeding of other classes of live stock, and the total demand is still far below what the potential supply will be when the fishing industry is fully rehabilitated. There is grave risk, therefore, that manufacturers may be obliged once more to resume the export trade. This contingency can only be avoided by an extended use of fish meal by British farmers, as a food not merely for pigs and poultry, but also for other classes of live stock.

COMPOSITION OF FISH MEAL.—In purchasing fish meal it is necessary to distinguish carefully between the fish meal manufactured for use as a feeding-stuff and the inferior article, commonly sold as "fish guano," which is intended for manure. The raw material from which the former is made consists of the fresh offal (heads,

etc.) removed from the fish at the ports before despatch, together with whole fish rejected as unfit for human consumption or rendered unsalable owing to an excessive supply. The best manufacturers reject herrings for making fish meal on the grounds that they contain too much oil, and the herring residue received from the curries contains too much salt. Where the object of the manufacturer is to produce a "fish guano," no such discrimination is exercised, as no question of wholesomeness arises, the one object being to secure a product which contains sufficient nitrogen and phosphate to form a satisfactory fertilizer.

When purchasing fish meal for feeding purposes it is advisable, therefore, to ask for special guarantees, such as are outlined below.

In the manufacture of fish meal the raw material is first thoroughly steamed and a portion of the oil removed, and the

residue then completely dried at a high temperature, and ground to meal. The composition of fish meal is variable, but the following summary of nine analyses made in recent years gives an indication of its general character:—

	Range of Variation, Per cent.	Average Per cent.
Moisture.....	7.7 to 18.1	12.9
Albuminoids (Protein).....	51.1 " 63.1	57.1
Oil.....	1.3 " 6.7	3.7
Mineral Salts (ash).....	20.8 " 28.0	24.9
Including Phosphate of Lime.....	16.6 " 20.6	18.8
Including Salt.....	0.6 " 5.3	2.2
Carbohydrates, Fibre, etc.....	0.3 " 4.2	1.9

It will be seen that the chief characteristics of the composition of fish meal are its richness in albuminoids and phosphate of lime, ingredients which may be expected to give it a special value for the production of flesh and bone. It contains a very small proportion of carbohydrates, however, and hence can only exercise its full value effectively when used along with other feeding-stuffs which supply an abundance of this constituent, such as the home-grown fodders, roots and grain foods, or the more starchy purchased feeding-stuffs such as maize and milling offals. The complaints that have frequently been made that fish meal taints the flavor of the carcass are almost certainly due to neglect of this precaution—fish meal having formed too large a proportion of the diet in these cases. As a rough, general rule for practical feeding purposes, it may be suggested that fish meal should not form more than about one-eighth of the total dry food consumed. Practical experience in pig-feeding has demonstrated that, if this rule be adhered to, pork or bacon of excellent quality can be produced without the slightest fish taint, provided, of course, that the fish meal is of good quality, and not too rich in fish oil.

Standard Quality Fish meal.—In order to secure these latter essentials special guarantees should be demanded in the purchase of fish meal. To meet this demand, the Association of Fish Meal, Fish Guano and Fish Oil Manufacturers, comprising nearly all the manufacturers in Great Britain, have agreed to produce a meal from white fish only (i.e., without herrings or other unsuitable material), to be sold as "White Fish Meal," and to conform with the following limits as to composition:—

Albuminoids.....	Not less than 55 per cent.
Phosphate of Lime.....	" " " 16 "
Oil.....	Not more than 5 per cent.
Salt.....	" " " 4 "

Such a meal should be light-brownish in color, well-ground and free from large pieces of bone, and should not have the markedly offensive smell associated with decayed fish. If the moisture content does not exceed about 10 per cent., the meal should keep well for a considerable period in a dry store, preferably with wooden floor.

VALUE AS FOOD FOR LIVE STOCK.—In Scandinavia and elsewhere on the Continent fish meal has been found very useful in the feeding of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry. In this country its use for pigs and poultry is now widespread and increasing, whilst recent experiments indicate that it forms a satisfactory food for calves.

Horses.—Fish meal has been fed with satisfactory results to horses up to an amount of 2 lb. per head per day. The fish meal must be given in admixture with other foods and introduced very gradually into the diet, otherwise very great difficulty may be experienced at first in securing satisfactory consumption. It should be particularly useful when supplies of good hay are scanty and much straw is consequently fed.

Cattle.—Fish meal has been used with satisfactory results, to the extent of 2 or 3 lb. per head per day by Scottish cattle feeders. Difficulty has been experienced in some cases in securing satisfactory consumption at the outset, but with a little ingenuity in blending the foods this is soon overcome. The richness of fish meal in albuminoids marks it out as a particularly suitable supplement to a diet of roots and straw.

Milch cows.—Experiments in Scandinavia and elsewhere have demonstrated that

Y ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS
 from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.
ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, heals Sores. Always Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c stamps.
W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal.

FEEDS
Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Gluten Feed 23%, Shorts, Bran, Feeding Corn Meal, Cane Molasses (in bbls.) Dairy Feeds, Hog Feeds, etc.,
 In car lots or less.
We Buy Hay, Straw, Oats, Buckwheat, Mixed Grains, Alsike, Red Clover, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, etc.
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Lump Jaw
 The only reliable treatment for Lump Jaw in Cattle.
Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
 Price \$2.50 a bottle. Sold under a positive guarantee since 1896. Your money back if it fails. Write for Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser 96 pages and illustrated. It is Free.
 Fleming's Chemical Horn Stop. A small quantity applied when calves are young will prevent growth of Horns. A 50c tube sent postpaid is enough for 25 calves.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
 77 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

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

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

Mardella Dual-purpose Shorthorns
 8 choice young bulls; 30 females, cows and heifers. All of good size, type and breeding. Herd headed by The Duke; dam gave 13,599 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.
THOMAS GRAHAM, Port Perry, R.R. 3, Ont.

Shorthorns For Sale
 Two young Bulls fit for service, 1 roan, 1 red sired by King Dora (imp.), also some heifers in calf to King Dora (imp.). Their dams are good milkers.
SOCKETT BROS.
 R.R. No. 5 - Rockwood, Ont
 Phone No. 22, R. 3

Shorthorns and Oxfords for Sale—Two choice roan grandson of Right Sort; also ewes and lambs, either sex.
GEO. D. FLETCHER, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ont.
 IF INTERESTED IN DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS or Dorset Horn Sheep, apply to **V. BARTLETT, Canfield, Ont.** Phone Dunnville

For Sale—Shorthorns, Berkshires, Clydesdales. Four bulls, two fit for service. Some spring pigs, both sexes. Also one mare and two fillies.
Joseph Brewster, R.R. No. 1, Seaforth, Ont.

The Pre-Eminence of the Pure Bred.

Now that cattle raisers are getting away from the big ranch with its wide ranges and thousands of scrub cattle, and are giving more attention to the delivering of better-finished animals to the market, the question of types and breeds is coming in for constantly increasing consideration. Too many land owners, farming most of their holdings and handling perhaps two or three dozen cattle, are content to pick up any fair-looking grade stuff that they may find among their neighbors and let it go at that. They have given no particular study to the business of cattle raising and naturally take it for granted that a steer is a steer, and except for show purposes the matter of mixed or pure blood is of little consequence, so long as the animal readily puts on the fat and reaches the market when the price is up. Their chief concern is: "Where can I pick up some cheap stuff?" and "When will the market reach the high point?" That, not only for the fancy stock breeder but for the ordinary small stock raiser, a pure-bred heifer at three hundred dollars may be greater economy than a grade heifer at fifty, never occurs to them.

But experience is proving that even though a man may intend to handle only a few head, it is infinitely greater economy from every standpoint to deal only with pure-bred stock. When a breeder handles only full bloods he has but one type of animal to work with. He soon comes to understand the habits and requirements of this particular breed, and to know whether the animal is developing as he ought. His problem of feeding and care is simplified because all of the individuals of his herd will thrive or suffer on the same treatment, much different from the herd made up of scrubs and mixed strains. For instance, there is one breed of cattle that will endure hard weather easily and will work for a living in the fields. Some other breeds will suffer under the same conditions. In a mixed herd what is the breeder going to do? Is he going to cater to the hardy animals and let the others endure it as best they can? Is he going to provide shelter and food for all on account of the less hardy ones? Or is he going to split his herd and have two problems of housing and feeding on his hands? The simpler and more efficient method is obviously to handle a herd all of the same breed so that all can prosper on the same kind of care.

The appearance of the herd when on the market is attractive, and even the expert buyer is prejudiced in favor of the bunch of cattle all running to the same color and general type. The owner of a herd of mixed grades will probably deliver some fairly good beef steers to the market, but these can sell no other way than by the pound. The most that can be hoped for is a high beef market in disposing of such stock. The owner of the pure-bred stock will sooner or later produce a bull or a heifer that with a little special attention may sell for as much as a whole car load of scrub stuff. To get such an animal, the pure-bred owner has not had to provide any more feed than the grade animal requires. His problem of shelter has been no more serious than if he were handling cheap stock. His time and labor in caring for the animal is no greater than if he were handling a scrub and yet he may realize from this one animal alone as much as from fifteen or twenty grade animals.

And then there is the advantage in handling pure-bred stock, that, while not so evident in a financial way, nevertheless is a source of considerable satisfaction. That is the delight that the owner of full blood finds, simply in working with and possessing such stock. It is extremely gratifying to me to realize that what he has is the best that can be found. For every individual animal he acquires a peculiar concern as he watches the points of quality develop. To the owner of mere grade stuff, his stock is nothing but a bunch of cattle, he knows that he can expect nothing more than what the bunch will bring as beef, and his only concern is in how much feed is required to put on the necessary amount of meat. Points of quality mean nothing to him. Each animal is only so many pounds of beef at so much per pound. The experience of pure-bred stock breeders who have given it a fair chance proves that the advan-

The Salem Herd of Scotch Shorthorns

HERD HEADED BY GAINFORD MARQUIS, CANADA'S PREMIER SIRE
 Write us about the get of Gainford Marquis. They have won more at Toronto and other large exhibitions than those of any other sire. We still have a few sons to offer, as well as females bred to Canada's greatest sire.
J. A. WATT - - - - - **Elora, Ontario**

BRAEBURN SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
 150 Head - - - - - 100 Breeding Females
 Herd headed by Nero of Cluny (imp.)
 I have at present twelve young bulls that are now nearing serviceable age. The majority are sired by my present imported herd sire, and we guarantee them as good individually as the get of any other one sire in Canada. They are nearly all roans, and are priced to sell. Can also spare some breeding cows in calf to Nero of Cluny (imp.).
CHAS. MCINTYRE, Scotland, Ontario
 Brantford 7 miles. Oakland 1 mile. L. E. N. Electric R.R. Cars every hour.

Plaster Hill Herd Dual-Purpose Shorthorns
 For sale ten young bulls from large, deep milking cows, with records up to 12,000 lbs. 15 cows and heifers heavy producers mostly all in calf to Green Leaf Record 96115 or Dictator whose two nearest dams average over 12,000 lbs.
ROSS MARTINDALE CALEDONIA, R. R. No. 3, ONT.
 Long Distance Phone.

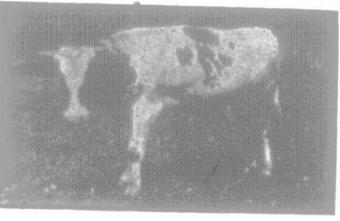
GRAND VIEW FARM SHORTHORNS
 Herd headed by Lord Rosewood =121676= and by Proud Lancer (imp.). Have a few choice bull calves and heifers left, sired by Escanna Favorites, a son of the famous Right Sort (imp.).
W. G. GERRIE, C.P.R. Station on farm. Bell Phone. BELLWOOD, ONTARIO

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

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

Pure Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns—We have several choice young bulls for sale. 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

DON-ALDA FARMS, Todmorden, Ont.



Young herd sire, Don-Alda Pontiac Artis for sale; calved April 5, 1918.
 Sired by King Pontiac Artis Sylvia. Dam Gipsy Wayne, 29 lbs. butter in seven days.
 Also a few younger bulls by our herd sire, Sylvia Segis Raymondale, from high-record dams. Our herd sire is grandson of May Echo Sylvia. His dam, De Kol Plus Segis Dixie, made over 32 lbs. as a senior 4-year-old.
 Call or write

MR. COWIE, Resident Foreman
Raymondale Holstein-Friesians
 A herd sire of our breeding will improve your herd. We have sons of our present sire, Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo (sire of \$12,750 Het Loo Pieterje), and also sons of our former sire, Avondale Pontiac Echo. Several of these are of serviceable age, and all are from good record dams. Quality considered, our prices are lower than anywhere else on the continent. These youngsters should not remain long. Write to-day.
RAYMONDALE FARM Vaudreuil, Que. D. RAYMOND, Owner Queen's Hotel, Montreal

29 Pounds Butter—103 Pounds Milk
 This is the seven day butter record and the one day milk record of the dam of my last bull of serviceable age—an exceptional bred youngster and a choice individual. Also have a month old bull whose dam and sire's average 34.36 lbs. of butter in 7 days, 135.07 lbs. of butter in 30 days and 111 lbs. of milk in 1 day. If you want bulls of this breeding I can save you money.
D. B. TRACY HAMILTON HOUSE HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY Cobourg, Ontario.

I Have Holstein Bulls and Females at right prices. The bulls are from good record sired by Baron Colantha Fayne, a son of Canada's first 33-lb. cow. The females are of much the same breeding. If you want Holsteins, get my prices.
T. W. McQueen, Oxford County, Bell phone Tillsonburg Ont.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE
 from 2 to 7 months old. 2 grandsons of the 26,000 lb. cow. 2 great grandsons one from a 23 lb. 4 years old. All sired by Hillcrest Rauwerd Vale whose two nearest dams average almost 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days and almost 26,000 lbs. milk in 12 months. Cheap, considering quality.
W. FRED FALLIS, MILLBROOK, ONTARIO.

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

Evergreen Stock Farm Registered Holsteins
 Our Motto: Choice individuals—the profitable producing kind. Nothing for sale now, but get in line early for your next herd sire.
A. E. HULET (Oxford Co., G.T.R.) NORWICH, ONTARIO

Cedar Dale Farm—The Home of Lakeview Johanna Lestrangle, the \$15,000 sire—chief sire in service. We are offering a few females bred to him, and also have a few bull calves sired by him, at right prices. Other older bulls, sired by our former herd sire, Prince Segis Walker, son of King Segis Walker. **A. J. TAMBLYN, Cedar Dale Holsteins (C. N. R. station one mile) Orono, Ontario.**

Silver Stream Holsteins—Special offering—Four choice bulls fit for service, sired by King Lyons Colantha, the records of his six nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. butter in 7 days, and from R.O.P. tested dams. Individually as good as their breeding. Write at once for particulars and price, or better come and see them.
JACOB MOGK & SON, R.R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

Shorthorns

DA'S PREMIER SIRE
they have won more
of any other
as well
sire.

Elora, Ontario

Shorthorns

100 Breeding Females

able age. The majority are bred
individually as the get of any other
ell. Can also spare some breeding

NTYRE, Scotland, Ontario
every hour.

Shorthorns

g cows, with records
ducers mostly all in
se two nearest dams

ONT.

Shorthorns

(Imp.). Have a few choice bull
the famous Right Sort (Imp.)

BELLWOOD, ONTARIO

Sale—5 choice bull calves 18
months old, several heifer calves
to him, good dual-purpose cows
ng sow or two bred to farrow in

R. R. No. 2, Newcastle, Ont.

COTSWOLDS

to breed. Bulls of servicable age
ASHBURN, ONTARIO.

have several choice young bulls
the best of breeding and ready for
by Sittyton Selection, and several

R. NO. 1, Freeman, Ontario

morden, Ont.

e, Don-Alda Pontiac Artis
April 5, 1918.

Pontiac Artis Sylvia. Dam
bs. butter in seven days.

nger bulls by our herd sire,
mondale, from high-record
sire is grandson of May
s dam, De Kol Plus Segs
r 32 lbs. as a senior 4-

ident Foreman

-Friesians

ns of our present sire, Pontiac
also sons of our former sire,
age, and all are from good
nan anywhere else on
ng. Write to-day.

RAYMOND, Owner
Queen's Hotel, Montreal

Pounds Milk

f the dam of my last bull of
al. Also have a month old bull
os. of butter in 30 days and 111
you money.

obourg, Ontario.

The bulls are from good record
uis Prilly Rouble Hartog, and
The females are of much the

Bell 'phone Tillsonburg Ont.

R SALE

grandsons one from a 23 lb. Jr.
dams average almost 30 lbs. of
onsidering quality.

S. MILLBROOK, ONTARIO.

PLICATE

nd all are show calves. Write to
herd sire, Sylvius Walker Rye
sire, Prince Segis Walker, son of
Manchester Station, G. T. R.

ed Holsteins

Nothing for sale now, but get in

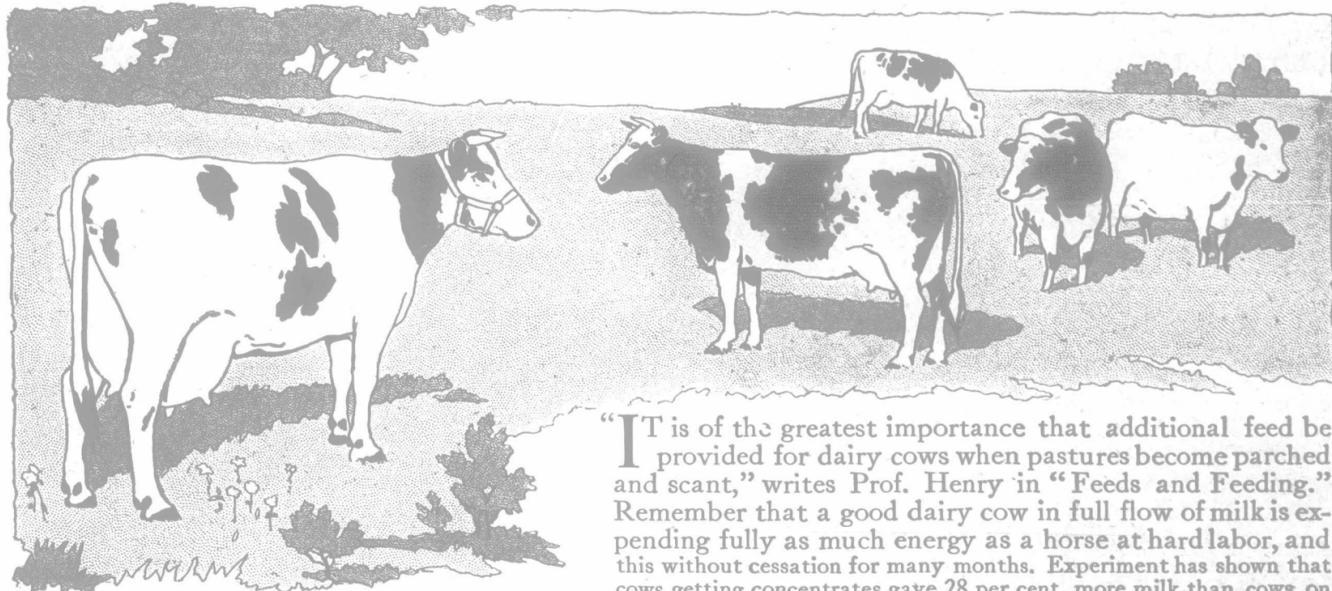
NORWICH, ONTARIO

Lestrangle, the \$15,000 sire—
akeview Lestrangle, and is our
also have a few bull calves and
sire, Prince Segis Walker, son of
(C. N. R. station one mile)

ur choice bulls fit for service, sired
ha, the records of his six nearest
bs. butter in 7 days, and from
once for particulars and price.

R. R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

Heavy Flow of Milk Over Long Periods



"It is of the greatest importance that additional feed be provided for dairy cows when pastures become parched and scant," writes Prof. Henry in "Feeds and Feeding." Remember that a good dairy cow in full flow of milk is expending fully as much energy as a horse at hard labor, and this without cessation for many months. Experiment has shown that cows getting concentrates gave 28 per cent. more milk than cows on pasture alone. Feeding of a balanced ration pays handsomely.

Monarch Dairy Feed

is composed of oil cake meal, cottonseed meal along with such bulky feeds as bran, corn feed and barley feed. The oil cake meal has a rich store of crude protein and slightly laxative oil which accounts for the sleek coats of cows fed with Monarch Dairy Feed. Cottonseed meal is also a high protein feed, but is greatly improved when mixed in proper proportion with other feeds. In most cases cottonseed meal is the cheapest source of protein. Cottonseed meal is opposite in its effect to oil cake meal in that it is rather constipating and makes a hard butter fat. A combination of the two therefore gives ideal

results. In feeding finely ground protein feeds, such as these, it is necessary to add bulk and to lighten them up for better digestion. For this purpose we use bran, corn feed and barley feed. These ingredients also make the feed more palatable.

Monarch Dairy Feed while being very rich, may be safely fed alone. Guaranteed analysis, protein 20%, fat 4%.

Monarch Dairy Feed supplies all the requirements of the cow, for concentrates, to give the highest production of milk.

Give Monarch Dairy Feed a trial. Order a ton from your dealer; if he does not handle Monarch Feeds, write us direct giving dealer's name and we will tell you how to get Monarch.

Monarch Hog Feed

A special feed that meets all the requirements of the brood sow and the growing pig; consists principally of corn meal feed, shorts and digester tankage. Guaranteed analysis, Protein 15%, Fat 4%.

Sampson Feed

Meets the demand for a general purpose feed for both cattle and hogs. It is sold at somewhat lower price than either Monarch Dairy Feed or Monarch Hog Feed. Guaranteed analysis, Protein 10%, Fat 4%.

The Campbell Flour Mills Company, Limited, West Toronto

50

2 Jennies and 1 First-class Jack for Sale

All eligible for registration. The Jack rising 2 years, will be fit for service next year; is very large and handsome, will develop to over 1,200 lbs. in weight. One Jennie (Lady Gladstone) registered, 12 years old, and one Jennie coming 4 years, large and handsome, and both good breeders. These are from the farm of J. F. Cook & Co., Lexington, Ky., the largest breeders in the world, and will be sold reasonable, as proprietor has sold farm. Write L. A. EDMONDS, Box 211, Blenheim, Ont.

FOR SALE

Registered Holstein Bull

"Riverside Beets Korndyke"
Calved March 6, 1916. Bred by J. W. Richardson, Caledonia. Sire, King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, Dam, Paladine De Kol Beets. Butter, 25.76 seven days. A first-class stock bull, only sold because of heifers coming in. For further particulars apply I. HALL, West Hill, Stop 46, Kingston Road

When writing please mention Advocate.

tage is all on the side of the breeder of full bloods.

Before selecting the particular breed that he intends to handle, the prospective breeder ought to be careful in investigation. He cannot afford to make a mistake in this respect. There are a few breeds that are always safe, and one or two that are outstandingly so. J. MCD. DAVIDSON.

Chatting with one of her neighbors not long since, a woman related her experience when converted many years ago, as follows: "I used to be very gay and fond of the world, and all its fashions, till the Lord showed me my folly. I liked silks and ribbons and laces and feathers, but I found they were dragging me down to hell—so I gave them all to my sister!"

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

PIONEER FARM HOLSTEINS

My present sales' list includes only bull calves born after Jan. 1st, 1919. These are priced right. WALBURN RIVERS & SONS R.R. No. 2, Ingersoll, Ontario

Holstein Bulls

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

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

Hospital For Insane, Hamilton, Ontario

We have yearling grandson of King Segis Alcartra Spofford—a splendid individual. Also fine bulls of younger age, prices reasonable Apply to Superintendent.

Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

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

GORDON S. GOODERHAM, Clarkson, Ont.

Stations: Clarkson and Oakville. Farm on Toronto and Hamilton Highway

CLOVERLEA FARM HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS

Our present offering consists of two choice young bulls ready for service. Priced right for quick sale. Write GRIESBACH BROS., Collingwood, Ont. R.R. No. 1

PROSPECT FARM JERSEYS

Torono of Prospect Farm—12094—, one of our herd sires, is sired by Lou's Torono 106614, whose dam and two g-dams have R.O.M. records of 14,261 lbs. 4 oss. milk, 906 lbs. 13 oss. 85% butter. Lou's Torono has a half-sister, Figgis Beulah 309530, with a Record of Merit record of 1,047.47 lbs. of 85% butter from 14,223.3 lbs. milk. Lou's Torono's first four daughters to come into milk averaged 602.71 lbs. 85% butter, 9,450.9 lbs. milk at an average age of 1 year 11 months old. The dam of Torono of Prospect Farm is Keetsa—333656—, a daughter of Hood Farm Torono 35th, who has 17 daughters with first calves, as 2 years old averaged 600.01 lbs. 85% butter, 8,746.2 lbs. milk. Keetsa, as a 2-year-old, has a R.O.M. record of 10,027.1 lbs. milk, 617.47 lbs. 85% butter. Torono of Prospect Farm 12094 is a big, splendid type of a Jersey bull.

We have for sale choice young cows and heifers, fresh, or to freshen soon. Pure-breds and high-grades. Ideal family cows. Cut the H. C. O. L. in two by buying a Jersey cow.

R. & A. H. BAIRD, New Hamburg, Ont.

JUST JERSEYS
Baldwin's
REGISTERED
COATICOOK, QUE.

Jerseys and Berkshires

We have bred over one-half the world's Jersey champions for large yearly production at the pail. We bred, and have in service, the two grand champion Berkshire boars. If you need a sire for improvement, write us for literature, description and prices.

HOOD FARM Lowell, Mass.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

The Largest Jersey Herd in the British Empire

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

B. H. BULL & SONS - Brampton, Ontario

CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD
The Woodview Farm Herd headed by Imported Champion Rower, winner of first prize with five of his daughters on the Island of Jersey, 1914, second in 1916, and again first in 1917. We are now offering for sale some very choice bull calves, ready for service, sired by imported bulls and from Record of Performance imported prize-winning cows. Also some cows and heifers. Prices right. We work our show cows and show our work cows.

Edgeley Bright Boy—Bred and raised by us; won the championship at Ormstown Fair, Quebec, for Messrs. G. and F. Holden & Sons, His sire is Edgeley Bright Prince, son of Sunbeam of Edgeley, champion cow of Canada. We have a few young bulls under one year, sired by him out of R. O. P. cows. Anyone interested, write us, or come and see our herd.

James Bagg & Sons (Woodbridge C.P.R.) Edgeley, Ont.

Homestead Farm R.O.P. Ayrshires—At the head of our herd at present we have a grandson of the great Jean Armour. He is being used on the daughters of our former sire, Garlaugh Prince Fortune (imp.). Young cows freshen this fall and winter.

MACVICAR BROS., phone 2253 Harrietsville, Belmont, R. R. No. 1, Ont.

Choice Offerings in Ayrshires AT SPECIAL PRICES. Several young bulls of serviceable ages. All from R.O.P. sires and dams. Come and see them. **JOHN A. MORRISON, Mount Elgin, Ontario.**

City View Ayrshires

Write or come and see. We have them milkers, heifers, and young bulls; all tracing to the best Canadian records. **James Bagg & Son, St. Thomas, Ont.**

WESTSIDE AYRSHIRE HERD

I have two extra choice March bull calves from heavy-milking, high-testing dams, one dark and one white in color. Also a few good females, one just due to freshen. Write, or come and see. **Middlesex Co. DAVID A. ASHWORTH, Denfield, Ontario**

Shropshires and Southdowns

YEARLING EWES AND RAMS

We are offering Ewes and Rams of both breeds fitted for show purposes or in field condition. All are selected individuals, true to type and sired by our Show and Imported Rams.

LARKIN FARMS, QUEENSTON, ONTARIO.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

America's Pioneer Flock

Present offering is between ninety and a hundred shearing and two shear rams. Flock headers a specialty. Also a number of shearing and two shear ewes of the best breeding, and ram and ewe lambs. All registered. Prices reasonable. **HENRY ARKELL & SON, 70 Beatty Ave., Toronto Can.**

Oxford Downs We are offering a number of ram lambs and shearing rams at reasonable prices. **JOS. MOUNTAIN, Linden Farm, R.R. No. 5, St. Mary's, Ontario**

OXFORDS

I have some choice shearing rams and ewes for sale. Also some ram and ewe lambs. **DAVID D. BELL, Shakespeare, Ontario**

Clear View Sheep and Swine for Sale—Sixty Leicester grade sheep, including pure-bred show ram; also 10 pure-bred Oxford Downs, including a very choice ram, last shearing averaged over 9 lbs., and averaged 1½ lambs. Improved Yorkshire sows ready to breed, and choice litters weaned. bred from imported show stock. Must sell to make room. **ANTHONY GIES, R.R. No. 1, Waterloo. St. Jacobs, G.T.R. Station.**

FOR SALE

Reg. Oxford Down Ram Lambs. Reasonable price. From show stock. **N. A. McFARLANE, Dutton, Ont. R.R. No. 2**

For Sale—Sixty Pure Shropshire Ram and Ewe Lambs—from twenty to thirty dollars each, including pedigrees. Ten yearling rams from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars. Young ewes at reasonable prices. Also Pure Jerseys and Ayrshire cattle. **H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.**

Gossip.

Braeburn Shorthorns.

Just at exhibition time there are many readers of these columns who are sizing up the live-stock situation with a view of either selecting a new herd sire or adding some new blood in the way of breeding females. Many breeders have visited the exhibitions for this purpose and have returned home still undecided or perhaps still unsuited. They must not however, run away with the idea that everything of any importance was brought out at some one or the other of the fairs. This year in particular many of the strongest herds were, owing to labor shortages, etc., unable to bring out their animals even, in many cases, after they had gone to the expense of fitting them for show. Other breeders were so busy that they, perhaps, never gave the exhibitions a thought. There were a number of the latter too, that could have put up splendid exhibits. Of these Braeburn Farm, owned by Charles McIntyre, of Scotland, Ontario, is one. Mr. McIntyre now has a herd at "Braeburn" that numbers close to 125 head, with over 69 breeding cows. These cows represent many of the most popular present-day strains and, while very few were in show condition many of them had calves at foot which, with a little more fitting would have stood up well in the junior classes at Toronto or elsewhere. His line-up of bull calves, as seen recently by an "Advocate" representative, were, with very few exceptions, all of show-ring calibre. We are speaking particularly of those sired by his own herd sire, Nero of Cluny (imp.). There were seven young sons of this sire in the stables, and we have yet to see seven stronger ones got by any one sire this year. Nero of Cluny (imp.), by Edgar of Cluny 2nd, was bred in the splendid herd of Lady Cathcart, Cluny Castle, and by his get he is proving himself to be one of Canada's premier sires. In the McIntyre herd, however, he has some excellent females to work on. There are a score or more big, deep cows, all with Scotch topped crosses, including Lavinias, Miss Symes, Rosebuds, Undines, Strathallans, Lavenders, Nonpareils, etc., and added to these are a number of good breeding matrons which came to the farm last fall with the purchase of the Frank Smith herd, and trace direct to famous old Beauty (imp.). Many of these are splendid milkers. Then there are almost a dozen young breeding cows got by the 1913 grand champion bull at Toronto, Missie Marquis. These six young cows without one exception are pleasing from the muzzle, all the way back, and they are mating exceptionally well with the present sire. Besides the young bulls referred to above there are several other youngsters all of which are of serviceable age and got by the former herd sire, Superb Lavender, a Miller-bred Lavender bull, got by Superb Sultan. The bulls are all priced, so we were informed, at a reasonable figure, quality considered, and Mr. McIntyre is also offering a half dozen or more mature cows, several of which are past their prime, but all well forward in calf and well worth the price asked. Full particulars may be had by addressing Chas. McIntyre, Scotland, Ontario, mentioning this paper.

The lesson was from the "Prodigal Son," and the Sunday school teacher was dwelling on the character of the elder brother. "But amidst all the rejoicing," he said, "there was one to whom the prodigal's return gave no pleasure, but only bitterness, one who did not approve of the feast being held, and who did not wish to attend it. Now, can any of you tell me who this was?" There was a breathless silence followed by a vigorous cracking of thumbs, and then from a dozen sympathetic little geniuses came the chorus: "Please, sir, it was the fatted calf."

An evangelist who was conducting nightly services announced that on the following evening he would speak on the subject of "Liars." He advised his hearers to read in advance the seventeenth chapter of Mark.

The next night he arose and said: "I am going to preach on 'Liars' tonight, and I would like to know how many read the chapter I suggested." A hundred hands were upraised.

"Now," he said, "you are the very persons I want to talk to—there isn't any seventeenth chapter of Mark."

OXFORDS
Summerhill Flock

If you want breeding stock, buy now. First class Rams and Ewes different ages. Special offering in Stock Rams. Leading flock for past 35 years, winning almost all the prizes and championships at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Brandon, Regina, Toronto and London 1919.

Write us for prices
Peter Arkell & Sons, R.R. 1, Teeswater, Ont.

Shropshires

One hundred shearing imported ewes, twenty imported rams, one and two years old, and ram lambs my own breeding; also

Cotswold

ewes one and two years old, Canadian-bred.

W. A. DRYDEN
Brooklin - Ontario

Dorsets and Oxfords

I have at present a choice offering in shearing and ram lambs (both breeds). We were unable to show this year, but these rams are the choicest lot we ever bred. Also have four two-year-old stock rams, as well as a limited number of shearing and two-shear Dorset ewes. Prices right.

S. J. Robertson (C.P.R.) Hornby, Ont.

Oak Lodge Yorkshires

We have on hand fat present the strongest selection of young sows and boars we ever bred, including a number of our recent winners at Toronto. Are also booking orders now for fall pigs.

J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford, Ont.

Shropshires

Seven ram lambs from imported sire and dams. Four ram lambs from home-bred ewes, got by imported ram. A choice lot—well grown.

KEMPTVILLE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL
Kemptville, Ontario

Fairview Lincoln and Oxford—Forty breeding ewes, 25 yearling ram lambs, both breeds and sexes.

A. H. McLEAN & SONS
R.R. No. 2 Kerwood, Ontario

Oxford Down Sheep—Present offering of ram and ewe lambs; also a few yearling and two young Shorthorn bulls. Prices reasonable.

JAS. L. TOLTON, Walkerton, R. 3, Ontario

FOR SALE
Leicester Sheep, Rams, and Ram's Lambs, Ewe Lambs, and some aged. A choice flock.

OLIVER BLAKE
Tavistock, Ont. R. P. No. 7

Shropshires—A choice lot of ram lambs, well covered, true to type; sired by imported ram of Kellogg breeding. A few yearling rams and ewes. Prices reasonable.

ALEX. GRAY, Claremont, Ont.

FOR SALE
Shropshire ewe lambs and young ewes, two Clydesdale stallions, four Shorthorn bulls.

W. H. PUGH Myrtle Station, Ontario

LEICESTERS

Of good size and quality.

C. E. WOOD Freeman P.O., Ontario

Bowhill Leicesters—A few two-shear rams in breeding condition, and several shearlings and lambs, both rams and ewes. Also Shorthorn bulls and heifers.

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE
Shearing and ram lambs by imported ram. Also a few ewes, all stock my own breeding.

E. E. LUTON, St. Thomas, Ont. R.R. No. 1, Bell Phone 704 Ring 4

Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep—A fine lot of yearling rams and ram lambs, large and good quality, imported and home-bred; also ewes, all ages. Prices very reasonable.

JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.

For Sale—Leicesters and Embden geese, aged ewes and shearing rams and ram lambs, shearing ewes and ewe lambs, reg. Prices moderate.

G. A. GREER, Trout Creek Farm, Lucknow, Ontario

Elm View Oxford Downs—Thirty selected flock headers. Thirty yearling and two-year-old ewes; all first-class. Write for prices.

Bruce A. McKinnon, R.R. 1, Hillsburg, Ont.

CNOCFIARNA SHROPSHIRE

8 yearling rams, 12 ram lambs for sale now.

W. H. BARRETT & SONS, Fort Dover, Ont.

Grading Up the Farm Flock.

In 1910 and 1911 a flock of Western range ewes was established on the Brandon Experimental Farm to be used as foundation stock in a grading-up experiment. They were the usual type of range ewe, small and mean looking, showing a great mixture of breeding, but with Merino blood showing up rather strongly throughout. These ewes were bred to a good pure-bred Oxford Down ram. When their lambs came to breeding age, another ram of the same breed was used, and this line of breeding kept up consistently. The flock was increased about 50 per cent. in numbers at first, then bred at a uniform number each year. Each fall the least desirable of the ewes were culled out and the remainder kept for breeding. In the fall of 1916 the last of the original ewes were disposed of, and in the fall of 1917 all first cross ewes that showed in their appearance any sign of their mongrel origin were disposed of. Consequently, the breeding flock in 1918 consisted of a lot of Oxford Down grades of uniform size and shape, all with dark brown faces and wool of uniform type. This complete change in the appearance of the flock was accomplished in this short time simply by using each year a pure-bred sire. In this time the average size of the sheep was increased nearly 50 per cent., and the average wool clip about 30 per cent. The first cross of Oxford on the range blood produced a sheep of decidedly Oxford character with an increase in size, but they were not uniform in appearance, and many showed signs of the dam's breeding or lack of breeding. The second cross was a great improvement over the first, and the third cross resulted in a sheep that was practically indistinguishable from a pure-bred.

While the Oxford Down breed was used in this experiment, it is not the purpose of this article to recommend that breed above others. The range ewes were conspicuously lacking in size, and the Oxford was chosen partly to increase the size. Other breeds that might have been used for that purpose are the Hampshire or the Suffolk of the Down breeds, or the Leicester, Cotswold or Lincoln of the long wools. Or, if breeding up is to attain more compact form, with earlier maturity, the South-down or Shropshire might be used.

The results obtained in this experiment have been duplicated by many practical sheep raisers throughout the West. There is no reason why many others should not attain similar successes, changing their present nondescript mongrel flocks to fine, uniform, handsome flocks closely resembling pure-breds of the breed they choose to use sires from. The process is very simple, choose a good breed, buy good individual sires of that breed, stick to the one breed and reject the culls. This, with good general care, and feeding, will very quickly accomplish the desired result.—Experimental Farms Note.

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Scab or Mange.

Is there such a disease as the scab in cattle? If so, how does it make its appearance, and is it contagious?

N. D.

Ans.—Cattle are subject to a skin disease usually called "mange," but sometimes called "scab." It is due to a parasite. The first symptoms are the appearance of little nodules on the skin. These soon become vesicles, break and discharge a watery fluid, which soon dries on the surface, forming crusts and are liable to be succeeded by ulceration. The hair falls off, or a few hairs persist and project from the crusts. The skin becomes thickened, devoid of sensibility, dry, harsh and corrugated. By removing a crust or scab and examining the under surface with a microscope the parasites can be seen. It is very contagious. V.

Pete, a bashful colored man, became enamoured of a dusky maiden, but not having the courage to "pop the question" personally called up the house where she worked and spoke to her over the telephone. "Is dat Miss Johnsing?" he asked. "I's gat a most important question to ask you," "Ya-as." "Will you marry me?" "Ya-as. Who is it, please?"

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Perhaps your feeds are not properly balanced. It is proper feeding that earns big profits. Your



BY PROPER FEEDING

stock feeds need to be properly balanced so that your cows derive a maximum of nutriment. Remember, well-nourished cows give the biggest and best milk yield.

CALDWELL'S DAIRY MEAL

KEEPS your herds in top-notch condition. The change from inferior rations to Caldwell's soon shows an improvement in the quantity of milk.

ALL the ingredients are guaranteed to the Government. As milk producers and conditioners these feeds are unexcelled.

IF your dealer does not handle these feeds, write us direct.

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MILLERS OF OVER 30 KINDS OF STOCK FEEDS

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GALT :: ONTARIO

Prospect Hill Berkshires—Young stock, either sex, for sale, from our imported sows and boars; also some from our show herd, headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices right.
JOHN WEIR & SON, R.R. 1, Paris, Ont.

Big Type Chester Whites—In our fifth importation just arrived we have Wildwood Prince Again, he weighing 1,010 lbs., and two 800-lb. sows, safe in pig to the 1,000-lb. champion boar, Calloway Edd. We are now offering bred sows, April boars and weanling pigs.
JOHN ANNESSER, Tilbury, Ont.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.
H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R.R. 1, BRANTFORD ONTARIO
Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

Berkshire Pigs—Large, quick-maturing, thrifty stock; reared under natural conditions—two imported boars; dozens to choose from. We bred the grand champion boar, 1917, and first prize boar under two years, Toronto, 1919 weight, 630 lbs. at 17 months. Come and see them, or send for breeding list.
J. B. PEARSON, Manager. CREDIT GRANGE FARM, Meadowvale, Ont.

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YORKSHIRES

We are now booking orders for Fall pigs, both sexes. Several large litters to choose from.

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INVERUGIE TAMWORTHS
Boars ready for service; young sows bred for fall farrow; extra fine lot of little stuff just ready to wean.
Leslie Hadden, Pefferlaw, Ont. R. R. No. 2

TAMWORTHS
Boars ready for service—a choice lot to select from; also young sows bred for spring farrow. Write:
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HIGH-CLASS DUROC JERSEYS
Herd headed by Brookwater Ontario Principal 9735 (Imp.), Champion male Toronto and London 1918. 25 high-class young boars 4 to 6 months old. Select your herd header here.
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Fairview Yorkshires—Am offering three litters, 8 weeks old, of good breeding and quality. If interested, write me for prices.
WM. BUNN, Denfield, Ont.

Sunnyside Chester Whites and Dorsets—In Chester Whites, both sexes, any age, bred from our champions. In Dorset ram and ewe lambs, by our Toronto and Ottawa champions, and out of Toronto, London and Guelph winners.
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Merhill Flock

breeding stock, buy now. Rams and Ewes different offering in Stock Rams. Back for past 35 years, winning prizes and championships in Edmonton, Saskatoon, Brandon, and London 1919.

Write us for prices
Sons, R.R. 1, Teeswater, Ont.

Shropshires

hundred shearing imported ewes, twenty imported rams, one year old, and ram lambs breeding; also

Cotswold

two years old, Canadian-bred.

A. DRYDEN

Ontario

Shropshires and Oxfords

ent a choice offering in sheep—lambs (both breeds). We show this year, but these choice lot we ever bred. Also 1-year-old stock rams, as well number of shearing and two-ewe. Prices right.

on (C.P.R.) Hornby, Ont.

Large Yorkshires

on hand fat present the selection of young sows and bred, including a number winners at Toronto. Are orders now for fall pig.

& Nephews, Burford, Ont.

Shropshires

lams from imported sire and ram lambs from home-bred, got by imported ram. Price lot—well grown.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

Lincolns and Oxfords—Forty breeding ewes, 25 yearling ram and sexes.

McLEAN & SONS

Present offering—This year's crop of lambs; also a few yearlings and two bulls. Prices reasonable.

FOR SALE

Rams, and Ram's Lambs, Ewe some aged. A choice flock.

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A choice lot of ram lambs, well covered, true to type; ram of Kellock breeding. A and ewes. Prices reasonable.

DR SALE

lams and young ewes, two millions, four Shorthorn bulls.

ESTERS

d size and quality. Freeman P.O., Ontario

OPSHIRES

A few two-shear rams in show condition, and several ewes, both rams and ewes. Also 1 heifers.

STRONG, Teeswater, Ont.

OPSHIRES

lams by imported ram, stock my own breeding.

THOMAS, Ont. R.R. No. 1,

Phone 704 Ring 4

Cotswold Sheep

A fine lot of shewing rams and ram lambs, imported and home-bred. Prices very reasonable.

HILLER, Claremont, Ont.

ers and Embden geese, aged shewing rams and ram lambs, we lambs, reg. Prices moderate.

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know, Ontario

d Downs

Thirty selected yearling rams for sale now.

SONS, Port Dover, Ont.



Dainty and Strong for Little "Tots"

Watson's Fine ribbed Underwear is the correct thing for particular "little women" with sensitive skins and rapidly growing bodies. The garments are soft, warm, snug-fitting and always comfortable.

These same qualities are to be found in the underwear we make for men and women. All styles, all sizes, all fabrics.

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Sweet Milk—Sour Milk—
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Use any of these when baking with

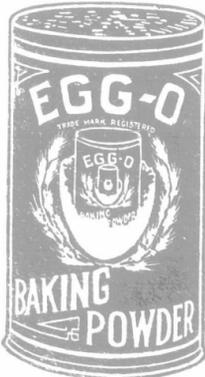
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Limited
Hamilton, Canada



Our School Department.

A Few Don'ts For Young Poultrymen.

Don't think that good chicks can be obtained from poor stock.

Don't forget that grit is the hen's teeth.

Don't forget that a broody hen setting a few hours on fertile eggs spoils them for eating.

Don't forget that eggs are porous and will absorb bad flavors if they are placed near them.

Don't think spoiled feed can be fed laying hens and still have good flavored eggs.

Don't feed poultry at irregular times. Don't keep a male bird with hens not intended for breeding.

Don't fail to keep the poultry house clean, dry and sanitary.

Don't have filthy nest boxes; see that they are cleaned and have fresh litter occasionally.

Don't let any of the stock get lousy. Keep them free from lice.

Don't keep the loafers; they make better soup than anything else.

Don't nail roosts to the wall, have them so they can be removed for cleaning.

Don't forget to keep a record of your operations. If you want a good form, write Poultry Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Don't fail to let plenty of sunlight into the poultry house.

Don't say your chicks died of white diarrhoea when it was your carelessness that killed them.

Don't buy a cheap incubator and think it should hatch every egg.

Don't blame the weather when you find that leaky brooders are full of dead chicks.

Don't think you can make a success of poultry because you have failed at everything else.

Don't give up hope, however, without a fair trial; it may be just where you belong.

Preliminary lessons in agriculture, such as soil physics, the dust mulch to retain moisture, the condition of the soil for good seed germination are, first of all, nature lessons.—L. A. Dewolfe, M.Sc., in The Agricultural Gazette.

Agriculture and the School Course.

BY PERCY P. MCCALLUM, ESSEX CO., ONT.

The wonderful progress in the science of agriculture has been marked with many visual aids, such as agricultural colleges, district representatives, farm journals, and government activities. All these have served well their purpose and will continue to assist in that sphere, but possibly one of the greatest factors in the future progress will be the teaching of agriculture in the schools and the holding of school fairs. In the past the college, the representative, the farm journal, etc., have met with resentment in various places. In many cases the farmer felt that grandfather's plan of farming was good enough for him. Gradually this is wearing away, and this can be entirely stamped out by teaching the subject well in public schools.

In some schools agriculture is being taught, and where favorable school fairs are being held, but would it not be better if this course were made compulsory? The teacher, of course, will say that the curriculum is over-crowded, but let us reduce the extent of some subjects, eradicate the less essential and substitute one of the most important on the whole course. Again we are asked what will we eradicate? And it seems logical that it would be better for our generation to know more of agriculture and less about the dead kings and queens of England. This does not necessarily mean no history in school, but less history. Three-quarters of our present history should be eliminated. We might go on thus reducing many of the subjects and so find ample room for agriculture on the school course.

Again we might be asked the question, "What better results would be derived from making the teaching of agriculture and participating in school fairs permanent?" To this we might briefly answer—One teacher teaches agriculture and the successor does not. The result is that very little progress is made. A teacher may work up great enthusiasm in a section in regard to the school fair, agriculture and so on, and her successor does not teach the subject or participate in the fair. Then, when the third teacher arrives she must, if enthusiastic regarding the subject, put forth a very strenuous effort to lift the section from the "rut of indifference." So we see it would be much more satisfactory to all concerned if every teacher knew that she must teach the subject in whatever school she was engaged, and in a very few years a wonderful interest would be aroused in the whole province.

Another point which might be discussed here is the raising of funds for school fairs. Under the present system a five-dollar entry fee is charged for a school. The remainder of the prize money is raised by private donations, township grants, etc. Under this system some sections donate very liberally, often raising as high as fifty dollars, while other sections with just as large or larger available funds, donate ten or fifteen dollars. Such a system is not fair. If the Department of Education would make it compulsory for all school sections to belong to some school fair, and then assess each school section fifteen or twenty dollars, sufficient money would be raised to carry on a fair, which would be more equitable, create a greater interest and advance Canada's greatest industry.

Cockerels and pullets to be shown at the school fair should be separated and fed extra. In other words they should be fitted. Give them all the milk or buttermilk they will drink and feed plenty of mixed grains and dry mashes.

Nature Study and Agriculture Combined.

In Nova Scotia we do not separate nature study and elementary agriculture. We teach agriculture through nature study. We have even revised our nature study considerably. A few years ago we collected insects and wild plants, mounted them and hung them on the wall or put them away in cupboard drawers. Now we study the habits of growth of garden plants; and incidentally we meet many of their wild relatives. Instead of having a beautiful collection of butterflies and moths, we think it is more important to get acquainted with the life-history of the pests of our garden and orchard.

The study of this life-history is nature study. It also has a practical bearing on agriculture. The spreading of noxious weeds, their habit of growth and power of self-preservation, is interesting nature study. From this it is an easy step to combating them—which belongs to agriculture.

The examination of a dead bird is usually simply an object lesson. To observe the bird's habits of feeding is a nature lesson. That introduces us at once to the beneficial work of insectivorous birds which after all is agriculture. Agriculture in the schools, therefore, cannot well be divorced from nature study. It is nature study.

An eighteen-year-old girl cannot teach a farmer how to plow or harrow or plant potatoes. Through nature study, however, she may teach his boy something of the ravages of the white grub (larva of the June Beetle); and then place in his hands useful literature which will give the farmer a more intelligent knowledge of insect pests, their feeding habits, life-history and means of control. Thus through the nature study of the school, real agriculture may be taught.

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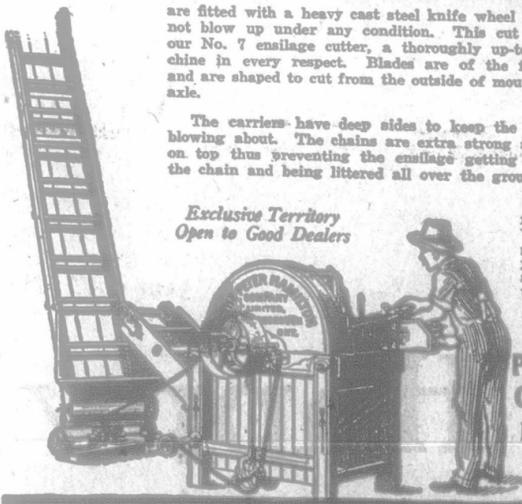
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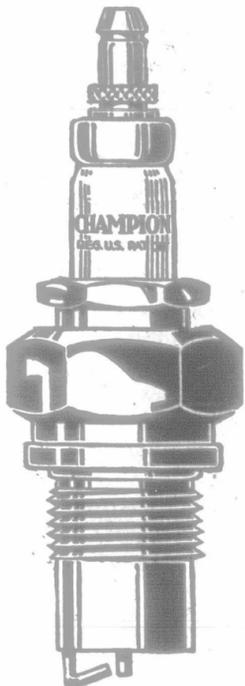
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