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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

Vol. LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 5, 1918.

No. 1354

PURITY OATS

AS A SUBSTITUTE



for wheat flour stands first among the cereals we must use in order that our armies may be fed.

High in food value, low in cost. When used in all your baking it produces palatable and nutritious bread, cakes and pastry.

Send for free wheat-saving recipes.

Canada Food Board
License Nos.
Cereal, 2-009
Flour, 15, 16, 17, 18

Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary

GILSON PRODUCTS

"Goes Like Sixty"

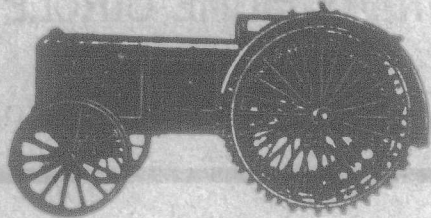
100% Service

DON'T WASTE MONEY ON EXPERIMENTS!

For sixty years, we have steadily worked at raising the performance and efficiency of Gilson Products to their present standard recognized by men of discrimination, sound judgment and experience—successful men—as representing the highest standard of value to-day. Gilson Products are Dominant in Quality and Service.

WE HAVE PAID FOR YOUR EXPERIENCE! When you purchase a Gilson outfit, you are assured of getting the maximum of SAFETY, SERVICE and SATISFACTION.

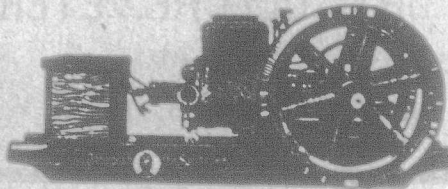
A PRACTICAL TRACTOR FOR YOUR WORK



The Gilson Tractor will do your work. It is standardized throughout. It incorporates all the improvements of modern tractor engineering. The smooth running, powerful motor operates on either kerosene or gasoline, the transmission runs in oil and is absolutely dust-proof, — the perfect radiator of large capacity, — the simple clutch arrangements, — ease of operation, — the easy starting device, — all are combined in one excellent machine.

Sizes are 12-25 and 15-30. Write for free Tractor catalog and quotations.

THIS ENGINE WILL COST YOU NOTHING



"Goes Like Sixty"

You need an engine, — get a Gilson on our easy payment plan, — and it will pay for itself. You have the work for it to do this fall and winter, — help is scarce and high-priced, — save yourself a lot of worry and bother and enjoy that "feeling of security" which is such a definite part of the staunch, reliable Gilson Engine.

When you buy a Gilson Engine you buy reliable power plus service, — the utmost economy. You get exclusive patented features, fully described in our catalogue, which will be sent you free, — that will enable you to get greater service at less cost.

A smooth running, dependable motor, which will give you maximum power at minimum cost, day in and day out, all the year round. Write for catalogue No. 25. All sizes for all purposes.

"OVER THE TOP" OF THE HIGHEST SILO



"Goes Like Sixty"

The Wonderful Gilson Silo Filler is the one blower that will put the corn over the top of the highest Silo, — and the smallest size will do it with a 1 h.p. engine. There is a Gilson Silo Filler for every purpose, — for the individual farmer, — for the syndicate, — and a very large capacity of machine for the jobber.

We positively guarantee every Gilson Silo Filler to cut and elevate more ensilage with the same power than any other blower cutter made.

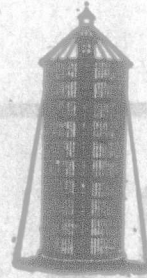
With a Gilson Cutter you can cut your own corn at just the right time, — no waste — no loss. Be independent of the cutter gang. Refill your silo without expense.

Write for free Silo Filler book to-day. It tells the Gilson story from start to finish, — points out the advantages of the design, and describes the all metal construction in such a way that you will understand why the Gilson Cutter will do more work with less power than any other.

Fill out coupon below and send immediately.

HYLO SILO

Sweet, Fresh Ensilage Down to the Last Forkful



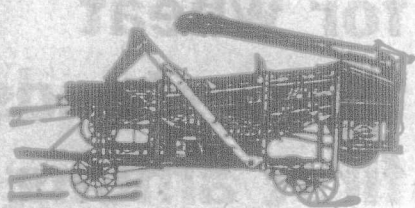
The Hylo Silo sets new and higher standards in silo construction and silo service.

The Hylo Silo insures perfect ensilage down to the last forkful, — sweet, fresh and nutritious. The Hylo Silo is purchased by the modern farmer, — the man who buys on a business basis, — buys for the money it will make him. Some of the advantages of the Hylo Silo are as follows: — infinitely superior material and machinery, — exclusive and patented self-adjusting hoops, which automatically take up all the expansion and contraction, — single-length and two-piece staves used exclusively, — all staves tangued, grooved and bevelled with extraordinary accuracy, both sides and ends, making perfect self-draining, airtight joints, — interchangeable perfect fitting doors with patent lock, — steel ladder, — rigid interchangeable door-frame construction, — perfect anchoring system, etc.

The Hylo Silo will last indefinitely, — it is airtight, leak-proof and storm-proof. It will pay for itself in profits earned in the first six months of use and thereafter it will continue to make money for you at no additional expense or attention.

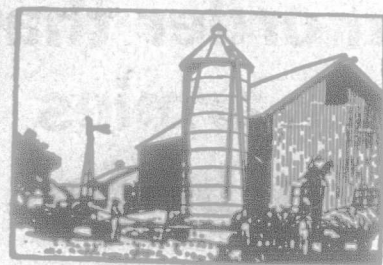
Write for free silo book to-day showing detailed illustrations of special Hylo service features, and many letters and farm scenes of users.

THIS WONDERFUL LIGHT-RUNNING GILSON THRESHER



"Goes Like Sixty"

Saves Time—Money—Labor. Be independent of the gang. Keep your farm free of weeds. Do your threshing when you please, with a 6 to 12 h.p. Engine and the Wonderful Light-Running Gilson Thresher. Furnished with or without Blower. Send for free catalog.



A "Gilsonized" Farm

Gentlemen:—

We have been running our 8 h. p. Gilson Engine for nearly four years. It has always given us the best of satisfaction.

We use it to run our N-13 in. Gilson Ensilage Cutter, and this fall we put thirty feet of corn in our "Gilson" Hylo Silo in seven hours. We run our 10 1/2 in. plate grinder, grinding at the rate of twenty-four bags of mixed grain per hour. The other day we ran the engine sawing wood, using four gallons of fuel in a ten-hours' run, wood being maple and beech.

Our little "Johnny-on-the-Spot" after all his years of service, is still on the job, as willing and useful as ever. Mother thinks the world of "Johnny," as he saves an inestimable amount of hard work, and we consider he has paid for himself over and over again.

I have operated and repaired different makes of engines, but I have not seen an engine yet that stands up with the Gilson for power and fuel economy per rated h.p.

Yours respectfully,
MELVIN HUETHER,
R.R. No. 4, Kitchener, Ont.

Singular Satisfaction

Gentlemen:—

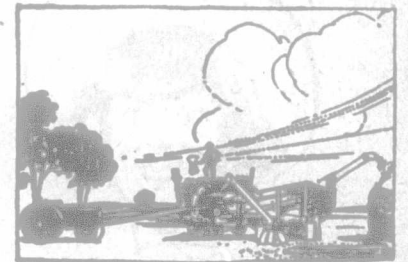
I am sending you photograph of my Gilson Tractor and Gilson Thresher.

My tractor has been a source of singular satisfaction to me. When I bought it I was not positive that it would be a paying investment. I took the chance and am delighted with the results.

The tractor is invaluable for work at the draw-bar, such as plowing, harrowing, etc., and it is exceedingly valuable with the belt, where I do my own grinding and threshing, and I help out the neighbors quite a bit. The tractor is so simple, so easy to handle, so thoroughly reliable and willing, that we find lots of jobs for it and it does them all with the greatest economy and satisfaction.

The Gilson Thresher, which I purchased later, has more than met my expectations. It is the cleanest thresher I have ever seen, and has far more capacity than I expected or you represented.

Yours truly,
D. MCKENZIE, Glenora.



Mark X opposite the books you wish.

Each of our products is described and illustrated in a plain way so that you may easily understand the mechanical features that make Gilson Products yield supreme service. Send in the coupon for one or for all of the booklets. Your enquiry will be welcome.

GILSON MFG. CO., LIMITED

609 York Street, Guelph, Ontario

Thresher	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tractor	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wood Saw	<input type="checkbox"/>
Engine	<input type="checkbox"/>	Silo	<input type="checkbox"/>	Silo Filler	<input type="checkbox"/>
NAME					
ADDRESS					

THE MARTIN
DITCHER AND GRADER
DIGS YOUR DITCHES
GRADES YOUR ROADS
EASILY QUICKLY CHEAPLY
REVERSIBLE ADJUSTABLE

DOES THE WORK OF 50 MEN
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

THE MARTIN GRADER & COACH CO. LIMITED
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Low Price TWO—EIGHT—TWO High Grade

Compounded with High-grade Sulphate of Potash

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15 cents **VOLPEEK**
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Mends Granite-ware, Tin, Iron, Aluminum, etc. in two minutes. Without tools. 30 cents for 15c. From your dealer or us, postpaid
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THE LONDON ADJUSTABLE BLOCK MACHINE makes all sizes and designs of Concrete Blocks. Price \$85.00. Send for catalogue No. 3.

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World's Largest Manuf'rs of Concrete Machinery

She.—"I never could see why they call a boat 'she'."
He.—"Evidently you never tried to steer one."



IMPERIAL SERVICE

If you are in doubt about the proper lubricant, ask the Imperial Oil man. He will give you courteous attention and sound advice on your lubrication problems. That is part of Imperial Service.

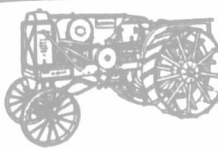



NOT ONLY GOOD OILS — CORRECT LUBRICATION

YOUR automobile, tractor or stationary engine can do its best work only when it is correctly lubricated. Your horses can do their work more easily when your wagons and farm machinery are correctly lubricated. All your machinery will wear longer, give you more satisfactory service and less repair expense if you use the correct lubricant in each case.

There is a just-right oil for every mechanical purpose—an oil manufactured by Imperial Oil Limited for each lubricating requirement. You can get it in any part of Canada—at any Imperial Oil station. There is one near you.

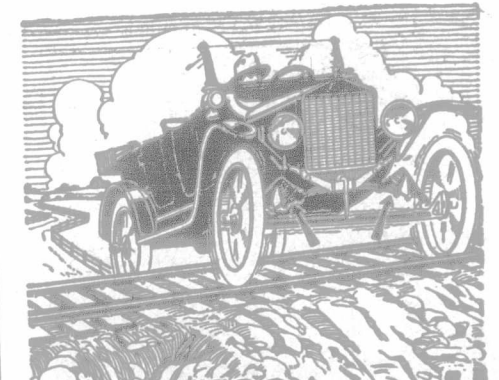
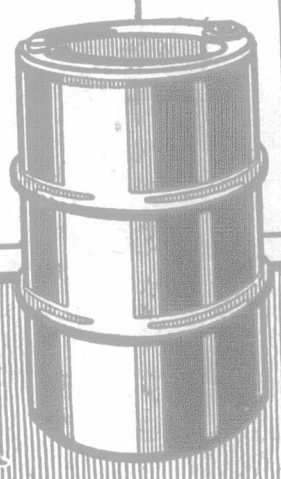
Imperial oils are supplied in steel barrels and half-barrels—convenient, economical. No waste. You use every drop you pay for and know that every drop is uniform and clean.

A Correct Lubricant for every Farm Machine

 <p>For Gasoline Engines, Tractor, Auto or Stationary POLARINE OIL STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL For Kerosene Engines, Tractor or Stationary POLARINE OIL HEAVY IMPERIAL KEROSENE TRACTOR OIL (Recommended by International Harvester Co.)</p>	 <p>For Open Bearings of Farm Machinery PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL —very heavy body, resists cold, won't thin out with moisture ELDORADO CASTOR OIL —a thick oil for worn and loose bearings</p>	 <p>For Steam Cylinder Lubrication, whether Tractor or Stationary Type CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL —the standard product for steam cylinder lubrication</p>	 <p>THRESHER HARD OIL For Grease Cup Lubrication of Bearings a clean solidified oil high melting point</p>
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IMPERIAL OIL

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA



Tires \$500 Apiece!

TIRES are selling at fabulous figures in Europe. War conditions may make them go almost as high here. You owe it to the country and to yourself to make your present set give the greatest possible mileage.



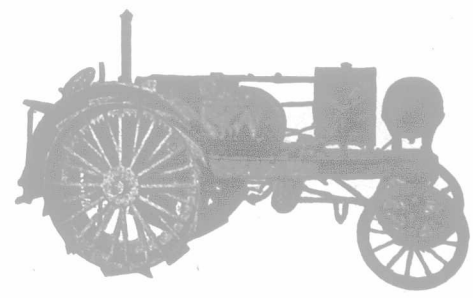
Hassler Shock Absorbers save tires because they support the weight of the car. When the car strikes a rut, they gently compress and absorb the jolt instead of forcing the tires to lift the car. The increased mileage from one set of casings pays for them. Hassler Shock Absorbers make your Ford ride as easily as a \$2,000 limousine. They save gasoline, reduce up-keep cost one-third, and increase the resale value of your car. 300,000 Ford Owners recognize their economic necessity.

10-Day Free Trial Offer

Phone, write or call for FREE TRIAL BLANK and we will have a set of Hasslers put on your Ford without a cent of expense to you. Try them 10 days. Then, if you are willing to do without them, they will be taken off without charge. Don't ride without Hasslers simply because someone discourages you from trying them. Accept this offer and see for yourself. Over 300,000 sets in use. Do it now.

ROBERT H. HASSLER, Limited
Lock Drawer HC27 HAMILTON, ONT., CAN.

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The Three-Plow Tractor for Ontario. The Tractor that makes good. The Tractor that has stood the test. The Tractor that is guaranteed under all conditions. Write for free catalogue, prices and any information wanted.

THE ROBERT BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LIMITED
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Don't miss seeing "Hemme's Latest Root Seeder" at East Entrance, National Exhibition, Toronto, and receive literature free. Manufactured and sold by
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PURE READY-GO MIXED PAINTS
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Ask for price on car lots of Linseed Oil Cake Meal.

Canada Food Board License: No. 3-170, 9-1917, 9-1779

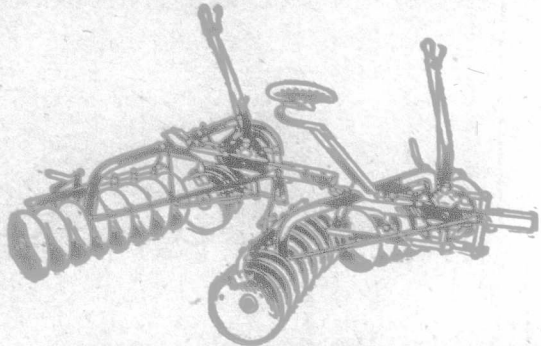
CRAMPSEY & KELLY
Dovercourt Road, Toronto

Baled Shavings

A few cars of choice, dry baled shavings for sale, at 18c. per bale f.o.b. the cars our yard. This is your opportunity to put in a car for winter use. Let us have your order NOW.

NICHOLSON LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.
Burlington, Ontario

FORESIGHT ON THE FARM



Heavy
types
for use
with
tractors

IN CHOOSING A HARROW

INVESTIGATE THE GANGS

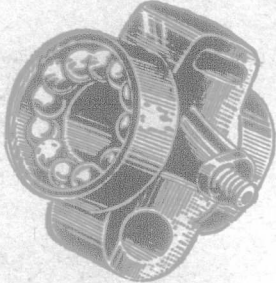
Whenever Disk Harrow gangs crowd, you have trouble. In most Out Throw Harrows they bump together, rock and sway; they are heavy on the horses and when the land is tough or hard, they rise out of the ground. Bissell Disks are a different construction from others. The gangs do not butt together. They have no rocking motion. The draught is steady and even. The team will travel faster, do more work and do it easier. Bissell Disks will work land which is too hard for any other make to handle and have wider field of usefulness. They do not fail where the most work is required.

The Cleaners are built of steel throughout, riveted to stay, and are operated by a locking device—No castings to break, no coil springs to get out of order.

The Bissell Scrapers are the only Scrapers on which the steel clod bars are moveable endwise by a lever, thus keeping the spaces between the plates free from clods. The cutting edges of the plates are kept clean by the steel blades.

AXLES ON BISSELL GANGS

The axles are heavy—malleable nuts and washers are used so that the complete gang can be drawn up so tight that the axles can not spring or allow the disks to work loose.

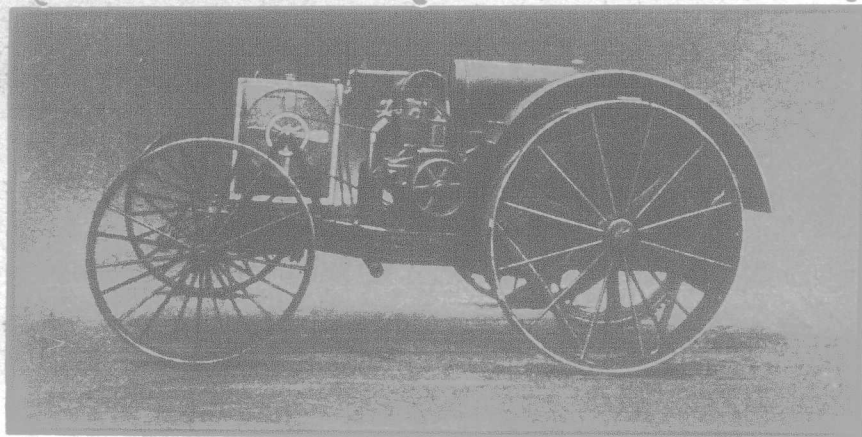


The Bissell Bearing is a success. The body parts are all in one piece, manufactured without the use of bolts. No holes to break out. No crevices for dirt to work in. The journal being tapered, the pressure is toward the balls which are elevated on a heavy durable base. This is why Bissell Disk Harrows excel in light draught. The end of the bearing opposite the balls is protected by malleable rings or sand bands, making it impossible for dirt to enter.

The success of Bissell Disk Harrows is beyond dispute—only one is genuine—the one with the name Bissell.

T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD., ELORA, ONT.

See advt. also on page 1438.



E. LEONARD & SONS, LIMITED

LONDON - CANADA

AGENTS FOR THE

HUBER Light-Four TRACTOR

Let No Man or Beast Do Work a Machine Can Do

Farm labor costs more than ever before. Feed is high and going up. Horses were never so valuable. Don't use skilled men and expensive teams to do work that can be done more quickly, more efficiently and more economically by a machine. Don't keep more horses than you need most of the year, just to have enough power during the rush season.

The Huber Light Four does the work of 4 men and 12 horses. Does it better. Easily pulls three 14-inch bottoms set 8 inches deep in any land where a good team can pull one bottom. Enables you to plow deeper, make a better seed bed and get more crops. Does it cheaper. Burns gasoline, kerosene or distillate. Economical in fuel consumption.

The Huber Light Four does most of the work horses can do and many things

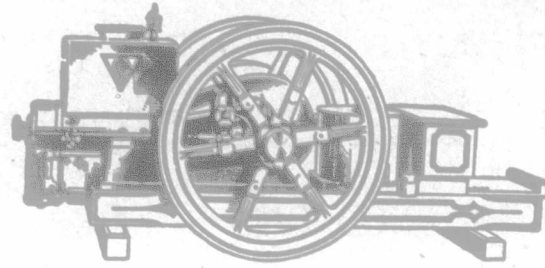
Be sure and see the HUBER at the Cobourg Demonstration, Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20
Also at Western Fair, Sept. 6 to 14, 1918 Write for our Folder,
"Doing the Impossible"

that horses cannot do at all. Furnishes power for plowing, pulling the harrow, the seeder, the manure spreader; runs the ensilage cutter, buzzes wood, hauls loads, pulls stumps, helps in a road construction. Unlike most farm machinery, it works every month in the year.

The Huber Light Four is the most efficient unit of farm power. Built by manufacturers having forty years' experience in the making of tractor engines and threshing outfits. Delivers 12 h.-p. at the draw-bar, 25 h.-p. at the belt. 4-Cylinder Waukesha Motor, water cooled; never runs hot. Automatic splash lubrication. Cut steel gear transmission. Heat treated, running in oil bath. Hyatt Roller and Gurney Ball Bearings. In the 5,000-pound class—does not pack the ground. Turns in a six-foot radius. Road speed, 2½ miles an hour in low; 4 miles an hour in high.

"MACHINES MUST TAKE THE PLACE OF MEN"

Let the "Alpha" do your work



Grind Feed
Saw Wood
Pump Water
Run Separator,
Churn or Wash-
ing Machine.

AN ALPHA Engine is almost indispensable on the farm these days when labor is so hard to get. It's so reliable, too. Always on the job. Never quits. Never gets laid up. You can always depend on an "Alpha."

Thousands of Canadian engine-owners swear by the ALPHA, because they have found that it is reliable at all times and under all conditions. It is sturdily built. It is simple in construction. It is powerful. It runs on either gasoline or kerosene, and develops its full published horsepower on a minimum amount of either. If you want an engine that you will be thoroughly satisfied with, put your money into an ALPHA.

Ask for catalogue, prices and complete information. Made in twelve sizes, 1½ to 25 H. P. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable or portable style, and with hopper or tank-cooled cylinder.

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.
Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Butterworkers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed on request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

5,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

A Woman's Duty

A woman's first duty to her family and to herself is to maintain her health, and, as far as possible, her youth.

The heavy labor of washing is destructive of health. A woman who does work of that kind ages rapidly. Such work should be done by a machine.

In the "Dowswell" line, you will find a washer to fit your needs. The one illustrated is the



Patriot
Hand Power
Washer

We make other models for gasoline, wind engine, electric and foot power.

Write for
illustrated pamphlets.

Dowswell, Lees & Co., Ltd.
Hamilton, Canada

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WHEN you come to think of it, what an astonishing variety of everyday uses for Columbia Dry Batteries!

Columbias put the spark of life into engines, autos, trucks and tractors; they ring bells, give speech to telephones, light lanterns, make motor-boats go.

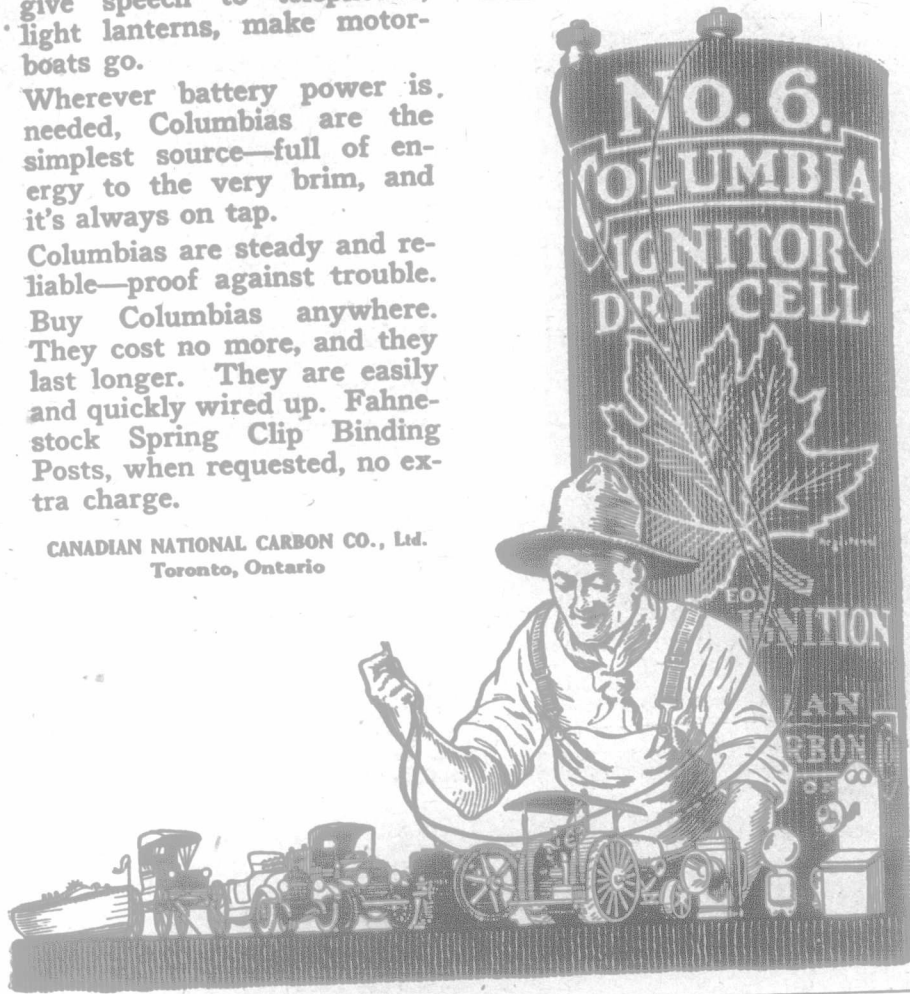
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Columbias are steady and reliable—proof against trouble.

Buy Columbias anywhere. They cost no more, and they last longer. They are easily and quickly wired up. Fahnestock Spring Clip Binding Posts, when requested, no extra charge.

CANADIAN NATIONAL CARBON CO., Ltd.
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Buy them Anywhere
Easily and Quickly
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Comfortable trains leave Toronto at 10 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, connecting at Winnipeg for all points West

For information, fares, descriptive books on farming and business opportunities in Western Canada, apply to nearest C.N.R. Agent, or write General Passenger Dept., Montreal, Que., or Toronto, Ont.

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Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable at 50c. an acre in some districts—in others, free—are calling for cultivation.

Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you.

For full particulars as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write too:
H. A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.
G. H. FERGUSON, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Fill Your Silo Quicker With Less Power

All the latest improvements are embodied in the various sizes of feed cutters we make. Dangers of breakage at high speed are eliminated, and our feed cutters can handle the largest quantities of corn in quick time and with the least power.

Peter Hamilton Feed Cutters and Silo Fillers

have convinced many farmers that they positively stand the test of hard usage. The frame is well built of thoroughly seasoned timber which is always tight and rigid.

Our Ensilage Cutter and Blower (as illustrated) will easily handle 8 to 10 tons of corn per hour. The cast iron Fan Case will withstand the hard wear of the corn passing through at a tremendous speed far better than a steel case will.

A splendid feature of our Ensilage Cutter and Blower is the solid steel knife and blower wheel, which cannot break or blow to pieces from excessive speed or by the entrance of a stone or other foreign substance. The wheel weighs 150 pounds and gives great momentum for heavy cutting.

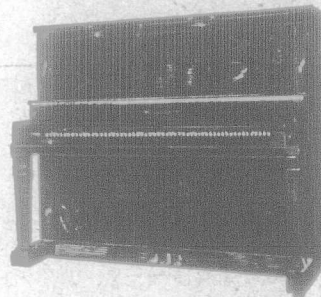


The Peter Hamilton Co., Limited, Peterborough, Ont.

Exclusive Territory Open to Good Dealers.

13A

WILLIAMS New Scale PIANOS

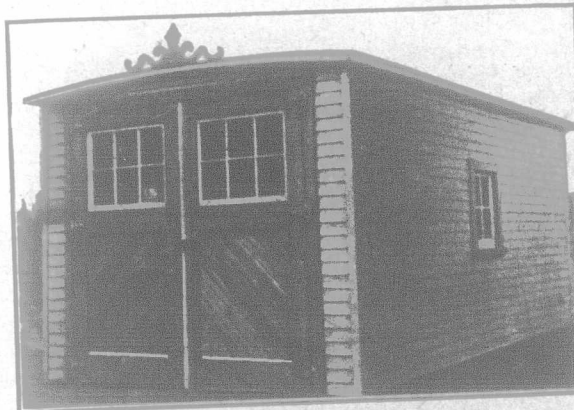


THE outward beauty that distinguishes a Williams New Scale Piano is an index of its intrinsic worth. Ideals are built into every one of these famous instruments—ideals of craftsmanship that make for the most enduring quality.

Bungalow Model, \$450.00

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED, OSHAWA, ONT.
Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers

The Auto-Home Garage



is just what you need for your car. It is built in sections; any one can erect it. It is painted and glazed complete. Built in four sizes. Send for full particulars.

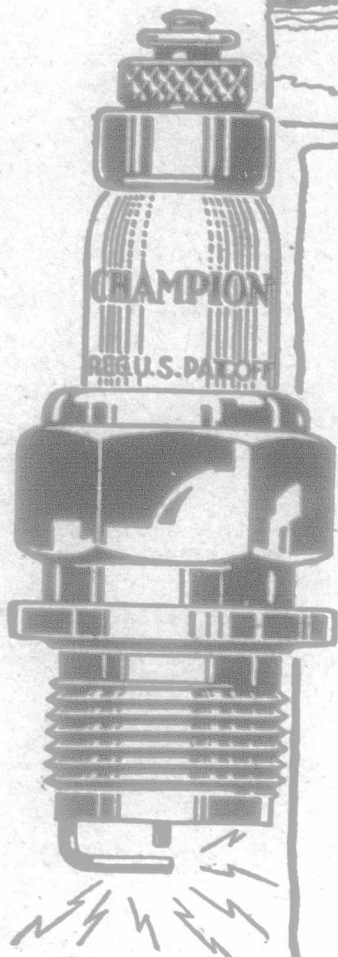
A. Coates & Sons

Manufacturers
Burlington, Ontario
Box 151

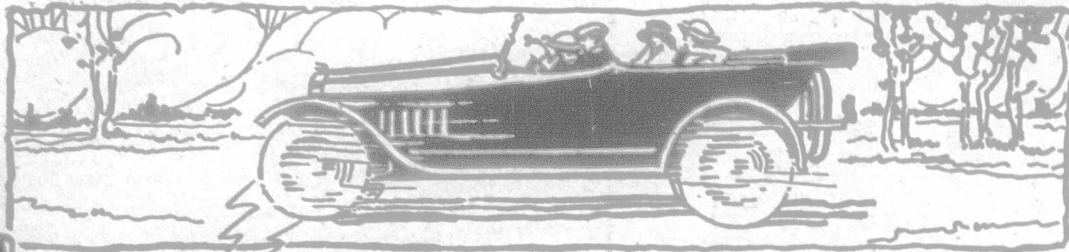
The Peerless Perfection Fence

Divides your stock and they stay where you put them. The fence that serves you for all time. Can't rust, sag or break down. Stands any weather. Each joint securely held with the Peerless lock. All parts heavily galvanized, the strongest, most serviceable farm fence made and fully guaranteed.
SEND FOR CATALOG of all kinds of fencing for farms, ranches, parks, cemeteries, lawns, poultry yards, ornamental fencing and gates. See the Peerless line at your local dealers. Agents wanted in open territory.
THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba Hamilton, Ontario

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for Medium Powered Cars
Price, \$1.00



**4 out of 5 Motors are
Champion Equipped**

Every Ford, Maxwell, Overland, Studebaker and over one hundred other makes of gasoline motors, representing an overwhelming majority of the motors in use, are factory equipped with



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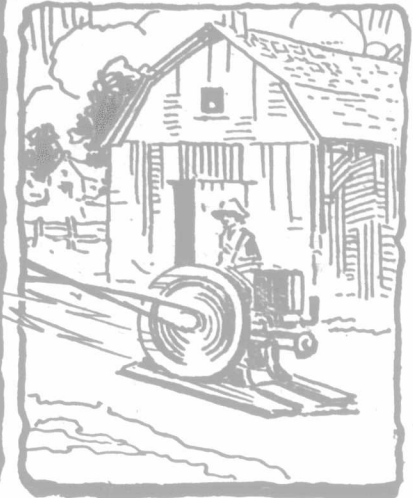
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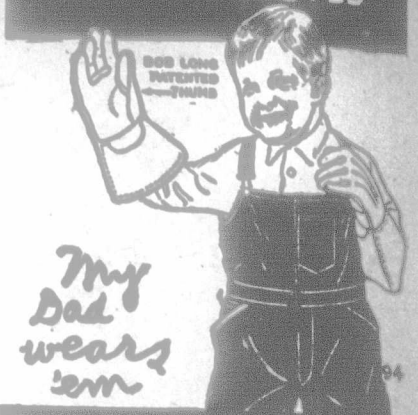
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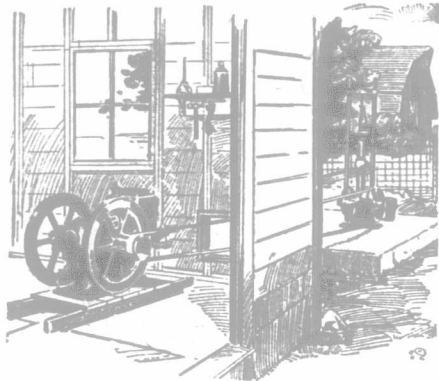
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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 5, 1918.

1354

LIII.

EDITORIAL.

It is time the ram lambs were separated from the flock.

Select next season's flock header before breeders have sold out.

It is easy to see where thorough cultivation of the corn paid well this year.

Wheat seeding time is here again. Prepare the land well, fertilize, and treat the seed.

Keep the plowshare bright; next year's crops depend on the amount of fall plowing done.

Take an interest in your local Fair and make it better than ever. The Fall Fair that does not go ahead soon goes off the map.

If horse-power is available don't waste time with the single-furrow walking plow. Ride, and turn two furrows instead of one.

Crate-fatten the young cockerels and dispose of them as soon as ready for the market. Chicken feed is an important item these days.

The Canadian army continues to win fresh laurels and demonstrate that no better fighting force, of equal size, exists on any battle front.

There is an advantage in selecting seed corn in the field; one knows what the parent plant was like. The date of maturity is also worth considering.

Anything to be sold in the auction ring early this fall should be getting extra care and feed. It does not pay to lead poorly-fitted animals into the sale-ring.

Lord Shaughnessy advises that Canada feel her way in the nationalization of railways, but surely no bigger blunder can be made than the one for which the country is suffering to-day.

If the judge does not give your animal the ribbon you think it deserves give him the benefit of the doubt and let it go at that. Nothing can be gained by "kicking" unless the decision is a flagrant or wilful error.

The fuel shortage will not be confined to the towns this coming winter. Many country homes are poorly supplied and wood is very scarce. There is no use minimizing the possibilities of hardships and suffering, for the shortage will be felt acutely unless we have a very mild winter.

Farmers' organization is class organization, pure and simple, but it is necessary that all classes become organized before a proper union of all forces can be accomplished. This done, the various branches of our national life can arrive at an understanding that will make democracy possible and ensure a reign of equity and justice.

Strikes are usually the result of dissatisfaction on the part of labor which realizes that handsome profits are being realized through their toil and in which they do not share. Formerly strikers were looked upon as outlaws, but in the majority of cases public sympathy is now with them. This is a good omen and indicates that the time is drawing near when capital will have to recognize labor and agree to terms that will return to the working man a just compensation for the service he renders.

Think Twice.

There has always been a feeling in rural districts that the majority of urban folk were wealthy, and this has ever kindled a desire in the breasts of young country people to leave the ancestral home for the centres of population where money apparently flowed so freely. This erroneous impression has enticed many a young man away from good opportunities and transplanted him into a position of servitude where the compensation was meagre and the ultimate outcome was disappointing. Only by living a life of extreme frugality does the wage or small salary earner store anything away for a rainy day in the city. Expenses are always on a level with the income, and often only through very careful watching are they prevented from going beyond the limitations of the pay envelope. On the other hand, many promising young men of rural training rise to positions of influence and power in city life. In fact, were it not for the constant drain on the country the towns and cities of this or any country would, in a short time, go into decline for the want of that freshness and vigor which develops only where the air is pure and life is ideal. One makes his own opportunities, but the office boy does not marry the president's daughter and become the manager of the firm or business as frequently as fiction would lead one to believe. There are good chances everywhere, the door to success is still wide open, but the ushers at this entrance are not so numerous as at that which leads to failure and disappointment. Anyone who has made up his mind that he is not suited for agriculture would do well to try some other line, but he should not be influenced in this decision by the glare and tinsel of the city. Wealth comes slowly to the farmer, but it comes only to the few in the city. Country youth should not drop the bone in reaching for the shadow.

A Credit System for Agriculture.

In some districts of this country where the land is owned mostly by men who have passed through the hard years of paying off the mortgage, and have emerged into the clearing, there is perhaps little need of more money than is now available, but there are sections where the road is still heavy and the load moves none too easily. In some parts of Canada farmers are willing to acknowledge that the production of their farms could be increased through the use of more capital, but too often there is a tendency to keep financial matters a secret, and this is the greatest barrier to successful farmers' organizations, brought into being for the purpose of securing sufficient capital with which to carry on business. The banks are required to keep their assets in liquid form, and loans to manufacturers or most other forms of business are satisfactory to all concerned because the money is turned over several times before the period of the loan expires. As pointed out dozens of times in these columns, this form of credit is not suited to agricultural development. As an example, let us consider the case of a farmer who desires to build a silo. He will require \$300 perhaps in July. Corn will be stored in the silo that fall and fed to a bunch of steers that may not get to market till October of the following year. There is no revenue from the silo for at least 15 months in this case, and when the cattle are sold the silo has only partly paid for itself. Take another instance, when stocker or feeder cattle are purchased to consume the roughage and grain grown on the farm. In a good many cases a whole year will elapse before they are cashed in at the stock yards. The chartered banks do not take kindly to this form of credit; their assets are required to be in more liquid form. A good system of long and short-term credits would work out advantageously for Canadian farmers, as a whole, and organizations now extant should give this matter their

consideration this coming winter so that such a boon to the industry may not be deferred unduly.

The Province of Manitoba has a Rural Credits Societies Act, which has only been on the Statute Books a comparatively short time, but which nevertheless is already justifying itself and making for a greater degree of agricultural prosperity. One society organized under this Act will be discussed in an early issue, and the fact that the 64 beneficiaries of the Act in this Society average around \$10,000 in actual assets over liabilities shows that it is not a poverty-stricken class who are making use of the facilities afforded through the Association. Farming has always suffered from the lack of ready capital, but this could be remedied if the agricultural class themselves would take the matter in hand, organize and bring about such conditions as the industry requires for its well-being.

The Fair—A School for Adults.

Without doubt a greater breadth of vision and a more useful education can be acquired at one of our larger exhibitions in a few days or a few hours than can be obtained at any other institution in a much longer period. Education simply equips one to carry on his or her life work to the very best advantage, and places one in a position to serve the community and nation in a manner which suggests good citizenship. The home, the farm, the factory and all branches of our national and social life are depicted there, and the most up-to-date methods and equipments are to be seen demonstrated and in operation. Those who go to learn will find much to carry away in the form of useful information, while a proper acquaintance with the latest inventions in household utensils, farm machinery, electrical and gas appliance and everything which tends to make our labor less arduous, yet more productive, will be a valuable asset throughout the year which follows. The live stock, the field crops and produce of all kinds act as an incentive to return home and do better. Life without progress is slow death for we cannot stand still; we must either advance or go back. The influence which our large fairs have on the national life of Canada cannot be over-estimated; they depict the progress of thought, invention, art, agriculture and science. No one can afford to miss this annual schooling.

The Future for Live Stock.

In spite of all the doubt and uncertainty which dims one's vision when peering into the future, there appears a vista leading to a prosperous live-stock industry in this Dominion. Prices will drop no doubt after the war, but world-wide conditions and a substantial shortage from a universal viewpoint will not permit of anything but a steady and more or less satisfactory market for years following victory and the declaration of peace. This is the opinion of those who are in close touch with the situation and in a position to know the sentiment and the possibilities existing in the war-ridden nations, and in the countries where live stock may be produced to restore the equilibrium in meat supplies. In last week's issue H. S. Arkell, the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, emphasized the necessity of bringing to maturity a national live-stock policy that will place Canada on a good footing and cement the trade relationship which now exists with the Mother Country. There is much the Government can do. They can provide for suitable and ready market reports which the farmer can get on his telephone every morning, which arrangement cannot be made too soon; suitable abattoir and storage facilities should be erected and adequate terminal accommodation at the seaboard ought to be made a part of our equipment for carrying on our export trade. While the Dominion Government must concern itself with such matters as we have suggested, the farmer

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
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and breeder of live stock is not free from all obligations. A good stamp of pure-bred sires must be used throughout the country, and our cattle stocks destined for overseas consumption must be brought to a higher degree of finish than has been the custom during the last few years. The butcher trade on this continent has been taking a handy kind of steer lately, but when we begin to place product on the British market in any appreciable quantity we may as well have our minds made up that cattle to be sold there must be more highly finished than is the custom here, or else we shall have to be content with an inferior class of trade and a corresponding price. There is a splendid future ahead if Canadians will but take advantage of the situation and help to carry well-laid plans to fruition.

Every fall and spring there is more or less mud and slush around the buildings, which only add to the discomfort of those inclement seasons of the year. Even when going to the stable on a minor errand one is obliged to don the full outdoor uniform so far as foot wear is concerned, and moreover a certain portion of the 100 acres is usually tracked into the house unless the feet are the property of a model husband or exceptional boy. A narrow concrete walk connecting the house and out-buildings will be comparatively inexpensive, yet a convenience that will be appreciated by all members of the family.

Sandy Revises His Estimates.

BY SANDY FRASER.

A couple o' months back, or maybe a little better, I sent ye a sort o' a report o' the conditions o' crops an' things in general pertainin' tae the farm. The prospects were pretty guid, I thought, and when there's any chance tae feel cheerful I always make a point o' jumpin' at it. So I wrote ye a pretty optimistic letter, tellin' ye what fine crops we were gaein' to have, sae far as I could see at that time. The hay especially looked as though naething could prevent it turnin' oot to be bumper crop and I'm thinkin' I did a wee bit o' braggin' about it, if I mind right. But juist about that time the weather turned cauld and although we had a shower o' rain noo an' again it wis that windy maist o' the time that the ground wis na sooner wet than it wis dry again. I dinna think I ever saw such winds in this part o' the country in the spring. I used tae think some days that they wad blaw the very whiskers off me. Some chaps that keep bees tell me that the honey crop is a failure this year on account o' the high winds preventin' the

bees from returnin' hame once they had left the hive. "The wind juist blew them tae smithereens", say they.

Sae ye canna wonder that some things, especially oor hay crop, didna pan oot quite as weel as we expectit'. A neighbor chap, wha had been readin' that letter o' mine in the "Advocate", says tae me one day, "Weel Sandy, I hae a notion that we'll have to class ye among the false prophets. By the looks o' things at present we willna need tae provide the coos wi' tooth-picks this winter. The hay crop is hardly comin' up tae yer expectations, is it?" "No, I canna say that it is", I replied. "Prophesying is a kind o' a uncertain business. I wouldna want to have to mak' my livin' by it. I should hae kenned better at my age. They say that the time tae predict rain is when ye hear it on the roof, and I guess the same principle applies tae ither things as weel. ye've heard about the auld Scotchman that wis caught in a thunder-storm and nearly drowned before he got tae his hoose. 'Gosh, Danny', he says tae his boy wha opened the door for his feyther tae come in, "it threatens tae be wet, I'm thinkin'."

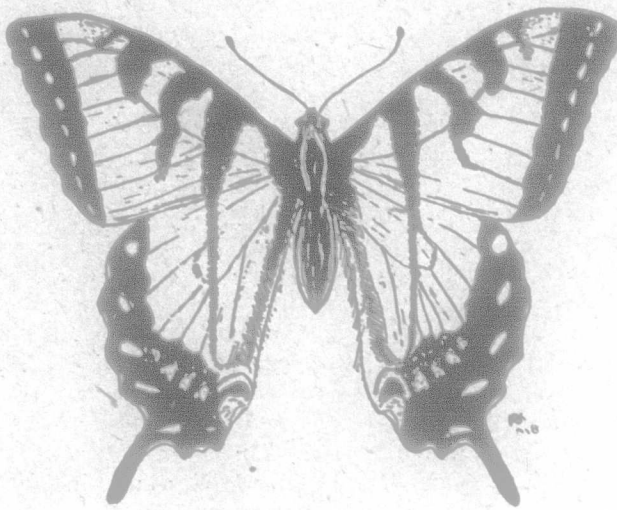


Fig. 1—The Tiger Swallowtail.

"And that's the kind o' forecastin' I'm gaein' to do after this," says I. "It's time enough to say what ye're goin' to have when ye've got it. People will hae mair respect for yer judgment an' besides it saves ye from disappointment," I concluded. "That's right, Sandy," says my friend, as he went off, "see that ye stick to it." But I notice that I'm not the only one that has been talkin' mair than compelled to by law. We heard a lot last spring about the great wheat crop that oor Canadian West wis gaein' tae harvest this fall, but, as the newspapers say, "first estimates have had to be revised." They had their high winds too and I hear that in some places the seed wis blown clean oot o' the ground and the land had to be sown a' over again. Then they had dry weather for a lang time and after that the frost. I wis told juist yesterday o' one farmer oot there that had his oats frozen doon three times this summer. It's hard lines, but, as I said, they wouldn't be feelin' sae bad about it if they hadn't been makin' such great predictions last spring.

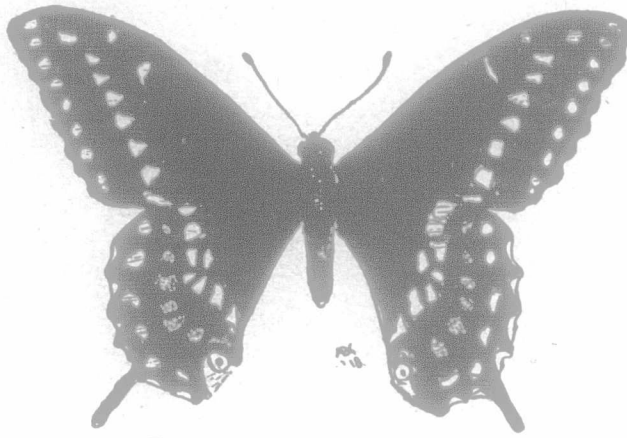


Fig. 2—Black Swallowtail.

And the bumper corn crop that they were going to have across in the States this year is anither case o' the same kind that we might be drawin' a moral from. Some o' it has been burnt clean up by the one hundred and ten degree weather o' the past few weeks and there's anither job for the "revisers o' estimates"

Noo I dinna want ye to think that we've had a crop failure doon East here this summer, because we haven't, nor anything like it. The hay didna show up as well as we thought it wis gaein' to by the way it started oot, but new meadows were no sae bad, and the lesson that some o' us got along the line o' lettin' oor fields grow hay for three or four years before breakin' them up ought to be worth as much to us as what we lost in hay this year by oor bad practice. It's takin' lang chances, I'm thinkin', when ye leave yer fields in hay for mair than twa seasons.

As for the ither crops doon in this end o' the province I dinna think we hae ower muckle to complain about. There wis an odd hailstorm here an' there. Those that were unlucky enough tae be in line canna be blamed for doing a wee bit o' grumblin', not even having the insurance that is provided for an emergency o' this kind oot in the West. But takin' it on the whole I dinna ken when the grain crop wis better and the weather for gettin' it harvested canna be found fault with by ony farmer, even although he's one o' the worst kickers of the breed.

I suppose it's ower soon to be sayin' onything about

the corn an' potatoes an' ither field roots, for they're still a month or so frae their harvest, but I'll risk sayin' this much about the corn and that is that it looks well where it was cultivated an' hoed as much as was necessary. It got off to a bad start last spring but where it didn't have to waste ower muckle o' its time fightin' for its life wi' the weeds, and where the ground around it wis kept stirred up enough tae hold what water we got in the soil there is na need o' pittin' it in a class wi' the slackers, sae far as appearance goes at the beginnin' o' the last week in August.

We'll no' say onything about the potatoes except that those we hae eaten seemed tae be all right. That much o' the crop is safe, whatever. They're lookin' good but mair than half the guid-sized ones rotted in the ground after this time last year, so we'll juist wait an' see what we'll see.

Pastures hae been fairly guid all summer and as a consequence the milk flow has been up tae the average. The dairy coo is the individual that backs the farmer's notes doon here, so her summer rations are a matter o' some concern to mair than hersel' and her owner. I dinna think that I wad be far oot o' the way in sayin' that ninety per cent. o' oor incomes reach us by way o' the cow, directly or indirectly. It keeps us hustlin' the best part o' the year tae satisfy her appetite but she's aye there wi' the check on pay-day.

Sae far as the shortage o' help wis concerned this year it's unco' strange how few complaints I hae been hearin'. One way an' anither everybody seems tae be gettin' their work done and that wi' oot the assistance o' the chaps frae the cities that some were countin' on last spring. Some men hae had their wives helpin' them in the field and some hae had their daughters, but there's mighty little o' the harvest being gathered doon here by ony o' the chaps that signed up for the work on Registration day last June. Na doot they are otherwise employed and as we hae managed tae worry along wi'oot them there's nae harm done. Only it beats me tae understand why they went to the worry an' trouble o' the hale performance. Maybe it wis juist tae show their good-will in the matter. Weel, sae lang as it hasn't got to be paid for I'm sure we're much obliged tae them and maybe some day we'll be able tae return the favor.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

One of the largest and most striking of our Canadian butterflies is the Tiger Swallowtail, shown in Fig. 1. This species is yellow with a black border and black bars on the wings. In the black border of both fore and hindwings are yellow spots, and on the hind wings there is also a row of blue spots in the border, there is a red spot near the upper angle of the hind wings, and a red and yellow mark at the lower angle of the hind wings. The caterpillar of the Tiger Swallowtail is brownish in color and feeds on a great variety of plants, its favorite foodplant being the wld cherry.

The movements of this species on the wing are bold and dashing—now aloft to the tops of the tallest trees now down amid the shrubs, hither and thither it goes, ever and anon pausing to sip the nectar of a flower or to drink at the edge of a brook.

Another of our commoner Swallowtails is the Black Swallowtail, shown in Fig. 2. In this species the wings are velvety black, the forewings having rows of yellow spots and the hind-wings having rows of yellow spots and a row of blue blotches, more vivid and sharply defined towards the inside of the wing and shading off to black on the outside. Just above the inner angle of the hind-wing is an orange spot with a black centre. In the male the yellow spots on the hind wing are larger than in the female, while she has the blue splashes more pronounced.

The egg is laid on the leaves of plants belonging to the Carrot Family, such as parsley and parsnip. It hatches in about ten days and a little spiny black caterpillar, with a saddle-shaped whitish blotch in the middle of its back, emerges. When the little caterpillar is ready to molt it spins a little carpet of silk on a leaf or stem, and then remains here quietly until the skin splits down the back, and it crawls out in a new dress. After several molts, and when full-grown, the caterpillar is smooth, bright green, with transverse black stripes and six yellow spots set in the front margin of these stripes.

The caterpillar when disturbed exudes a strong odor of caraway, the scent-organs being little Y-shaped pockets in the segment back of the head. When attacked this pocket is turned inside out, and appears like a pair of orange horns.

This caterpillar eats a leaf in a very methodical way. Beginning near the base it eats everything down to the mid-rib, and then on the return journey it eats the mid-rib.

When the caterpillar is full-grown it seeks some sheltered spot, spins a little button of silk to which it holds while it spins a halter of silk. It then thrusts its head through this halter, so that it acts as a sling to prevent it from falling. It then sheds its skin and inserts the hooks with which the chrysalis is provided into the button of silk. Then the chrysalis remains thus suspended until the day it splits open, the limp butterfly emerges, expands, becomes firm and flies away.

Another Victory Loan issue will soon be open to investors. The armies on the West Front are making the security gilt edge. If there ever was an element of risk connected with these Bonds it no longer exists.

THE HORSE.

Some Abuses to Which Horses are Subjected.

As a matter of course the comfort and usefulness of horses are influenced greatly by the care and attention they receive, as well as by the food they consume. In many cases carelessness, indifference or ignorance on the part of the caretaker is responsible for discomforts and consequent impairment of usefulness and possibly attacks of illness that could have been prevented without expense further than a little more trouble and care. For instance, damp stables are uncomfortable and unhealthy. Some stables are so situated that there is a great tendency to dampness, but with few exceptions a little trouble taken to prevent the water from gaining entrance would be effective; in others, where this cannot be done without considerable expense some trouble taken to allow its escape will at all events prevent its lodgment upon or under the floor. It is not very uncommon in the spring to see stables in which considerable water is lodged, possibly the stall floors are above the water level, but when the horse steps backwards in the stall or is taken out of the stable he gets his feet and pasterns wet with foul water. This tends to cause cracked heels, which in horses kept in such unsanitary conditions has a tendency to extend upwards and develop into a condition called "mud fever." Conditions of this nature are seen in cases where a couple of hours' work would make a drain by which the water would disappear. Of course, such conditions do not appear in the stable of a careful, tidy man who considers not only his horses' comfort, but his own profit, but unfortunately all horse owners are not tidy and considerate. Dampness may come through a faulty roof where a few shingles would stop the leaks. From whatever source wet or dampness in a stable comes, it should, if possible, be promptly remedied. If this cannot be done and the stable kept dry, new quarters should be provided as soon as possible, as dampness not only renders the horses uncomfortable but predisposes to disease, and in many cases is the direct cause of such.

Another cause of discomfort to horses is darkness or semi-darkness. All parts of the stable should be well lighted. In many stables, especially in the basements of old barns, the ceilings are low, and the light for the whole stables comes through one or two small windows behind the horses. The animals, when in their stables, are facing away from what little light there is, hence may be said to be in practical darkness. This has a tendency to weaken the eyes and predispose them to disease, also lessens the animal's comfort. Where practicable they should stand facing the light, but in all cases stables should be sufficiently lighted to prevent any part of it being in darkness or semi-darkness.

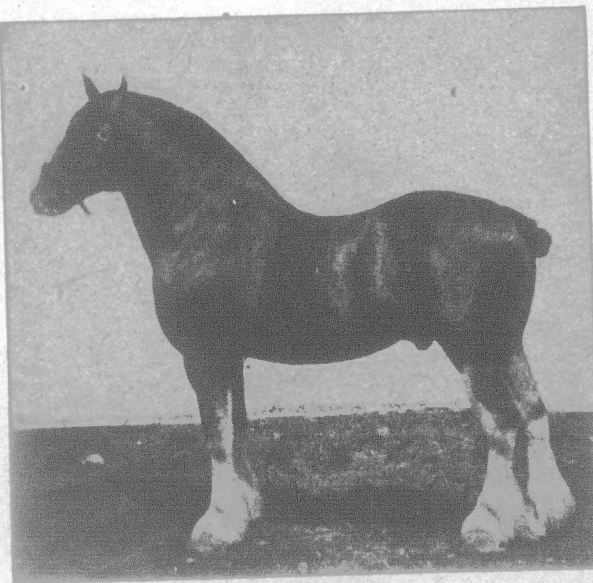
Ventilation.—This, especially in cold weather, is one of the hardest problems to solve in the average stable. In warm weather when doors and windows are left open a circulation of air normally occurs, hence there is no trouble in ventilation, but in cold weather ventilation is difficult unless some proper system for the introduction of fresh air and the exit of foul air has been adopted. Perfect ventilation consists in the prompt exit of foul air as it is formed and the prompt entrance of an equal quantity of fresh air at the required temperature. This is practically impossible, but some regular and recognized system (of which there are many) should be installed in all stables, even though the fresh air admitted is at a temperature much below that desired. Animals suffer less from cold than from contamination in this respect. Clothing in a low temperature will keep the animal comfortable, but nothing will compensate for want of pure air.

Grooming is often sadly neglected. More horses are under-groomed than under-fed. The horse is naturally a clean animal, and if by reason of work or unclean quarters his coat becomes matted, he must be uncomfortable until well groomed. The teamster who is inclined to be lazy or careless will neglect his team in this respect, probably brushing or rubbing the surface of the hair sufficient to remove the visible symptoms of dirt, but not by any means giving the hair the thorough agitation so necessary to reach the skin and thereby remove hidden dust or dirt, which is necessary for the comfort and well being of the animal. In order that a horse may feel comfortable he should be well groomed every morning, and if his work during the day has been sufficient to cause perspiration the careful teamster will give him another good grooming before leaving him for the night. A well-groomed horse feels better, looks better, and can perform more work on a given amount of food than a horse of the same size and type whose grooming is neglected.

Horses, whether working or idle, spend several hours during each twenty-four in a recumbent position, and of course the more comfortable they are the better they will rest, and in order that they may be comfortable it is necessary that they be supplied with a liberal supply of clean, dry straw or a good substitute. A horse cannot rest comfortably on bare boards, or on damp, foul litter, neither can he be comfortable in a stall that is not well cleaned out daily. The accumulation of both solid and liquid excrement to any considerable extent creates heat, generates gases and foul odors that are not only unpleasant but unhealthful. A horse will rest better in a well-bedded box stall than in an open one, but it is seldom practicable, especially where several horses are kept, to have a box for each. Careless feeding is responsible for many discomforts and diseases in horses. Horses should be given food of good quality in reasonable quantities at regular intervals and, with few exceptions, allowed water when thirsty. He should be

given only as much hay as he will eat in at most an hour and a half, and the grain ration should be in proportion to the amount of work performed, always bearing in mind that even idle horses should get a little grain unless on good pasture. The too-common practice of keeping hay before horses all the time is as harmful as it is wasteful.

There are many little discomforts to which horses are subjected, such as failure to provide fly sheets during fly time, failure to clean the feet out regularly and supply water to the feet in very dry, hot weather; failure to knock the snow or ice out of the feet in winter time; failure to keep collars clean, and all parts of the harness fitting well; failure to cover when standing in cold weather; allowing him to stand facing a cold wind when it would be little trouble to turn him the other way, etc. WHIP.



Scotland's Splendor.

Champion Clydesdale stallion at Regina, Brandon and Edmonton. Owned by Thorburn & Riddle, De Winton, Alta.

LIVE STOCK.

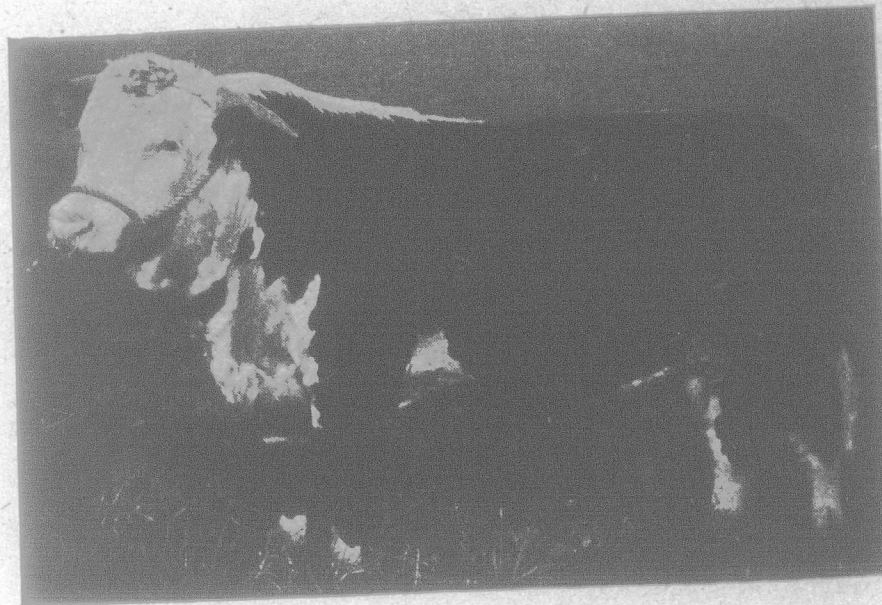
A few roots fed to the hogs will result in a saving of grain.

Pedigree counts, but it takes more than a pedigree to win in the show-ring.

The herd sire and calves confined to the stable will relish a few pulped roots or green corn.

One ounce of turpentine in one-half pint of raw linseed oil is a first aid for a sheep that has bloated.

When weaning the lambs take precautions against udder troubles in the ewes, especially with the heavy milkers.



Reformer.

A high priced Hereford bull in England.

When representatives of various herds are lined up in competition in the show-ring, a breeder oftentimes gets a different conception of the quality of his own stock.

Allow the sow saved for breeding purposes to become fairly well developed before breeding her. Offspring from immature stock is apt to be lacking in constitution and vigor.

It will be well worth your while to be at the live-stock judging ring of your local or county fair when the awards are being made. You may get a clearer conception of the type and conformation most desirable in the breed of animals you are keeping.

Take an inventory of your feed supply. Home-

grown grains are usually cheaper in the fall than at any other time of the year, while millfeeds frequently advance in price as the fall and winter months pass. If liable to be short of concentrates it might be advisable to lay in a supply in the fall.

When turning the stock on rape or other fresh, succulent pasture, they should be watched closely until they become used to the new feed. Bloating is liable to occur. If symptoms of this trouble are in evidence, administer 3 to 4 ounces of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil. Giving the cattle access to salt and to a nearby stubble or sod field will lessen the danger from digestive troubles.

During June, 92,173,000 pounds of beef were exported from the United States, and 95 per cent. of this went to the United Kingdom, France and Belgium. The monthly average export for the three years preceding the war was 1,066,000 pounds, according to the official United States Bulletin. During the same month 169,331,000 pounds of pork were exported, as compared with an average monthly exportation of 41,531,567 pounds for the three pre-war years.

The Heel Fly.

Early in the season when the heel fly or warble fly was prevalent and was a great annoyance to cattle, we endeavored to secure authentic information for our readers regarding the life-history, methods of attack and means of controlling this troublesome fly which during late June and July worked havoc in many herds. Prof. Caesar, of Guelph, the Provincial Entomologist, was communicated with, but, owing to his duties calling him away from the office during that time he was unable to furnish us with a treatise on this particular subject until just recently. The season when the fly is troublesome is past, but we believe many will be interested in reading Prof. Caesar's ideas regarding the method in which the fly causes cattle to stampede, and also the most practical means of control. The heel fly may not be so prevalent next season, but it is advisable to take every possible means of keeping it from multiplying. Destroying the larvæ of the fly, which is frequently seen on the backs of cattle in the spring, is one means of control. A discussion of the subject by Prof. Caesar follows:

During the months of June and July in Ontario the so-called "heel fly" attracted attention not only locally but also in the public press. No one who has seen a whole herd of cattle stampeded by one of these insects could fail to have his curiosity aroused and to desire information in regard to it.

Name of the Insect.

The most common name among stockmen is "heel fly," given doubtless because of the insect's habit of attacking the lower part of the legs. Entomologists call it the "warble fly" because the warbles on the back of cattle are due to it. As there is another warble fly very closely related to it they call the former by the technical name of *Hypoderma bovis* and the latter *Hypoderma lineata*. The term Gad Fly has sometimes been applied to this pest, but incorrectly. Gad Flies are the common, large, blood-sucking flies found in the early part of the summer near woods. They alight on horses, cattle and deer, pierce the skin with their lance-like mouth-parts and gorge themselves with blood. Cattle and horses are much annoyed by them, but are not stampeded in whole herds as by the Heel Fly.

Description of the Insect.

The Heel or Warble Fly referred to by our correspondents is a stout, hairy insect about the size of a honey bee. It is conspicuously black and yellow in color, the yellow being most conspicuous on the face, the front portions of the thorax and abdomen, and on the rear of the abdomen where it shades into orange, and the black on the middle of the thorax and abdomen.

How the Cattle are Frightened.

Though cattle are often panic stricken by one or more of these insects, yet this fear is not caused by the insects stinging or biting them, because its mouth-parts are incapable of causing any wound and it has no stinging apparatus. Moreover, it does not lay its eggs in the flesh of the animal attacked but attaches them to hairs. Mr. Hadwen, of the Health of Animals Branch, Ottawa, who has carefully studied the insect and watched young calves being attacked for the first time, believes that it is nothing else but the persistent, clumsy, bulldog-like attacks of the fly in her efforts to lay her eggs that engenders the fear. When the cow attacked finds that this insect, unlike any other fly known to her, cannot be driven away by head or tail, or by kicking or any other movement, she becomes seized with a frantic desire to escape and rushes wildly away. Her fear is soon communicated to the rest of the herd and all stampede even though only a single one may have been

attacked. If there is water nearby the cattle commonly rush into it for safety. Perhaps this is because some instinct tells them that the water will protect the part the flies assail chiefly, namely, the lower portions of the legs. Interesting stories are told of oxen drawing a plough or other loads suddenly becoming frenzied and rushing into the water with their loads to the dismay and amazement of their drivers.

Life-history.

As those who have observed the stampeding of cattle know, the flies themselves appear during the months of June and July, being seldom seen earlier or later than these dates. Soon after their emergence they seek cattle to lay their eggs upon; calves as well as older cattle being chosen. Very rarely are other animals of any kind attacked. The favorite place for the egg laying is the legs, especially the lower parts of them. Occasionally eggs are laid along the lower portions of the side. When desirous of ovipositing the fly darts clumsily at the leg and hanging on for a moment fastens firmly an egg well down on the hair near to but not touching the body. Then she lets go her hold and in a very short time repeats the process. Several eggs are thus laid in succession, the fly darting at and striking the animal each time, and being apparently incapable of fear. It is this bull-dog pertinacity that terrifies the beast attacked.

When the eggs hatch the little maggots work their way down alongside the hair into the flesh just below the skin. Here they remain sometime and feed upon the juices of the flesh. On older animals swellings often appear above the place where the larvæ are and, if several larvæ are near together, the swelling may be quite conspicuous. After a time the larvæ migrate in a remarkable way and finally reach the back, where they form the well-known warbles under the skin near the backbone. Warbles are also formed here by the other species of Warble Fly, *Hypoderma lineata*, but this fly has not the same egg-laying habits as the one described and never causes panic among cattle.

The larvæ when full grown are large, whitish maggots and work their way out of the skin through a hole made sometime before. They can be squeezed out of this hole by the fingers. After emergence the larvæ, if in the stable, work their way into a crevice, or, if in the field, into the soil, and then pupate. The emergence of the larvæ takes place from about mid April to the end of June. The pupal stage lasts a little over a month and the adults emerge in June and July, then, after egg-laying, die.

Damage Done.

The loss from Heel or Warble Flies is large, especially in some districts. There is first the loss due to the weakening of cattle when attacked and stampeded. This results in a lessened milk flow and in a loss of flesh. Then there is the injury to the hides caused by the warbles along the back. Warbly hides do not grade in the A class, and bring from 1 to 5 cents per lb. less than sound hides. It is said that over 50 per cent. of all the hides some months are warbly.

Origin and Distribution of the Insect.

This insect is well known in Europe and causes the same damage there as here. There is no doubt that it has been imported into North America on cattle from the various European countries. How long since it first arrived no one knows, but it must have been in the country for many years, or at any rate in parts of the country. It now occurs in apparently every province in Canada and in much of the United States. There seem, however, to be portions of Ontario where it is not yet present and where no one has seen cattle stampeded by it.

Methods of Control.

There is no doubt that natural forces do much to control the insect, especially in the full-grown larval and the pupal stages; for many larvæ after coming out of the cattle must perish before they can find suitable places to pupate. Moreover, many pupæ must perish from unfavorable surroundings or weather conditions. It has also been observed that wet, dark weather is unfavorable for the flies and that they thrive best on bright weather, so that nature helps in preventing a very rapid increase of these insects.

Man, however, can do much to assist. In Denmark the practice is followed of removing in spring and destroying the larvæ in the back of the cattle. If this were generally done in Ontario we could look for a rapid decrease of the pest. Farmers' clubs, agricultural representatives, veterinary surgeons, the press and others who are interested should help agitate for this work. As the larvæ cannot be squeezed out until nearly mature and as some mature six or eight weeks before others, it will be necessary to begin the squeezing-out process early in April and repeat it once a week until all the larvæ are removed from the warbles. To facilitate the removal of the larvæ it will be well first to soften the affected area with soapy water and to use a pair of forceps.

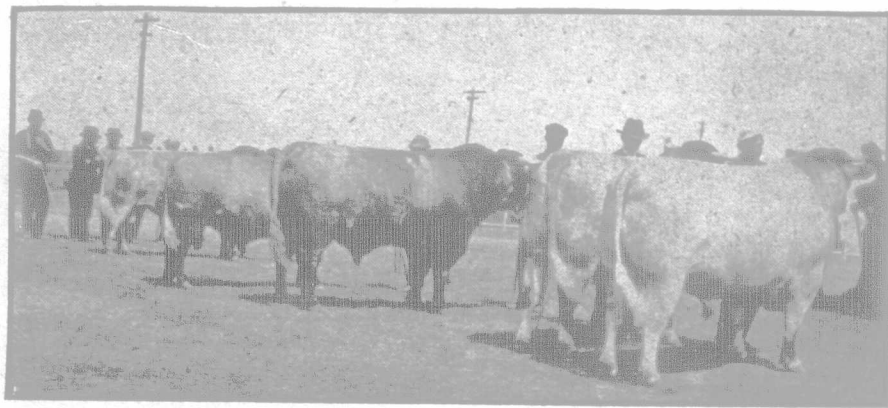
There is some evidence to show that where cattle are dipped for mange or other troubles they are not much infected with warbles. Further investigations may therefore show that by applying certain washes to the parts where the eggs are laid, these or the larvæ or both may be destroyed. The writer understands that Seymour Hadwen of the Health of Animals Branch has been investigating this subject. There is no doubt that as soon as any helpful new measures are discovered that Branch will give the public the benefit of them.

In cases where cattle are greatly tormented by the flies much benefit would be obtained by keeping the cattle in the stables in the day-time, especially on bright, hot days. Flies do not enter buildings.

Breeding Counts in the Feed Lot.

Standing at the unloading point in the stock yards or looking into the pens where stockers and feeders are kept pending sale, one sees not only evidence of crossing and recrossing of breeds, but the value of good blood in the economical production of meat. There is to be seen the thick, low-set, smooth animal, with broad, comparatively short head, which one would pick on immediately as being a good doer. Alongside of it may be a long, narrow-bodied, up-standing steer or heifer with that long, narrow, lifeless-looking head, which experienced feeders shun if possible. The former are readily picked up at prices considerably above what the latter class brings. On enquiring into the history of these animals it will likely be found that the former is the progeny of a well-bred cow of one of the beef breeds mated with a pure-bred bull of high quality and of beef conformation. The dam of the other calf may be a fair cow, but from the appearance of her progeny she was mated with an inferior animal, whether pure-bred or grade. The breeder who raised this latter calf undoubtedly found it a poor doer as a youngster, and the feeder who possibly is forced to take it in order to secure others of higher quality, knows before he places it in the feed lot or stable that he dare not count on much more than breaking even at the end of the feeding season. The poor quality feeders are quite numerous—why is it?

Feeders claim that a few years ago it was much easier to pick up a carload of top-notch feeders than it is at present. In fact, some contend that it is practically necessary to keep a herd of cows and raise feeders if they are to secure the quality they desire. One reason for this situation may be the introduction of blood of one of the dairy breeds into the herd. A breed that has been selected and bred for milk generation after generation cannot be expected to throw the quality of feeders one would expect from a breed that was bred and selected for beef production. Neither will an inferior female of any breed throw as good stock as one which has quality as the result of grading up the herd by the continued use of pure-bred sires of the desired type and conformation. There is too much crossing of the breeds and not enough attention paid to the quality of sire used.



The Aged Shorthorn Bulls at Regina.

From right to left they stand: Newton Loyalist, Augusta Star, Silver Mint, King James, and Happy New Year.

Those who cater to the feeder trade should at least stick to a beef breed and endeavor to grade up the herd to as high a degree as possible. It will result in more rapid growth than will be the case in haphazard crossing of breeds or the lack of selection of breeding stock. This will create a keen demand and result in obtaining better prices than the progeny of crossing and recrossing or mixing the breeds will bring. It will also result in better use being made of the feed grown.

At the Illinois Experimental Station various grades of feeding steers were collected and fed on a similar ration for 179 days, in order to determine the difference in gains and also the difference in per cent. of dressed carcass. Lot 1 were fancy, selected feeders, containing about 100 per cent. of the blood of beef breeds; lot 2 were choice feeders of the beef breeds and possessed large frames; lot 3 did not have the quality of the former two, although the beef blood still predominated; lot 4 were classed as medium feeders. They were of mixed breeding and showed a degree of coarseness. There was little evidence of beef blood in lot 5. They were coarse-boned and plain throughout, while lot 6 were classed as scrubs. The following table as given in Henry's "Feeds and Feeding," give the results of the experiment:

	Lot 1 fancy feeders	Lot 2 choice feeders	Lot 3 good feeders	Lot 4 medium feeders	Lot 5 common feeders	Lot 6 inferior feeders
Weight at beginning, lbs.....	935	1,115	1,019	1,022	966	965
Dry matter in ration per 1,000 lbs. live weight						
Concentrates, lbs.....	15.2	16.0	16.0	15.8	15.6	15.2
Roughage, lbs.....	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0
Daily gain, lbs.....	2.57	2.45	2.34	2.13	2.21	1.96
Dry matter per 1,000 lbs. gain, lbs.....	995	1,209	1,208	1,305	1,200	1,293
Dressed Carcass, per cwt.....	61.6	61.5	60.7	59.7	59.9	59.4
Caul and rough fat, per cwt.....	9.5	9.7	10.6	10.8	10.1	11.8

The above table shows that it took no more concentrates and scarcely as much roughage to feed the fancy feeders as it did the inferior lot, but yet the daily gains were much in favor of the first lot. A feeder would naturally expect the first lot to be the most

profitable, and he can afford to pay more for such animals. But to produce these the blood of a beef breed or breeds is necessary. There will always be dairy-bred animals on the market, and some make very good gains, but the man who makes a business of growing feeders should stay with a beef breed and improve the blood by using the best sire of that breed procurable. There is a feeling with some that because they only have a grade herd they cannot afford to purchase a really good bull, both in individuality and breeding. They buy a second or third-quality animal to place at the head of their herd, and as a result continue to have but an average herd of cows and turn off average feeders, when by using a better sire and selecting the females for breeding purposes they would soon have top-notchers to place on the market. The cheapest herd improvement comes through the use of the right quality of sire. If the knife were used more freely, and the best bulls kept in service longer than is now the custom, improvement would soon be manifest and higher quality feeders would be seen in our stables and stock yards. This would result in both the grower and finisher of these cattle getting more remunerative prices for labor and feeds. It is an undisputed fact that the well-bred steer of beef breeding and conformation will put on flesh more economically and will sell for a higher figure than will the animal of nondescript breeding.

Milk Records of English Shorthorns.

England is the home of the milking Shorthorn. Individuals of this breed have been relied upon to maintain the milk supply for the large population of the Old Land, and they have done it without unduly sacrificing the beef qualities for which the Shorthorn breed is noted. In Canada the Shorthorn has been spoken of as the pioneer cow, owing to the ability of this breed to give a profitable flow of milk and also to produce a calf that will fatten readily. There are different strains of the Shorthorn breed. The breeding of some families has been along beef lines only, which has resulted in that deep, thick, low-set, high-quality, sappy individual being produced. Other families have been bred and selected for milk production, and it must be said of the breed that it has produced individuals capable of giving

a creditable flow of milk without detracting too much from the beef conformation. In Canada and the United States more attention has been given of late years to the milking Shorthorn strain than was the case a few years ago. There is a tendency on the part of some breeders to intensify the milk production, with the result that the beef conformation is sacrificed. This we believe to be a mistake. The Shorthorn has always been an animal with good beef conformation, but it is possible to select and breed the beef out and leave the dairy type in its place. For a dual-purpose cow it is not well to aim at too high a milk record. A profitable flow of milk and a good calf each year is better than an exceptionally heavy yield of milk and a loss of quality in the calf.

The following table gives the names of some Shorthorn cows together with their milk yields:

Name of Cow	Milk yield, pounds	Days in milk
Hadnock Musical 2nd.....	13,837½	365
Dolphinlee Foggathorpe 3rd.....	13,660¾	365
Redvales Jessamine 2nd.....	13,437	365
Somerford Flower 2nd.....	13,070	311
Rose of France 62nd.....	12,245	365
Veracity.....	12,078	331
Rosamond Queen.....	11,723	321
Morecombe Lily.....	11,355½	330
Darlington Cranford 27th.....	11,216¼	314
Dot.....	11,154	317
Duchess of Cranford 3rd.....	11,165½	301

Several of them have given over 13,000 lbs. of milk in a year. If beef conformation can be retained in the progeny and such milk-producing qualities transmitted

to the heifers, such cows are dual-purpose in the highest sense of the word. It too often happens, however, that some of the heaviest producers are unable to transmit those qualities in a like degree to their progeny. There is always the danger of going to extremes. Selection

for a definite point generation after generation will, no doubt, bring the desired results no matter what breed is chosen, but care should be exercised that excellency in one point is not secured at the expense of another.

THE FARM.

Canada's War Finance.

Since the people of Canada have been urged to invest in Government securities and thus assist in meeting the ever-growing financial obligations of this country, we all become more or less interested in domestic financial matters, for even the day laborer and others with very limited means have purchased Victory Bonds or War Saving Certificates, feeling that by so doing they could render a service to the nation in time of stress. In this manner a large number who could otherwise never be classified in the capitalist or investor category became bond holders, and consequently interested in money matters as they concern the Dominion. The Department of Public Information has issued a booklet dealing with Canada's war efforts, and from this we reproduce the following resume of the financial situation:

Government Loans.

The Canadian Government, since the commencement of the war, has issued domestic loans as follows:

	Amount Subscribed	No. of Subscribers
1. 1915-1925, 5%.....	\$ 97,000,000	24,862
2. 1916-1931, 5%.....	97,000,000	34,526
3. 1917-1937, 5%.....	142,000,000	41,000
4. 1917-1937, (Victory Loan), 5½%.....	398,000,000	820,035

In addition, War Savings Certificates to the amount of approximately \$12,500,000, as well as a considerable amount of debenture stock, have been sold, bringing the Government's borrowings from the people of Canada since the beginning of the war to the total sum of \$756,000,000, or in other words, \$100 per capita of the population of the Dominion.

In addition to the domestic loans, Canada has issued between the years 1915-17 in Great Britain and in the United States, securities totalling more than \$307,000,000.

Advances Between the Dominion Government and Great Britain.

Since the outbreak of war to March 31, 1918, Canada has established credits on behalf of the Imperial Government to the amount of \$532,816,397. Through these advances Great Britain was able to finance the purchase of foodstuffs, hay and other commodities and to carry on the operations of the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada.

In addition to the above, Canadian chartered banks have advanced to the Imperial Government through the medium of the Minister of Finance the sum of \$200,000,000 for the purchase of munitions and wheat. This was made possible by the large savings deposits in Canadian banks, which since August, 1914, despite the withdrawals for subscription to war loans, have increased by \$276,000,000.

On the other hand, Great Britain has made advances to the Dominion totalling \$534,450,826. These credits were chiefly for the maintenance of the Canadian troops overseas.

Revenue and Expenditure—March 31, 1914—March 31, 1918.

	Revenue	Expenditure—Consolidated Fund
1914-15.....	\$133,073,481	\$135,523,206
1915-16.....	172,147,838	130,850,726
1916-17.....	232,701,294	148,599,343
1917-18.....	261,125,459	179,853,534

The Consolidated Fund expenditure for 1917-18 includes payment of interest, estimated at \$45,000,000 and pensions of some \$7,000,000, or \$52,000,000 altogether, whereas prior to the war the outlay on interest was but \$12,000,000 and on pensions practically nil.

	Expenditure, Capital Account	Expenditure, War Account
1914-15.....	\$41,447,320	\$ 60,750,476
1915-16.....	38,566,950	166,197,755
1916-17.....	26,880,031	306,488,814
1917-18.....	43,536,563	342,762,687



Sudbourne Senora
A good type of the large black breed

Up to March 31, 1918, the total outlay for the war was approximately \$875,000,000. This amount includes all expenditures in Canada, Great Britain and France, and is also inclusive of the upkeep of the troops overseas. During the past two fiscal years there has been applied to war expenditures, by way of surplus of revenue over ordinary and capital outlays, the sum of \$113,000,000. The interest and pension payments attributable to the war amount for the entire war period to approximately \$76,000,000. These also have been provided from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Net Debt.

The net debt of Canada, which before the war stood at about \$336,000,000, has now passed the billion-dollar mark, and it is estimated that when the accounts for the year 1917-18 are closed, it will reach, approximately, \$1,200,000,000. The increase is almost entirely attributable to war expenditures.

War Taxation.

Taxation on luxuries has been gradually introduced since the beginning of the war as it was justified by the

financial condition of the country. Increased customs duties and higher rates of excise on certain commodities, including liquors and tobacco, imposed soon after the commencement of the war were followed in 1915 by a war tax on transportation tickets, telegrams, money orders, cheques, letters, patent medicines, etc. In 1915 an increase of 7½ per cent. ad valorem to the general tariff and 5 per cent. ad valorem to the British preferential tariff was made on all commodities with the exception of certain foodstuffs, coal, harvesting machinery, fisheries equipment, etc.

In 1918 a special customs duty was imposed on tea and coffee, and the excise on tobacco was increased. In addition, various other taxes were imposed or increased, and a special war excise tax was imposed on various articles, including automobiles, jewellery, etc.

Under the Business Profits War Tax Act, as at present amended, the Government, in the case of all businesses having a capital of \$50,000 and over, takes 25 per cent. of the net profits over 7 per cent. and not exceeding 15 per cent., 50 per cent. of the profits over 15 per cent. and not exceeding 20 per cent., and 75 per cent. of the profits beyond 20 per cent. In the case of businesses having a capital of \$25,000 and under \$50,000, the Government takes 25 per cent. of all profits in excess of 10 per cent. on the capital employed. Companies employing capital of less than \$25,000 are exempted, with the exceptions of those dealing in munitions or war supplies.

The Canadian income tax, which comes into effect in the year 1918-19, is in many respects higher than that in force in the United States. The scale provides for the exemption of incomes, in the case of unmarried persons with an income of \$1,000 and under, and in the case of married persons with an income of \$2,000 and under. There is also provision for the exemption of \$200 for each child. The present scale of income tax is shown by the following table:

Income (Married Persons)	Tax	Income (Married Persons)	Tax
\$ 3,000.....	20	\$ 200,000.....	50,957
6,000.....	140	400,000.....	142,757
10,000.....	392	500,000.....	195,407
20,000.....	1,382	600,000.....	248,057
30,000.....	2,702	800,000.....	366,857
50,000.....	5,782	1,000,000.....	499,157
75,000.....	11,007	2,000,000.....	1,228,157
100,000.....	17,607		

During the last fiscal year the Dominion Government collected by way of war taxation the following (in approximate figures):

Tax on Trust and Loan Companies.....	\$ 267,500
Tax on Insurance Companies.....	385,000
Tax on Banks.....	1,115,500
Inland Revenue from Railways, Steamships, Telegraph and Cable Companies, etc.....	2,230,000
Extra Postage on Letters, etc.....	5,800,000
Business Profits War Tax.....	21,275,000
Increased Customs Duties.....	45,000,000
Total.....	\$76,073,000

Gold Shipments.

Reference should be made to the fact that since the outbreak of the war quantities of gold coin and gold bullion to the value of \$1,300,000,000 have been received at Ottawa by the Department of Finance as trustee for the Imperial Government and the Bank of England.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

Carbon Deposit.

What is termed "carbon deposit" on piston heads, cylinders, valves and spark plugs, may be due to the following causes:

Incomplete combustion which is generally brought about by an incorrect mixture of fuel-vapor and air, due to badly adjusted carburetor.

Faulty timing of valves and unsuitable fuel will also cause incomplete combustion in the cylinder if the muffler, or silencer, is clogged, or the exhaust is retarded by too small exhaust valves.

The magneto breaker, which makes the spark, should be timed to ignite the compressed fuel charge with piston in correct position on compression stroke. Otherwise, the combustion will be incomplete and carbon deposit will result.

Road dirt or dust is drawn through the air intake of the carburetor into the cylinders and forms a base to which any excess quantity of lubricating oil will readily adhere. The soot or carbon resulting from imperfect combustion then has a foundation on which to build. In time the deposit will increase so that pre-ignition will take place, caused by the flowing carbon; knocking of the engine will result. The valve seats will become coated, preventing the valves from seating properly with a resultant loss of power.

If carbon deposit results after the use of a properly selected high grade oil, it is due to the oil passing the piston rings and reaching the top of the piston, where it is burned. This may be caused by ill-fitting piston rings; worn cylinders over-fed with oil by too great an oil pressure; abnormal supply to the wrist pins in full force feed system; or the oil level being too high, where the splash system is employed.

Lubricating oils of different characteristics deposit carbon of different natures. In the selection of an auto-

mobile engine lubricant, the use of a high grade oil of correct body is a very important factor.

A black exhaust indicates incomplete combustion.

A blue exhaust indicates the burning of oil which has passed the piston rings and worked into the combustion chamber.

Faulty valve action or defective ignition, resulting in incomplete combustion, or skipping permits the accumulation of oil on the piston head; this oil is burned when combustion next takes place.

When the engine is working with the throttle almost closed, as in coasting, or when the car is at rest with the engine running, a partial vacuum forms in the cylinders, particularly on high compression engines, sucking the oil on the cylinder walls up past the piston rings. Invariably, the blue smoke exhausted after coasting, or standing with engine running, indicates burnt oil due to the above causes. The result is the formation of carbon deposits in the combustion chamber.

Excessive carbon deposits in the cylinders cause the piston rings to stick in their recesses, resulting in abnormal wear of pistons, piston rings and cylinders, and loss of power. Deposits on the valve seats prevent the valve from seating properly with consequent loss of power.

An exhaust valve, seating improperly, not only will cause loss of power through the loss of compression, but, in a great many cases, will permit the suction, caused by the piston in its downward stroke, to draw in particles of incomplete combustion from the exhaust pipe.

When the carbon deposits inside the combustion chamber become heated to the glowing point by the burning of the fuel charge, the compressed gases ignite before combustion is timed to take place by means of the spark. This is called pre-ignition.

The effect of this irregular explosion is a great force

acting against the piston as it moves towards the cylinder head. This force against the piston is only overcome by the momentum transmitted by the heavy revolving fly-wheel.

The bearings are thus subjected to a great strain which, eventually, will damage the engine.

A. W. SULLIVAN.

Saving the Car.

A man walked into an automobile show room and paid in cash \$2,960.00. The manager suggested that he go with him to the city limits to see that he got started right. Well after some discussion the owner condescended to accept the offer and said that he had to call at several places. The first place was the blacksmith's where half a dozen shares were thrown into the back of the car without even a sack over them. The second place visited was the yard of an oil company where two drums of gasoline were opened on the door and dumped in the back seat. Remember the car had just been received in exchange for \$2,960.00. Can you imagine a man wasting hard earned money like this? Do you think that car would get much care? Do you think the oil in the crank-case would ever be changed? We have our doubts. The low grade gasoline nowadays is very close to kerosene and a considerable quantity gets past the piston rings to the crank case. Some of the better makes of cars demand that this oil be changed every 350 miles. Oil is cheaper than machinery. More damage can be done to a motor in the first 10,000 revolutions than may be done in the next 10,000 miles. When you unload a new car or start one, remove its spark plugs and put in a little cylinder oil and turn the engine over. This will lubricate the walls until the oil system gets to working right. There is no reason for the useless wastage of machinery of any kind.

FOUNDED 1866

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Days in milk	Yield in pounds
365	837 ½
365	660 ¾
365	437
311	070
365	245
331	078
321	723
330	355 ½
314	216 ¾
317	154
301	165 ½

000 lbs. of milk
e retained in the
ities transmitted

Lot 5 inferior feeders	Lot 6 inferior feeders
966	965
15.2	15.2
7.0	7.0
1.96	1.96
1,293	1,293
59.4	59.4
11.8	11.8

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THE DAIRY.

Weed out the scrub.

Cow testing is a war measure!

The largest individual milk cheque for any month that we have heard of is \$1,062. Can any one beat it?

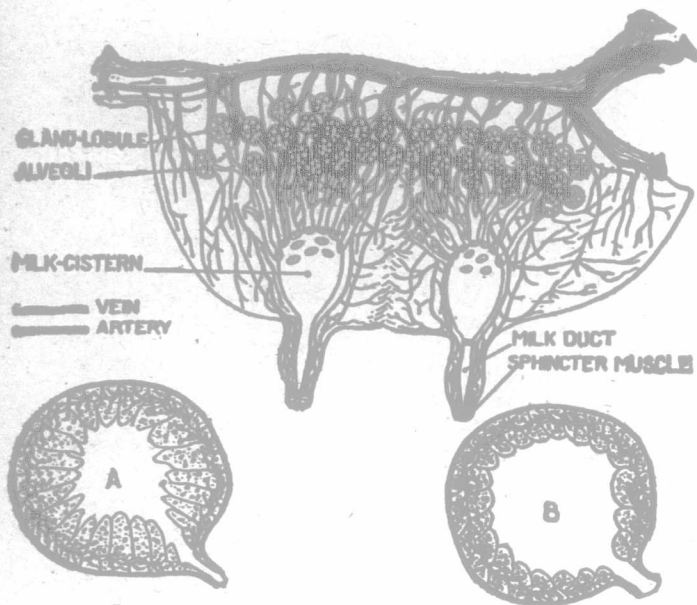
When you squeeze the teat of a cow you provide an outlet for the milk at the same time that you release the brakes in the milk factory and set it going. When the raw material gathered since the last milking is used up you have milked the cow dry.

The Regional Milk Commission for New England has agreed upon an increase of 1/2 cent per quart for August and September, the increase all to go to the producer. Milk is now selling in Boston at 15 cents per quart to homes and 14 cents per quart to stores.

The advantage of having cows calve when in good physical conditions is illustrated by the performance of Nella Jay a 20,709-lb. cow, whose fat production was 1,019.25 lbs. This cow started in on her test period weighing 1,500 lbs. and came out weighing only 1,285 lbs. although in splendid physical condition.

The Manufacture of Milk.

Any man who has thoughts of becoming a machinist would be foolish indeed if he attempted to operate a machine without first understanding something of the way in which it operated. It is true that he might manage to get along for a time without knowing very much about it, but sooner or later something is bound to happen which will put him in a quandary unless he has taken some time to master its first principles. Exactly the same thing is true with reference to the dairy cow and her apparatus for the production of milk. The formation of milk in the udder of a dairy cow is essentially a manufacturing process, in which the milker himself has no little part to play. Machines have no nerves although some are no doubt very delicately constructed but no machine yet invented has anything to compare with the complex organization of the living animal. It therefore behooves us who are engaged in the feeding and the handling of animals for profit, to understand these animals and the ways by which they become of use to us, as best we can.



Longitudinal Section of Cow's Udder

As stated before, milk formation is essentially a manufacturing process. We are given to understand that the structure of the cow's udder is to be regarded as having evolved from the glands of the simple surface skin. Many things are excreted through the udder, as through the glands of the skin and, as evidence of this we have the fact that oftentimes medicine intended for the calf is administered by way of the cow. The cow's udder consists of a mass of framework and gland tissues, supplemented by a large number of blood vessels, veins, arteries, nerves, etc. There is a partition extending lengthwise through the udder separating it into two parts. Each part is provided with two glands and each quarter contains masses of tissue divided into lobes and again into single lobules possessing milk ducts or tubes to take the milk from each quarter to the milk cistern at the base of each teat. Surrounding each half of the udder is a strong fibrous sack and from this sack, passing through each quarter of the udder, are layers of this same fibrous tissue, which constitute the framework of the udder. This framework does not exist in each udder in the same amount and it is easy to see, therefore, why some cows with large udders are not any more productive than others with smaller udders, because a relatively smaller amount of the latter is occupied with this unproductive framework tissue. In and about the gland tissue and the framework are to be found a great many blood vessels, veins, lymph vessels and arteries. The arteries carry the blood to the udder and the lymph vessels distribute the needed material to the cells manufacturing milk. The veins carry the impure blood back to the heart and lungs. There are also large numbers of nerve fibres and these play a very important part.

The milk cells are collected together in the form of

globular masses. These groups or masses are called alveoli and surrounding them are the finer blood vessels and lymph vessels in addition to the nerve fibres which are so situated as to be able to put a brake on the manufacturing process by regulating the amount of raw materials furnished. It is thus that the nervous system of the animal practically controls the production of milk. Animals which are very highly sensitive, therefore, require very careful handling. The alveoli are gathered together in masses with their necks opening into collecting tubes and during pregnancy the alveoli and the tubes become filled with masses of cells which divide as the period of pregnancy progresses. These loose cells pass out with the first milk in the form of colostrum and thus furnish the calf with the peculiar food which the newly born animal apparently needs. The remaining cells in the alveoli immediately go into the manufacturing business and proceed with the formation of fat and the remaining constituents of milk, such as casein and sugar. There is no milk, sugar or casein in the blood and therefore their formation indicates that the elements necessary to make them are taken from the blood and combined properly in the udder. The material used comes from the lymph vessels and is passed through the fence so to speak into the alveoli where it is operated upon by the milk cells. Similarly, the fat of milk is not contained in the blood, or in the lymph fluid. The cells of the alveoli manufacture the fat and this accumulates in the end of the cell. Later, this free end of the cell separates from the remainder, which remains attached to the membrane of the alveoli and the fat is liberated in the form of minute globules such as we find in the milk. The fat is thus shed off from the milk cells and passes through the cavities of the udder to the milk cistern at the base of the teat.

From what has been said we can readily understand that the composition of the milk from any one cow depends entirely upon the hereditary characteristics of the cow. The amount of milk, however, depends primarily upon the amount of blood which is allowed to flow through the udder. This is dependent upon the blood vessels, which in turn are dependent upon the nervous system for their carrying capacity because of the fact that they are surrounded by certain muscle fibres. These muscle fibres are expanded or contracted by the nerves running through them and the flow of blood to the udder is controlled in this way. This is merely an explanation of what is already common knowledge, that excitement or high nervous tension will reduce the milk flow. Returning to the influences determining the milk flow, it is also true that the amount of milk produced is dependent to a certain extent upon heredity, since, if we take it for granted that the amount of blood furnished to the udder is sufficient, the use of this blood depends upon the presence of a sufficient number of milk cells. The number of these in turn depends upon the relative proportion of gland tissue and constructive framework in the udder, and heredity is largely responsible, probably, for this condition as it is found in each individual.

So much for the machinery of milk production. It remains for the feeder and the milker to see that the machinery is allowed to work smoothly. This necessitates a constant consideration of the nervous temperament of the animal.

HORTICULTURE.

Getting Color in Apples.

The question is often asked "Why is it that apples of good color, or other fruits of good color, taste better than fruit that is green?" Directly related with this question is the well known fact that apples of good color will invariably sell better than fruit that is green and uninviting. It is commonly said that most fruit is bought with the eye; in other words, the appearance of the fruit will sell it far easier than its actual dessert or cooking qualities because these are seldom considered. Sometimes consumers are very badly mistaken in the purchase of apples because of this habit of buying upon appearance. For instance, the Ben Davis apple when well grown is very beautiful and attractive, in spite of its exceedingly inferior flavor until well on toward the last of April or the month of May. This variety, as well as others of similar beauty and equally inferior quality, is very frequently sold for higher prices both at wholesale and by retail than other varieties of the very highest quality, such as, perhaps, Northern Spy and Wagener, which are much more difficult to grow to perfection.

In judging fruit at an exhibition, whether it be for commercial purposes or as typical specimens of a variety, much stress is laid upon the color of the fruit; in fact, the best judges of apples in Canada and the United States place a value upon color alone which varies from twenty to thirty per cent. of the total number of points for all the qualities considered. There is no character or quality which is given greater importance than color. Size is not nearly so important, freedom from blemish is of no greater importance, and uniformity is frequently rated lower than color. It therefore becomes an essential in good orchard management to know so far as possible how and when color is produced. It also becomes of very great value to know what orchard practices may be followed which will tend toward the development of very high color. There are in reality only two factors which are immediately concerned with the production of high color; these are sunlight and maturity. In other words, an apple that is thoroughly matured and has been subjected to an abundance of bright sunlight should show a very high color, provided it is in a healthy condition. It is well known, of course, that light or sandy

soils are favorable to the production of high color, while apples grown on clay soils will show colors which are duller and less attractive. This fact is so well known that it needs no amplification. It is commonly supposed also that potash and to some extent phosphoric acid in the soil encourage the development of color, but the probability is that fertilizer of itself has practically no influence upon the color of the fruit. It is perhaps logical to assume that potash and phosphoric acid have a positive action favorable to color development greater than nitrogenous fertilizers or manure. The fact, however, as proven by experiments, is that nitrogenous manure, such as nitrate of soda, has an injurious effect upon color, while phosphoric acid and potash have practically no effect whatever. This, therefore, would account for the common opinion that potash particularly will produce color on fruit.

It is well known that nitrogen added to the soil will stimulate growth. This is particularly noticeable in the case of such fertilizers as nitrate of soda, which has a very quick and positive action in stimulating leaf and wood growth. This fertilizer also has the effect of increasing the size of the fruit, but as mentioned previously it decreases the amount of color. Some explanation is needed here, however, for this statement, which is but partially true. There are two principal colors to be considered in the case of apples, the red and the yellow color, or the over-color and the under-color. Apparently the yellow color is connected with minute colored bodies in the cells nearest the surface of the apple. This yellow color is in no way related to the amount of sunlight, since it will develop in the dark and depends altogether upon the maturity of the fruit. Red, however, is a constituent of the sap in the cell and can be influenced by a number of agencies, among the more important of which is the amount of light received during the later stages of maturity. An experiment conducted at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station showed that the exposure of apples to sunlight after harvesting increased their color by thirty-five per cent., while practically no increase was noticeable with those kept in the dark or exposed to electric light. If trees are manured heavily and forced to grow late in the season, the fruit also is forced to grow and is not given an opportunity to mature before being harvested. Experiments with peaches at the New Jersey Experiment Station showed very conclusively that the injurious effect upon color produced by applications of nitrate of soda to peach trees was due simply to the fact that the maturity of the fruit was delayed, or, in other words, if such fruit were left on the tree for about ten days longer than fruit which had not been kept growing by applications of nitrate, it developed a similar color to that of the fruit on unfertilized trees. With apples, of course, a large share of the harvesting is done just previous to the coming of frost, and the best practice, therefore, is that which enables the fruit to mature as fully as possible before it need be taken from the tree.

It is commonly said that if apples are grown in sod they will develop better color than if the orchard is cultivated. This is quite true and has been proven by long years of experiment, as well as by the practical experience of orchardists. It is, however, simply another phase of the relation between color and maturity. Apples grown in sod mature from two to three weeks earlier than those cultivated, simply because the tree is not able to make such good growth as another tree in a well cultivated soil, and the result is that leaf and wood formation stop earlier and thus provide opportunity for the maturing of the fruit. Experience has also shown that trees which are carefully pruned will bear fruit of a higher color than those which receive little or no treatment of this kind. Pruning also is but another way of providing additional sunlight for the fruit. A well-pruned tree is one which has an abundance of clean, healthy, vigorous wood sufficient to mature a good crop of fruit. The fine point in pruning comes, however, when one attempts to regulate the quantity of wood necessary so as to provide as much sunlight as possible in order to secure fruit of high color.

FARM BULLETIN.

Canadian Pressmen Return Home.

The party of Canadian publishers and editors who recently spent 43 days in Britain and France, as guests of the Imperial Government, returned last week after an eventful and inspiring visit in the War Zone. John Weld, manager of the Wm. Weld Publishing Company, London, who was one of the party, was greatly impressed with what he saw at the battle front in France and the magnitude and efficiency of the organization back of the lines which makes it possible to maintain such an effective fighting force. Besides being shown samples of the fighting on each of the Allied fronts in France the party visited the grand fleet where all types of war ships were observed, including the submarine. Air flights were made in the large Handley Paige bombing plane and the more bird-like observation and fighting machines. The people of Britain and France, now confident of victory, expect the supremacy of the air which the Allies enjoy to hasten the end and make things very uncomfortable for the enemy and the Hun population at home. In both France and the United Kingdom all classes were found united in their endeavors and unsparing in their efforts to do their bit in the great cause, while the part being played by women was described as nothing short of wonderful. Some of Mr. Weld's experiences while overseas and observations made in the several countries visited will be related in early issues.

The Fifth War-time Canadian National.

Emphasis Placed Upon Production and Conservation at Canada's Largest Exhibition.

The Canadian National Exhibition has long been one of the greatest educational institutions in America always leading in the exposition of those products which manifest progress in agriculture, art, science and the crafts. The four years of war which have brought sadness to so many homes and individuals have fired the spirit of the nation and prompted greater effort in those lines which lead to victory and complete subjugation of the common enemy of mankind. This great Exhibition has always endeavored to interpret the spirit and purpose of the Canadian people, and this year production and conservation were emphasized with all the power vested in this wonderful organization. For two weeks following August 26, when Baron Shaughnessy declared the Canadian National officially open for its 40th year, things went on apace, event following event, and all exemplifying what Canada should do and think in these times when so much is at stake. Live stock, field crops, fruit and vegetables were well displayed as the products of agriculture which will play a prominent part in the campaign now headed towards Berlin. The Canada Food Board occupied one building, and here lectures were given in domestic work and cooking, the aim being to educate all classes in the use of things commonly wasted. The Process Exhibit by the returned soldiers, who have been re-educated into civilian pursuits, was another interesting feature which has a very intimate relation to the present and future duty of Canada in regard to the absorption and re-establishment of returned men.

When considerable space is given over to the report of the agricultural features of this great Exposition, little room is left to describe with any degree of satisfaction all the other departments which make up the Canadian National Exhibition. The most important buildings and what they contain have been mentioned in previous years, so on this occasion we shall simply draw the readers' attention to those exhibits which have a direct bearing on agriculture.

First of all, perhaps, the Government Building demands recognition, for in it were found the manifestations of Ontario's great agricultural resources. These were grouped under the banner of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and divided into Ontario Agricultural College, Live Stock Branch, Fruit Branch and a combined display of products from the Standing Field Crop Competitions of grain and vegetables. In the centre of the wing occupied by the Department was another display revealing what Ontario has and can do, while above this towered a large model of a ship representing the ocean shipping which carries our product to market. The College exhibit was smaller than usual, but some departments of the Institution had their stands in other buildings where they might come into closer touch with their clientele. The small space at the disposal of the O. A. C. seemingly stifled enthusiasm, which unfortunate condition found expression in their exhibit. The Live Stock Branch emphasized the importance and value of the work being done in regard to wool, and fleeces sent in for competitions were displayed and judged there. The Fruit Branch also suffered from a diminution of space and their display was not so large as usual, but of good quality. A splendid sample of grain and vegetables was sent in from the winning fields of the Standing Field Crop Competitions and these were arranged in a very attractive manner. Space was also found in the agricultural wing of the building for an elaborate display of instructive material arranged by the Canadian Fertilizer Association. Other features of the Government Building were the flax exhibit, natural history and botanical exhibit, Food Board fish exhibit, as well as the exhibits arranged by the Provincial Institutions, Board of Health, and Bureau of Lands, Forests and Mines.

The Horticultural Building was a treat to all lovers of flowers, fruits and vegetables, but especially worthy of mention was the magnificent exhibit of fruits prepared and erected by the Dominion Fruit Branch. Much of the product was preserved and displayed in capacious glass containers, while fresh products, of various kinds and varieties, were tastily arranged on plates.

The Dairy Building is always an interesting resort, and this year was no exception. The dairy produce, inspected meats, butter-making competitions and educational exhibit put up by the Dairy Branch all added to the attraction.

Many of the other buildings and exhibits of different characters will be discussed in this and future issues, and suffice it at present to say that all combined to make the 1918 National one of the most instructive of recent years.

Not the least important of the exhibits relating to agriculture were the splendid displays of agricultural implements and machinery, back of the grandstand. Here one might find all manner of useful items of farm equipment, displayed with particular reference to the saving of labor, and several makes of the same piece of machinery afforded one opportunity to consider individual points of excellence.

Down in the live-stock end of the grounds there were some surprises and many evidences of a healthy industry in Canada. Dairy cattle made progress, the beef breeds were strong, horses responded well, while sheep and swine did not reveal the shortage of feed and labor required to fit them for such a show.

In this issue and the one following will be found a



Main Entrance to the Exhibition.

detailed description and report of what happened at the Canadian National this year, and with these few preliminaries we shall proceed to report the results of the judging in the various departments.

Dairy Cattle.

It is an interesting thing to note the somewhat curious effect which a certain combination of circumstances may have upon an industry. Such an instance is apparently afforded by the dairy industry at this time, and it is made evident by the effect upon the exhibits of dairy cattle at our more important shows and exhibitions. Dairying at this time is peculiarly called upon as a result of the great reduction in productive man-power to do its best in the way of production. Handicapped as they are by the widespread lack of labor, dairymen have responded well, and not only the industry itself, but the cause of the Allies is bound to profit thereby. It is becoming more generally recognized, as the work of herd improvement goes on, that the basis of all successful development of the dairy industry rests almost solely upon the proper fostering of the various good breeds and their pure individuals. The effect of pure blood in the grade herd is too noticeable to be considered an unimportant factor in dairy development, and the performance tests of individuals, whether of male or female, are receiving an ever-increasing amount of attention. It is perhaps not so surprising therefore, but not always obvious to the casual observer, to note a sudden increase in show entries of certain classes of live stock, especially since exhibiting requires a degree of time and labor not appreciated by the uninitiated, at a time when labor is at a premium and difficult to obtain.

The breeds of dairy cattle this year at the National were exceptionally well represented. This is particularly true of the Holstein and Jersey breeds, classes in each being exceptionally heavy. Ayrshires were good and the various classes brought out animals of real merit all through, but the total weight of entries was not proportionately as heavy as in the two other principal breeds. Guernseys were again represented by only one exhibitor with about the same class of material as in 1917, but there were in addition to the four breeds already enumerated, some entries of Brown Swiss, a breed comparatively new to Canadian dairying except for certain sections in the extreme East and West.

Notwithstanding the remarkable increase in exhibits, there is no doubt that lack of available help to fit animals for the show prevented some men with good show material from making entries. The time required to ship and care for animals during the exhibition is considerable, but much more time and attention is necessary to put these animals in show condition. Months of careful feeding and special attention are well spent in this work when labor is available, and every dairy cattle breeder of any prominence realizes that it is better to stay out of the ring than to enter it with animals that by their condition are apt to prejudice possible buyers against the excellencies of their stock. The effect of a judgment in a show-ring is too evident and too far-reaching for any breeder to trifle with his reputation. The pace is set in the ring, so to speak, for dairy type and conformation, and it may be truly said of this year's showing of dairy cattle that quality was decidedly in evidence. There were many classes this year where it was no disgrace whatever to accept a third or fourth or even a fifth place, and this it has not always been possible to say.

Holsteins.—There is no doubt of the splendid showing made by Holstein cattle at the National this year. A total of 294 entries testify to the strength of this showing, and the number of animals appearing in the ring in most of the classes came well up to the number of entries. In other years some fault might have been found in several of the Black and White classes,

because of the lack of uniformity in type and conformation. Doubtless, fault could still be found on this score, but certainly there was less disparity in type and build in evidence this year than last year. This is a sign of progress, and there is every reason to believe that if a fairly close standard regarding the relative importance of what might be termed fineness and ruggedness could be determined for the breed, it would be to the advantage of all breeders and the popularity of the breed. Some of the younger classes were particularly worthy of mention, their quality and splendid promise marking them as features of the dairy cattle exhibit.

The judging was ably performed by W. S. Moscrip, of Minnesota. Large classes were no deterrent to his judgment, and it was a pleasure to watch the business-like way by which the successive classes were disposed of.

The aged-bull class was a good one, five animals competing for the coveted honor. Bonerges-Hartog, second prize bull last year, won first position with strong constitution and a full, deep body. His quality enabled him to carry away both the senior and grand championships. Next came Prince Colantha Abbekerk, a bull of the type which is recognized as true dairy conformation. He is perhaps not so strong constitutionally as the winner. Smith Dale King Colantha, winner of the third prize, is a bull of good size but lacking a little in smoothness, although he is certainly a good representative of the breed, while Plus Inka Artia, winner of the two-year-old class in 1917 and a very stylish bull and smooth, might be faulted for being a little too round bodied.

The two-year-old bulls were headed by Prince Bonheur Abbekerk, a marvelously strong bull of great size and quality. He stood very close to the senior championship, was an all-round great bull and hard to beat. Annette's Prince Abbekerk stood second in this class of six, and was closely followed by Butter Baron Hengerveld, both being animals of individuality. Major Sylvius Colantha and King De Kol Ormsby were third and fourth, respectively, the latter lacking somewhat in capacity, but of sufficient quality to have won a good place as a yearling in 1917 and top place in a special class for junior yearlings.

Manor Segis Echo, a bull of strength and rugged constitution, headed a class of five senior yearlings. His general excellence overcame a noticeable lack of condition and entitled him to take first position. Pontiac Paul, a longer-bodied bull, with less depth came second, while Lady Pauline's Sir Sylvia, a bull of somewhat smaller size and finer type, took third place, with King Fayne Alcartra, winner of the senior calf class in 1917, following.

In the junior yearling class seven worthy prize-winners faced judge Moscrip and were headed by Count Paul C. Posch, a bull of fine quality and well fitted, but not possessing too much size. Second prize was awarded to Raycroft Segis Spofford, a clean-cut bull of good size and growthiness. A longer-barrelled bull, not in the best of fit but of a rather fine type, was Lowland's Prince Segis, who stood in third place, followed by Manor Segis Posch.

The bull calf classes were strong, eleven growthy individuals lining up for senior calf positions, led by Fayne Segis Echo, a well-balanced calf with a particularly strong back. Twelve youngsters faced the judge for the junior calf decision, and among a line-up of several weighty good ones Sir Fancy Netherland Abbekerk, a January calf of undeniable excellence, easily took the lead, later annexing the junior championship.

A splendid showing of 17 aged cows constituted the line-up for cows four years or over, in milk. There were some particularly favorable remarks passed on the evenness of the first three prize winners, the first of which was Beauty Pietertje Mechthilde. She is a very strong cow with splendid veining and an udder which carried well up and forward, the teats being well placed. She had freshened the day previous to showing and consequently her udder did not show to best advantage after milking out. Second prize went to Pauline Colantha Posch, a splendid 12-year-old matron whose show days are past their rosier. She has gone off somewhat in the shoulders and does not show her earlier bloom. Aaggie Toitilla, a seven-year-old cow with a marvellous udder took third position, but she, at an earlier age, showed much the same defect as the second-prize winner.

Ten cows three years old in milk made a fine class, and provided close competition. Woodcrest Ormsby M., a cow with an udder very unusual in a Holstein, well balanced teats and splendid width behind, was placed first. V. A. Inka Sylvia, second prize winner, was not in as good condition and showed an udder less well balanced, but she was of splendid type and conformation. Helena Pietertje Beets, of third position, was perhaps broader over the hooks than V. A. Inka Sylvia, but showed an udder less well developed behind.

Eleven individuals made a strong class of two-year-old heifers in milk, keen competition existing between Dutchland Gretqui Tensen and Ivy Lodge Rose 2nd for first place, the former finally winning out. She is a deep, full-bodied heifer with a strong topline while Ivy Lodge Rose 2nd shows a better balanced udder, perhaps, but lacked sufficient depth and constitution to win.

The aged class for dry cows, 4 years old or over, showed a line-up of 17 good ones. They were led by Dot of Elmwood, Helbon Beauty Bonhom and Fairview Posch in the order given and made a good class.

The three year old class for cows not in milk brought out a strong line-up and first prize was awarded to Shadelawn Colantha Queen, a cow showing wonderful veining and great prospects as a long distance animal. Lady Tensen Abbekerk was placed second and showed plenty of quality, but lacked somewhat of the distinct producing qualities and ruggedness of the first prize winner. Her teats were well placed, but she did not carry her udder as well as it might have been. Third position was carried off by F. R. Fayne Calamity 2nd, a smart looking individual but with a little less quality.

The two-year-old class, not milking, was won by Francy Maid 2nd, marked by a very good udder and ample strength. She was followed by Princess Colantha Creamelle, a smaller and finer type of animal.

The yearling classes were exceptionally strong, 19 senior yearlings showing up and 15 juniors. In the senior class Belle Abbekerk 2nd, a typey heifer with a well placed and good udder led, with Countess Mercena Chase receiving second prize. The latter is slightly the smaller and was not in the best of fit, but shows plenty of quality. The junior class was headed by F. R. Fayne Polly, a strong, growthy heifer with smoothness and finish. She was followed by Aaggie Butter Baroness and Manora Segis Inka for second and third places.

Twenty-two senior calves formed an exceedingly strong class in which there was very keen competition. Vida Ormsby Fayne, a very sweet, typey calf, led in first position, followed by Miss Veeman. The latter showed excellent dairy type and a little finer build, but less size. Third place was taken by Lassie Echo Abbekerk, a calf with good constitution but only medium size.

The junior calves were led by Valdessa Fayne Dewdrop, a very sweet, straight-lined calf. Lady Veeman Abbekerk 3rd, a strong, rugged calf took second money, but had not the character and sweetness of the class leader. Nelly Wayne Pontiac, also a rugged calf but slightly inferior in type, was third.

Exhibitors.—Dyment Bros., Dundas, Ont.; Gordon S. Goodherham, Clarkson, Ont.; M. H. Haley, Springford, Ont.; W. C. Prouse, Tillsonburg, Ont.; W. Lemon, Lynden, Ont.; Noel Marshall, Dunbarton, Ont.; W. G. Bailey, Paris, Ont.; Fred Row, Curries, Ont.; A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.; James Rettie, Norwich, Ont.; T. H. Chant, Burgessville, Ont.; E. E. Hanmer, Norwich, Ont.; John A. Orchard, Shedden, Ont.; C. N. Hilliker, Burgessville, Ont.; L. H. Lipsit, Straffordville, Ont.; E. Snyder, Burgessville, Ont.; R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook, Ont.; R. J. Kelly, Culloden, Ont.; J. B. Hanmer, Norwich, Ont.; F. J. Griffin, Burgessville, Ont.; Jos. Telfer, Milton West, Ont.

Awards.—Aged bull, (5): 1, Haley, on Bonerges Hartog; 2, Prouse, on Prince Colantha Abbekerk; 3, Dyment Bros., on Smith Dale King Colantha; 4, Lemon, on Plus Inka Artis; 5, Gooderham, on King Korndyke Sadie Keyes. Bull, 2 years, (7): 1, Marshall, on Prince Bonheur Abbekerk; 2 and 4, Hulet, on Annette's Prince Abbekerk and Major Sylvius Colantha; 3, Telfer, on Butter Baron Hengerveld; 5, Row, on King De Kol Ormsby; 6, Rettie, on Pontiac Atlas Colantha; 7, Bailey, on King Sylvia Keyes. Bull, senior yearling, (5): 1, Gooderham, on Manora Segis Echo; 2, E. E. Hanmer, on Pontiac Fancy Paul; 3, Hulet, on Lady Pauline's Sir Sylvia; 4, Haley, on King Fayne Alcartra; 5, Chant, on Paul Pontiac Calamity. Bull, junior yearling, 1, Hulet, on Count Paul C. Posch; 2 and 4, Gooderham, on Raycroft Segis Spofford and Manora Segis Posch; 3, Hilliker, on Lowland's Prince Segis; 5, Lemon, on Paul Plus Pontiac; 6, Orchard, on Fayne Artis De Kol; 7, Lipsit, on F. R. Fayne Hengerveld. Bull, senior calf, (11): 1 and 2, Lipsit, on Fayne Segis Echo and F. R. Fayne Elite; 3, Hicks, on Champion Lad Mercena; 4, Dyment, on King Colantha Hartog; 5, Rettie, on Pontiac Colanthus

Fancy; 6, Orchard, on Prince Ormsby Netherland; 7, Haley, on Sir Valdessa Banks. Bull, junior calf, (12): 1 and 7, Snyder, on Sir Fancy Netherland Abbekerk and Colanthus Pietertje Netherland; 2, Haley, on Valdessa Butter Boy; 3 and 6, Hulet, on Ladoga's Prince Abbekerk and Sir Idaline Colanthus; 4 and 5, Lipsit, on Molly's Prince and F. R. Fayne De Kol.

Awards.—Aged cow, in milk, (17): 1, Dyment, on Beauty Pietertje Mechthilde; 2 and 4, Hulet, on Pauline Colantha Posch and Flora Tensen; 3, Haley, on Aaggie Toitilla; 5, Rettie, on Lucy Grey; 6, Bailey, on Jess; 7, Lipsit, on Molly De Kol May. Aged cow, dry, (17): 1, Kelly, on Dot of Elmwood; 2 and 6, Bailey, on Helbon Beauty Bonhom and Laura Netherland Rue; 3, Hulet, on Fairview Posch; 4, Prouse, on Marguerite Brook De Kol; 5, Gooderham, on Tidy De Kol Calamity; 7, Lemon, on Countess Plus. Cow, 3 years, in milk, (10): 1, Lipsit, on Woodcrest Ormsby M.; 2 and 6, Prouse, on V. A. Inka Sylvia and V. O. Oakhurst Beauty; 3, Dyment, on Helena Pietertje Beets; 4, Rettie, on Belle Abbekerk Dewdrop; 5, Hulet, on Lady Veeman Abbekerk 2nd; 7, Bailey, on Queen Lyons Schuiling. Cow, 3 years, dry: 1 and 6, Haley, on Shadelawn Colantha Queen and Princess Daisy G.; 2, Hulet, on Lady Tensen Abbekerk; 3, Lipsit, on F. R. Fayne Calamity 2nd; 4, Dyment, on Pontiac Staple Keyes; 5, Prouse, on V. O. Inka Lass; 7, Lemon, on Plus Maid. Heifer, 2 years, in milk, (11): 1, Bailey, on Dutchland Gretqui Tensen; 2, Kelly, on Ivy Lodge Rose 2nd; 3, Hicks, on Johanna Favorit Lyons; 4, Haley, on Shadelawn Mercedes Queen; 5, Row, on Lady Boutsje De Kol 3rd; 6, Prouse, on Roxie Valdessa Posch; 7, Dyment, on Tensen De Kol Keyes. Heifer, 2 years, dry: 1 and 6, Rettie, on Francy Maid 2nd and Princess Honutje De Kol; 2, Row, on Princess Colantha Creamelle; 3 and 7, Hulet, on Iantha Belle Posch and Daisy Vale Posch; 4, Lipsit, on F. R. Segis Calamity 2nd; 5, Bailey, on Lyons Colantha De Kol. Heifer, senior yearling, (19): 1, J. B. Hanmer, on Belle Abbekerk 2nd; 2, Row, on Countess Mercena Chase; 3, Bailey, on Sevangelina Snowflake of Oak Park; 4 and 5, Hicks, on Lilly Burke Champion and Perfection Segis Champion; 6, Gooderham, on Manora Segis Lady; 7, Lipsit, on Rose Mauleen Fayne. Heifer, junior yearling, (15): 1 and 4, Lipsit, on F. R. Fayne Polly and Prilly Fayne Calamity; 2, Haley, on Aaggie Butter Baroness; 3, Gooderham, on Manora Segis Inka; 5, Hicks, on Favorit Lyons Champion; 6, Hulet, on Ladoga Idaline Mercena; 7, Rettie, on Pauline Mercena Colantha. Heifer, senior calf, (22): 1 and 5, Haley, on Vida Ormsby Fayne and Rivermead Lady Favorit; 2, Row, on Miss Veeman; 3 and 4, Hulet, on Lassie Echo Abbekerk and Pauline Colantha Canary 2nd; 6, Griffin, on Madame Vale Abbekerk; 7, Lipsit, on F. R. Fayne Calamity. Heifer, junior calf: 1 and 3, Haley, on Valdessa Fayne Dewdrop and Nellie Wayne Pontiac; 2, Hulet, on Lady Veeman Abbekerk 3rd; 4, Rettie, on Maggie Clothilde Ormsby 2nd; 5 and 6, Dyment, on Fanny Tensen De Kol and May Tensen Colantha; 7, Gooderham, on Jewel Sadie Keyes; 8, Griffin, on Bonnie Lass Posch. Senior Herd, (7): 1, Hulet; 2, Haley; 3, Rettie; 4, Prouse; 5, Dyment; 6, Bailey; 7, Row. Three, get of sire, (16): 1, Haley; 2 and 6, Hulet; 3, Lipsit; 4, Gooderham; 5, Rettie; 7, Snyder. Two, progeny of one cow: 1, Haley; 2, Hulet; 3, Row; 4, Lipsit; 5 and 7, Bailey; 6, Dyment. Junior Herd: 1, Hulet; 2, Haley; 3, Goodherham; 4, Dyment; 5, Lipsit; 6, Orchard; 7, Lemon. Breeders' Herd, (calves): 1, Hulet; 2, Haley; 3, Rettie; 4, Dyment; 5, Gooderham; 6, Lipsit; 7, Bailey. Breeders' graded herd: 1, Rettie; 2, Haley; 3, Hulet; 4, Lipsit; 5, Dyment; 6, Hicks; 7, Snyder. Junior champion bull: Snyder, on Sir Fancy Netherland Abbekerk. Senior and grand champion bull: Haley, on Bonerges Hartog. Junior champion females: Haley, on Valdessa Fayne Dewdrop. Senior and grand champion female: Dyment, on Beauty Pietertje Mechthilde.

Ayrshires.—The glory of the Ayrshire in the ring is its beauty. There is a trimness and a neatness about the hardy Ayrshire that appeals to the spectator. One of the things that is noticeable in the Ayrshire is its strong body and clean cut lines and head. All these

were very much in evidence this year. The entries were little if any ahead of last year, there being 150 entries, but the quality of the Ayrshire at its best was in evidence in several classes. Gilbert McMillan, Huntingdon, Quebec, judged.

Three aged bulls were headed by Glenhurst Torrs Mayor, second-prize bull last year. Last year he was defeated by Hillside Peter Pan, second prize winner this year. Glenhurst Torrs Mayor is a year and five months younger than his old rival, but is a little deeper, cleaner cut bull and of excellent dairy type. Moreover, he is not quite so heavy in the shoulder. Hillside Peter Pan is a bull of excellent individuality, however, and took second position from Selwood Prince Ideal, a bull of good type.

Four two-year-old bulls faced the judge for honors and were a variable class. Humeshaugh Invincible Peter led with good depth, and decided masculinity. He was later given the senior championship. Hobhouse Hopeful, the second-prize bull was not quite as well fitted and was somewhat longer bodied, but slightly weak behind. His straight lines, however, and fine quality make him a very desirable individual. Third place was filled by Netherhall Countermark, the bull that with his smoothness and very fine quality as a yearling, won for him the junior and grand championship in 1917. This year he appeared too small and fine in type for similar distinction.

Only three senior yearlings came out and they were led by Burnside Denty Rice, a fine smooth individual whose distinctive quality placed him above Sunnybrook Snow King, a bull somewhat weak behind and not so clean cut. Burnside Rising S. Master, third prize bull was the best handler of the three, but he is inclined to coarseness in the shoulder.

Junior yearlings were also three in number. Lessnessock Buntie Lad, a remarkably sweet bull, of strong conformation and possessing a breedy head won first and both junior and grand championships. He was followed by Auchenbrain Union Jack, a good individual but with a somewhat inferior rump. He is in other respects, however, a bull of good quality. Monarch, a smaller bull, was placed third.

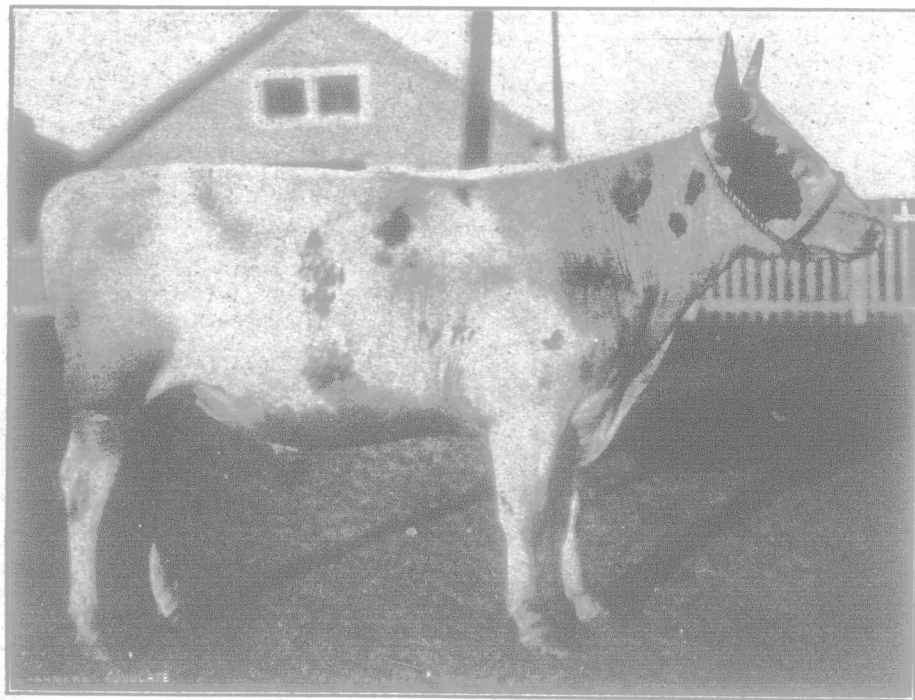
Five senior calves were led by Burnside Prince Sunbeam, a calf that scarcely showed to advantage in the ring as he was in poor fit. Sir Hugh of Springbank followed in second place, showing better fitting, and good straight lines. In the junior calf class Robinhood of Springbank took the red in a class with good competition.

The class of aged cows in milk was a most pleasing lot. The class was strong in numbers and individuality as well; so strong in fact that Chapmanton Henny, last year's premier winner for the breed, was forced to give way to Harleyholm White Rasie 3rd, a very strong bodied cow of great depth and possessing a very fine udder. Among a remarkable exhibit of udders this cow showed up exceptionally well and was later awarded the senior and grand championships. Chapmanton Henny was even superior in udder formation perhaps, but is of a finer build and is not quite as strong a cow. Carleton Baroness, the third place animal, is a fine individual but lacks somewhat in constitution as compared with the preceding two.

A class of four three-year-old cows in milk was led by Humeshaugh Perfect Lady, an outstanding winner, while five two-year-old heifers provided no outstanding winner, although Netherston Nancy 4th, a heifer of good depth and constitution was given first place. Humeshaugh Flossie, second-prize heifer was was of finer build and lacked a little in substance.

Nine cows three years and over, not in milk lined up, with Blackleyres Ellen in the lead. She was closely followed by Selwood Pride, a cow of excellent depth and conformation. Third place went to Townfoot Sunbeam.

There were nine in the class for senior yearling heifers not in milk. Burnside Randy 2nd, a rather fine-boned heifer, but not in high fit was given first position, while Dainty Lass of Springbank, a truly dainty individual and in better condition than the



Lessnessock Buntie Lad.

Junior and grand champion Ayrshire bull at Toronto Exhibition, 1918. Owned by Hunter Bros., Freeman, Ont.



Bonerges Hartog.

Senior and grand champion Holstein bull at Toronto Exhibition, 1918. Owned by M. H. Haley, Springford, Ont.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1918

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year. The entries there being 150 and at its best was Gilbert McMillan,

Glenhurst Torrs last year he was prize winner this year and five months later deeper, cleaner and better. Moreover, he is hillside Peter Pan however, and took ideal, a bull of

judge for honors in Invincible Peter. He was a good individual. Third prize bull but he is inclined

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Prince Sunbeam, in the ring followed in good straight competition.

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Last year he took the senior and grand champion honors to the Brampton herd, but history did not repeat itself in this regard in 1918. Brampton Radiator was quite a match for his stablemate, the winner, as viewed from the front but he did not have equally as good conformation.

Clyptha's Knight attended the Canadian National in 1916 where he was a close second in the aged class to Clyptha's Majesty also from the Pickering herd. In the recent competition he lacked the smoothness and show finish required for a higher standing than third place. Brampton Prince Stephen, a son of Bright Prince was hardly a match for his competitors in scale or show-ring character.

When the 750 head of dairy cattle were quarantined at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, in 1914 and obliged to spend several months in comparative idleness after the event was over, advantage was taken of the opportunity to breed Meadowgrass 2nd, the persistent champion winner of the Pickering herd, to Allendale Raleigh, the grand champion bull of the National Show that year. The mating was a most fortunate one giving rise to Meadowgrass Raleigh this year's winning two-year-old as well as senior and grand champion bull. Meadowgrass Raleigh is hard to fault and great things are expected of this young bull in whose veins flows a mixture of some of the best Jersey blood of Canada and United States. Betty's Raleigh, by the same sire and conceived under similar circumstances stood second in this class of seven while third place went to Brampton Beauty Heir. The last mentioned as well as Br. Raleigh Prince which stood fourth were good individuals and only the general strength of the class prevented them from taking higher positions.

Brampton Bright Lord, which won in the class of 8 senior yearlings, was outstanding for style, conformation and breed character which features won for him the junior championship.

Edgeley's Bright Gent, a straight, promising junior yearling was selected from a line-up of five for first place and was followed by three candidates in succession from the Brampton herd. The winner here was a strong candidate for the junior championship.

The bull classes finished strong with 11 seniors and 5 juniors. As previously stated the aged-cow class was one of the best, if not the best, ever seen at Toronto. There were 9 candidates in the ring and quality was an outstanding feature although evidences of production were not lacking. Cowslip's Duchess of St. Peter's went into first place and was followed by her stablemate Penithorpe's Patricia. The winner in this instance was a very attractive cow, combining quality, character and manifestations of wonderful capacity for production; for type and udder development she was unexcelled. The second-prize winner was a close second with good type and udder development but not quite so strong at the heart. Brampton B. P. Altonora which went into third place compared well with the two former cows in type and quality and had a strong top and good rib but lacked some of the development of udder and quarter which distinguished her competitors. Mousie, standing fourth attracted considerable attention but speaking comparatively she did not measure up in scale and bloom.

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first-prize heifer came second. Third place was occupied by Auchenbay Lottie 2nd, an animal somewhat smaller than the second prize winner. She is, however, possessed of smoothness and straight lines. Miss Floss of Springbank coming next has good size, but a little coarseness detracts from her appearance.

The junior yearling heifers were a strong class headed by Whitehill May Scott 4th also junior champion female, a very breedy heifer of great quality that was crowded closely by Netherton Bertha 5th. Eight senior calves and six juniors completed the regular classes for individuals except for specials. In the first of these, for dry two-year-old heifers, Auchenbay Victoria 8th, a very sweet and typy heifer led a string of eight good ones. Drumsine Primrose, second prize winner, was slightly coarser behind.

Exhibitors.—Alex. Hume & Co., Campbellford, Ont.; J. L. Stansell, Strathfordville, Ont.; R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.; J. H. Black, Lachute, Que.; E. B. Stansell, Vienna, Ont.; Hunter Bros., Freeman, Ont.

Awards.—Aged bulls, (3 in class): 1, Ness, on Glenhurst Torrs's Mayor; 2, Hume & Co., on Hillside Peter Pan; 3, J. L. Stansell, on Selwood Prince Ideal. Bull, 2 years, (4): 1, Turner & Son, on Humeshaugh Invincible Peter; 2, Ness, on Hobhouse Hopeful; 3, Black, on Netherhall Countermark; 4, E. B. Stansell, on Prince Rupert. Bull, senior yearling, (3): 1, Ness, on Burnside Denty Rice; 2, J. L. Stansell, on Sunnybrook Snow King; 3, Hume & Co., on Burnside Rising S. Master. Bull, junior yearling, (3): 1 and 2, Hunter Bros., on Lessnessock Buntie Lad and Auchenbrain Union Jack; 3, J. L. Stansell, on Monarch. Bull, senior calf, (5): 1, Ness, on Burnside Prince Sunbeam; 2, J. L. Stansell, on Selwood Champion; 3, E. B. Stansell, on Monarch Snowball; 4, Turner & Son, on Sir Hugh of Springbank. Bull, junior calf: 1 and 3, Turner & Son, on Robinhood of Springbank and Springbank Lochinvar; 2, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Peter the Great; 4, J. L. Stansell, on Selwood Spotted King. Aged cow, in milk: 1, 2, 3 and 6, Ness, on Harleyholm White Rosie 3rd, Chapmanton Henny, Carleton Baroness and Glenhurst Flossie 2nd; 4, Turner & Son, on Briery of Springbank 3rd; 5, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Kate. Aged cow, dry, (9): 1, Black, on Blackleyres Ellen; 2, J. L. Stansell, on Selwood Pride; 3, 4 and 5, Ness, on Townfoot Sunbeam, Burnside Maggie Finlayston 5th and Burnside Lucky Darling. Cow, 3 years, in milk, (4): 1 and 4, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Perfect Lady and Humeshaugh Ena 2nd; 2, Turner & Son, on Springbank Jeanette; 3, Ness, on Burnside Barbara. Heifer, two years, in milk, (5): 1 and 5, Ness, on Netherton Nancy 4th and Auchenbay Jean; 2 and 3, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Flossie and Humeshaugh Helen 3rd; 4, J. L. Stansell, on Selwood Belle. Heifer, two years, dry, (8): 1, Black, on Auchenbay Victoria 8th; 2, Ness, on Drumsine Primrose; 3 and 4, Hunter Bros., on Netherton Grace and Dykes Primrose. Heifer, senior yearling, dry, (9): 1 and 5, Ness, on Burnside Randy 2nd and Burnside Lady Lucky 4th; 2 and 4, Turner & Son, on Dainty Lass of Springbank and Miss Floss of Springbank; 3, Hunter Bros., on Auchenbay Lottie 2nd. Heifer, junior yearling, dry: 1 and 4, Hunter Bros., on Whitehill May Scott 4th and Auchenbay Flossie; 2, Black, on Netherton Bertha 5th; 3, Ness, on Burnside Silver Bell 13th; 5, J. L. Stansell, on Selwood Pride 4th. Heifer, senior calf, (8): 1, Ness, on Burnside Randy 3rd; 2, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Kate 3rd; 3, 4, 5 and 6, Turner & Son, on Lady Ayr of Springbank, Annie Laurie of Springbank, Springbank Lady Jane 4th and Bonnie Doon of Springbank. Heifer, junior calf, (6): 1, Ness, on Burnside Emma Blossom; 2 and 4, J. L. Stansell; 3, Turner & Son, on Marguerite of Springbank; 5 and 6, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Helen 6th and Humeshaugh Helen 5th. Graded herd, (5): 1 and 2, Ness; 3, Turner & Son; 4, Hume & Co.; 5, J. L. Stansell. Three, get of sire: 1 and 2, Ness; 3, Turner & Son; 4 and 5, Hume & Co. Two progeny of one cow, (4): 1, Ness; 2 and 4, Hume & Co.; 3, Turner & Son. Junior herd, (5): 1, Ness; 2, J. L. Stansell; 3 and 5, Turner & Son; 4, Hume & Co. Junior and grand champion bull: Hunter Bros., on Lessnessock Buntie Lad. Senior champion bull: Turner & Son, on Humeshaugh Invincible Peter. Junior champion female: Hunter Bros., on Whitehill May Scott 4th. Senior and grand champion female: Ness, on Harleyholm White Rosie 3rd.

Cow, having official yearly record begun at five years or over: 1 and 2, Turner & Son, on Springbank Daisy Star (conformation 84, production 24.4, total 108.4), and Mountain Lass (88.5 plus 12.7, total 101.2); 3, J. L. Stansell, on Selwood Pride (92 plus 5, total 97). Cow, having official yearly record begun under five years: 1, Turner & Son, on White Lady of Springbank (88 plus 16.4, total 104.4); 2 and 5, Ness, on Burnside Lucky Darling (90 plus 12.8, total 102.8), and Burnside Maggie Finlayston 5th (93 plus 5.6, total 98.6); 3 and 4, Humeshaugh Perfect Lady (94 plus 8.4, total 102.4), and Humeshaugh Kate (90 plus 9.9, total 99.9).

Jerseys.—The Jerseys "went over the top" at the Canadian National this year. Both male and female classes were strong in every sense of the word as the exhibitors soon found if they appeared in any line-up with candidates not prepared for exceptionally vigorous competition. The two-year-old bull class is a pretty good indicator of how things are going and frequently the prize money allotted for such in the beef and dairy breeds is not taken up. This year there were seven entries of this age which materialized and the winner was good enough for the senior and grand championship. The male classes were all good but the females were more than a match for them in all-round excellence. The cow class was one of the best ever seen at Toronto and several Jersey breeders declared it to be the best with-

out any qualifying statements. H. G. Van Pelt, Waterloo, U. S. A., who made the awards, was greatly pleased with the quality of the exhibit throughout.

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and Brampton Volunteer. Bull, senior calf, (11): 1, Little, on Hazelden Aviator; 2 and 4, Fleming, on Sir Frederick and Raleigh's Drew; 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Bright. Bull, junior calf, (5): 1 and 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Douglas and Brampton Progressive; 2, Bagg & Son, on Edgeley's Buttercup Boy; 4, Colton, on Elmgrove Meadow Boy. Cow, four years and over, in milk, (9): 1, 2 and 5, Bull & Son, on Cowslip's Duchess of St. Peter's, Penithorpe's Patricia and Brampton Jolly Agatha; 3, Little, on Brampton B. P. Altonora; 4, Fleming, on Mousie. Cow, three years old, in milk, (8): 1, 3 and 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Ina Oxford, Brampton B. P. Ina, and Golden Fern's Amelia; 2, Bagg & Son, on Edgeley Fairy Lass; 5, Fleming, on Lady Evelyn of Pickering. Cow, three years old and over, in calf, not milking, (10): 1 and 5, Bull & Son, on Beauty Maid and Brampton Maitland B; 2 and 4, Fleming, on Aurea's Pride and Brampton Noble Jolly Sultana; 3, Little, on Brampton Bright Annie. Heifer, two years, (9): 1, Bull & Son, on Brampton Sonata; 2, Bagg & Son, on Brampton Black Beauty; 3 and 4, Fleming, on Eva of Pickering and Clyptha's Glaze. Heifer, senior yearling, (7): 1, Little, on Brampton Gypsy Maid; 2 and 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Bright Rosebud and Brampton Fern's Dot; 3, Fleming, on Mary Evelyn. Heifer, junior yearling, (6): 1 and 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Princess Agatha and Brampton Lady Illinois; 2, Fleming, on Pride of Pickering; 3, Colton, on Elmgrove Betais. Heifer, senior calf: 1, Fleming, on Veneer; 2, Bull & Son, on Brampton Princess Lucy; 3 and 4, Little, on Hazelden Auto Maid and Hazelden Altonora R. Heifer, junior calf, (12): 1, 3 and 4, Fleming, on Handsome Belle of the Farm, and Turpe; 2, Bull & Son, on Brampton B. P. Red Rose. Senior and grand champion bull, Fleming, on Meadowgrass Raleigh. Junior champion bull: Bull & Son, on Brampton Bright Lord. Senior and grand champion female: Bull & Son, on Brampton Ina Oxford. Junior champion female: Little, on Brampton Gypsy Maid. Graded herd: 1, Bull & Son; 2, Fleming; 3, Little; 4, Colton. Three, get of one sire, owned by exhibitor: 1, Bull & Son, on get of Bright Prince; 2, Fleming, on get of Meadowgrass Raleigh; 3 and 4, Little, on get of Bright Prince and Brampton Radiator. Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2, Bagg & Son; 4, Fleming. Junior herd: 1, Bull & Son; 2, Fleming; 3, Little; 4, Bagg & Son.

Guernseys.—Representatives from the Guernsey herd of Curtis Heaslip & Son, Fenwick, Ont., were without competition in the classes for this breed. Governor's Foam 2nd, the winning yearling bull, was champion male and Maple Ridge Lady the first-prize three-year-old cow (not milking) was champion female.

Brown Swiss.—J. W. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, Ont., has the honor of introducing the Brown Swiss breed of cattle at the Canadian National where, this year, he exhibited seven head. These cattle are, without doubt, productive, docile and good doers so their future in Canada will be watched with interest. The bull calf, Lyndon Lad, was made champion male while Marelo, a three-year-old heifer, was honored with the championship for the females.

The cheese and butter exhibits at the National were very creditable indeed. Entries in the creamery butter sections were more numerous than ever, and the quality of the exhibits was above that of last year. Manitoba carried off the premier award for creamery butter, Ontario being left pretty much in the rear. In fact, the nearest any Ontario exhibit came to the top was one from the creamery at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, which was given eighth place. The trouble with exhibits from Ontario, we were informed, lies in the fact that in Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Quebec, the creamery butter which comes in competition with our butter is made from whole milk. That is, the whole milk is delivered to the factory in place of the cream, and the butter-maker thus has an opportunity to control his raw materials and the ripening of the cream from the very first. Ontario creamery butter is credited with being a very fine commercial product, but on exhibition it lacks the fine points which would enable it to win.

The cheese exhibits likewise were very creditable for this year. Color and texture were both good, but in some instances the influence of rennet substitutes could be detected in the flavor. This was particularly true where inexperienced help had to be contended with.

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8, H. J. Neeb, Tavistock, 95.51; 9, Connelly Bros., Thamesford, 95.41. August, colored: 1, W. T. Oliver, Atwood, 96.24; 2, Frank Ebert, Briton, 96.01; 3, Ben. F. Howes, West Monkton, 95.90; 4, Martin Calder, R. 3, Stratford, 95.84; 5, H. J. Neeb, Tavistock, 95.26; 6, H. W. Seehaver, Listowel, 95.16; 7, Connelly Bros., Thamesford, 95.14; 8, C. J. Donnelly, Lambeth, 94.92; 9, Theodore Lambert, St. Gervais, Que., 92.91. August, white: 1, H. W. Seehaver, Listowel, 96.32; 2, E. E. Diamond, Shannonville, 96.24; 3, B. F. Howes, West Monkton, 96.08; 4, H. J. Neeb, Tavistock, 95.99; 5, C. J. Donnelly, Lambeth, 95.91; 6, W. T. Oliver, Atwood, 96.83; 7 and 8, Martin Calder and Romauld Lavoie, prizes to be divided; 9, J. F. Koch, Palmerston, 95.58. Canadian, Stilton: 1, C. J. Donnelly, Lambeth, 96.51; 2, W. T. Oliver, Atwood, 96.50; 3, Woodland Dairy Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta., 94.17; 4, W. F. Gerow, Napanee, 93.15; 5, Connelly Bros., Thamesford, 93.09. Canadian Flats or Twins: 1, W. T. Oliver, Atwood, 96.49; 2, A. R. Gray, Clifford, 96.24; 3, C. J. Donnelly, Lambeth, 95.66; 4, H. J. Neeb, Tavistock, 95.62; 5, Martin Calder, Stratford, R. R. 3, 94.73; 6, H. W. Seehaver, Listowel, 94.50. Winner of the Silver Cup cheese, H. W. Seehaver, Listowel. Special prizes in cheese: 1, B. F. Howes, West Monkton; 2, W. T. Oliver, Atwood, 3, C. J. Donnelly, Lambeth.

Butter.—Creamery, solids, salted: 1, Belmont Creamery Co., Belmont, Man.; 2, P. Palleson, Calgary, Alta.; 3, Pictou Co. Dairy Co., Stellerton, N. S.; 4, Brookfield Creamery Co., Brookfield, N. S.; 5, J. P. Donald, Russell, Man.; 6, Crescent Creamery Co., Winnipeg, Man.; 7, Shoal Lake Creamery Co., Shoal Lake, Man.; 8, Eugene Faucher, St. Flavien, Que.; 9, Francis Demres, Shenley Est. Que. Creamery, solids, unsalted: 1, P. Palleson, Calgary, Alta.; 2, A. Chandonnet, St. Sophie Nicollet, Que.; 3, Edmonton City Dairy, Edmonton, Alta.; 4, M. Weir, Winnipeg, Man.; 5, Jos. Dansereau, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; 6, J. P. Donald, Russell, Man.; 7, Shoal Lake Creamery, Shoal Lake, Man.; 8, Antigonish Dairy Co., Antigonish, N.S.; 9, Scotsburn Creamery Co., Scotsburn, N.S. Creamery, 1-lb. prints: 1, J. P. Donald, Russell, Man.; 2, P. Palleson, Calgary, Alta.; 3, M. Weir, Winnipeg, Man.; 4, Edmonton City Dairy, Edmonton, Alta.; 5, Belmont Creamery Co., Belmont, Man.; 6, Shoal Lake Creamery Co., Shoal Lake, Man.; 7, Brookfield Creamery Co., Brookfield, N. S.; 8, Anton Seversen, Calgary, Alta.; 9, Eugene Faucher, St. Flavien, Que. Creamery, solids, June salted: 1, Edmonton City Dairy, Edmonton, Alta.; 2, J. P. Donald, Russell, Man.; 3, Anton Seversen, Calgary, Alta.; 4, P. Palleson, Calgary, Alta.; 5, Pictou Co. Dairy, Stellerton, N.S.; 6, Eugene Faucher, St. Flavien, Que.; 7, Shoal Lake Creamery Co., Shoal Lake, Man.; 8, O.A.C. Guelph, Ont.; 9, Alphonse Pelletier, St. George's East, Que. Winner of the Silver Cup, J. P. Donald, Russell, Man. Highest score in Sections 1 to 6: 1, P. Palleson, Calgary, Alta.; 2, J. P. Donald, Russell, Man.; 3, Matthew Weir, Winnipeg, Man. Farm dairy 30-lb. tub or crock: 1, Mrs. A. Clark, Dundalk, Ont., 94.03; 2, Miss J. E. Craig, Brampton, 92.65; 3, Mrs. Wm. Clarkson, Weston, 92.35; 4, Mrs. J. A. Dixon, Owen Sound, R. R. 7, 92.09. Farm dairy, 20-lb. crock or tub: 1, Miss J. E. Craig, Brampton, 94.16; 2, Miss E. M. King, Cannington, 93.89; 3, Mrs. A. Clark, Dundalk, 93.72; 4, Mrs. Wm. Clarkson, Weston, 92.96; 5, Mrs. A. Snider, Brampton, 92.87. Farm dairy pound prints: 1, Mrs. R. W. Dove, Kettleby, 94.65; 2, Mrs. Wm. Clarkson, Weston, 94.39; 3, Miss E. M. King, Cannington, 93.49; 4, Mrs. W. Armstrong, Brussels, 93.36; 5, Mrs. Fred. Feasby, Uxbridge, 93.26; 6, Mrs. A. Clark, Dundalk, 93.13.

Sheep.

The feed situation and the labor problem are plausible reasons for the entries of sheep at the Canadian National showing a slight decrease compared with the 1917 exhibit. The extremely hot weather just previous to the show added to the difficulties of the shepherds. However, the sheep barns were filled to overflowing, and a large tent was requisitioned to shelter a number of the sheep that found their way to the trysting place of the various breeds. On the whole the classes were well filled with individuals of high merit. The placings were keenly contested, as with the uniformly good showing there were but few outstanding animals. The art of the shepherd was shown in his selection of the entries, the degree of fitting, the trimming of the fleece, and in the holding of the animals in the ring. The off-type, poorly-fitted or carelessly-shown entry was quickly relegated to the bottom of the line, as in practically every class there were sufficient entries above the average in quality and finish to compete for the prizes offered. The small breeder has an equal chance with the large breeder in the various classes, provided he has good sheep, knows how to fit and understands showing. Exhibitors have a splendid opportunity of meeting breeders from various parts of the country, and as a result many splendid sales of breeding stock are made. The show-ring aids in keeping breed type, conformation and quality of the breeds to a high standard.

In the neighborhood of 430 entries were out. Shropshires led in numbers, closely followed by Leicesters, Cotswolds and Dorsets. The awards in the short-wool breeds were made by Noel Gibson, Dundee, Ill. J. V. Snell, of Norval, judged the Cotswolds, and E. Woods, of Freeman, placed the awards in the Leicester classes.

In the following awards the lamb pens were made up of a ram lamb and three ewe lambs bred by the exhibitor. The open pen included one ram, two ewes, one-year-old and under three and two ewe lambs. There were nine breeds represented at the show. Lincolns failed to make their appearance.

Cotswolds.—The Cotswold classes were better

filled than they were a year ago; a total of 63 animals were brought into the ring as compared with 35 in 1917. The entries were of high quality and well fitted. The Park flock secured the major prizes in the ram classes, but the red ribbons in the female classes were won by C. J. Shore's massive, well-covered typey entries. In several classes the contest was very keen, and it was only after considerable deliberation that the judge placed the ribbons. N. Park, of Norwich, had the champion ram in his shearling, and C. J. Shore, of Glanworth, the champion ewe with his two-shear. G. H. Mark & Son, of Little Britain, were also competitors in practically every class. While they did not secure the highest honors they were runner-ups in several classes.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1 and 3, Park; 2 and 4, Shore. Ram, shearling: 1 and 4, Park; 2, Shore; 3, Mark. Ram lamb: 1, Park; 2, 3 and 4, Shore. Ewe, aged: 1, Shore; 2 and 4, Park; 3, Mark. Ewe, shearling: 1 and 3, Shore; 2, Park; 4, Mark. Ewe lamb: 1 and 3, Shore; 2 and 4, Park. Pen of lambs: 1, Park; 2 and 4, Shore; 3, Mark. Open pen: 1, Park; 2 and 4, Shore; 3, Mark. Canadian-bred pen: 1 and 4, Shore; 2, Park; 3, Mark. Four lambs, get of one ram: 1, Park; 2 and 4, Shore; 3, Mark. Wether: 1, Mark; 2, Shore.

Leicesters.—The Leicesters were out 68 strong. Veteran breeders of this long-wooled breed had their entries in the pink of condition, and the quality of the individuals which they brought out was a good advertisement for the breed. A. & W. Whitelaw, of Guelph, won the championship ribbons with their two-shear ram and ewe, and also topped the shearling ewe class. Their two-shear ram showed a good deal of character and style, was strongly built, and exceptionally well covered both with flesh and wool. Whitelaws had three winners in the two-shear ewe class. They were beauties. All were strong-topped, deep, thick-bodied, well-fleshed individuals, but one had a shade coarser wool than the other two. Thirteen shearling rams in a class made heavy work for the judge. It was a contest between representatives of Kelly's and Whitelaw's flocks for first place, but finally the Kelly ram stood at the top of the class with its mate in third place. J. & W. A. Douglas, of Caledonia, had a well-made ram in this class, and had it not been for his suffering from the effects of the trip to the fair would, no doubt, have gone close to the top. John Kelly & Sons, of Shakespeare made a clean sweep with lambs by taking the first three ribbons in both ewe and ram-lamb classes. They had a trio in each class that came as near to perfection in Leicester lambs as one could wish to get. They had size, breed type, were exceptionally deep, thick-bodied, strong-topped, evenly-fleshed lambs, and had style and finish. J. Packham & Son, of Caistor Centre, were also exhibitors, and while they had good individuals they lacked somewhat in finish.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1 and 4, Whitelaw; 2, Douglas; 3, Packham. Ram, shearling: 1 and 3, Kelly; 2, Whitelaw; 4, Douglas. Ram lamb: 1, 2 and 3, Kelly; 4, Whitelaw. Ewe, aged: 1, 2 and 3, Whitelaw; 4, Packham. Ewe, shearling: 1, Whitelaw; 2 and 4, Douglas; 3, Kelly. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 3, Kelly; 4, Douglas. Pen of lambs: 1, Kelly; 2, Whitelaw; 3, Douglas; 4, Packham. Open pen: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Douglas; 3, Packham; 4, Kelly. Canadian-bred pen: 1, Kelly; 2, Whitelaw; 3, Douglas; 4, Packham. Wether: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Kelly.

Oxford Downs.—Peter Arkell & Son, of Teeswater, had a strong line-up in the various classes of Oxfords, and would have welcomed a contest for the honors. The 33 head they had out were uniform in conformation, of high quality and were about as near perfect in type as it would be possible to get them. The entries which they had in the different classes indicated that particular care had been taken in selecting the breeding females and in choosing the males to mate with them. One of the shearling rams was considered superior to the aged or ram lambs. The two-shear ewe was awarded the championship. As a yearling she was first in her class and champion in 1917. The reserve champion ewe was champion at the 1917 Winter Fair. The reserve champion ram was champion last year, thus showing uniformity of quality and type. This year's show flock was all bred by themselves and sired by a ram of their own breeding. The Oxford is a big-framed sheep, and a flock will shear around 16 pounds of fine-quality wool to the head.

Shropshires.—There was a grand showing of Shropshires in every class. So uniform in type and so nearly alike in fleshing and covering were many of the entries that it was no easy task to pick the winner. Six breeders entered the fray, and some had three and four entries. The aged-ram class was won by W. H. Beattie, of Wilton Grove, on a strong-topped, masculine individual that was evenly fleshed and properly covered with wool. J. D. Larkin, of Queenston, gave J. R. Kelsey, of Woodville, a run for the money in the shearling-ram class. Kelsey had a thick, low-set, blocky ram with a nice fleece that did not look out of place in the position of champion of the male classes. The ram-lamb classes attracted a good deal of attention. It was keen competition for the first four places, and each shepherd did his utmost to have his well-fitted entry appear to best advantage. G. W. Gurney, of Paris held the first two places for a time, but after balancing up the fine points, Beattie nosed up to second place with Kelsey a close third.

There were fifteen contestants in the shearling-ewe class, making a strong line-up. A strong ewe with well-sprung rib and well let down, won for Kelsey. Other exhibitors were G. D. Betzner, Copetown; R. Young, Glanford Station, and W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1 and 4, Beattie; 2, Larkin; 3, Betzner. Ram, shearling: 1 and 4, Kelsey; 2 and 3, Larkin. Ram lamb: 1, Gurney; 2 and 4, Beattie; 3,

Kelsey. Ewe, aged: 1, Kelsey; 2, Larkin; 3, Betzner; 4, Beattie. Ewe, shearling: 1, 2 and 5, Kelsey; 3, Beattie; 4, Larkin. Ewe lamb: 1 and 4, Beattie; 2, Kelsey; 3, Larkin. Pen of lambs: 1, Beattie; 2, Kelsey; 3, Larkin; 4, Gurney. Open pen: 1, Kelsey; 2, Beattie; 3, Larkin; 4, Betzner. Canadian-bred pen: 1 and 4, Kelsey; 2, Larkin; 3, Beattie. Wether: 1, Kelsey; 2, Wright.

The following are awards given by the American Shropshire Registry Association: Ram, aged: 1, Betzner; 2, Beattie; 3 and 4, Kelsey. Ram, shearling: 1, 4 and 5, Kelsey; 2 and 3, Larkin. Ram lamb: 1, Gurney; 2 and 4, Beattie; 3, Kelsey; 5, Larkin. Ewe, shearling: 1, Beattie; 2, 3 and 5, Kelsey; 4, Larkin. Ewe lamb: 1 and 4, Beattie; 2, Kelsey; 3 and 5, Larkin. Pen of four lambs: 1, Beattie; 2, Kelsey; 3, Larkin; 4, Gurney. Pen, three yearling ewes: 1 and 4, Kelsey; 2, Larkin; 3, Beattie. Pen, three yearling rams: 1 and 3, Kelsey; 2, Larkin.

Southdowns.—The Southdowns were not so numerous as they were last year at the National, but the uniformity of the entries and the fitting have seldom been excelled. The pick of three flocks entered into competition for the honors, and in several classes there was a battle royal. On the whole the entries were thick, blocky, low-set individuals in the pink of condition with an even covering of firm flesh.

The quartette of aged rams made a formidable showing, and were as strong a Southdown class as has been seen in a Toronto show-ring. In several classes there were seven or eight contestants for the top place, and all were right good representatives of the breed. Both championships went to Robt. McEwen's flock of London. Entries from the flock of J. D. Larkin, Queenston, made a good showing. R. Young, Jr., Glanford, was in the money in several classes, and P. Arkell & Son, Teeswater, had an entry in the class for ewe two shears and over.

Awards.—Ram, 2 shears and over: 1, McEwen; 2, 3 and 4, Larkin. Ram, shearling: 1 and 3, Larkin; 2 and 4, McEwen. Ram lamb: 1, 2 and 4, McEwen; 3, Larkin. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3: 1 and 2, McEwen; 3, Larkin; 4, Arkell. Ewe, shearling: 1 and 2, McEwen; 3, Larkin; 4, Young. Ewe lamb: 1 and 4, McEwen; 2 and 3, Larkin. Pen lambs: 1, McEwen; 2, Larkin. Open pen: 1, McEwen; 2, Larkin. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, McEwen; 2, Larkin. Wether under 2 years: 1, Larkin; 2, Arkell.

Dorset Horned.—Dorsets were particularly strong this year, there being around 60 entries from four flocks. The entire lot were uniformly good, thus making keen competition in every class. The entries were well brought out. C. Stobbs, of Leamington, had the champion male in his ram lamb, and W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, secured the female championship with a shearling ewe. J. A. Orchard, Shedden, and J. F. Robertson, Hornby, were strong competitors.

Awards.—Ram, 2 shears and over: 1, Robertson; 2, Orchard; 3 and 4, Stobbs. Ram, shearling: 1, Wright; 2, Robertson; 3 and 4, Stobbs. Ram lamb: 1, Stobbs; 2, Orchard; 3, Robertson; 4, Wright. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3: 1 and 2, Robertson; 3, Stobbs; 4, Orchard. Ewe, shearling: 1, Wright; 2, Stobbs; 3 and 4, Robertson. Ewe lamb: 1, Stobbs; 2 and 3, Robertson; 4, Orchard. Pen of lambs: 1, Stobbs; 2, Robertson; 3, Wright; 4, Orchard. Open pen: 1 and 4, Wright; 2, Robertson; 3, Orchard. Canadian-bred pen: 1 and 3, Stobbs; 2, Robertson; 4, Orchard. Wether, under 2 years: 1, Wright; 2, Stobbs.

Hampshire Downs.—John Kelly & Son, Shakespeare, had a large entry in this breed and had the quality to win the major portion of the red ribbons. Telfer Bros., of Paris, and A. S. Wilson, of Norval, also were well represented, and P. Arkell & Son, of Teeswater, were in the money in the aged-ram class. The classes were strong in quality as well as in numbers. There was uniformity in type and conformation, and the evenness of fleshing and quality of fleece was all that could be desired. Kelly had both champions and was first with the pens. Telfer had both first and second placings in the aged-ram class.

Awards.—Ram, 2 shears and over: 1 and 2, Telfer; 3, Wilson; 4, Arkell. Ram, shearling: 1 and 2, Kelly; 3 and 4, Telfer. Ram lamb: 1, 2 and 4, Kelly; 3, Wilson. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3: 1, Kelly; 2 and 3, Wilson; 4, Telfer. Ewe, shearling: 1 and 2, Kelly; 3 and 4, Telfer. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 3, Kelly; 4, Wilson. Pen of lambs: 1, Kelly; 2, Wilson; 3, Telfer. Open pen: 1 and 4, Kelly; 2, Telfer; 3, Wilson. Canadian-bred pen: 1, Kelly; 2, Wilson; 3 and 4, Telfer. Wether, under 2 years: 1, Wilson; 2, Kelly.

Suffolk Downs.—The awards in the Suffolk classes were pretty well divided between Hasting Bros. and J. Bowman, of Guelph. The champion animals were found in Bowman's flock, but Hasting Bros. had a good share of the red-ribbon animals.

Awards.—Ram, 2 shears and over: 1 and 2, Bowman. Ram, shearling: 1 and 4, Hastings; 2 and 3, Bowman. Ram lamb: 1 and 2, Bowman; 3 and 4, Hastings. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3: 1 and 2, Bowman; 3 and 4, Hastings. Ewe, shearling: 1 and 2, Hastings; 3 and 4, Bowman. Ewe lamb: 1 and 3, Bowman; 2 and 4, Hastings. Pen of lambs: 1, Bowman. Open pen: 1, Bowman; 2 and 3, Hastings. Canadian-bred pen: 1, Bowman. Wether, under 2 years: 1, Hastings; 2, Bowman.

Cheviots.—This breed is not so numerous in Ontario as some others, but good representatives were brought out by H. Reed, Wheatley and C. Stobbs, Leamington. The latter secured the champions on typey, well-fitted animals.

Awards.—Ram, 2 shears and over: 1, Stobbs; 2, Reed. Ram, shearling: 1, Stobbs. Ram lamb: 1, Stobbs. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3: 1 and 2, Stobbs;

3, Reed. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 3, Stobbs; 2, Reed; Ewe lamb: 1, 3 and 4, Stobbs; 2, Reed. Pen of lambs: 1, Reed; 2, Stobbs. Open pen: 1 and 3, Stobbs; 2, Reed. Wether, under 2 years: 1, Reed.

Swine.

The swine classes might well have been better filled than they were at the National this year. The pens were not all filled and new exhibitors were few. It is possible that owing to the demand for breeding stock, breeders do not feel the need of advertising their goods through the medium of the show-ring. There were representatives in the various classes that were nearly models in breed type while others fell somewhat short of the standard. The different breeds were represented and visitors had an opportunity of studying type and comparing the quality.

Berkshires.—The entries in Berkshires were lighter than usual. The classes for young stuff brought out animals of high quality making keen competition. The awards were divided among Adam Thomson of Stratford, who won the championships on his aged boar and sow over 18 months but under two years, W. W. Brownridge of Georgetown; S. Dolson & Son, Norval, and C. B. Boynton, Dollar. The awards were made by P. J. McEwen.

Awards.—Boar, aged: 1, Thomson; 2, Brownridge; Boar, 18 months and under two years: 1 and 2, Thomson; 3, Brownridge. Boar, 12 months and under 18: 1, Dolson; 2 and 4, Thomson; 3, Boynton. Boar, 6 months and under 12: 1 and 3, Thomson; 2, Brownridge; 4, Boynton. Boar, under 6 months: 1, Boynton; 2, Brownridge; 3, Dolson; 4, Thomson. Sow, two years and over: 1 and 2, Brownridge; 3, Thomson. Sow, 18 months and under two years: 1, Thomson; 2 and 3, Brownridge & Son, 12 months and under 18: 1 and 3 Brownridge; 2, Dolson; 4, Thomson. Sow, 6 months and under 12: 1 and 3, Brownridge; 2 and 4, Thomson. Sow, under 6 months: 1, 2 and 4, Thomson; 3, Brownridge. Pen, boar and two sows: 1, Thomson; 2 and 4, Brownridge; 3, Dolson. Get of one boar: 1 and 4, Thomson; 2, Brownridge; 3, Dolson.

Yorkshires.—J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford and John Duck, Port Credit, secured the lion's share of the big money with their Yorkshires. In some classes, J. K. Featherston, Streetsville, worked up to the top. Competition was keen in most of the classes. Brethour had the champion male in his boar two years and over. The female championship went to Duck's sow, which won the two year and over class. D. C. Flatt of Hamilton, made the awards.

Awards.—Boar, 2 years and over: 1, Brethour; 2 and 4, Duck; 3, Featherston. Boar, 18 months and under 2 years: 1 and 3, Duck; 2 and 4, Featherston. Boar, 12 months and under 18 months: 1, Featherston; 2, Duck; 3, Brethour. Boar, 6 months and under 12 months: 1 and 2, Brethour; 3, Duck; 4, Featherston. Boar, under 6 months: 1 and 4, Brethour; 2, Duck; 3, Featherston. Sow, two years and over: 1 and 3, Duck; 2 and 4, Featherston. Sow, 18 months and under 2 years: 1 and 3, Brethour; 2 and 4, Duck. Sow, 12 months and under 18: 1, Brethour; 2, Featherston; 3 and 4, Duck. Sow, 6 months and under 12: 1 and 2, Duck; 3, Featherston; 4, Brethour. Sow, under 6 months: 1, 2 and 3, Duck; 4, Brethour. Pen, boar and two sows: 1, Brethour; 2 and 4, Duck; 3, Featherston. Get of boar: 1, Duck; 2, Brethour; 3 and 4, Featherston.

Tamworths.—Representatives of four herds were in the Tamworth classes which made a fairly strong showing. The young stock showed better type and more quality than the mature stock. No one breeder had a walk-away as the prizes were fairly evenly divided among the four breeders. D. Douglas of Mitchell, had the champion male in his boar two years and over. In the same herd was found the champion female, a young sow under twelve months. The other exhibitors were J. J. Pearson, Dixie; S. Dolson & Son, Norval, and C. B. Boynton, Dollar. The awards were made by H. German of St. George.

Awards.—Boar, 2 years and over: 1 and 3, Douglas; 2, Pearson. Boar, over one year and under two: 1, Dolson; 2 and 3, Douglas; 4, Pearson. Boar, over six and under twelve months: 1, 2 and 3, Douglas. Boar, under six months: 1 and 3, Boynton; 2 and 4, Douglas. Sow, two years and over, 1, 2, 3 and 4, Douglas. Sow, over eighteen months and under two years: 1, 2 and 3, Douglas. Sow, over 12 months and under 18 months: 1, 2 and 4, Douglas; 3, Dolson. Sow, over 6 months and under 12: 1, 2, 3, and 4, Douglas. Sow, under 6 months: 1 and 3, Boynton; 2 and 4, Douglas. Boar and two sows: 1, 2 and 3, Douglas; 4, Dolson. Four pigs under 6 months, get of one boar: 1 Boynton; 2, 3 and 4, Douglas.

Chester Whites.—The contest in the Chester White classes was between W. E. Wright & Son of Glanworth and W. Roberts & Son of Peterborough. Wright captured both championships but Roberts won the red ribbon in several classes. It was a good showing. P. J. McEwen was judge.

Awards.—Boar, 2 years and over: 1, Wright; 2, Roberts. Boar, over one year and under two: 1, Wright; 2, Roberts. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months: 1 Roberts; 2 and 3, Wright. Boar, under 6 months: 1 and 2, Wright; 3 and 4, Roberts. Sow, 2 years and over: 1 Wright; 2 and 3, Roberts. Sow, over one year and under two: 1 and 3, Roberts; 2, Wright. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months: 1 and 2, Wright; 3 and 4, Roberts. Sow, under 6 months: 1 and 2, Wright; 3 and 4, Roberts. Boar and 2 sows: 1 and 2, Wright; 3 and 4, Roberts. Four pigs under six months, get of one boar: 1 and 4, Wright; 2 and 3, Roberts.

Duroc Jerseys.—The breeders of Duroc Jerseys are not numerous in Ontario, and this is shown in the comparatively few entries at the National each year.

The breed undoubtedly has a place among other breeds of swine but the bacon hog is still the most popular in Ontario. However, the two herds represented brought out type, well-fitted individuals. C. Malott of Wheatley, secured both championships. C. Stobbs of Leamington, made a good showing in the classes for young stuff. A. H. Dolson, Norval, was judge.

Awards.—Boar, 2 years and over: 1, Malott. Boar, over one year and under two: 1, Malott. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months: 1, Malott. Boar, under 6 months: 1, Malott; 2, Stobbs. Sow, 2 years and over: 1, Malott. Sow, over one year and under two: 1, Malott. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months: 1, Malott. Sow, under 6 months: 1 and 2, Stobbs; 3 and 4, Malott. Boar and 2 sows: 1 and 2, Malott; 3, Stobbs. Best herd, any age: 1 and 3, Malott; 2 Stobbs.

Poland-Chinas.—Polands was the only breed shown under the classification, "other distinct breeds". Malott & Stobbs of Leamington and G. G. Gould, Essex were the only exhibitors, but they filled most of the classes. The former won the male championship on their aged boar and the female championship went to Gould. R. H. Harding of Thorndale, placed the ribbons.

Awards.—Boar, 2 years and over: 1, Malott & Stobbs; 2, Gould. Boar, over one year and under two: 1, Gould; 2, Malott & Stobbs. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months: 1 and 3, Gould; 2, Malott & Stobbs. Boar, under 6 months: 1 and 4, Malott & Stobbs; 2 and 3, Gould. Sow, 2 years and over: 1 and 2, Malott & Stobbs; 3 and 4, Gould. Sow, over one year and under two: 1 and 3, Malott & Stobbs; 2 and 4, Gould. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months: 1 and 4, Gould; 2 and 3, Malott & Stobbs. Sow, under 6 months: 1 and 4, Malott & Stobbs; 2 and 3, Gould. Boar and 2 sows: 1 and 3, Malott & Stobbs; 2 and 4, Gould. Get of sire: 1, Malott & Stobbs; 2 and 3, Gould.

Bacon Hogs.—Under the classification for Bacon Hogs there were seven entries of four hogs each. Some of the entries had excellent bacon type but others were too heavy and some were under weight. It is difficult to feed to have a pen of four near the 200-pound mark at the time of the exhibition.

Awards.—1, Brethour; 2, 4 and 7, Featherston; 3, Duck; 5, Thomson; 6, Boynton; 8, Douglas.

Light Horses.

The exhibit of light horses was well up to the average at the National this year. A number of veterans of past shows were again out, and their particular style and action secured for them some of the highest honors. A few new horses were in the fray, which increased the interest and made the championships uncertain until the last ribbon in the classes had been awarded. While the automobile displaces a number of light horses, there is yet a place for them and undoubtedly always will be. Dr. McColl, of Thamesville; H. Robinson, Toronto, and Senator R. Beith, Bowmanville, made the awards in light horses.

Standardbreds.—Most of the Standardbred classes were well filled, thus making competition keen. Peter Wilton, from the stable of T. H. Hassard, does not lose any of his style or graceful movements with the weight of years. This year he appeared as fresh as a colt, was an easy winner in the aged class, and was the choice for the championship. The two-year class was weak; the entries did not show to advantage. Ashley Stock Farm had an attractive mare in the yeld-mare class, but she was forced to second place by Bessie Jay, a chestnut exhibited by W. T. Alexander, of Winnipeg. This mare won the championship.

Exhibitors.—Sam Hastings, Schomberg, Ont.; T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; Crow & Murray, Toronto, Ont.; Ashley Stock Farm, Foxboro, Ont.; D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, Ont.; T. E. Patterson & Sons, Milton West, Ont.; Thos. Cowan, Orono, Ont.; W. T. Alexander, Winnipeg, Man.; Chas. J. Shore, Glanworth, Ont.; Fuller Bros., Cheltenham, Ont.; Simon Plewes, Cobocok, Ont.; Paterson Bros., Peterboro, Ont.

Awards.—Stallion, aged (trotter): 1, Hassard, on Peter Wilton; 2, Hastings, on Black Joe; 3, Patterson & Sons, on Arley McKerron. Stallion, aged (pacer): 1, Ashley Stock Farm, on George Raynor; 2, Crow & Murray, on John R. Hal. Stallion, 3 years: 1, Ashley Stock Farm, on Jack Raynor. Stallion, 2 years: 1, Cowan, on Billy Bingen; 2, Patterson, on Lambert Todd; 3, Douglas & Sons, on Flashlight. Stallion, 1 year: 1, Ashley Stock Farm, on Kerensky. Yeld mare: 1, Alexander, on Bessie Jay; 2, Ashley Stock Farm, on Ella Blecker; 3, Paterson Bros., on Ideal Princess. Filly, 3 years: 1, Shore, on Kentucky Belle; 2 and 4, Ashley Stock Farm, on Clara Jay and Winkle Girl; 3, Fuller Bros., on Lady Lemard. Filly, 2 years: 1, Plewes, on Dawn Fast; 2 and 3, Ashley Stock Farm, on Cynthia McMartin and Muriel Longwell. Filly, 1 year: 1, Ashley Stock Farm, on Helen Longwell. Brood mare with foal: 1 and 2, Ashley Stock Farm, on Phillywinkle and Bessie McMartin. Foal: 1 and 2, Ashley Stock Farm.

Hackneys.—The Hackney exhibit this year at the Canadian National showed marked improvement over that of 1917, particularly in the stallion classes. A very good showing was made throughout and, in fact, the signs point to a revival of the popularity of this breed. Sen. Robt. Beith, Bowmanville, made the awards. Harry Robinson, Toronto, made the awards.

In the aged-stallion class Colorito, Spartan, De Wilton and Paramount were the candidates for honors. They were placed in the order named, and being old competitors in the show-ring (the first three particularly) little mention need be made here concerning

them, except to say that Colorito again outclassed his rivals and went through for the championship.

Model's Queen was indeed the queen of the females. With her splendid style and action she won in a strong class of yeld mares and the female championship. Pauline, the winning three-year-old filly, by the same sire as Model's Queen, resembled her very much and should develop into a beautiful mare. The brood-mare class proved a strong one with 8 entries, 7 of which appeared; Blamire Princess was declared the best in this line-up beating Wild Agnes, which carried off the red in 1917.

Exhibitors.—McGregor's Horse Exchange, Toronto; H. A. Mason, Scarboro; Jas. Tilt, Brampton; Graham Bros., Clarendon; Jos. Telfer, Milton West; W. E. Jewell, Bowmanville; N. Wigglesworth, Georgetown; Watson & Sons, Forest; J. F. Husband, Eden Mills; G. T. Castator, Weston; W. A. Bagshaw, Uxbridge; A. Shields & Son, Canfield; Dr. W. J. R. Fowler, Toronto.

Awards.—Aged stallion: 1, Graham Bros., on Colorito; 2, Tilt, on Spartan; 3, Mason, on De Wilton; 4, McGregor, on Paramount. Stallion, 2 years: 1, Telfer, on Waverly King. Stallion, 1 year: 1, Tilt, on King Spartan; 2, Mason, on Senator. Filly, 3 years: 1, Telfer, on Pauline; 2, Jewell, on Terrington Dora; 3, Tilt, on Dainty Spartan. Filly, 2 years: 1, Wigglesworth, on Silver Belle; 2, Jewell, on Lady Jewell; 3, Watson & Sons, on Spartan's Goldflash; 4, Husband, on Brookfield Belle. Filly, 1 year: 1, Castator, on Spartan Queen; 2, Watson & Sons, on Vanity Model; 3, Jewell, on Terrington Madge; 4, Bagshaw, on Colorito Net. Yeld mare: 1, Shields & Son, on Model's Queen; 2, Jewell, on Lily Denmark; 3, Telfer, on Princess Eudora; 4, Tilt, on Miss Spartan. Brood mare with foal at side: 1, McGregor, on Blamire Princess; 2, Fowler, on Wild Agnes; 3, Tilt, on Minnie Derwent; 4, Watson & Sons, on Woodhatch Goldflash. Foal of 1918: 1, Jewell, on Terrington Belle; 2 and 4, Tilt, on Spartan Laddie, and Primrose; 3, Fowler, Mare with two of her progeny: 1, Jewell, on Rosaline; 2, Tilt, on Miss Derwent; 3, Watson & Sons, on Woodhatch Goldflash; 4, Bagshaw, on Queen Bay. Champion mare, Shields & Sons, on Colorito. Champion stallion, 14 hands 1 inch and under, J. F. Husband, Eden Mills, on Whitegate Pimple. Best string of five: 1, Jewell.

Roadster.—The Roadster classes were particularly strong. There were six entries in the three-year-old class, and all were good individuals. Chas. Hill, Brampton, had a nicely-turned, attractive gelding in this class that was good enough for the championship. The showing of the Roadsters attracted many people to the ringside, and the keen competition in all the classes held their attention to the last. Many promising horses were brought out in the younger classes.

Exhibitors.—Fred. Ellis, Brampton, Ont.; Charles Hill, Brampton, Ont.; Thos. Cowan, Orono, Ont.; T. E. Patterson & Sons, Milton West, Ont.; Jno. Brown & Sons, Galt, Ont.; Chas. A. McGregor, Elora, Ont.; James Tilt, Brampton, Ont.; Fuller Bros., Cheltenham, Ont.; Wm. Henry & Son, Keswick, Ont.; Gordon S. Brecken, Bronte, Ont.; James Bagg & Son, Edgeley, Ont.

Awards.—Filly or gelding, 3 years: 1, Hill; 2, Cowan, on King; 3, Ellis, on Laddie. Filly or gelding, 2 years: 1, Cowan, on Ida; 2, Brown & Sons, on Betty Brown; 3, Patterson, on Net. Filly or gelding, 1 year: 1, Fuller Bros., on Mike McKerron; 2nd, 2, Tilt, on Trill; 3, McGregor, on Cam Bingen. Brood mare with foal: 1, Fuller Bros., on Hazel B.; 2, Brecken, on Maisie; 3, Henry & Son, on Lady Petition. Foal: 1, Cowan, on Iola; 2, Fuller Bros., on Hazel Hall; 3, Bagg & Son, on Nellies Laddie.

Carriage.—There was a good showing of carriage horses. Among the entries were a number that had particularly good action and showed to advantage. Ten of the entries were sired by that noted horse Spartan, and he has stamped his individuality on his progeny. Gladys, winner of the brood-mare class, also secured the championship honors for N. Wigglesworth. She is a smooth, nicely-turned mare that knows how to carry herself.

Exhibitors.—Jas. Bovaird & Sons, Brampton, Ont.; Robert Livingston, Woodbridge, Ont.; G. H. Smith, Delhi, Ont.; Chas. J. Shore, Glanworth, Ont.; W. E. Jewell, Bowmanville, Ont.; Fred. Ellis, Brampton, Ont.; T. E. Patterson & Sons, Milton West, Ont.; James Tilt, Brampton, Ont.; N. Wigglesworth, Georgetown, Ont.

Awards.—Filly or gelding, 3 years: 1, Livingston, on Dolly; 2, Smith, on Wirtney Queen; 3, Bovaird & Sons, on Fred Mason. Filly or gelding, 2 years: 1, Shore, on Daisy; 2, Ellis, on Teddy; 3, Jewell, on Molly. Filly or gelding 1 year: 1, Shore, on Madge; 2, Patterson, on Jenny; 3, Tilt, on Sandy. Brood mare with foal: 1, Wigglesworth, on Gladys; 2, Ellis, on Maud.

Ponies.—A small showing of ponies was made, and in many classes there were no entries. Whitegate Pimple, shown by J. F. Husband, Eden Mills, carried off the championship in the male classes. Jno. Gardhouse had the champion filly in Forest Pretty Lee. J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, had the best Welsh pony stallion, and Miss Agnes Fleming, Toronto, exhibited the silver medal Shetland pony stallion.

There are more than 22,000,000 dairy cows in the United States situated on 6,000,000 dairy farms. Only about 2 1/2 or 3 per cent of these cows are pure-bred and yet the dairy business with its allied branches represents an investment of more than \$8,000,000,000. 89 billion pounds or about 45 billion quarts of milk are produced annually, providing from the dairy about 19 per cent. of all human food in the country. Producers receive on the average about five cents per quart or a total of nearly \$2,250,000,000 in 1917.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending August 29.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

Table with columns for CATTLE, CALVES, HOGS, SHEEP. Sub-columns include Receipts (Week Ending, Same Week), Top Price, and Good (Steers, Calves, Selects, Lams). Rows list cities: Toronto, Montreal (Pt. St. Charles), Montreal (East End), Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton.

Market Comments.

The quality of the cattle offered for sale was, on the whole, considerably better than for some weeks past. Most of the good loads of stock were on the Monday market, on which day a total of thirty-eight hundred cattle were on sale. Demand was somewhat better, and for anything possessing quality prices ruled a trifle higher compared with prices of the previous week; some dealers estimated the advance at 25 cents per hundred. All of Monday's receipts were weighed up by early afternoon, and the inquiry remained firm with prices steady during the balance of the week. Buffalo quotations continue to be attractive, and several loads of good cattle were shipped to that point on speculation. Among the best sale of heavy cattle was a load, averaging twelve hundred and thirty pounds, that sold on Monday at \$15.70 per hundred; other sales of heavy steers of good quality, were made from \$14.50 to \$15.50, while those of medium grading realized from \$13.50 to \$14. Of steers from ten hundred pounds to twelve hundred pounds, twenty-one head averaging eleven hundred and forty-five pounds sold on Wednesday at \$15.50 per hundred. Eighteen head of eleven hundred and sixty-five pounds sold at \$15; twenty-two head of eleven hundred and ninety pounds at \$14.85, and several loads from \$14 to \$14.50. Medium quality stock within these weights sold from \$13 to \$13.75, and common grades from \$10.50 to \$11.50. The demand for cattle of lighter weights showed slight improvement, \$13.25 per hundred being about the top price for anything running under ten hundred pounds. Large numbers of good quality cattle weighing less than ten hundred pounds, sold from \$12 to \$12.75 per hundred, while those of medium grading were weighed up from \$10 to \$11, and those of common grading from \$8.50 to \$9.50. Choice bulls and cows sold up to \$10.50 per hundred; stock of good quality realized from \$9.25 to \$9.75, and common grades sold at prices ranging from \$7 to \$8.50 per hundred. The demand for stockers and feeders showed some improvement, and from six to seven hundred head went out to country points. Good quality feeders weighing around nine hundred pounds were sold from \$10.50 to \$11 per hundred, lighter weights realized from \$9.50 to \$10.25, and common stockers from \$8 to \$9. Calves were in active demand; choice veal sold up to \$17.50 per hundred, most of the best quality stock from \$15 to \$17; medium veal from \$13 to \$14.50, and common veal from \$10 to \$12. Lamb receipts were considerably heavier than during the previous week, five thousand head being on sale. As a result, prices continued on the decline throughout the week. On Monday, \$19 per hundred was the top price; by Wednesday the top was \$18.25 to \$18.50, and late on the following day unbroken lots were offered from \$16 to \$17, while \$18 was the top bid. Sheep were about steady; a demand is developing for breeding stock, and one load was shipped out under the terms of the Free Freight Policy of the Live Stock Branch. Hog prices were unchanged from the previous week's closing quotations. The packing houses bought hogs all week at \$19.50 per hundred, while a few decks

Table with columns for TORONTO (Union Stock Yards) and MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles). Sub-columns include Classification, No., Ave. Price, Price Range, Bulk Sales, Top Price. Rows list various livestock categories: STEERS, HEIFERS, COWS, BULLS, CANNERS & CUTTERS, OXEN, CALVES, STOCKERS, FEEDERS, HOGS, LAMBS, SHEEP.

were sold to local butchers at \$19.75. Hog receipts continue very light. Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending August 22nd, Canadian packing houses purchased 316 calves, 3,436 butcher cattle, 3,632 hogs and 2,784 sheep. Local butchers purchased 244 calves, 342 butcher cattle, 352 hogs and 845 sheep. Canadian shipments consisted of 12 calves, 31 milch cows, 504 stockers, and 154 feeders. Shipments to United States points consisted of 201 butcher cattle, 26 stockers and 418 feeders. The total receipts from January 1st to August 22nd, inclusive, were 163,341 cattle, 43,200 calves, 230,828 hogs and 34,264 sheep; compared with 156,161 cattle, 34,866 calves, 310,186 hogs and 29,292 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

Montreal.

Under continued heavy receipts of all classes of live stock, a further decline of 25 cents per hundred occurred on cattle, a similar decline on hogs, and a straight break of \$2 per hundred on lambs, and \$1 per hundred on sheep. As during previous weeks, the best cattle offered were of only fair finish and sales of this class of stock were made up to \$12.50 per hundred, the top price being secured on stock grading slightly higher than anything offered during the previous week.

Of two carloads of cattle from the same shipping point, one consisted of twenty-four steers averaging eleven hundred and twenty-five pounds which were weighed up at \$12.50 per hundred, and the other load was made up of mixed heifers and steers averaging nine hundred and sixty pounds, for which \$10.50 per hundred was paid. A larger percentage of the offerings than usual consisted of fairly fat cows which sold from \$9.25 to \$10 per hundred, the prices for this stock being somewhat steadier than during the previous week on account of purchases on outside account. Light bulls sold at \$6.50 per hundred compared with \$6.75 per hundred during the previous week, while bulls, two years old and up, not fat, sold at \$7. The best veal calves sold at \$15 per hundred, while light grass calves of poor quality sold at \$6.50. Fairly liberal shipments of calves were made to the States during the week.

Approximately six thousand sheep and lambs, principally the latter, were offered during the week, and those in touch with local conditions state that heavy runs may be expected during the autumn. While a good local demand exists for this class, the volume of receipts is sufficient to warrant considerable outside buying. The quality of the lambs is noticeably better than in former years. During the week, twenty-seven hundred sheep and

lambs were bought for shipment to outside points. Lambs of good quality sold at \$16, and sheep at \$12.

Select hogs sold at \$20.25 per hundred off cars. Spring-littered hogs are now commencing to arrive in fair numbers, and the average weight of the weekly receipts is lower as a consequence.

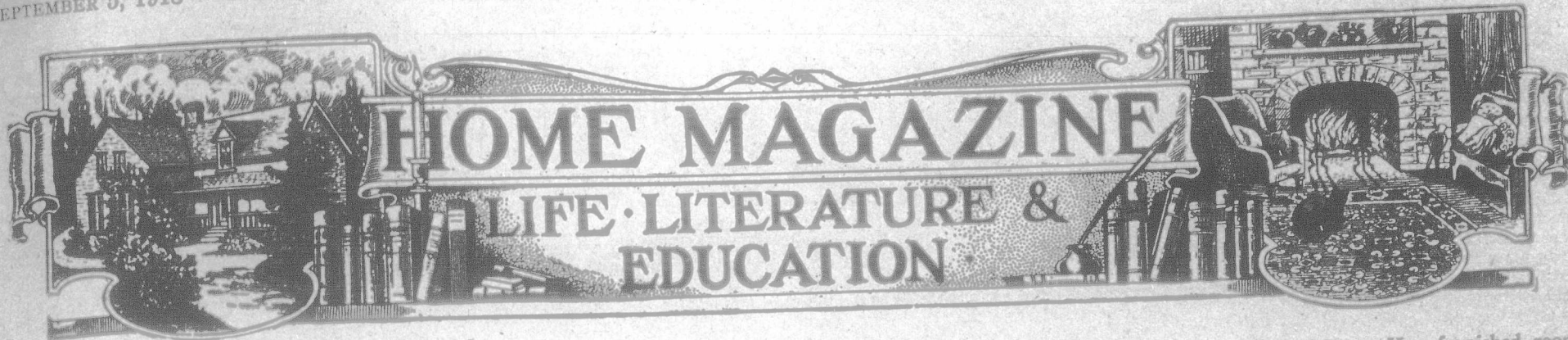
PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending August 22nd, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 581 calves, 104 canners and cutters, 1,111 bulls, 1,052 butcher cattle, 1,481 hogs and 2,685 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 52 calves, 9 milkers, 16 butcher cattle. Shipments to United States points were made up of 497 calves.

The total receipts from January 1st to August 22nd, inclusive, were 26,065 cattle, 51,640 calves, 42,788 hogs, and 16,994 sheep; compared with 24,838 cattle, 43,852 calves, 55,096 hogs, and 14,852 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending August 22nd, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 607 calves, 1,749 butcher cattle, 964 hogs and 1,353 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 155 butcher cattle, 3 hogs and 100 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1st to August 22nd, inclusive, were 26,065 cattle, 51,640 calves, 42,788 hogs, and 16,994 sheep; compared with 24,838 cattle, 43,852 calves, 55,096 hogs, and 14,852 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1918



FOUNDED 1866

Markets

Agriculture, Live Intelligence Division

Good Calves	Same	Week
1917	Ending	Aug. 22
\$15.00	\$17.50	
13.00	14.00	
13.00	14.00	
9.50	13.50	
10.00		
10.00		

Good Lambs	Same	Week
1917	Ending	Aug. 22
\$15.75	\$21.50	
14.50	19.00	
14.50	19.00	
13.00	17.50	
12.50	16.00	
12.00		

Range Sales	Top Price
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\$13.00	\$13.00
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12.50	12.50
9.50	10.00

9.50	10.50
8.00	9.50

10.50	10.50
8.25	8.50

9.50	9.50
7.50	8.50

6.50	6.50
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15.00	15.00
7.00	7.00

20.00	
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20.00	
17.00	

16.00	16.00
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16.00	18.00
16.00	16.00

13.50	
12.00	12.00

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good quality sold

20.25 per hundred
ed hogs are now
fair numbers, and
the weekly receipts

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week ending August
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11 bulls, 1,052
hogs and 2,685
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6 butcher cattle.
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January 1st to
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of 155 butcher
lambs.

January 1st to
age 1454

"The Exhibition."

THE great Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto is in full swing again. As I write the skies are gray, but the rains hold back, and so far the weather has been ideal, clear and bracing, with cool breezes blowing off the lake.

Yesterday I made my way into the grounds by the back entrance, reached via King street car. It was Children's Day, and everywhere, but especially about the midway, children were swarming, bright-faced, and excited, and sometimes sleepy.

The day before was Veterans' Day—the opening of the Fair being appropriately dedicated to the soldiers who have done their share so nobly in upholding the democracy of the world. That day the "veterans"—lads, for the most part in their twenties—were admitted free, in compliment, and automobiles were provided for the patients from the military hospitals. A great day it was, with crowds that seemed omen of a record breaking attendance this year, and appropriate closing was given to it by the spectacular drama before the Grand Stand—"Britannia Militant."

Labor Savers.

FORTUNATELY for my plans, it seemed to me, my first step on my tour of discovery about the grounds, brought me to the exhibits directly under the Grand Stand. On the way up I had been thinking that whatever came or went I would keep in mind, this year, the searching out of labor saving devices for the farmer's wife, and here I found many of them. After all we must have time to live life fully, and how can we if we have to spend every minute of it in incessant toil? There are two ways to avoid this. One is to eliminate as much as possible—living in a small house, making simplicity the keynote everywhere, using "brains" to discover short-cuts to work-accomplishment. This is a method that must be resorted to if one is possessed of but small means. The other is to provide oneself with every labor-saving device that has been found worthy. Some of these cost a good deal in hard cash, but no doubt the saving, in doctor's bills, and in time, effects a material reduction, ultimately, in cost. Possibly the majority of people will find it advisable to combine these two methods—eliminating when possible, buying labor-saving devices according as they can be afforded.

In the stalls beneath the Grand Stand, the first exhibit I came to was of suction cleaners. As you may know there are now many varieties of this great household help. The "vacuum" cleaner is the one most likely to be popular for some time yet, on the farms. Two are required to operate it, but it cleans—by drawing the dust right out of the materials—rugs, upholstery, mattresses, curtains, walls, etc., making the house at once more sanitary and more attractive. . . . Wherever electricity is available, the electric cleaner will, of course, be the favorite. Talk about "hitching your wagon to a star"—You hitch your cleaner to an electric wire, walk about a bit to direct the suction, with scarcely any outlay of labor.

Turning from the cleaners, one found one of the greatest boons to farmers who have many cows to milk—a milking machine. This particular kind was run by electricity generated on the spot by means of a handy little gasoline engine. As the storage batteries were charged while the milking went on, the manager, informed the public, there was absolutely no cost in connection with the batteries after the machine was in place.

The next stall showed fascinating electric and motor washing machines the first of which can be easily installed according as hydro power goes out to the farms. The motor washers can be put in

on any farm where water power can be supplied, by a windmill and tank, by a force-pump, or any such contrivance as can be effectively worked. With the electric machines wringers are also provided and run by electricity.—Truly Aladdin's lamp realized! Instead of rubbing a lamp you press a button, and the good genius Electricity at once appears to do your work and spare your "bones."

Have you a furnace in your house? Then you know how you dread sifting the ashes. Here was on exhibit a "Dust-less Self-Operating Ash Sifter", which is all that its name indicates. You throw in the ashes mixed with half-burned coal as it comes from the furnace. The ashes at once falls through a grating into a remover, while the coal runs down to a receptacle at the other end.

The next exhibit was most interesting to anyone who contemplates building or renovating an old building. Here exhibits of a single firm showed "Four-in-one" shingles, building papers to keep out the cold and damp, wall-board for the inside of the rooms (can be used instead of plaster or over old plaster), rolls of

might, what are "the very latest thing" in clothes, furnishings and even things to eat.

In the Eaton exhibits silk and wool jersey cloth seemed to be the favorite material for dresses and suits (the "wool"). It is soft and clinging in effect, and suits admirably the long straight lines which make up the silhouette considered "correct" this season. The suit skirts are almost as short as those worn at present, those of evening dresses being slightly longer. The colors, for the most part, were subdued,—lovely shades of prune, dark blue and brown, while black held a place of its own. A very striking dress for dinner or other formal occasions was entirely made of tomato-colored Georgette Crepe embroidered with black for the upper portion to the hips, with a skirt of black satin. But the loveliest gown of all, perhaps, was on the figure that sat at the piano, a wonderful dark blue mingled with black jetted net. . . . Elsewhere was the Eaton exhibit of mail-order dresses and coats, as shown in the catalogues.

Here, as also in the Simpson, Northway, and Fairweather exhibits, one noticed that the suits and long coats are very

The Murray-Kay furnished rooms were very beautiful and very artistic, simplicity their key note. In the dining-room the background was artistically supplied by a rug of soft deep blue, perfectly plain, and a blue figured paper. The furniture was walnut, the chairs upholstered in plain blue of the exact shade of the carpet, and on the wall, which was divided into panels by borders of wood, was but one picture, a quaint old picture with "Watteau" ladies and gentlemen walking about beneath trees. The buffet concealed all within it, but a couple of shelves above, enclosed by glass doors, permitted just a few pieces of fine china, edged with blue and gold, to peep out. Evidently it is not now in good taste to put all the pretty china one has on continuous exhibition. . . . In the living-room, brown and green was the color scheme, the perfectly plain rug being tobacco brown and the furniture upholstered in mossy green (such a pretty "woody" combination, copied, it would seem, from the very woods itself) but a few pieces of furniture were upholstered, for the sake of relief, in chintz, in which birds and flowers were commingled over a black back-ground. The wall paper was exactly like the chintz, and was divided into panels by boards of weathered oak, weathered oak being the material chosen for all the woodwork. . . . The bed-room was very dainty and restful with its gray-blue rugs and curtains, and delicate striped paper with touches of old rose flowers in the bordering.

Elsewhere in this building one was interested in an exhibit of furniture made of wicker, which is always so artistic and light to handle.

On the hallway leading to the annex set apart for women's work, one had to stop at a stall of sanitary brushes. There is no small labor-saver more important than the brush, and here were brushes for every cleaning process that could be thought of.

The Women's Annex.

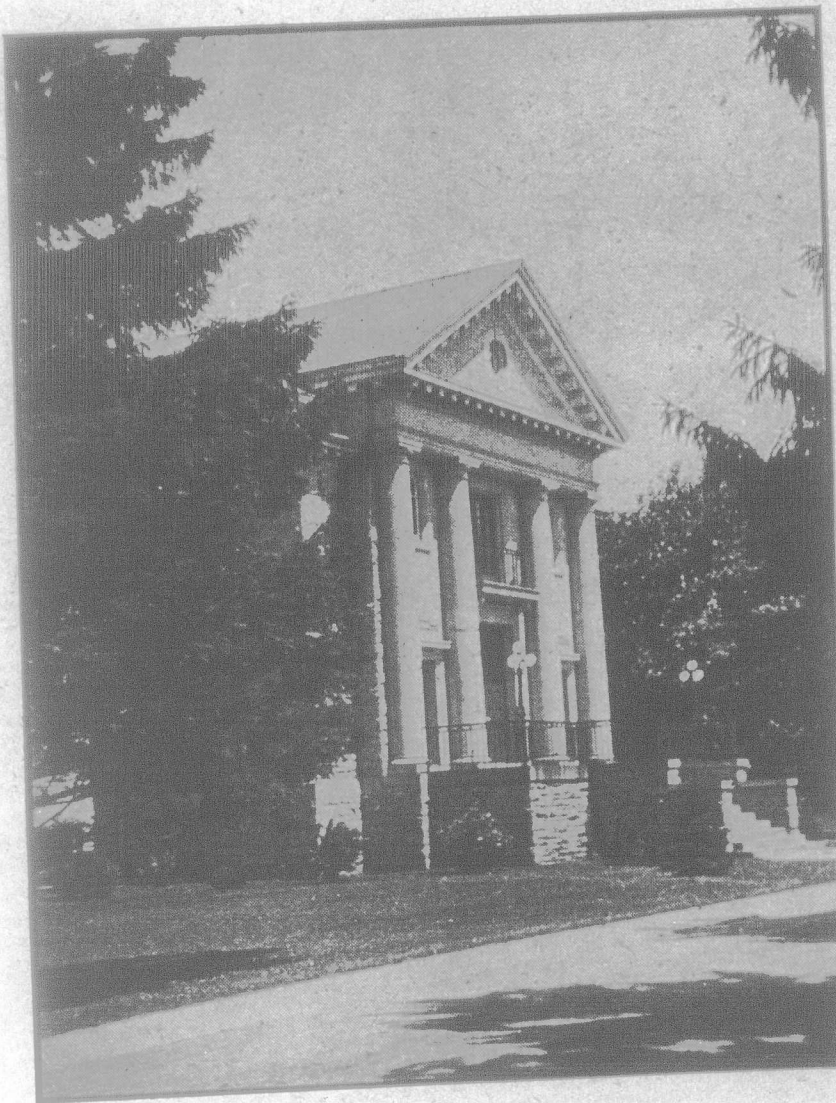
SQUARE-MESHED, or "filet" crochet is evidently the favorite fancy-work of to-day. There was more of it than anything else in the annex, and much of it was in quaint old-fashioned designs, I cannot begin to describe in detail the myriad patterns shown, but, as a suggestion of something "new" may pause to tell of a tray in which the whole bottom was covered, under glass of course, with a filet crochet picture showing two adorably chubby cupids reaching up to a basket of flowers. A crochet cushion top also bore a cupid with wings. Raised roses, with Irish crochet filling between seemed to be a favorite design for "nighties", and butterflies for towel insertions.

In one of the cases were shown aprons trimmed with the old-fashioned rickrack braid.

But in the fancywork section quite the handsomest things I saw were curtains and table cover of some sort of heavy canvas in a gray twine color worked in Hardanger with heavy mercerized thread of the same shade. They were handsome, artistic, and durable.

Among the fancy towels and luncheon sets were some very pretty pieces worked in cross-stitch, which is one of the decorations that have come to stay. As a rule, however, it seemed clear that women who do fancywork, unless their artistic sense has been very highly developed, should stick to white work or work in twine color. They are always safe. Two many of the things shown at the exhibition were crude and garish.

One section of the annex, a very interesting one, was given over to the work of returned soldiers—embroidery, wood-carving, bead-work, basketry, etc. First prize in colored silks had been given to Sapper Ernest Thornley of Toronto, and very beautifully worked were the samples, with most exquisite coloring. "He never



A Familiar Spot to O. A. C. Students.

Entrance to the dining hall, O. A. C., Guelph. Photo by Boyd.

roofing for barns and out-buildings, wall and roof paints of all kinds, and an easily applied, waterproof cement for filling leaks about chimneys, etc. The "shingles" are very artistic in coloring—dull green or Indian red—and are very easily and quickly put on. They are said to be durable, weather-proof, and almost fire-proof as they do not ignite from sparks. The roof paints also guard against fire as well as against the ravages of the weather.

Dame Fashion's Decrees.

IN the Manufacturers' Building, Dame Fashion, as usual, held high revel, showing forth, with all her

sensible as well as attractive. The objectionable fullness of the past few years has been quite done away with, and the lines are straight and graceful. Most of them have wide fur collars of fur like that in the muff—no fur being wasted in long stoles, although it must be confessed, a few showed wide bands of it about the bottom of the coats.

The Eaton furnished rooms this year showed most ornate decoration—figured upholstery, oriental rugs, carved furniture. A pretty idea in the peacock blue bedroom, with its cream walls, was the silk shades for the lights, arranged so that they could be drawn anywhere to shade the light off the eyes. The shades were of mauve.

had any lessons, either," said the woman in charge, quite triumphantly.

A war-time demonstration of substitutes for wheat-flour, was one of the important features of the Annex (I may have more to say about this later), and another was the exhibit of all sorts of canned fruits and vegetables—conservation measures. For the first time, in many years of attendance at the Exhibition, I noted exhibits of dried products. There were jars of dried beets, carrots, corn, green beans, celery leaves, pumpkin, onions, vegetable marrow, peas, parsley and soup mixtures of several vegetables.

To-day we go again to the big Fair, so next time I shall have more to say about it.

JUNIA.

(To be continued.)

Experiences of a Student at the O. A. C.

BY ADELAIDE F. LAVEN.

IT was noon of Friday, August 2, and the halls and grounds of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, were humming with a throng of hurrying students, some locking and strapping trunks, others running here and there saying a last good-bye to many new-made friends and jotting down addresses for future correspondence, and then a wild rush for that most uncertain of all vehicles—the Guelph street car.

So closed five weeks of delightful work and play at the College. I said work and play, for certainly we had both

aspect of life in all classes of the community, and one and all began to see the need of increased land production. The whole country got busy, city and town alike, and we all know something of the change that took place in our own town backyards, and of the wonderful increase in business of the neighboring hardware merchant.

A good deal of this may have been the froth that always rises to the top in the fresh brewed interest, but below the foamy surface I feel that there is a clear sparkling current that has come to stay. The schools have wakened up, the teachers are interested and many of our weary dragging hours in the class room are going to be replaced by active, practical work out of doors, which while infinitely better for the mental, moral and physical development of both pupil and teacher, is going to have a wonderful effect in moulding the home interests and in gradually drawing the boy and girl interest back to the land.

NOW what has brought about this interest in the schools? The

Department of Education decided that if the subject of Agriculture was to have an intelligent handling in our schools, the teachers must become expert and intelligent interpreters of that subject to their pupils. To insure this, summer classes were organized at the O. A. C., Guelph. Special two-year courses for Public and Separate School teachers, for High School teachers, and for Inspectors were begun and have been in operation for the past two or three years. As yet the course has not been made

thing of medicine if he is going to raise stock; he must know something of laws, at least of Nature's laws, more fixed and unchanging than those of the Greeks or Romans; and of science he must know a great deal if he is going to make a success of his calling. Well I am afraid that this is somewhat of a digression, but I think there may be many like myself who viewed the farmer as a man whose only requisites were broad shoulders, a strong back and a fair share of dogged perseverance. This summer's work has with me most decidedly changed this view.

The student body at the O. A. C. this year consisted of 360 teachers, about 80 inspectors, and a large number of rural social leaders, making a group of nearly 500 men and women bent on knowing more thoroughly the farmer, his work, and his social conditions.

The work for the teachers was splendidly planned and arranged to embrace both the practical and the theoretic. Garden plots were assigned to each group of two, and after careful Class Room discussion and explanation of the method of working, we were sent out to put our lecture work to a practical test. And let me say here that when we left the O. A. C. our plots compared very favorably with those of the professional farm workers adjoining, thanks to the watchful guidance of Prof. Hunt and his untiring assistants.

Not only must a farmer know what to plant and how to plant it, but in this age a knowledge of how to care for his crop and eliminate the insects that infest everything that grows, forms a very important

in the very atmosphere of the O. A. C. and breathe out this same spirit to the pupils in their care. We may meet with opposition in some quarters where School Boards are slow to accept "innovations", but with the determined teacher—where there is a will there is a way, and before many years not only the rural school grounds but also those of our cities and towns, will show that the rising generation is not neglecting the most practical of all practical subjects on our curriculum—Agriculture.

In conclusion I would like to add that for the teacher who cannot take advantage of the summer course at Guelph, there is a most useful little book called "Manual of Agriculture", written by Dr. Dandeno, which is full of helpful suggestions to the amateur who is struggling along in an effort to work up an interest in this subject.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Great Companion.

Then spake the Lord to Paul in the night by a vision, "Be not afraid, but speak, and hold not thy peace: for I am with thee."—Acts XVIII: 9, 10.

A sad-hearted man wrote these desolate words, "We have seen the spring sun shine out of an empty heaven, to light up a soulless earth; we have felt with utter loneliness that the Great Companion is dead." No wonder he felt dispirited if he had lost sight of the Great Companion and had lost hope of ever finding Him again. But He is not dead! As the early Christians were sent out to be witnesses unto their ever-present Lord, so the Church in all ages must remember that it is her special business to bear witness to Him. As the moon lights up the darkened earth—having no light of her own but reflecting the light of the sun—so the Church looks always into the face of the Sun of Righteousness, the Light of the world, and lets her light shine by reflecting His.

St. Luke's Gospel tells the story of what our Lord "began" both to do and teach until the day in which He was taken up; and St. Luke (in the Acts of the Apostles) continued the story, telling the first chapter of the second volume of Christ's work on earth. Over and over again, in the "Acts," the rule of the "Lord" is mentioned as a matter of course. When the place of Judas must be filled the unseen, but present, Lord was appealed to and asked to make known to His Church the man He had chosen. The choice was not theirs, but His. It was the "Lord" Who added to the Church daily those who were being saved. It was "Jesus" Who was persecuted when Saul of Tarsus thought he was only persecuting common men and women. It was the Lord Who watched the prayers of that same Saul and sent His astonished servant to admit the famous persecutor into the Christian society. Ananias thought he was asked to invite a fierce wolf into the fold, and naturally he expostulated. But, when he was convinced that his Master had given the order, he obeyed unhesitatingly; and gently addressed the dreaded persecutor as "Brother Saul," saying to him: "The Lord, even Jesus. . . hath sent me."

If you study the record carefully you will find that the disciples went out and preached everywhere, "the Lord working with them."

So it has been all down the ages. Though the Church is made up of weak and sinful people, yet the Lord has worked with and through her. He still keeps His great promise—the treaty which empowered the disciples to gather all nations into His Kingdom—"Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen."

In our text we find St. Paul encouraged to speak fearlessly because his Master and Friend was with him. Later on, when Jerusalem fiercely demanded his death, the Apostle found that the Lord was standing by him, saying, "Be of good cheer, Paul."

The Lord is still in the midst of His people. The Great Companion is not dead. Think of the many stories of "The White Comrade" which come from the front. Remember how chaplains of many denominations bear witness that they can always win the attention of the



Teachers' Summer Class at the O. A. C., Guelph.

and both, in their way, most strenuous, our Chief believing in the good old adage that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." But it is principally of the "work" side of the question I wish to treat in this brief article.

A few years ago the Education Department decided to place agriculture on the Public School course. I think I am quite safe in saying that the teaching body did not receive the news with anything approaching enthusiasm. We felt we had already a much crowded curriculum and in the city and town schools facilities were very inadequate for handling the subject in a satisfactory way. Moreover, we town teachers knew very little about the subject and the trustees in many cases refused to supply the ground, tools, or seeds required to carry on the practical side of the work.

At this point the Education Department made a very wise move. They secured the services of a most alert, energetic and capable man, J. B. Dandeno, a graduate of Queen's, an M.A. and Ph. D. of Harvard, and a man who has had practical experience for many years as a Professor of Botany in the Michigan State Agricultural College where he also did a great deal of research work along these lines. He was appointed Inspector of Agriculture for the schools of Ontario, and under his expert leadership, the subject began to loom in the thought and interest of our people. Then came this awful war which has changed the

obligatory, but from my experience this year I would say that any teacher neglecting this opportunity does not realize what an enormous asset he or she is casting to the winds.

It was my great privilege to go to Guelph this year for the first time. In company with other Public School teachers in Toronto I arrived at MacDonald Hall on July 1st. There we met with a most hospital welcome from Miss Boughner, the lady in charge of the Hall, and were shown to our rooms. A more comfortable, airy home in which to spend a portion of one's vacation it would be difficult to find, everything seemed specially planned for our comfort and convenience. We registered that day, got our time-tables, and in a general way "got ready" for operations. Tuesday morning we assembled in Massey Hall where President Creelman gave us a very warm welcome. It seemed to me that "Welcome" was writ large wherever we went in our rounds of the class rooms and grounds of the O. A. C., the Professors and their assistants seemed to have forgotten that it was holiday time and that perhaps they needed a rest and change of occupation as much as we.

What a wonderful profession farming is! A profession? Yes, that is the right word. We call medicine a profession, we call law and science professions, and wherein does the work of a farmer differ from these? Only in the fact that it embraces them all. The farmer must know some-

item of his knowledge. Our lectures in Entomology, our tramps through the woods, the fields, and the orchards, where we examined all the different kinds of vegetation, found the insect pests, recognized their work, and learned how to get rid of them, was another interesting branch of our work.

We had practical work in Botany in collecting and classifying weeds. We went to the orchards and learned how and when to do grafting and pruning. We examined the different grain seeds and were shown how to recognize the different varieties. We went to the fields where these were growing and studied the results of the experimental work there carried on in grain and fodder raising. Cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep were brought into the pavilion and excellent lectures were given us on stock raising. A large part of our time was given to the study of poultry. The dairy and its products also formed a very interesting part of our work. A knowledge of weather conditions, of how to prepare and study weather charts was not forgotten.

NOW what is going to be the result of all this the future alone can tell, for as yet the work is only in its infancy. But surely when these 360 earnest teachers go back to their schools next September, they are going to take with them much of the enthusiastic interest in Agriculture that they absorbed

ere of the O. A. C. same spirit to the We may meet with quarters where School except "innovations", ined teacher—where is a way, and before ly the rural school se of our cities and the rising genera- the most practical objects on our cir-

uld like to add that o cannot take ad- course at Guelph, al little book called "ulture", written by is full of helpful ateur who is strug- ort to work up an t.

Quiet

Companion.

ord to Paul in the Be not afraid, but hy peace: for I am III : 9, 10.

wrote these deso- ve seen the spring empty heaven, to arth; we have felt at the Great Com- o wonder he felt t sight of the Great lost hope of ever but He is not dead! s were sent out to ever-present Lord, ges must remember usness to bear wit- moon lights up the ng no light of her light of the sun— ways into the face ousness, the Light her light shine by

tells the story of " both to do and in which He was (in the Acts of the e story, telling the second volume of h. Over and over the rule of the a matter of course, as must be filled nt, Lord was ap- o make known to He had chosen. theirs, but His. It dded to the Church being saved. It s persecuted when ght he was only men and women. atched the prayers ent His astonished famous persecutor ociety. Ananias o invite a fierce d naturally be ex- he was convinced given the order, ly; and gently ad- persecutor as g to him: "The hath sent me." ord carefully you ples went out and 'the Lord working

down the ages. made up of weak et the Lord has gh her. He still mise—the treaty disciples to gather gdom—"Lo, I am into the end of the

. Paul encouraged use his Master and Later on, when anded his death, at the Lord was ing, "Be of good

the midst of His companion is not many stories of which come from how chaplains of bear witness that e attention of the

soldiers if they can make them feel that the Living Jesus is invisibly present in their midst. Whether the stories of a visible appearance of their "White Comrade" be substantiated or not, they certainly show how closely linked together are the hearts of the soldiers with the heart of their Divine Companion.

"Fear thou not, for I am with thee!" is the great promise that shines out in golden letters in the pages of our Bible, and it is flaming like a banner over this war-tossed world—though many of us refuse to believe the promise, and so miss the offered joy.

A clergyman on board ship aroused the amusement of some young people because he spent hours gazing earnestly out to sea. At last one of the asked him mockingly: "Doctor, what do you see?" "Nothing but God," he answered quietly.

It would be better for us if we were willing to spend more of our precious hours in quiet communion with our unseen Friend. It is not always necessary to speak to Him. Sometimes we gain more joy and strength by quietly leaning back on Him and looking into His face. The joy of God's Presence is the great need of this hour of danger. Rev. F. L. Vernon says:

"The joy of the Tabernacle must be shown: the joy of flying to Our Lord, when the heart is sad and lonely and puzzled and afraid; the joy of remembering that the absent boy knows where to find his Friend, in every city and village into which he shall enter; the joy that makes hearts brave again and arms strong."

As one soldier wrote: "Though we forget Him He will not forget us." Dr. Brookes, of St. Louis, was once asked if he had great faith in the perseverance of the saints. He answered that he did not trust in the perseverance of the saints but in the perseverance of God. Our love for God may be a weak and wavering thing, but His love for us is infinite, and neither death nor life, things present nor things to come, nor the powers of evil in all their awful strength, "shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."—Rom. VIII : 38, 39.

It is not necessary to be constantly talking about one's deeper feelings. The Bridegroom says: "A garden barred is My sister, My bride."—Cant. IV : 12 (R. V. margin). The door is locked to all the rest of the world; but be sure He is given the key and the invitation: "Let my Beloved come into His garden, and eat His precious fruits."

If the invitation is given wholeheartedly, and no secret place shut against Him, then He will gladly reply:

"I am come into My garden, My sister, My bride."

How much we miss when we are too busy for daily times of quiet fellowship with our Elder Brother, Whose love is stronger than death. We can only grow Christlike by living with Christ. We can only do our part to light up this darkened world by keeping our faces towards the Sun and reflecting His Light.

"I would my friends should see In my glad eyes the beauty of His face; Should learn that in His presence there is peace, Strength and contentment, that can never cease."

DORA FARNCOMB.

Gifts for the Needy.

During the past week I received gifts for the needy—\$5.00 from "Grace" and \$1.00 from "The Farmerette," also many parcels of papers for the shut-in.

The Q. H. P. is still pretty full—owing to my absence for a few weeks—but probably your gifts will soon be distributed.

With heartiest thanks for your kindness to my needy friends.

DORA FARNCOMB, 6 West Ave., Toronto.

For the Needy.

I am afraid a "Quiet Hour" m. s. has gone astray. In it I acknowledged two gifts of \$2.00 each for the Q. H. P.—from "a friend," Lakeside, and "one who wishes to help the needy," Udney, Ont. I hope the kind readers who sent these gifts have not been worried about my delay in acknowledging them. The money has gone out to help two poor widows, who were very grateful to their unknown friends.

DORA FARNCOMB, 6 West Ave., Toronto.

A Suggestion for Autumn

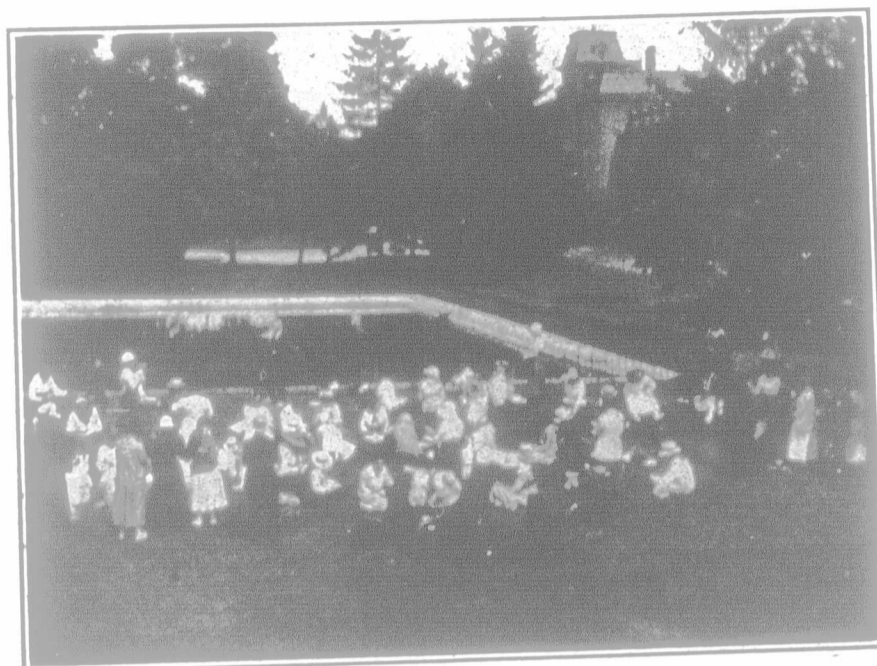
BY ALIX THORN.

Theodora, perched upon a gray rock high above the pebbly beach, was looking out over the sunlit bay; and her gray eyes were very sober, while unregarded an August magazine lay upon her blue linen lap. A chance remark she had overheard that morning on the Inn piazza had straightway started a troublous line of thought, and this was what she heard: "My dear, it is not a bit too early to think about Christmas, not if your list is a very long one." Theodora had walked quickly away, her cheeks a deeper pink, rebellion in her girlish heart, leaving

of the girl's happiest duties to thus surprise and gratify her friends, many of whom had not pocket-books as well filled as her own.

But, now, now, and all in one short year, fickle fortune had turned her wheel, and Theodora and her widowed mother found themselves with hardly more than enough income to live upon, with but small allowance left over for extras; and alas! Christmas must be termed an *extra*.

A big pine cone falling on the ground behind her caused the girl to look around. Mechanically she lifted the brown, rosin dotted cone, and studied its symmetry. How gloriously such gathered cones blazed in the great open fires of the Inn,



Out-of-Doors Lecture on a Hot Day. Summer School, O. A. C., Guelph.

the chattering lines of matrons and maids to the joys of fancy work and rocking chairs. Instinctively she turned down a winding path which led through young spruces and slender white birches, down to the water, and here, half hidden, was a leafy retreat that Theodora was fond of calling her "den." Straight to Nature she went to be calmed and comforted, but, somehow, to-day, Nature failed to comfort one of her devotees. A gay little motor boat chug, chugged by, proudly bearing its load of merry young people; a red-roofed bungalow on a distant island stood out like a beacon against its green background, and the balsam-laden wind audaciously blew the brown tendrils of

in these cool August evenings, sending forth their spicy, woody odor, afterwards glowing red and transparent as some Christmas tree ornament; and then Theodora sat up suddenly very straight, puckered her smooth brow, looked thoughtful, smiled, then nodded toward the rippling bay, and—"Why not?" said Theodora.

That very afternoon she rowed over to the little store on the next island, purchased several brown paper bags, said bags being two for a cent, feeling, as she laid down the needful pennies, very like a little girl again, selecting painstakingly a choice line of confectionery.

"Mother," she announced an hour later,



Class of Students Hearing a Lecture on Judging Vegetables. A pleasant place for a lecture.

Theodora's hair. A quick sigh sounded above the noise of wind and water. Oh, it was *too hard!* Christmas was indeed coming, and how she had welcomed it in former years! Early in December she had gone gaily into the enticing stores and as gaily bought appropriate gifts; and it is but fair to say that Theodora gave thought to her holiday purchases, selecting wisely and well.

"You always seem to know just what is one's especial desire, Theodora," said a thank-you letter; "is it intuition, or only loving understanding?" It had been one

spreading out her paper bags before Mrs. Dennison's astonished eyes, "Mother, here are the beginnings of some of my Christmas presents."

"My dearest child," began Theodora's mother, "will you have the kindness to explain!" and she laid down her knitting to raise expectant eyes to Theodora's mischievous face. So Theodora *did* explain, while every dimple came out, and her cheeks glowed as pink as the Maine wild roses. "You see, Mother mine," she said, "an illuminating thought came to your despondent daughter as she gazed

steadfastly over the bay, cradling in her hands a perfectly good pine cone, and musing over her fallen fortunes. This was the thought that sprang, Minerva-like from her brain, how delightful the pine cones were when dropped upon the burning logs in the fireplace! What an illumination, what fragrance they gave out and how desirable such cones would be, to burn at home, in winter; how they would recall the dear, vanished delights of the summer, and swiftly I resolved to gather bagfuls and bagfuls of the cones, pack them in a box, also supplied by the store, and freight them to New York. Once home, I shall put them away safely in a dry place till just before Christmas, and then—well, you'll see! Why, as I dwelt upon my ungathered treasures and what they might mean, I could imagine I heard the sound of chiming Christmas bells floating over the water, and, as I walked home along that dear, dim, wood way, the bunch berries at my feet were swiftly converted into gleaming holly-berries, such is the force of imagination."

"Well, Theodora," remarked her mother, returning peacefully to her neglected knitting, "your inspirations are generally good ones, if sometimes a trifle surprising. I shall gladly help you gather cones, the exercise will do me good, and I think I begin to grasp your idea."

Happy mornings the two spent under the giant pine trees, carefully selecting the larger cones, shaking them free from the brown needles, and placing them "almost symmetrically," as Theodora expressed it, in the convenient paper bags. Sometimes they paused to rest, Mrs. Dennison perched upon an overturned old boat, while Theodora curled up on the moss close by. The fresh salt wind crept up from the bay and cooled their cheeks, the cherry voices of campers sounded farther down the shore, and sometimes the white gleam of a passing sail was lifted high above the low growth by the steep bank.

At last the girl decided that enough cones had been gathered, and reluctantly they gave up their pleasant morning occupation. But the very next day Theodora began to clip the fragrant fir balsam that covered the island, choosing carefully the tender light green tips which spread out fan-like from the parent branch. The balsam cutting was a much more lengthy task than the gathering of pine cones had been, but not discouraged, day after day Theodora went forth, armed with a pair of old scissors and the omnipresent paper bags. The great trees murmured mysteriously of woodland secrets, the saucy squirrels racing from limb to limb chattered wildly as if vexed that a rash mortal should penetrate their secret haunts, and Theodora, nut-brown maid, hummed cheerfully at her task while the morning hours slipped away. Sometimes she added bayberry leaves to her opened bag, pausing to crush a few in her hand to inhale the odor, so like that of the rose geranium, while the leaves themselves were polished as is the laurel that New England hillsides know.

Early in September, Theodora and her mother traveled back to town, and beside their trunks went a roomy wooden box filled to the brim with layers of pine cones, as well as a number of unbleached cotton bags stuffed with balsam, and bayberry leaves, the result of Theodora's industry.

It was December, and the girl tripped merrily from store to store, never minding the biting wind that swept unexpectedly down side streets and around corners, for the Christmas cheer was in her heart, and she smiled at the tempting windows, and examined the gift-laden counters, without a trace of envy or unhappiness. Theodora's Christmas problems were settled; why should she not smile? For weeks she had shopped for inexpensive cottons in simple designs; all in deep greens and light greens, blue greens and gray greens, dim, tender greens—in fact, greens of every tone, and of these she fashioned her cushion covers, filling them with the odorous balsam. To some she added a handful of bayberry leaves, now dry and brown. Ten cushions in all were piled upon the low couch in Theodora's room, a carefully chosen Christmas card tied to each, and every time she passed the couch she could not resist patting some one of the cushions, just to show her appreciation of her own handiwork.

As for the cones, still they reposed in paper bags, twelve in number, paper bags yet with a difference. First, the bags



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Capitalize It.



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Just so soon as good health is gone, that moment you lose the means of securing the protection of life insurance. You lose the opportunity of doing your duty towards those who look to you for means of protection in case of your death.

An insurance policy is the only investment that pays in full, in the event of your death, the face value of the agreement (policy) whether or not a sufficient number of installments (premiums) have been paid to equal that face value.

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Why not capitalize your good health by securing a Mutual Life Policy now? Write for particulars about Mutual Participating Policies—limited payment or endowment.

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were new, and strong, and around each one was smartly tied a scarlet ribbon with a perky bow on top. Every bag held thirty-five resinous cones, and behold, the most unique Christmas gifts ready to gladden the hearts of those of Theodora's friends who were so fortunate as to have fireplaces. Well might the girl feel honest satisfaction in her summer harvest.

"I'm sending you a piece of Summer with my love," said one of the cards that Theodora pinned to a bag of cones.

"A votive offering to the Goddess of the fireplace," wrote Theodora on another.

Said a third, "stolen from a forest primeval"; while a fourth assured the prospective owner that—"Santa Claus went all the way to Maine for these."

It was not till Christmas was well over, that Theodora learned what real joy her gifts from out-doors had brought. True and heartfelt were the letters of thanks, and once the bright tears filled Theodora's eyes as she read the little note from an elderly woman, now a shut-in, whose childhood had been spent in Maine:

"I love each and every separate cone, Theodora, and, as I burn them, once again I am back in little-girl land."

"I didn't make a mistake, did I, mother mine," cried Theodora, sure we'll go, next year—we will, to our wonderful Maine island, and not to the shops, for our Christmas presents."—Sel.

The Dollar Chain

For the soldiers and all who are suffering because of the war.

Contributions from Aug. 16 to Aug. 30: "A," Arkona, Ont., \$2.00; N. G. McCully, St. Mary's, Ont., \$7.00; "Scotia," London, Ont., \$1.00.

Previously acknowledged \$5,585.00

Total to August 30 \$5,595.00

Kindly address contributions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont.

Current Events

The total registration in Canada showed 2,572,754 men and 2,471,280 women, or 5,044,034 in all.

Nation-wide prohibition during the war may be put into effect in the United States on July 1st, 1919.

There are now 1,500,000 United States troops in France.

The story of the past fortnight on the West front has been one of continuous victory for the Allies. Everywhere along the lines they have gone forward re-taking hundreds of villages and towns which long since fell into the hands of the Germans, while the Germans have been in precipitate retreat to the strongly protected trenches and dugouts of the famous "Hindenburg Line." . . . Far towards the southern end of the front the French under Generals Debeney, Humbert and Mangin have done magnificent work. On August 27th the first French army under Debeney took the important town of Roye and on the following day Debeney and Humbert captured 40 towns and villages. On August 28th, also, Mangin's troops began crossing the Ailette River, and soon the great railway centre Noyon fell into his hands. At time of going to press his victorious French and Americans are pushing on towards Ham. . . . In the meantime the British have practically ended the third great battle of the Somme. Capturing Bapaume and Peronne, and countless villages whose names formerly figured in war despatches, among them Courcellette and Thiepval, where so many Canadian lads long since laid down their lives. All of this ground had been heavily fortified during the period of German control, nevertheless in five days' fighting 17,000 prisoners and many guns were taken by the victorious British. Far North, too, the British have been continuously successful, forcing the enemy back from the Valley of the Lys where, on August 30 Bailleul came back into the hands of the British. During this time the Canadians have fought the most important battle, perhaps, that has yet fallen to them in the war. On August 26th

they reached the Hindenburg line over a front of about 5 miles in a smashing advance, fighting southeast of Arras and capturing Wancourt, Guemappe and Monchy-le-Preux, which is 6 miles south of the Vimy front. During the two following days they made advances south of the Scarpe River, occupying Cherisy, Vis-en-Artois and the Bois du Sart, while Scottish battalions took several villages north of the river. At present the Canadians are farther east than any of the Allied troops have been on the Scarpe sector since the retreat from Mons in 1914. Australian troops have been operating south of the Somme near Peronne, where both British and French troops are sweeping forward. The New Zealanders are established northeast of Bapaume, assisting Sir Julian Byng's Third Army. At present the British and French are marching steadily towards Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fere. . . . While all these things are taking place in France reports come that Archangel is now out of the hands of the Bolsheviks, and that the rising of the peasants in the Ukraine continues.

Somehow or Other.

BY WILLARD WATTLES.

Somehow or other, I believe
We're paid about what we should receive,
For what Life sets on the credit side
To the debtor Death is not denied,
And Someone sets the balance right
With seven stars for His candle-light.
I'll not much care for anything
When it comes to that final reckoning.

Somehow or other, I believe
There is utter rest for hearts that grieve,
And Peace with a cool green coverlet
Will tuck us in when the time is set,
On a little hill, and we shall not miss
The toys of day for her goodnight kiss,
And Love will come like a weary thing
Home at last from his wandering.

Somehow or other, I believe
There's a Plan beneath that we don't
perceive,
For a thought that's low or a life that's
foul
Set their sign in belly or jowl,
And little faith or a withered soul
Will weazen a face like a shriveled scroll.
Travel the path that the doubters trod,
But find at the end of the journey—God.

Somehow or other, I believe
He is strong like a brother to relieve;
And when I'm gone like a puff of wind,
The good I've done, and the evil sinned,
The hopes I've lost, and the soul I've
made,
The loves I've known, and the prayers
I've prayed,
Will seem like a strangely futile thing
In the light of His face at the balancing.

Markets

Continued from page 1450.

August 22nd, inclusive, were 23,914 cattle, 38,506 calves, 27,200 hogs and 13,494 sheep; compared with 27,104 cattle, 34,585 calves, 29,990 hogs and 12,687 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

Toronto Produce.

Live stock receipts at Union Stock Yards, Monday, consisted of 239 cars, 4,856 cattle, 366 calves, 898 hogs, 1,836 sheep and lambs. Strong, active market. Top for loads of steers \$15.50, cows 25 to 40 cents higher. Bulls steady, stockers and feeders active, prices steady. Sheep steady, calves strong, tops \$18. Lambs lower, tops \$17. Hogs steady.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, winter per car lot, \$2.31; No. 3, winter, per car lot, \$2.27; No. 2 spring, \$2.26; No. 3 spring, \$2.22; (basis in store Montreal). Manitoba wheat, in store Ft. William—including 2½c. tax.—No. 1 northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½.

Oats.—(According to freights outside) Ontario, No. 2 white, (new crop), 76c. to 78c.; No. 3 white, (new crop), 75c. to 77c.; Manitoba oats, No. 2 C. W., 87¾c.; No. 1 feed, 77¾c.

Barley.—New crop, \$1.03 to \$1.05.
Peas.—According to freights outside, No. 2, nominal.

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When writing please mention Advocate

Corn.—American (track, Toronto), No. 3 yellow kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.
Rye.—No. 2, nominal.
Flour.—Manitoba flour, war quality, \$10.95. Ontario flour, war quality, \$10.85, in bags, Montreal; \$10.85, in bags, Toronto.

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—Track, Toronto, No. 1, \$18 to \$19 per ton; mixed, per ton, \$16 to \$17.
Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$8 to \$8.50 track, Toronto.
Bran.—Per ton, \$35.
Shorts.—Per ton, \$40.

Hides and Skins.

Prices delivered, Toronto:
City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, flat, 13 1/2c.; calf skins, green, flat, 30c.; veal kip, 22c.; horse hides, city take-off, \$6 to \$7; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.50.
Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat, cured, 15c. to 17c.; green, 12c. to 13c.; deacons or bob calf, \$2.25 to \$2.75 each; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$6 to \$7; No. 2, \$5 to \$6; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$5; horse hair, farmers' stock, \$25.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids, in barrels, 16c. to 17c.; country solids, in barrels, No. 1, 15c. to 16c.; cakes, No. 1, 18c. to 19c.

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool, as to quality, fine, 60c. to 65c.; washed wool, fine, 80c. to 90c.

Farm Produce.

Butter.—All classes of butter again remained fairly stationary in price, selling as follows on the wholesale: Creamery, fresh-made, pound squares, at 46c. to 47c. per lb.; creamery solids, at 45c. to 46c. per lb.; dairy, 40c. to 42c. per lb.

Oleomargarine.—32c. to 33c. per lb.
Eggs.—Eggs also sold at unchanged prices, wholesale, selling as follows: No. 1's selling at 48c. to 49c. per doz.; and selects at 50c. to 52c. per doz.

Cheese.—Cheese sold at unchanged prices during the past week: Old and new cheese selling at 25c. per lb., wholesale, and twins at 25 1/2c. per lb.

Honey.—Five, 10 and 60-lb. pails, per lb., 26c. to 27c. Comb, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Poultry.—The following prices were quoted for live weight: Spring chickens, 35c. per lb.; roosters, 22c. per lb.; fowl, 4 lbs and under, 25c. per lb.; over 4 lbs., 28c. per lb.; ducklings, per lb., 25c.; turkeys, per lb., 30c.; turkeys, old, per lb., 25c.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Receipts of domestic fruits and vegetables were heavier on the wholesale market than heretofore this season, but trade was slow and draggy, especially for the first part of the week with a tendency to lower prices generally, recovering somewhat towards the close.

Apples continued to come in in greatly varied quality, from windfalls (which the public do not want at any price) to graded hand-picked, ranging from 25c. to \$1 per 11-qt. leno basket.

Cantaloupes.—Shipments have been heavy—choice quality fruit commanding high prices: ordinary grades selling at 40c. to 50c. per 11 qts.; 75c. to \$1 per 16 qts., and \$1.25 per case; while salmon flesh brought 75c. to 85c. per 11 qts. \$1 to \$1.50 per 16 qts. and \$2 to \$2.50 per case.

Blueberry shipments have been heavy but the quality generally was not quite up to the mark; prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per 11-qt. basket, only some really choice reaching the latter figure.

Grapes.—The first Canadian grapes for this season arrived on the market during the past week. About two weeks earlier than last season—selling at 40c. to 50c. per 6-qt. basket.

Lawton berries are still being shipped in, selling at 20c. to 28c. per box.
Peaches.—Better quality peaches are beginning to come in—ranging from 35c. to 85c. per 6-qt. basket; (St. John's at 75c. to \$1.25 per 6-qt. leno), and \$1 to \$1.50 per 11-qt. basket.

Pears.—Pears continued to come in fairly well, selling at 35c. to 65c. per 6-qt. basket, and 60c. to \$1.15 per 11 qts.

Plums.—Plum shipments have been heavy, and the quality is gradually improving, selling at 35c. to 65c. per 6 qts., and 60c. to \$1.15 per 11 qts.

Tomatoes.—Shipments have been exceptionally heavy—prices gradually declining; closing at 25c. to 40c. per 11-qt. flats, 35c. to 60c. per 11-qt. leno.

Do Your Banking by R. F. D.



14

Make the mail your messenger; and save yourself the long rides to town.
Deposits may be made—butter and cheese cheques cashed—money withdrawn—just as easily and safely by mail as in person.
Write the manager to tell you all about this convenient plan of **Banking By Mail**—or call in and have it explained, the next time you are town.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

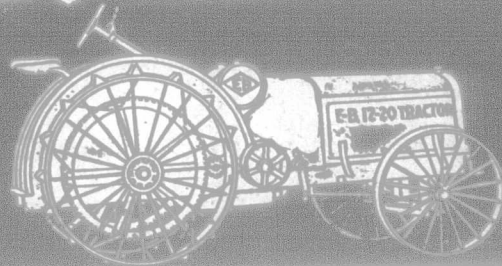
Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1864.
with its 102 Branches in Ontario, 32 Branches in Quebec, 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 53 Branches in Alberta, and 8 Branches in British Columbia serves Rural Canada most effectively.
WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

Multiply Labor

with the



12-20



Today it's not a question of using a tractor—but which tractor is best.

E-B 12-20 Tractors have proved their worth throughout Canada and the U. S. A. You should investigate what they have done to produce greater yields and profits per acre.

Powerful and unfailing, the E-B

12-20 multiplies every man's effort many times over.

When necessary a woman or boy can handle the E-B 12-20 with its easy automobile steer and control.

The E-B 12-20 is the right size for average farms. It will work more acres and save you labor and time. 25% more power at the drawbar this year.

Your Problem—To increase crops with decreased help.
Your Remedy—E-B Tractors and labor-saving farm machinery.

EMERSON - BRANTINGHAM IMPLEMENT CO., Inc.
Good Farm Machinery REGINA, SASK. Established 1852
Tudhope, Anderson & Co. John Goodison Thresher Co.
Winnipeg, Manitoba Sarnia, Ontario

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE

WHITBY - ONTARIO
Public School to Second Year University,
Household Science, Music: Instrumental, Commercial, Elocution, Art.
School Re-opens Sept. 11, 1918
Civic and Parliamentary Studies, Gymnasium Work and Swimming.
For Calendar apply to Rev. F. L. Farwell, B.A. Principal.

THE FARMER'S SEEDS

1866 1918

Fall Wheat
Dawson's Golden Chaff, \$3.00 Per Bus.

Fall Rye
\$3.00 Per Bus.

TIMOTHY

Government Standard No. 1	Per Bus. \$7.00
" No. 2 (Extra No. 1 for Purity)	6.50
Government Standard No. 2 (No. 1 for Purity)	6.25
Bags free for wheat and rye, 50c. extra for timothy.	

GEO. KEITH & SON'S SEEDS 124 KING ST. E. TORONTO

BUTTER WRAPPING PAPER

Stock Printing, "Choice Dairy Butter," 1,000, \$2.85; 5,000, \$13.00; 10,000, \$23.00. Specially printed with your own copy, 1,000, \$3.50; 5,000, \$15.00; 10,000, \$25.00. Special prices on larger quantities. Shipping charges paid on 5,000 and over.
BRITISH WHIG PUBLISHING CO., KINGSTON

SHERLOCK-MANNING

20th Century Piano
made in Canada—used in thousands of Canadian homes—and is generally acknowledged to be "Canada's Biggest Piano Value"
Write Dept. 18 for free catalogue "T."

THE SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO CO.
London (No street address necessary) Canada

When writing please mention "Advocate"

The "Hoover" Gets All the Potatoes and Saves Labor

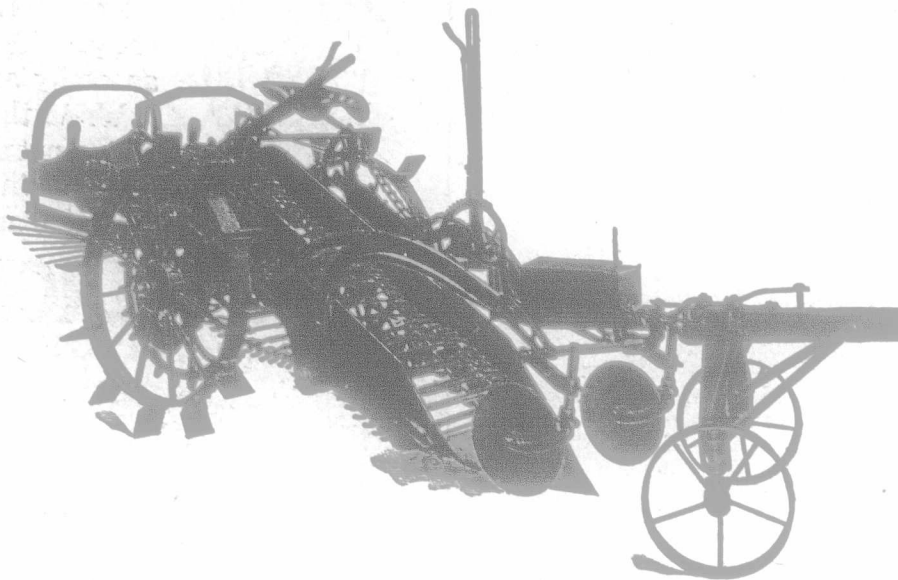
Steel Side Construction

All Bearings Removable

Tempered Steel Drive Chains
and Sprockets

Vine Separation is Perfect

Adjustable Elevator
Separation



Rolling Coulter Attachment

Double Action Front Truck

A Machine to Meet the Re-
quirements of Every
Grower

Send for Catalogue and
Prices

TO

THE HOOVER POTATO DIGGER.

JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY OF WELLAND **LIMITED, WELLAND, ONT.**

Beans.—With light shipments prices have kept fairly firm at 35c. to 50c. per 11-qt. basket.

Beets—Carrots.—The demand has equalled the supply, therefore fairly good prices have been maintained at \$1.50 per bag and 25c. per 11-qt. basket.

Corn.—Corn prices slumped. The high prices evidently tempted shippers and such immature poor stuff was shipped in that the bulk sold at 10c. per dozen ranging from that to 20c. per dozen for choice grades.

Cucumbers were plentiful with prices at 25c. to 50c. per 11-qt. basket; medium sized picklers going at 50c. to \$1, while Gherkins sold at \$1 to \$2 per 11-qt. basket.

Eggplant.—Receipts increased with prices declining, selling at 40c. to 75c. per 11-qt. basket.

Onions.—The onions coming in are really choice, selling at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per 100-lb. sack; \$2.75 per 75 lbs.; 60c. per 11-qts.; silver skinned picklers selling at \$1.50 to \$2.25 per 11-qt. basket.

Potatoes have kept stationary in price at \$2.25 per bag.

Buffalo.]

Cattle.—Heaviest decline in the cattle market on steers and heifers last week noted in Buffalo for many months past. Decline was especially heavy on Canadian shipping steers, of which there was a liberal supply, these showing a take-off of mostly a dollar from the preceding week. Eastern and local killers maintain that these Canadian steers do not show the killing percentage, as compared with Western range steers, and were determined the past week that they would be bought in line with the Westerns. Best Canadians sold from \$16.50 to \$17.25, with best natives up to \$17.50. A long string of a fair kind ranged from \$15.50 to \$16. In the handy butchering steer line offerings ran largely to a light, crooked kind and these sold a full dollar lower, as did most of the butchering stuff. Fat cows showed the least decline, prices on these being off about a quarter. Heavy and fat butchering bulls sold a half lower, stocker and feeder kinds about steady. Milk cows and springers showed a decline of \$5 to \$10 per head. Offerings for the week were the largest for some years back for the last week in August. There were full 150 loads of Canadians, the total supply for the week figuring 8,525 head as against 6,525 head for the preceding week, and as compared with 6,000 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations:

Shipping Steers, Natives.—Choice to prime, \$17 to \$17.50; fair to good, \$16.50 to \$16.75; plain and medium, \$13 to \$14; coarse and common, \$11 to \$12.

Shipping Steers, Canadians.—Best heavy, \$16.50 to \$17.25, fair to good, \$15 to \$16; common and plain, \$11 to \$12.

New Seed Wheat for Fall Sowing

RENNIE'S

Special Offerings in WINTER WHEAT

DAWSON'S GOLDEN CHAFF—Average yield in eight years' test at Ontario Agricultural College, 48.3 bushels per acre. Grain white; \$3.40 a bushel; 5 bushels or over at \$3.25 per bushel.

ABUNDANCE (Bald)—Grain white, straw stiff and stands up well, very hardy, winters well; \$3.25 a bushel; 5 bushels or over \$3.15 a bushel.

AMERICAN BANNER (Bald)—Heads bald, chaff yellow, grain white, straw strong, and winters excellently. By freight, \$3.50 a bushel; 5 bushels or over at \$3.35 a bushel.

GOLDEN COIN (Bald)—This variety has strong straw of medium height, and a long head filled with plump white grain. By freight, \$3.25 a bushel; 5 bushels or over at \$3.15 a bushel.

THOUSAND FALL RYE—Selected seed for fall sowing only. \$3.35 a bushel; 5 bushels or over at \$3.25 a bushel.

EX. WHSE., TORONTO—BAGS 65c. EXTRA.

THE WILLIAM RENNIE COMPANY LIMITED

King and Market Sts., TORONTO



WANTED

More Farm Laborers

ADDITIONAL EXCURSION

Tuesday, September 10th, 1918

\$12.00 to Winnipeg

Half cent per mile beyond

VIA

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Particulars from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent

Or H. J. McCallum, City Passenger Agent, London

When writing please mention The Farmer's Advocate.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$16 to \$16.50; fair to good, \$14.50 to \$15.50; best handy, \$14 to \$15; fair to good, \$12 to \$13.50; light and common, \$9 to \$10; yearlings, choice to prime, \$16 to \$16.50; fair to good, \$13 to \$15.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$13 to \$14; fair to good, \$11.25 to \$12; good butchering heifers, \$10.50 to \$11.50; very fancy fat cows, \$11.50 to \$13; best heavy fat cows, \$9.50 to \$10.50; cutters, \$6.75 to \$7.00; canners, \$5 to \$6.50.

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

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$9.50 to \$10.50; Common to fair, \$8 to \$9; best stockers, \$8.75 to \$9.25; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.75; common, \$7 to \$8.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, small lots, \$100 to \$135; in carloads, \$90 to \$100.

Hogs.—Prices held to a high level again last week. Monday the market opened with light hogs selling mostly at \$20.85, and extreme heavies ranged on down to \$19.75. Late sales included several decks at \$21. Tuesday the trade was steady; Wednesday's market was strong to a nickel higher, and Thursday top was \$21.10, higher, and Thursday top was \$21.10, with bulk selling at \$21. Friday's top of \$21.25 was within a dime of the American record, made at Buffalo on the 10th of the month. Buyers discriminated against grassy hogs, and these undersold the better kinds by from 15 to 25 cents. Monday and Tuesday pigs sold down to \$20.25, and the latter part of the week they ranged from \$20.25 to \$20.75. Roughs, \$17.50 to \$17.75, and stags, \$12.00 to \$15.00. The past week's receipts were 14,300 head, as against 14,149 head for the week before, and 8,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—The largest run of the season was offered last week, grand total being 8,100 head. Offerings were against 3,901 head for the week previous, and 3,750 head for the same week a year ago. Monday top lambs sold from \$17.50 to \$17.75; Tuesday the trade was steady; Wednesday a few made \$17.85; Thursday's top was \$18.10, and Friday bulk sold at \$18. Inferior to good cull lambs ranged from \$10 to \$15. Sheep were steady all week. Yearlings brought up to \$15, wether sheep were quoted from \$13.50 to \$13.75, and ewes from \$12 to \$13. Cull sheep ranged from \$6 to \$9.

Calves.—The highest market in the history of the trade was witnessed last week. Monday tops sold at \$19.50; Tuesday some reached \$20; Wednesday and Thursday a few odd head made \$21, and Friday the bulk scored \$21.50. Cull grades ranged from \$14 to \$18, heavy fat calves \$12 to \$15, and coarse and grassy kinds \$7 to \$10. The tops out of a deck of Canadian calves sold Friday at \$21. Receipts the past week were 2,550 head, as against 2,040 head for the week preceding, and 2,600 head for the same week a year ago.

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attachment

Truck

the Re-
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Grower

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Choice heavy, \$16
\$14.50 to \$15.50;
fair to good, \$12
common, \$9 to \$10;
me, \$16 to \$16.50;

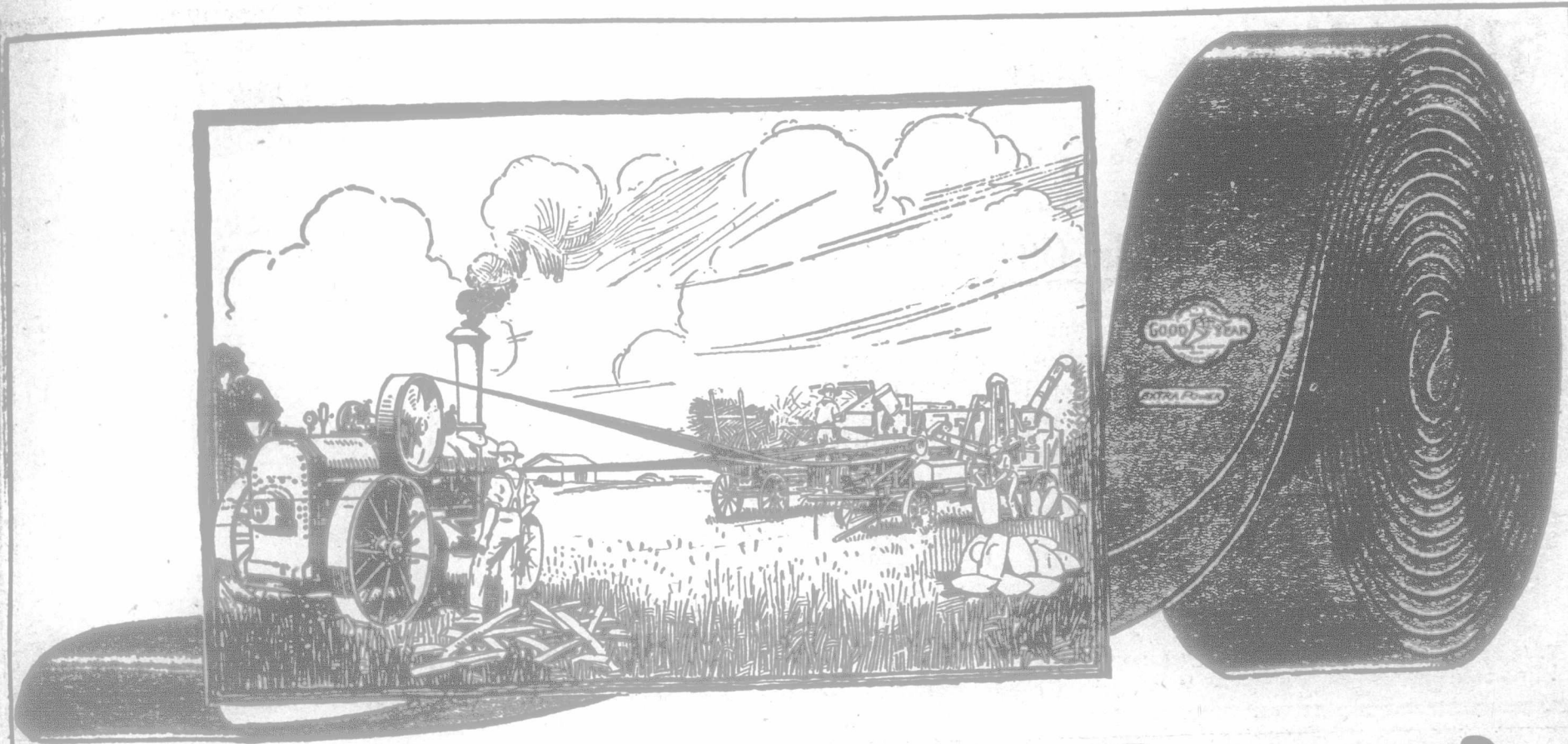
Best heavy heifers,
\$11.25 to \$12;
\$10.50 to \$11.50;
\$11.50 to \$13; best
to \$10.50; cutters,
\$5 to \$6.50.
\$10.50 to \$11; good
\$10; sausage, \$8 to

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in carloads, \$90

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Is this too good a belt for Farm use?

ANY number of business men have told us we were wrong in offering a high-grade belt to farmers. They claim that farmers buy entirely "on price."

We don't believe it.

They told us the same thing a few years ago about factory men. They said that belts were bought "on price," that no one would pay for the high quality we were putting into Extra Power Belting.

They were wrong.

Extra Power Belting proved absolutely that it was economical, because it gave better service and longer wear. Factory men now buy more Extra Power Belting than any other grade of belt we make.

We know that farmers have even greater need than factory men for high quality belts. For no-

body gives a belt harder usage than does the farmer. His belt is out in the weather—wind, rain and sun.

If it breaks down, it is usually costly and inconvenient, because the wages of the gang go on while the belt is being fixed. If the farmer needs a new belt he has to go miles to procure it.

TO-DAY, Poor Belts are an Extravagance

UNDERSTAND how belting is made, and you will see why this is so.

Rubber belting is cotton and rubber, the cotton for strength—the rubber to protect the cotton.

Once the rubber goes—the cotton soon weakens and whips to pieces.

To-day cotton is away up in price—about three times what it cost before the war. Rubber has increased but little.

Cotton then is the big item of cost.

But the difference in grades of belting is largely a difference in

the quality of the rubber protection.

Does it seem reasonable to economize on the rubber protection that determines the life of the belt?

No more than it would be to carry a fine watch movement without a dust-proof case.

* * *

EXTRA POWER Belting is built of strong cotton, bound together with fine, tough rubber. The rubber, forced through the strands of cotton, forms into one solid mass. It really becomes rubber reinforced with cotton. The seam is sealed tight with pure rubber.

Is it any wonder that Extra Power Belting gives service long after ordinary belts go to pieces?

Is it any wonder that we believe farmers will buy it?

We offer Extra Power Belting as the longest wearing belting on the market, and therefore as the most economical for you to use.

Next time you need a belt, ask for Extra Power Belting.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Limited

Carried in Stock in all sizes by Goodyear Branches. - - Your dealer can get it for you promptly.

GOODYEAR
MADE IN CANADA

EXTRA POWER BELT

60--High-Class Holsteins--60

IN
Eastern Ontario's Greatest Annual Club Sale

SELLING AT THE

Ottawa Exhibition Grounds, Ottawa, Friday, September 13, 1918

In selecting these 60 lots for our first annual club sale, we were exceptionally cautious, accepting only animals that we felt sure would do good to the buyer, the seller and also the Club. They are the "best," chosen from the 80 head which our breeders originally tendered. Among them are not only worthy representatives of the majority of Canada's highest-record families, but there are also individuals that will

figure prominently in the prize list at Toronto and Ottawa this year. One consignment includes an entire Shorthorn herd. There will be females due to freshen this fall; others in early spring; a few good, young heifers and eleven straight young bulls. The cattle are right, the breeding is right, and we'll try and use you right. If it's Holsteins your looking for, spend September 13 with us.

Catalogue sent on request.

Ottawa Valley Holstein Breeders' Club

T. A. SPRATT,
President

NORMAN MONTGOMERY,
Auctioneer

W. R. CUMMINGS
Secretary and Sales Manager, Cumming's Bridge, Ont.



SEPARATE sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed Tender for "Administration and Surgical Bldg.," "Active Treatment Wards," "Convalescent Wards," "Service and Dining Room," London, Ont., as the case may be (four separate tenders), will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, September 11, 1918, for the construction of administration and surgical building, active treatment wards, convalescent wards, service and dining room, London, Ont.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the Caretaker, Public Buildings, London, Ont.; the Clerk of Works, Postal Station "F", Toronto, Ont.

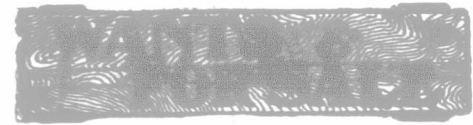
Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

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

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August 22, 1918.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock.

TERMS—Three 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 50 cents.

FARM FOR SALE—ESTATE OF MRS. R. Gleason, Lot 26, Concession 10, East Nissouri. First-class buildings, in good repair, well drained and well fenced; 60 rods from school, 2 miles from railroad station, cheese factory and church. Apply J. L. Gleason, R.R. 1, Lakeside.

FARM FOREMAN (40) MARRIED, OPEN re-engagement October; Capable full control, thoroughly experienced in mixed farming. Apply Box 12, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SCOTCH COLLIE puppies. Bred heelers. Price three and five ollars. W. A. Campbell, Alliston.

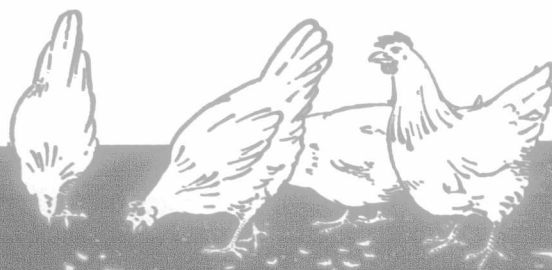
WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER Having farm or ranch for sale. Drawer D, Highland Park, Des Moines, Iowa.

WANTED Alsike, Timothy, Red Clover, Ontario Grown Alfalfa, and White Blossom Sweet Clover. If any to offer please mail samples, and we will at once let you know highest prices we will pay f. o. b. your station. **TODD & COOK,** Seed Merchants, Stouffville, Ontario

WANTED

Live Fowl

WALLER'S, 702 Spadina Ave., Toronto
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST



Molting Hens Need Special Care

Lack of plumage and loss of vitality make the molting period a most critical time. Molting hens are apt to contract disease in this weakened condition unless you do your part.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

is the time-tested tonic and conditioner for molting hens. It supplies the elements needed to tone up the system, and helps your hens to shed the old feathers and put on the new. Shortens the molt. Prevents disease by keeping the birds in prime condition to resist the common ailments. Makes hens lay heavily when egg prices are high. A practical poultry-man recently stated: "When my hens begin to drop their feathers, I start right in to use Pratts Poultry Regulator, and I have them laying by the last of November and they lay all winter."

Start to-day with Pratts. At your dealer's in popular priced packages, also money-saving 25-lb. pails and 100-lb. bags.

Money Back If Not Satisfied.

Write for new book on care of poultry. It's FREE.

Use PRATTS ANIMAL REGULATOR.
The Guaranteed Stock Tonic.

PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
328 L Carlaw Ave., Toronto. P-1



HERCULES Leather-Chain Trace

A harness is as strong as the trace—no stronger. The trace takes the strain and the strongest trace is the best. The Hercules is a flat shaped trace, strong as steel, flexible as leather, tough and unbreakable, made of steel chain covered with heavy leather neatly finished in turned and rounded edges strongly stitched. Powerful heel chain and either clip or bolt piece at hame end; one and one-half inch solid leather billot. Does not chafe the horses and is tremendously satisfactory. If you don't have the Hercules Trace on your heavy harness, don't wait order a set NOW. If your dealer does not have it, order from us direct. We will ship same day, on receipt of price.

SAMUEL TREES & CO., Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1866
42 WELLINGTON STREET EAST, TORONTO

\$14
PER SET

Chicago.

Hogs.—Butchers', \$19.20 to \$20.25; light, \$19.50 to \$20.30; packing, \$18.25 to \$19.25; roughs, \$17.75 to \$18.25; pigs, \$18.25 to \$19.10.

Cattle.—Compared with a week ago, native steers unevenly strong to 50c. higher, the medium and common grades advancing mostly. Western steers mostly 50c. higher; medium and good butcher cows and heifers unevenly lower; canners strong to 25c. higher; calves and stockers and feeders mostly 50c. higher.

Sheep.—Compared with a week ago, lambs 10c. to 25c. lower; fat sheep and yearlings mostly 50c. lower. Feeding sheep strong.

Cheese Markets.

Perth, 22 1/2c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 22 1/2c.; Watertown, N.Y., 25 1/2c.; Cornwall, 22 5/16c.; Montreal, finest Easterns, 22 1/2c. to 23c.; New York, fresh, special, 26 1/2c. to 27c.; average run, 26 1/2c.

Gossip.

Sixty Holsteins Selling at Ottawa Fair.

Under the heading of Eastern Ontario's Greatest Club Sale, the Ottawa Valley Holstein Breeders' Club are advertising elsewhere in this issue 60 head of high-class Holsteins for public sale on Friday, Sept. 13th. The sale will be held on the Central Canada Exhibition grounds during the week of the Ottawa Fair, and the quality of the offering throughout promises to be equal to many of the individuals that will appear in the prize ring during the week. Quite a number, in fact, that are now catalogued for the fair are also catalogued for the sale. Included in these is W. Steven's entire show herd. A summary of the lots listed show 20 cows freshening in October and November, 20 two-year-old heifers nearly all of which are safely bred, 10 yearling heifer and 11 young bulls. The large number of cows consigned should make this one of the most attractive sales that will be staged this fall, and the fact that they will be freshening early should increase their value considerably.

The majority of them hold good official records and all are in calf to good record sires. In sending us this list of consigners, Mr. Cummings, the Secretary of the sale, writes: W. A. McElroy, who is known as a breeder of several 20,000-lb. cows, is sending us several of this breeding. J. B. Wylie, another owner of several 100-lb-a-day cows, consigns three. The Steven's herd, now in the Quebec circuit; sells in its entirety. Gordon S. Gooderham and L. H. Lipsit come direct from the Tronto show-ring, the former with five and the latter with six. Gold Dollar Stock-Farm has a couple of good ones, while Jakes & Knapp, Merrickville, Puro-O-Farm, Ottawa, Tierney of Osgoode, McKillican of Maxville, Humphries of Carp, Mr. Caldwell and others make up a list of breeders whose herds are among the best in the Ottawa Valley and that each are represented with several head, which combined make up one of the strongest public offerings that will come forward this fall. The sale will be under the direction of W. R. Cummings, of the Gold Dollar Stock-Farm, and Mr. Montgomery, who has had charge of a large number of the Eastern Ontario sales, will do the selling. Write now for catalogue to Secretary W. R. Cummings, Cumming's Bridge.

More Men Required for Harvesting in Western Canada. Additional Excursion Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Thousands of men are still required to help in the work of harvesting the Western crop.

For those going from points in Ontario to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta extra trains will be operated through to Winnipeg (the distributing point) without change.

Going trip West, \$12.00 to Winnipeg. Returning trip East, \$18.00 from Winnipeg.

Consult C.P.R. Agents regarding transportation arrangements west of Winnipeg. Further particulars from any C.P.R. Ticket Agent, or H. J. McCallum, City Passenger Agent, London, Ont.—Adv.

SOMETHING YOU WILL LIKE



WARM, STYLISH SET OF BLACK WOLF one of the very special values offered, fine silky jet black fur which will give real service. SCARF is wide on shoulders trimmed with head, tail and paws as shown, MUFF is large, roomy and warm, trimmed as shown, saaten lined, silk poplin ends and wrist ring, scarf lined with silk poplin. A rich dressy set at a very moderate price.
 M 898, Price Per Set Delivered..... \$25.90



STYLISH COAT OF NORTH-ERN MUSKRAT made from the finest selected skins, length 50 inches, cut full and roomy, finished with full bell. Note the deep sailor collar and the handsome reverse border effect on the skirt. Lined with guaranteed satin Venetian. MUFF to match, cut in reverse effect to match border on coat. Sizes 34 to 44.
 M 712, Coat Delivered..... \$155.00
 M 713, Muff Delivered..... 22.50

Snappy—up to date—of course—but more than everything else, in every HALLAM Fur Garment there is sterling quality, which means long wear. You see HALLAM buys the Raw Furs direct from the Trappers for Cash, and every skin is carefully inspected—sorted and matched. Then Hallam selects the best and most suitable skins, makes them up into the famous *Hallam Guaranteed Fur Garments* and sells them *by mail* direct to you for cash. With over 32 years' Experience in the fur business, we are able to select and guarantee the Skins used in Hallam Furs and to give unexcelled values for the money.

And how easy for you—simply look through HALLAM'S Fur Fashion Book, select the articles you think you like and send the order to us *by mail*; no time wasted—no noise—no waiting in a busy store—no bother—and no urging by an anxious sales clerk—then by return you receive your furs—the whole family can examine them in your own home without interference—and at your leisure. If you like them "Nuff-Sed," but if you are not satisfied for any reason, simply send the goods back and we return your money in full at once, as this is our *Positive Guarantee* under which all HALLAM FURS are sold. **You Cannot Lose—be up to date, BUY YOUR FURS BY MAIL FROM HALLAM**

It is easier—more pleasant—and cheaper.

Hallam's GUARANTEED Furs "FROM TRAPPER TO WEARER"



FREE Hallam's 1919 FUR FASHION BOOK

It is larger and better than ever—showing a wonderfully extensive range of Fur Sets and Fur Coats—we do not think there is a fur book published in Canada equal to this—it contains 48 pages and cover, with over 300 illustrations of beautiful furs—photographed on real living people—thus you see how the furs actually appear—it also gives a lot of valuable information about Fur fashions, and what leaders of fashion will be wearing.

Everyone should see this BOOK, it shows Fur Coats from \$36.00 up to \$550.00 and Fur Sets from \$6.50 to \$300.00. The articles shown here are all taken from this Fur Fashion Book and will be promptly sent on receipt of money. Thousands of pleased people from all parts of Canada, who have purchased Hallam's guaranteed Furs by mail, bear testimony to the wonderful values given.

As we are the only firm in Canada selling Furs exclusively by mail and direct from "Trapper to Wearer" you save all the middlemen's profits when you buy Hallam's guaranteed Furs.

Write to-day for YOUR copy of Hallam's 1919 Fur Fashion Book—it will save you money.

Address in full as below:

John Hallam Limited
 206 Hallam Building. TORONTO

DURABLE, WARM COAT OF MANCHURIAN FUR, 50 inches long, made from jet black glossy, full-furred skins. It is very full and roomy and just the garment for hard wear and warmth combined. Lined with farmer's satin, finished with pouch pocket, fastening with large crochet buttons. Deep storm collar and lapels, deep cuffs on sleeves. Sizes 34 to 46. MUFF to match in barrel shape trimmed with head and tail, satin cuff and ring.
 M 730, Coat Delivered..... \$45.00
 M 731, Muff Delivered..... 8.50

HANDSOME SET OF NATURAL GREY CANADIAN WOLF, beautifully soft full-furred skins are used. Scarf is in wide cape effect, giving great warmth and protection. MUFF is in the new "Canteen" shape roomy and warm, lined throughout with grey silk poplin, muff has wrist ring, silk cuffs, etc., trimmed with natural heads, tails and paws.
 M 866, Scarf Delivered .. \$24.00
 M 867, Muff Delivered .. 22.50

Questions and Answers

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

Miscellaneous.

Carriage Colt—Tuberculosis—Bindweed.
 I have a great deal of trouble with my old hens. They seem to get lousy,

decrease in weight and die. What can be done for them?
 2. I have a patch of bind weed in one field. I purpose covering it with tar paper. How long will it take to kill the weed?
 3. How tall should a carriage colt stand at two years to be eligible to show at a fair?
 4. Could a carriage colt of this age be exhibited with shoes on? Can they be shown with open bridle or halter? Would it be proper to have a well informed breeder of carriage horses examine my colt and give me his idea of the class he would stand best in?
 5. Is a young farmer allowed to travel

in the city at fair time, or would there be danger of the military police stopping him and sending him home? G. L.
 Ans.—1. From the meagre symptoms given we cannot definitely diagnose the trouble, but surmise that your birds are suffering from tuberculosis. Medicinal remedies are not effective. The healthy birds should be put in clean quarters, given plenty of fresh air and sunlight and fed liberally. Birds that are affected might better be killed and the carcasses buried or burned.
 2. It would depend on the thriftiness of the plants. We believe it would be better to apply the tar paper and straw in the spring, rather than fall, and

keep the plants covered through the summer.
 3. The best type of roadster stands from 15¼ to 15¾ hands high. A carriage horse is around 16 hands high. This height is for a full grown animal. We do not know if there is any definite height for a young horse.
 4. It would be quite in order to have the colt shod, and to show it with open bridle or halter. If in doubt as to the class in which your colt should be exhibited, it would be a good plan to consult a breeder of carriage horses.
 5. Yes, but it would be advisable for him to have his registration papers and exemption forms on his person.

JUST OUT!

The Famous Sellers-Gough Fur Catalogue—the Most Comprehensive Fur-Buying Guide Ever Published—Full of Fur-Fashion News—Packed With Money-Saving Bargains—NOW READY TO MAIL



SEND immediately for this book—a magnificent volume fresh from the press—showing all that's new in FUR-DOM. Year after year 50,000 people receive this famous catalogue. As many more of their friends borrow it. It has won a Dominion-wide reputation. Folks all over Canada know it is an avenue to amazing money-saving opportunities in buying furs. Others welcome it as a fur-buying guide—giving a wonderful panorama of advance fur fashions, and authoritative styles. Don't wait—you, too, are entitled to a copy of this book. You have seen style books before—you never saw the equal of this big, handsome, de luxe edition. Positively, you can't afford to buy furs this coming winter without seeing what Fur Fashion Headquarters is offering

Many Important Style Changes—This Wonderful Book From Fur Fashion Headquarters Shows Them All—In Life-Like Illustrations—Amazing Variety—A Veritable Theatre of Fashion—Just the Fur-Buying Guide You Need.

Fashion has decreed an added note of war-time simplicity for the coming season's styles. New York emphasizes this feature. Styles from London and Paris also express the same tendency. Our own designers have given a clear-cut decision on these important style changes. You'll at once perceive the marked variation from previous year's styles as you open our new catalogue.

It is a veritable theatre of fashion—available for you weeks in advance only because the world comes to Sellers-Gough for fur styles. Indeed, this institution—the largest exclusive fur house

in the British Empire—is fast becoming Fur Fashion Headquarters. Perusing our catalogue is like going through our great store in Toronto—the largest emporium of its kind in Canada.

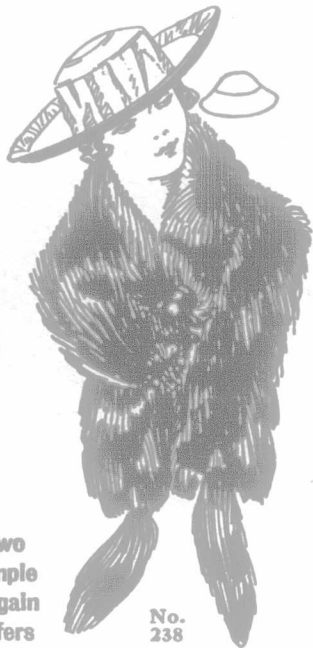
You can be sure that a fur piece designed by Sellers-Gough is absolutely and unquestionably authoritative in style. And backing up this authenticity of style you'll find the Sellers-Gough catalogue amazingly varied in its offerings. It shows in clear, life-like illustrations luxurious coats, stoles, muffis, neck-pieces—in peltries of every favored kind, each superbly beautiful, expertly made and exquisitely designed.

No. 409



Hudson Seal \$195.00

Alaska Sable \$38.00



Two Sample Bargain Offers

No. 238

Typical of the amazing values offered in the new 1918-19 Sellers-Gough Catalogue are the two items illustrated here. No. 409 is a smart Hudson Seal Coat, 42 inches long, made from fine quality Hudson Seal skins. It has the popular, neat shawl collar, deep cuffs and pockets. In full box style. Linings are of fine quality brocade and Pussy willow silk. A wonderful bargain at \$195. No. 238 is an equally amazing money-saving opportunity—An Alaska Sable Animal Stole, made from fine quality skins, finished with head, two tails and paws. Fastens in front with large Hudson Seal button. Best quality soft silk lining. Price only \$38.00.

You can order either of these from this advertisement—we GUARANTEE to satisfy you or refund your money.

SELLERS-GOUGH FUR CO. LIMITED

"The Largest Exclusive Fur House in the British Empire"

244-250 Yonge St. - - - Toronto, Ont.

BETTER THAN EVER—

And Never Before Were the Amazingly Low Sellers-Gough "Maker-Direct-To-You" Prices So Welcome As in These Days of War-Time Thrift.

Sellers-Gough prices always represent utmost dollar-for-dollar value: On that basis, alone, our vast business has been founded and developed. This year, despite war-time difficulties, increased scarcity and high cost of materials and skilled help, we have eclipsed all former achievements. We have put in extra weeks of time and labor to make this catalogue a step better in its array of bargain offerings than any we have previously issued. We believe these are times for getting down to "brass tacks." Mere talk doesn't count. Values do! We have put our buying power, our organization, our facilities to the severest test in order to produce in this new catalogue prices never before equalled on this continent. And, remember, the extra style you get in a Sellers-Gough fur-piece costs you nothing!

Get Your Copy At Once FREE

Write To-day—Sent on Postcard Request to Anyone, Anywhere

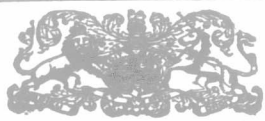
Style and economy both urge you to get the Sellers-Gough catalogue in your hands at once. Let us also urge you to be sure you do get a copy at once. There will be many extra calls this year for the Sellers Gough catalogue. Thousands who heard of it and saw it in their friends' homes will be wanting a copy this year for their own use. Within the next few weeks we will be bombarded with requests from women in all parts of Canada who want furs of top-notch quality and authentic style at low maker-to-buyer prices. Yet as a vital war-time economy we have printed only the same number of copies as last year! Write, then, at once to-day! Use the coupon below, or send a post card. Mention this paper, please. And if you have in mind buying any particular fur-piece, tell us in your note the kind of fur, as near as you can the style and size, and the price you would be willing to pay. We will then write you a description of what we have to suit you. As soon as you get this catalogue read carefully the unqualified guarantee we make—that every fur we sell must delight the customer or we will refund money and pay all shipping charges.

Send This Coupon To-day

You may send me a copy of Your New 1918-19 Catalogue of Furs, No. A1

Name _____

Address _____



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 27th day of September, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Princeton No. 3 Rural Route, from the Postmaster General's Pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Princeton, Gobles, Paris and Richmond, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

CHAS. E. H. FISHER, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, London, 16th August, 1918.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Wind-gall.

Will a wind-gall cause a horse to go lame? How can it be cured? W. J. R.

Ans.—Wind-galls do not always cause lameness. Treatment consists in bathing with cold water and salt for about half an hour each evening, then bandage, leaving it on for a couple of hours. Applying the following absorbent lotion will help to reduce the swelling: The liniment is made of 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium and 4 ounces each of alcohol and glycerine.

REGISTERED RED ROCK WHEAT ROSEN RYE

Pedigreed varieties developed at the Michigan Agricultural College and inspected, approved and registered by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. Be sure and get Pure Rosen Rye, cross fertilizes readily. For list of growers write to Secretary of the Association.

J. W. NICOLSON, East Lansing, Michigan.

Patent Solicitors—Fetherstonhaugh & Co. The old-established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Ottawa Office: 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Fatality in Calf.

Calf commenced to bloat, then blood escaped from mouth, nose, ears and eyes and death occurred in less than half an hour. What was wrong? G. M.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate rupture of some of the blood vessels of the lungs and also of the head. Nothing could have been done to save life. Neither could the trouble have been anticipated. V.

Pigs Lose Their Tails.

I have a litter of choice pigs three weeks old, and now the tail on every pig has apparently decayed and dropped off. However, the pigs are in good condition and doing well. What is the cause? J. H.

This is a somewhat common occurrence. Its cause cannot satisfactorily be explained. The tendency appears to be common in certain strains or families of swine. It is not due to disease and we have never heard of any evil results. V.

Brain Trouble.

My six-year-old mare has been subject to peculiar spells since spring. At first she would stand with her head turned to her side and her feet firmly braced. She could not be forced to move. After a few hours she would get apparently all right and remain so for a variable time.

She has been on pasture for two months. She now holds her head down to the ground, froths from the mouth, wants to move around all the time, and she has no appetite. During these spells she stands still and trembles and does not appear to be able to move her fore legs. She has not been able to back since the first attack. S. G.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate pressure upon the brain, probably by a tumor or growth of some nature. Recovery is very doubtful. The administration of 1 dram iodide of potassium 3 times daily might give results. Keep her quiet in a comfortable box stall and protect her against flies. Keep the bowels loose by the administration of a pint of raw linseed oil as needed. Feed on laxative, easily digested food. To improve the appetite give her a tablespoonful 3 times daily of equal parts powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica. V.

Gossip.

W. R. Shield & Son, of Peterboro, had the misfortune of losing their barns by fire, consequently they are obliged to reduce their herd of high-quality Holsteins. On Thursday, September 12, they are offering thirty head by public auction at the Peterboro Exhibition grounds. Among the offering are fifteen granddaughters of Pontiac Rag Apple 8th, and the dams of these heifers are practically all great granddaughters of Pontiac Korndyke. Thus it will be seen that their pedigrees are right. For fuller particulars see the advertisement in this issue, or write W. R. Shield & Son, Peterboro, R. R. No. 2. It will be an opportunity of securing some excellent young stuff to strengthen the herd. Remember the date is September 12.

On Tuesday, September 17, Messrs. Trestain and Henderson, of Glencoe, Ontario, are offering by public auction 50 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. The majority of these are females, a large number of which have calves at foot. Heifers and cows are bred to such herd sires as Pride of Treganna and Chantry Sort, a richly-bred Butterfly bull. Both these herds have been established for some time, and families as Roan Lady, Lustre, Orange Blossom, Scotch Lily, etc., are represented. This is an opportunity for breeders to secure some fine quality foundation stock or herd headers. For further particulars see the advertisement in another column of this issue, or write D. Trestain or T. Henderson, Glencoe, for a catalogue. The sale will be held at 1.30, at Treganna Stock Farm, three miles south of Glencoe, on the Longwood Road. Trains will be met on the morning of the sale, and dinner will be served at the farm.

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My Book **How to Break and Train Horses**



FREE

BIG MONEY IN 'ORNERY' HORSES

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

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

Prof. JESSE DEERY, 400 Main St., Pleasant Hill, Ohio

WANTED
A number of Registered
Clydesdales
and Registered
Shorthorn Cattle

Wanted — 20 Shorthorn heifers and cows, 1 to 5 years old; 20 Shorthorn bulls, 8 months to 2 years old; must be well made.

15 Clydesdale fillies or mares, 1 to 5 years; 10 stallions, 1 to 3 years, must have size and quality.

Anyone with above-mentioned kind of stock for sale, kindly communicate with

W. J. McCALLUM
Clydesdale Importer
Brampton Ontario
Long-distance 'phone, No. 114

SUNNY ACRES'
Aberdeen - Angus

Present offering: 15 young bulls, 5 to 10 months; also 6 breeding females.

G. C. CHANNON
P. O. and 'Phone - - - Oakwood, Ont.
Railway connections: Lindsay, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm
Angus—Southdowns—Collies
SHOW FLOCKS

Rams and ewes. Heifers in calf to Queen's Edward, 1st prize, Indiana State Fair.

Robt. McEwen, R.R. 4, London, Ont.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS
MEADOWVALE FARM, Forest, Ont.
ALONZO MATTHEWS H. FRALEIGH
Manager Proprietor

BEAVER HILL
Aberdeen-Angus
MALES AND FEMALES
ALEX MCKINNEY, R. R. No. 1, ERIN, ONT.

Registered Clydesdales for Sale
From Imported and Canadian-bred stock; 20 head to select from. Inspection invited.

A. W. SNYDER Brampton, R.R. No. 1

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder, 10,000 \$1.00 bottles FREE to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers and Distempers, etc. Send 25c. for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly.

DR. BELL, V. S. Kingston, Ont.

Why Cities Grow.

Growth is regarded by most towns as an index of development. It is assumed that when a city has double its former population, its schools will be twice as good, its art-galleries twice as fine, its churches twice as prosperous, its housing conditions twice as satisfactory, its city government twice as effective. There is a certain lack of logic in all this, of course, but physical growth usually means industrial, prosperity and this involves the possibility of all these other things, even if they do not always materialize. In an article contributed to The Nation's Business (Washington), Carl Hunt tells us how certain towns have specialized industrially, and thereby built up manufacturing efficiency as well as furniture, shoes or automobiles. How can a city develop along a certain line of industry? Is it possible for local commercial organizations to prompt such a development or to stimulate it materially? Mr. Hunt answers:

"A city, like an individual, can develop specialization. While this in the past was usually brought about without any definite effort on the part of the community as an organization, it is becoming the practice now to develop communities along scientific lines, and the idea of industrial specialization is growing.

"That any amount of effort put into such a movement is well invested is demonstrated by the wonderful prestige which a city gains through specialization. Consider for a moment the advertising which the rubber-plants have brought to Akron, the automobile to Detroit, the milling industry to Minneapolis and St. Paul, steel to Chattanooga, shoes to Brockton and St. Louis.

"After a certain joint—after the development reaches the top of the hill—the rest is easy. Industries in the specialized line naturally flock to the city where the development has taken place when it comes to be advertised through its specialization.

"Furniture made in Grand Rapids, shoes made in Brockton or St. Louis, and tires made in Akron have a natural prestige. People prefer them, for they know that there have gathered in these centres great armies of expert workmen; that the development of labor-saving machinery must have been rapid, and that the manufacturer has many other advantages which ought to enable him to give more for the money."

There are eight chief factors, Mr. Hunt tells us, that enter into such a community development; eight special advantages which make such a city more attractive to others in the same line as a place to locate. He does not mean, he hastens to assure us, that these are the only things which influence the location of factories, for transportation, good homes, schools, pure water, churches, and a great many other things play their part. But the eight that he specifies grow especially out of the fact that an industry has already been started. They are:

"Skilled and unskilled labor, trained in the industry or suitable for such work, is available. The laborer knows there will be competition for his services and that if he should disagree with one foreman, he can obtain employment in his line without moving to another city.

"The centre soon becomes an important market for raw materials. Salesmen come oftener and give better service. Deliveries of raw materials are usually better both as to time of delivery and quality, for sellers of raw material realize that the customer in such a city has many other opportunities to buy.

"Transportation facilities, incoming and outgoing, are better. Manufacturers in the line, buying and shipping together, get better rates and better deliveries. Outgoing shipments are handled better because the employees of the transportation companies are familiar with the product, with what to do and what not to do.

"Capital, either for the expansion of the business or for its current operation, is easily obtained. People in Detroit know the automobile business is profitable and will more readily invest in a company to make automobiles. The Akron banker, knowing something of the rubber business, or the Grand Rapids banker, with a knowledge of the furniture business, will more readily advance money for current uses in those lines. He knows what he is about because he has specialized, just as have the manufacturers.

"Accessory or supplemental plants are usually numerous. In Detroit, every



Dainty and Strong for Little "Tots"

Watson's Spring Needle 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.



The Watson Manufacturing Company, Limited, Brantford, Ontario

The Maples Hereford Farms
Where size, bone quality and rich breeding count. Headed by Clayton Donald (own brother to Perfection Fairfax) and High Ideal, last year's Junior Champion. For Sale—choice young cows, some with calves at foot and others in calf. Also some good two-year-old heifers in calf to above sires and open; and a few choice bull calves, and one good farmer's bull, 15 months a tried breeder.

W. H. & J. S. Hunter Proprietors Orangeville, Ont.

1861 IRVINEDALE SHORTHORNS 1918
Herd headed by Marquis Supreme =116022=; have on hand, a number of good young cows and heifers, bred to Marquis Supreme. Also a right good lot of bulls, all by Gainford Select =90772=.

Anyone in need of a good young bull or a nice well-bred heifer will do well to write to JOHN WATT & SON, (G.T.R. & C.P.R.) R. R. 3, Elora, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE
Ten bulls, from 8 to 20 months of age, of the good kind. Also must sell about 25 females before winter. They are the prolific kind and all registered and priced at about half their value to move them. Crown Jewel 42nd. still heads this herd. JOHN ELDER, HENSALL, ONTARIO.

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM
Scotch Shorthorn cattle and Oxford Down sheep. Herd established in 1840. Herd headed by the great breeding bulls, Gainford Eclipse =103055= and Trout Creek Wonder 2nd. =120741=. Extra choice bulls and heifers of the best Scotch families for sale. Also a few Oxford Ram Lambs. Duncan Brown & Sons, M.C.R. or P.M. Shedden, Ont.

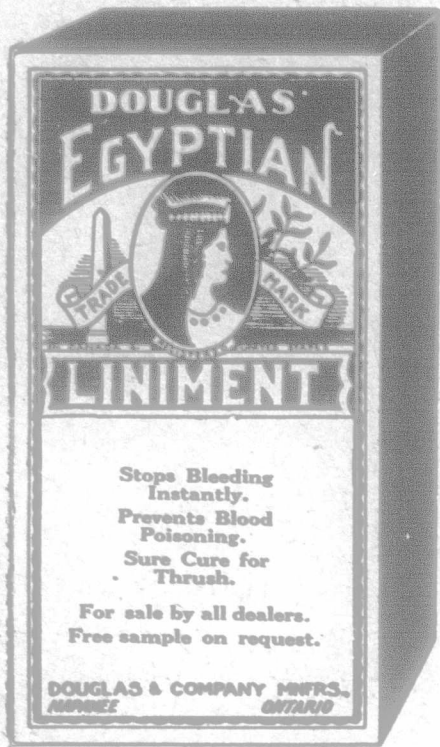
ESCANA FARM SHORTHORNS
Five Bulls For Sale. One roan senior yearling; one choice twelve months white calf; by Right Sort (Imp.); one select, dark roan, ten months calf; one roan yearling, by Raphael (Imp.); one roan red yearling, for grade herd. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Jct., G. T. R. BURLINGTON, ONT. J. F. MITCHELL, Limited

MILKING SHORTHORNS
Herd headed by Dominator 10629; cows with records up to 11,000 pounds of milk in a year. Bulls ready for service for sale. Heifers and cows for inspection. Weldwood Farm, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario.

Shorthorns Herd headed by Pride of Escana, a great son of Right Sort. Several bulls and a few females with calves at foot for sale. Herd of over seventy head. A. G. FARROW (between Toronto and Hamilton), Oakville, Ont.

SALEM SHORTHORNS
Herd headed by Gainford Marquis (Imp.), undefeated in England and Canada. Sire of the winning group at Canadian National, 1914, 1915, 1916. Can supply cattle, both sexes, at all times. J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONTARIO

Imported Scotch Shorthorns—A dozen very desirable bulls for sale now. Half of these are imported and will head good herds. Females, imported and home-bred. Collynie Ringleader, bred by Mr. Duthie, heads our herd. Another importation of 35 head will be home Sept. 25th. Burlington Jct. is only half mile from farm. J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, Freeman, Ont.



DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

Stops Bleeding Instantly.
Prevents Blood Poisoning.
Sure Cure for Thrush.

For sale by all dealers.
Free sample on request.

DOUGLAS & COMPANY MFRS.
TORONTO

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with **FLEMING'S FISTULA AND POLL EVIL CURE**—even had old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple: no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day, and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Advisor. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated.

Fleming Bros., Chemists
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

9 out of 10

Hereford Breeders Adopted

HEREFORDS

Through Their Experience

IN THE FEED-LOT

If you want any further proof of why Herefords have increased 100% in Canada, write to the

Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association

Ancaster Ontario

Sunny Side Herefords

Bulls ready for service; something choice in young cows and heifers, bred to Donald Lad. All are priced to sell. We have some very promising herd header prospects in this year's crop of calves.

ARTHUR F. O'NEIL & SONS
Denfield, Ont. R. No. 2

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters
Herd headed by the Butterfly-bred bull, Roan Chief Imp. =60865= Young bulls, cows, and heifers of all ages, of good breeding and quality.

W. A. DOUGLAS CALEDONIA, ONT.

Shorthorns and Shropshires—We still have a few extra well covered shearing rams. Also a choice lot of ram and ewe lambs. Prices right. We can supply young bulls or heifers, both of which are from high-record dams.

P. CHRISTIE & SON, Port Perry, Ont.

conceivable part of an automobile can be obtained. In Grand Rapids, varnish and a great many things kindred to the furniture industry are made.

"There is an advertising prestige, such as I have mentioned. Flour from Minneapolis or St. Paul must be all right.

"The industry receives every possible support from the community. The Chamber of Commerce, the city officials, and all of the people of the city, realizing the importance of the industry to the community and having pride in the reputation it has given the city, will go out of their way to make the convenience of the manufacturer their convenience.

"The manufacturers in the specialized line exchange information and ideas. It is the centre of things in the industry. They operate labor exchanges and have uniform labor policies. They often ship together. The Rubber Board of Trade of Akron and the organization of the steel industry at Chattanooga are examples.

"Occasionally, raw materials or other special advantages are the reason for the focusing of an industry in a certain city. For example, shipping facilities have been largely responsible for the great milling industry of Galveston. Clay, coal, natural gas, and other such influences have been responsible in other cases. For the most part, however, the eight things I have enumerated are chiefly responsible for the concentration.

"In your own city, what is the biggest single industry? What is the biggest individual plant? Why is it big? There must be a reason.

"Add to the reasons for its bigness—whatever general or special advantages there may be—the eight things I have named in this article, which are out of the experience of other cities which have enjoyed the benefits of specialization, and you have the formula for a 'sales talk' that should bring other similar industries to the city, or should facilitate the organization of additional successful enterprises in the same line.

"That city industrial specialization is practical is being demonstrated in a definite way in many places, and there is good reason to believe that the business men of many communities are going to see it is through specialization that permanent and desirable city growth can be most readily assured. For example, the city of Louisville believes in the principle to such a degree that it has raised more than \$1,000,000 as a factory fund.

"The manner in which this fund is to be used is also indicative of the times in city progress. The \$1,000,000 is not for lame-duck seekers after bonuses or free sites. First of all, it is being used to make a searching survey of the things which the city has to offer to a prospective manufacturer. By lines, an investigation is being made which will divulge conditions as to labor, fuel, transportation, and the various other essentials of manufacturing. The bureau which administers the fund is assembling such a wealth of information that when it finds Louisville affords especially good facilities along a given line, the city's selling argument will be almost irresistible.

"Oklahoma City, a few years ago, did a similar thing with glowing success. Within a comparatively short time, after making a careful survey of the advantages the city had to offer, it made itself a great distributing centre for agricultural implements and later, by similar methods, obtained packing plants.

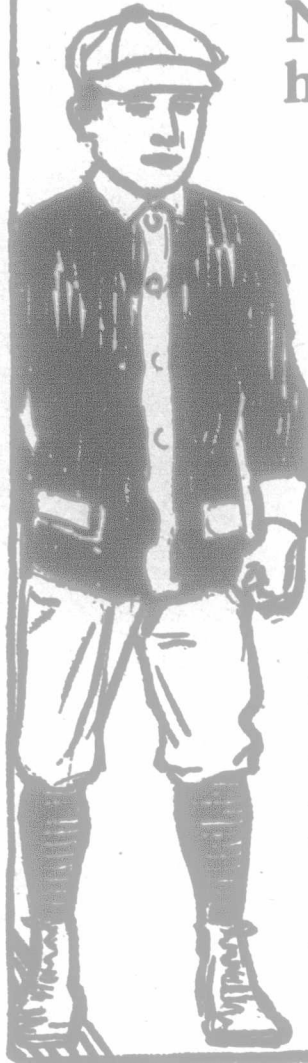
"Cities which now see the opportunity and which enter the field, after a careful survey, to win industries which they are especially capable of caring for, will profit uncommonly, because most cities are not fully awake to the opportunity."—Literary Digest.

An empty mind is a barren mind. It pays to give it something good to do all the time. Think the best thoughts you can. It helps to write one's thoughts down. Begin at once to keep a record of your life from day to day. Look up the meaning and the spelling of every doubtful word. Be accurate in your statements. Make your story so truthful and so interesting that it will stand the test of the most searching investigation in time to come. And as you broaden your thoughts and your reading, make your writing more extensive, until it becomes really a history of all your life.

EDGAR L. VINCENT.

PARENTS!

The Habits he Forms NOW will determine his future character



IF YOUR boy earns his own pocket money, he will appreciate it better and spend it more wisely than if given to him.

Besides, he will learn the useful lesson that "Industry Pays," and will put in his idle hours usefully and profitably, instead of getting into bad company and mischief.

Make him a Farmer's Advocate boy! Let him start getting subscriptions for "The World's Greatest Farm Paper." Help him yourself; get the neighbors to help him; let us help him.

Suppose you write us about your boy right now. We are very willing to co-operate with you in making a useful man of him. Please address:

PARENTS' DEPARTMENT
FARMER'S ADVOCATE
London, Ontario

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., still has a few Shorthorn bulls, fit for service, and some females that are as good as can be found for the man that wants to start right in Scotch Shorthorns. They will be sold for a low price, considering the quality, and the freight will be paid.

Write for anything in Shorthorns. One hour from Toronto.

MAPLE HALL SHORTHORNS

Present offering, 7 yearling bulls; One Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster. Five Cruickshank Butterflies. One Shepherd Rosemary. All pure Scotch, and extra good; also a few young cows with calves, and yearling heifers.

D. BIRRELL, & SON, CLAREMONT, ONTARIO

Shorthorns Landed Home—My new importation of 60 head will be at home to visitors June 20th, and includes representatives of the most popular families of the breed. There are 12 yearling bulls, 7 cows with calves at foot, 24 heifers in calf, of such noted strains as Princess Royal, Golden Drop, Broadhooks, Augusta, Miss Ramsden, Wimple, etc. Make your selection early.

GEO. ISAAC (All Railroads, Bell Phone) Cobourg, Ont.

Spring Valley Shorthorns—Herd of 70 head, straight Scotch, good individuals. Headed by the great show and breeding bull, Sea Gem's Pride 96365, and Nonpareil Ramsden S3422. We have for sale four as good young bulls as we ever had, and a few females.

KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont., (Phone and telegraph via Ayr.)

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

We have a choice offering in young bulls, fit for service. They are all of pure Scotch breeding and are thick, mellow fellows, bred in the purple.

WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO. Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.

FOR SALE

A good red bull, calved September 1917 (grandsire and grandam imported) in good condition, a show bull, if fitted. Two cheaper bulls about the same age, from milking dams.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

GERRIE BROS.' SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Gainford Matchless, one of the very best sons of the great Gainford Marquis. Our breeding cows are Missies, English Ladys, Duchess of Glosters, etc. Present offering of young bulls are by our former herd sire, Master Missie, Junior Champion at Brandon last summer.

GERRIE BROS., ELORA, ONT.

BURNFOOT STOCK FARM

We are now offering an 18 mos. old Shorthorn bull with R.O.P. records of over 13,000 lbs. on both sire and dam's side. This is a good opportunity for anyone who wishes to improve the milking qualities of his herd. S. A. MOORE, (Farm one mile north of Caledonia) CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.

SPRUCE GLEN FARM

Herd headed by Nonpareil Ramsden =101081= and Royal Blood =77521=. At present we have nothing to sell but we have some very good ones coming on. James McPherson & Sons, Dundalk, Ontario.

Elm View Stock Farm—Scotch Shorthorns and Oxford Down Sheep—Present offering: Two-year-old stock bull, Early Prince 107659, straight-bred Rose Bud family, sired by Roan Prince 80859; 25 yearling and 2-year-old ewes; 10 1-year-old rams—a choice lot. Orders taken for ram and ewe lambs for later delivery; all bred from best foundations obtainable. Hold back nothing. Prices reasonable. Visit or write:

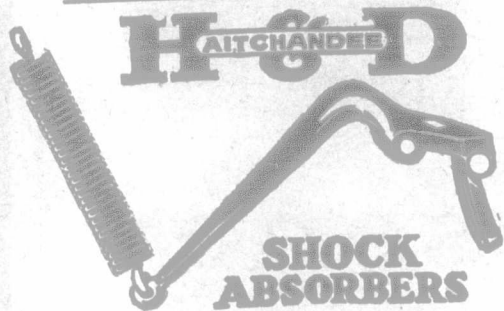
B. A. MCKINNON, Hillsburg, Ont.

SOVEREIGN STOCK FARM

The home of Baroness Madoline; 34.48 lbs. butter in 7 days, 1,043.75 lbs. in 335 days, over 87,200 lbs. milk in 47 months. We are offering a few of her grandsons up to six months old.

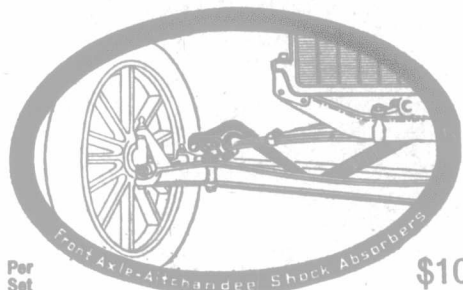
WM. STOCK & SON, Phone Innerkip 3, on line 25. R. R. No. 1, TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO

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FOUR IMPORTANT H & D MERITS

- 1. They make the car ride easy by preventing jars, jolts, and side-sway.
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Per Set of Four \$10

Remit by Money Order or Postal Note. Put them on and use them for thirty days. If you are not satisfied with them, take them off and send them back and we will refund your money.

Easy to attach. No holes to bore. Weight per set, 20 pounds.

RICHARDS-WILCOX CANADIAN CO. LONDON Limited ONTARIO

Our Distribution System.

"Man was not made for things, but things were made for man,"—a fact too often forgotten.

That the fact above quoted is too often forgotten by the great mass of consumers is the very reason that expert salesmen, representing big manufacturing and distributing concerns are able to make their services a paying proposition for their employers.

The gulf between the producer and the consumer is not getting any narrower, if, in fact, it is not growing wider than ever before.

The great octopus at the root of the whole thing is desire for profit and this desire is whetted to a keen edge by competition.

The fault is not altogether with those engaged in the distribution business, but rather in the system which has been allowed to grow up in our midst.

The day is coming when co-operation instead of competition will characterize our distribution methods.

The principle of co-operation has proven itself a sane and strong principle among the big interests, as our great combines, mergers and associations of manufacturers have shown.

William Stevenson & Son, of Science Hill, write that they have had a great demand this summer for their Chester Whites.

SHORTHORN SALE

Treganna Stock Farm, Glencoe, Ont., R.R. 3

September 17, 1918



Proprietors: D. TRESTAIN, Treganna Stock Farm. T. HENDERSON, Mosa Stock Farm.

40 Females

12 cows with calves at foot

10 heifers to calve soon

10 Bulls

Will sell by public auction 50 Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, on Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1918, at 1.30 o'clock.

Sale at Treganna Stock Farm, three miles south of Glencoe, Middlesex Co., on the Longwoods Road. Train connections on the G. T. R., C. P. R., and Wabash roads.

Remember, in this offering are bulls and females for the best herds, and we extend to you all an invitation on the above date to see them sold.

T. HENDERSON Glencoe, Ont. D. TRESTAIN

Flintstone Farm

Breeders of

Milking Shorthorn Cattle, Belgian Draft Horses Berkshire Swine.

We offer animals that will raise herds to a level of war-time efficiency. Bull calves from \$125 up.

DALTON Massachusetts

Mardella Shorthorns

Herd headed by The Duke, the great, massive, 4 year-old sire, whose dam has 13,609 lbs. of milk and 474 lbs. of butter-fat in the R.O.P. test.

Thos. Graham, R.R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

Evergreen Hill R.O.P. Shorthorns

Herd headed by the R. O. P. bull, St. Clare. Nothing for sale at present.

S. W. Jackson, R. R. No. 4, Woodstock, Ont.

Glensfoyle Shorthorns—College Duke 4th in service—a high-record son of Rothschild and Taylor's noted stock.

STEWART M. GRAHAM, Lindsay, Ont.

Graham's Dairy Shorthorns

I have a choice offering in cows and heifers in calf. Bulls from the heaviest milking strains.

CHARLES GRAHAM - Port Perry, Ont.

PLASTER HILL HERD

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns Six young bulls, from four to thirteen months. Size, quality and good milking strains.

F. Martindale & Son, R. R. 3, Caledonia, Ont

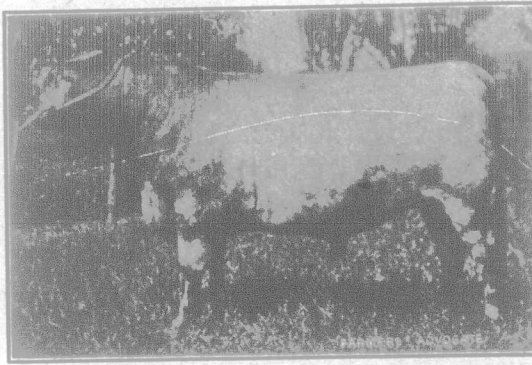
Harnelbel Shorthorns

Herd headed by Gainford Supreme, son of the great Gainford Marquis and Jealously the Fourth.

All my cows and heifers are bred to this young bull. Inspection invited.

SAM'L TRUESDALE, Farm Manager Islington, Ont.

HARRY McGEE, Proprietor 61 Forest Hill Road - - TORONTO



GAINFORD SUPREME, No. 115283

SHORTHORNS For Profits Write the Secretary for free Publications. Shorthorn steers dressed the highest percentage at the Chicago International in 1917.

Lake Marie Farm Shorthorns

Herd Sire—Golden Hope, an Orange Blossom by the great Archer's Hope. We have several young bulls by him and four other 8 months calves by the R. O. P. sire St. Clare.

SIR HENRY PELLATT, Owner THOS. McVITTIE, Manager.

Pleasant Valley Farms—Present offering: A number of good, young Scotch cows with calves at foot and rebred to (Imp.) Newton Grand Champion; also a number of 2-year-old heifers bred to same sire.

GEO. AMOS & SONS (Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, C.P.R.), Moffat, Ont.

BLAIRGOWRIE SHORTHORNS

I have females all ages and bulls of serviceable age. Worth while to come and see, or write JOHN MILLER Myrtle Station C.P.R., G.T.R. ASHBURN, ONTARIO

SHORTHORN BULLS Will. A. Dryden

of my own breeding, around a year old; best families and good colors, are for sale. Also a few young, imported bulls.

Brooklin Ontario Co. Myrtle C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R. Brooklin, C.N.R.



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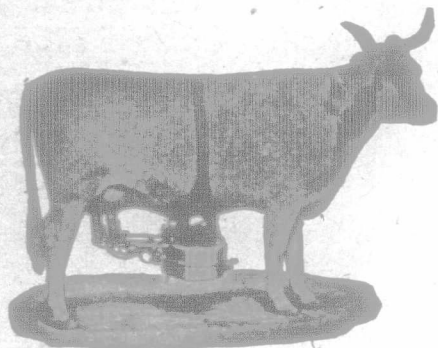
PUT a value on your time; then see how much it has cost you to haul grain to the mill and back to have it ground. And is the mill grinding to different grades of fineness as you require it?

Send for the Toronto Grinder booklet, study the different sizes and construction, learn prices and study how you can save money, time and trouble by installing one of these useful outfits. You will be astonished. Write to-day for information. 147

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The OMEGA Milking Machine



has been installed in the private dairy of H. M. King George V. at Windsor Castle, and also at His Majesty's private estate at Sandringham. The OMEGA, in a 17-day test on ten cows, (against 17 previous days), at the O. A. C., Guelph, increased the milk flow 206 lbs., or 3 per cent.

CLEANLY AND EFFICIENT

The OMEGA is the only machine that draws the milk from the teats through stiff, transparent, celluloid tubes to the pail, which is suspended from the cow. (See cut.) The pail cannot be kicked over and the tea-cups cannot fall to the floor and suck up straw or manure. There are no rubber tubes in the OMEGA to crack and harbor germs. The OMEGA is simple in design and easily cleaned.

WRITE TO-DAY

for free booklet describing the many exclusive and desirable features of the OMEGA.

C. RICHARDSON & CO.
St. Mary's, Ontario

MESSRS. A. J. HICKMAN & CO. (Late Hickman & Scruby) Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England, Exporters of PEDIGREED LIVE STOCK

of all descriptions. Speciality made of draft horses, beef and dairy breeds of cattle, show and field sheep. Illustrated catalogues and testimonials on application. All enquiries answered with pleasure. Now is the time to import. Prospects were never better, and insurance against all war risks can be covered by payment of an extra 1% only.

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

A choice selection of young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and Canadian bred.

SIRE: Auchenbrain Sea Foam (Imp) 35758 many times grand champion.

Fairfield Mains Triumph (Imp.) 51137 a son of the noted Hobsland Perfect Piece.

Write for catalogue.
Geo. H. Montgomery, Proprietor, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. D. Macarthur, Manager, Phillipsburg, Que.

JAS. B. ROSS, MEADOWVALE, ONTARIO, for high-producing, Show-yard AYRSHIRES. Herd headed by SNOW KING 47376, first-prize two-year bull at Toronto, 1917. Write me also for anything in Yorkshires.
Meadowvale P. O., Streetsville Station.

A Brush With the Cattle Stealers.

By WILL H. OGILVIE.

The night, moonlit and star-spangled, was wrapped in a weird, mysterious silence save for the incessant chirrup of the chicadees in the plumed cedar trees, and the occasional dreary call of a distant night-bird.

The soft tap, tap of a horse's hoofs on the sandhill track sounded strangely loud. Through the moonlight and the shadows loomed the forms of steed and rider; a thoroughbred grey horse stepping at a free walk with the determined swing of a head turned homewards; and a tall, loosely-built Australian with the easy seat of the accustomed horseman, a slight slouch and sway betraying a suggestion of weariness born of fifteen long hours in the saddle.

There was the creak of leather and the clink of a mouthed snaffle as they passed under the arching boughs on the narrow scrub track, and were quickly swallowed up in the shadows ahead.

A startled wallaby lobbed into the pine; the sound of the hoofs died away, and the bush relapsed into her mysterious, witching silence.

Half an hour later she woke again to the sound of horses hoofs, the jingle of bits, and the muttered curses of angry men. One, two, three, four, they passed in single file, as the narrowness of the path compelled; all well-mounted on big, upstanding horses; all alert and wakeful, though the moon was already a-dip to morning.

"Canter!" called the leader, leaning forward suddenly in his saddle, and with a lifting of heads to the shortened reins one horse after another gathered himself into the quicker pace at a touch of his rider's heel, and swung down the winding bridle-track, cat-footed and confident in the dim grey dusk of the branches.

A mile ahead, Flick Attewell stooped over his reins, sleepy, but alert with the curious, somnolent omniscience of the bushman. His thoughts were many a mile away, but not a sheep lifted its head in the tall grass by the track, not a brush turkey moved in the lignum, but Flick noted it with sensitive ear and eye. He was clear of the scrub now and riding slowly over a wide, moonlit plain, at the distant edge of which loomed the dark fringe of the river timber. Lignum and other bushes dotted the great expanse of golden barley grass with a pale green, made paler still by the moon-rays.

The chirping chicadees had emphasized the brooding silence of the back scrub; out here there was a sense of subtle movement, of things feeding and things listening, of things circling and following. A slight wind stirred the grasses on either side.

Flick Attewell, tired and sleepy as he was, rode contentedly forward towards the river and his home which lay beyond it. He had done a good week's work, and he knew it. He had caught red-handed one of the gang of cattle thieves who, from their fastness in the Mulga Ridges had terrorized the neighborhood for so long, and had harried the herds of his squatter friends and himself with extraordinary impunity and success.

Suspicion directed to these men had soon merged into certainty of their guilt, but so cunning had been their operations that they had managed so far to elude the law. Attewell, by dint of watching early and watching late, by endless caution and unwearying patience, had succeeded in catching two of them at work on a moonlit February morning.

And now Charters, one of the most dangerous and desperate members of the gang was safely lodged in Bourke gaol, with sufficient evidence in Attewell's hands to secure his conviction and a long term of imprisonment. The others had escaped him for the time being; but he knew the names of them all, and he said to himself that in time he would lay them, too, by the heels. In contented reverie he nodded drowsily, till suddenly the hoofbeat of cantering horses broke in on his dream.

The grey horse lifted his lean, pretty head and moved it uneasily from side to side, quickening his steady walk to a shuffling, uneasy amble. Flick Attewell turned on a straightened thigh and looked back. Four horsemen, riding fast, were close upon him. The leader reined up his foaming dark chestnut and slipped to the ground. Running forward he caught the grey horse's rein and jerked him on his haunches. "Come off!" he called to

CASE

Kerosene Tractors

The sturdy construction of the Case tractor makes it adaptable to many uses where the power developed means increased production, labor saved and bigger profits.

Silo filling requires strong, reliable equipment and the Case tractor provides not only the power and strength necessary, but its low fuel cost means money saved.

Every farmer who has investigated the Case realizes that the three quarters of a century of manufacturing Case farm machinery has had its effect in the mechanical excellence of the Case tractor.

The Case 9-18 Tractor develops 9 horse power on the drawbar for ploughing, harrowing and hauling. For belt work it may be used successfully, delivering 18 horse power to the pulley for driving the thresher, the baler, the husker, silo filler or operating other farm machinery.

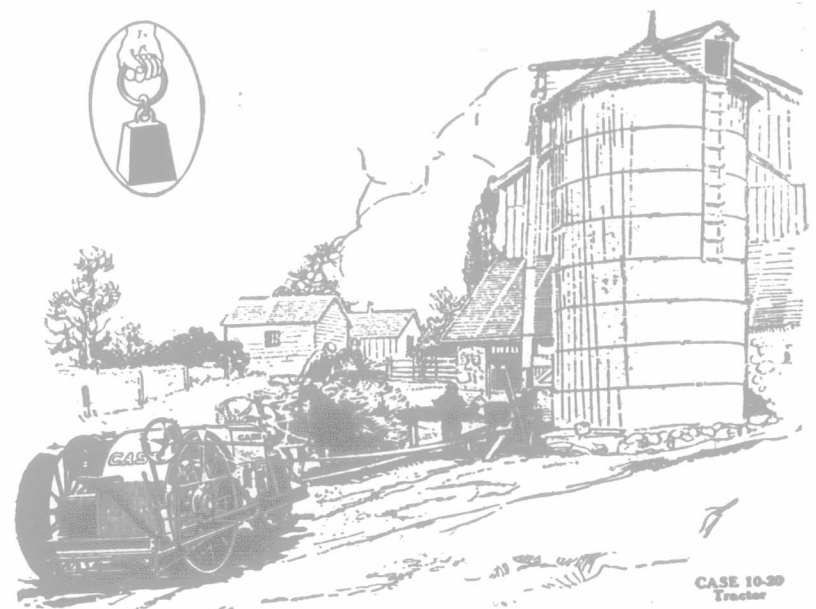
Make your investigation today. A tractor is the most valuable piece of machinery adapted to farm use and a Case tractor will best suit your purpose.

Ask our nearest branch for details.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

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HILLHOUSE AYRSHIRES—F.H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Ont.

Headed by Burnside Lucky Master Swell, a combination of blood so hard to equal, being of the Masterpiece and Lucky Girl families, a combination which means quality, production and constitution. Ninety head to select from. Special offering—20 yearling heifers and 3 bulls. Inspection invited.

GLADDEN HILL AYRSHIRES

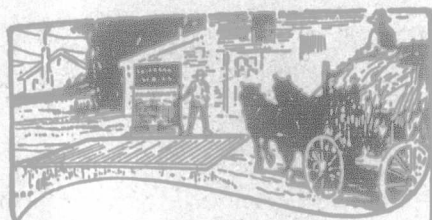
A choice bull calf two months old; sire, Fairvue Milkman, dam a granddaughter of Primrose of Tanglewyld, for sale. Also a few females.
Laurie Bros., Agincourt, Ont.

Highland Lake Farms

For Sale: Two extra good (30-lb.) thirty-pound bulls ready for heavy service. Priced to sell. Also younger ones by a son of May Echo Sylvia.

R. W. E. BURNABY - **Jefferson, Ontario**

Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial



Fairbanks Wagon Scales

are the practical heavy load scale for the farm as well as for contractors, builders, hay and grain dealers or coal merchants. Fairbanks Wagon Scales are simple, accurate and fill every weighing requirement in

Capacities 5 and 10 Tons

Every Fairbanks Wagon Scale may be fitted with a Compound or Columbia Grain Beam, adaptable to graduations and standards required by the purchaser. Platforms are of steel frame construction and vary from 8 x 14 ft. to 7 ft. 11 in. x 22 ft.

Fairbanks Pitless Wagon Scales are the accurate scales for use where a pit is undesirable. Height of scale nine inches. This is an ideal outfit for farm, contracting and quarry use. Capacity 5 tons. All prices are exclusive of timber and foundations. Write our nearest branch for full particulars.

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NO CAMOUFLAGE IN THIS STORY

Apply a few drops, then lift touchy corns off with fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. Yes, magic!



A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation. Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful.



Holstein Bulls

Ready for service and younger. Cows and heifers bred to ORMSBY JANE BURKE, whose two nearest dams average 38.82 lbs. of butter in 7 days. The three nearest sires' dams and his dam's records average 35.69 lbs. for 7 days, and 112 lbs. milk for one day.
R. M. HOLTBY, R. R. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.
KING SEGIS PONTIAC DUPLICATE
A 3/4 brother to the \$50,000 bull is the sire of our young bulls offered at present. Two of these are ready for service. Write up also for females.
R. W. Walker & Sons, Manchester Station, G. T. R., Port Perry, Ontario

the rider, in a voice hoarse with passion. For answer the long-limbed station manager freed his foot from the stirrup and, kicking forward, caught his opponent on the point of the elbow; making him quit his hold and reel back, cursing. Light as a feather Attewell floated to the ground, and putting up his hands in professional style approached the furious man in the road. In a moment they were at it with quick, thudding blows. It was a short, sharp tussle, and the issue was never in doubt. One man could box, the other could not. In strength and reach and absolute fitness they were closely matched; but in science one of them had it all his own way. With a feint Flick was under his adversary's guard with a lightning left and, crossing heavily with the right, he set his opponent's teeth chattering; then uppercutting where and when he willed, he seized his chance and drove to the point of the jaw and his assailant went down and out.

The three men, watching from their horses, cursed as they saw their companion fall, but made no attempt to join battle.

"Any more of you?" asked Attewell quietly, rubbing some blood off the back of his hand. He drew from his belt a small but venomous-looking revolver. "No? Then clear out, and take Behrend with you. And, look here, you Bill Nelson, and you Fred Eckles, if you're not looking for trouble take my advice and leave cattle-duffing alone, and give scoundrels like Behrend and Mallen here—and Tom Charters—a wide berth. That's my advice to you. And if I find any one of the gang of you on my property again I'll get you ten years. Now be off, and take this fighting man of yours with you!"

Mallen dismounted slowly, and, watching the revolver out of the corner of one villainous-looking eye, turned his fallen comrade over with his foot. Behrend groaned, then sat up, and finally struggled with difficulty to his feet. He mounted, still half dazed, and the four rode slowly back on the road by which they had come.

Flick Attewell sat motionless on his horse watching them till the dark line of the scrub had swallowed them up; then he laughed softly to himself, tucked his revolver into his belt, and let the grey resume its steady pad-paddling walk towards the river. At the dam he let the tired beast drink long and greedily, and once into the horse paddock he got down and drew off saddle and bridle and watched the thoroughbred roll, snorting, on the sand and then rise and shake himself and bury his mouth in the cool, wet trefoil.

Flick carried his saddle up to the store and flung it down on the verandah with a jingle of stirrups. Then he went to his modestly-furnished little room, pulled off his coat and boots and spurs, and weary but very well content lay down on his bed and slept peacefully till dawn.

Gossip.

Prospects Bright at City View.

While spending an afternoon driving in the vicinity of St. Thomas recently a representative of this paper called at City View farm which is familiar to many of our readers as the home of the highest City View herd of pure-bred Ayrshires. While there, in company with Mr. Begg, we carefully inspected the thirty-some-odd head of red and white milk producers and must say that a more choice selection of young stock has never before been seen on the farm. Six two year-old heifers all of which, are got by the former well known stock bull, "Senator" are heifers which any good breeder would be proud to point out as his own and all are now bred to the present sire, Ross of Fernbrook, which, by the way, has perhaps as strong a combination of milk and 4% fat production as any sire in use in Canada to-day. Here we might add, that a 4% average test combined with a fair flow of milk has always been Mr. Begg's two chief ideals and as they freshen it is safe to predict that the results will show his judgment has been well set. In the 1917 and 1918 heifers this same type also prevails while the four young bulls listed in the sale group, all of which are got by Senator, are thick, rugged, good doing fellows and just the kind that develop in to real herd sires. For further particulars write Jas. Begg, R. 1, St. Thomas.

Manor Farm Holsteins
Make your day at the Fair a profit as well as a pleasure.
Call around and see us at the
EXHIBITIONS
Toronto, August 26 to Sept. 7
Ottawa, Sept. 7 to Sept. 16
Gordon S. Gooderham, Clarkson, Ont.

On account of losing all our barns by fire we are forced to reduce our herd, hence we offer for sale

30 Head Purebred Holsteins

ON PETERBORO EXHIBITION GROUNDS, AT 2 P.M.

Thursday, September 12th, 1918

These all are a very choice lot of young females, 15 granddaughters of Pontiac Rag Apple 8th, 1, 2, 3-year-olds. The dams of these are nearly all great-granddaughters of Pontiac Korndyke. For high testing and type they are hard to beat. Extended pedigrees will be furnished at the sale with register certificate and transfer.

TERMS: 6 month on bank paper, or 6% per annum for cash.
THIS IS THE PROPERTY OF

W. R. SHIELD & SON

Peterboro, R.R. 2

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, HAMILTON, ONT.

Present herd sire is one of the best sons of King Segis Alcartra Spofford; we have three of his sons born during May and June last and also a grandson of Lakeview Lestrangle. Apply to Superintendent.

HET LOO PIETERTJE

THE \$12,750 HEIFER

Sold at the great Milwaukee Sale, was only one of the many daughters we have of our senior sire Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo. We also have sons—brothers to this world's champion heifer; and for the next few weeks, these, along with several other young bulls of serviceable age, are priced exceptionally low. Let us hear from you if interested—at once.
W. L. Shaw, Roycroft Farm, Farm on Yonge St., Toronto & York Radial 1 1/2 hours from Toronto, New Market, Ont.

DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

Cows for sale, bred to Plus Evergreen, son of Evergreen March.
S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN Bell 'phone. **ST. GEORGE, ONTARIO**

Cloverlea Dairy Farm Holsteins

Present offering consists of three choice young bulls ready for service. Will be priced right for quick sale. For price and particulars apply to **GRIESBACH BROS., COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO.**

SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS

Special offering—four well-bred young bulls fit for service, sired by King Lyons Colantha whose 6 nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. of butter in 7 days and from daughters of King Lyons Hengerveld whose five nearest dams average 31.31 lbs. butter in 7 days. For fuller particulars and prices write at once. Priced to sell. **J. MOGK & SON, R. R. 1, TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO.**

Choice Grandson of Queen Butter Baroness

I am offering a choice 14-months bull from a 21-lb. junior 2-year-old daughter of Louis Prilly Rouble Hartog, and sired by Baron Colantha Fayne, a son of Queen Butter Baroness, the former 33-lb. Canadian champion cow. Also have others younger. **T. W. McQUEEN (Oxford Co.), Tillsonburg, Ont.**

Walnut Grove Holsteins

I am offering a choice lot of bull calves, all sired by May Echo Champion, who is a full brother to the world's champion, May Echo Sylvia. All are from R. O. M. dams and good individuals. Also have the usual offering in Tamworth Swine.
C. R. JAMES (Take Radial Cars from North Toronto) **RICHMOND HILL, ONT.**

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Cloversdale Shropshires and Berkshires—40 shearing rams, 70 shearing ewes; an exceptionally choice lot, true to type and well grown, nearly all sired by the show ram; Nock 16 imp. In Berkshires, the usual strong offering, including sows just bred. **C. J. LANG, BURKETON, ONT.**

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Young sows bred for Sept. farrow and a nice lot of young boars for sale. Write:
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Yorkshire Hogs of best winning strains. Choice stock for sale, all ages. Sows bred and ready to breed. Younger stock, both sexes, from suckers up. Nearly all varieties of Turkeys, Ducks, Geese and Chickens.
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I have a choice offering of **Sows, 3 to 5 months old** a few boars 3 months old and a good year-old hog. Priced to sell.
G. W. Miners R. R. No. 3, Exeter, Ont.

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Now offering an imported litter, sired by Schoolboy 17, Junior champion Michigan, Ohio, and Ill. Dam sired by the Grand Champion of Missouri, Ohio and Michigan State fairs.
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Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns—Bred from the prizewinning herds of England. Tamworths, both sexes; boars from 2 to 12 months. Shorthorn bulls, from 5 to 10 months old, reds and roans—dandies.
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Young sows, bred to Sunny Mike =15917=, first at Toronto in 1917. All ages, both sexes, at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inspection invited.
Wm. Stevenson & Son, Science Hill, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Breeding Spring Lambs.

I have some well-developed ewe lambs. Is it good practice to breed them this fall?
J. B.

Ans.—It is not considered good practice to breed spring ewe lambs the following fall. In the end you will be further ahead to allow your ewe lambs to become more developed.

Recipe for Whitewash.

What is a recipe for whitewash for a stable? The stable has become infested with the hen louse.
G. W. H.

Ans.—Take half a bushel of unslaked lime, slake with warm water and cover to keep in the steam; strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, add a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, 3 lbs. of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot, then add ½ lb. of Spanish whiting, and 1 lb. of glue which has been previously dissolved in boiling water. Add 5 gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well, and allow to stand for a few days before using. Crude carbolic acid to the extent of five per cent. of the solution may be added to the wash to destroy vermin.

Railway Rights.

An electric railway has a right-of-way at present which runs as a boundary line between a number of farms. The company propose purchasing a new right-of-way (and abandoning the old one) a short distance away from the old one for the purpose of improving the line.

1. Can the company legally force the sale of said lands, that is, have they the same purchasing rights as any other company building a new line and having a special charter?

2. Can they submit any differences in agreement of price of said land to arbitration or the Railway Board for decision?

3. Can they legally abandon the old right-of-way and not assume the responsibility of keeping up a fence if we so desire?
L. D. W.

Ontario.
Ans.—1. No; they may do what is proposed, after notice to the persons interested, but only with the consent of the Railway Board.

2. Yes, to arbitration, after the consent of the Board to the acquisition of the land has been obtained.

3. This ought to be provided for and adjusted as a term of the Board's consent.

Market Quotations.

I noticed in the live stock market reports that the prices are quoted for live weight. What is the rule for estimating the weight of an animal by measurement? Should prices at country points be very much lower than those quoted in market reports? How could one get an idea of the correct value of an animal?
S. B.

Ans.—As a rule stock is sold at so much per head or so much per cwt. As to what one should receive for the dressed carcass of an animal of similar quality would depend on the age of the animal and on the degree of finish. Cattle will dress out from fifty-eight to sixty per cent. Owing to the small amount of bone, hogs will dress out a higher percentage. The live weight of an animal cannot accurately be estimated by the tape-measure, but the following rule is claimed to give approximately the weight of an animal: The animal's body is considered as a cylinder. The diameter of this cylinder must be estimated, which is 22/7 that of the circumference. This is then squared and multiplied by .7854, which gives the area of the end of the cylinder. This must be multiplied by the length in inches to give the cubical contents. This amount is then divided by 576 to get the number of imperial stones, and then multiplied by 14 to get the weight in pounds. Another rule which is very simple is to multiply the girth in inches immediately behind the shoulder by the length of the animal in inches, and divide by 144. If the girth is from 3 to 5 feet, multiply by 16; if from 5 to 7 feet, multiply by 23 in order to get the number of pounds live weight. Commission and freight charges must be deducted from the market quotations at central points. There are commission houses at any of the large markets which will handle a person's live stock. In this way the producer gets the highest market price, less freight and commission charges.



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125 Jerseys in the herd. For 30 years we have been breeding Jerseys for production. Choice young bulls, young cows, and a few high-grade cows and heifers for sale.

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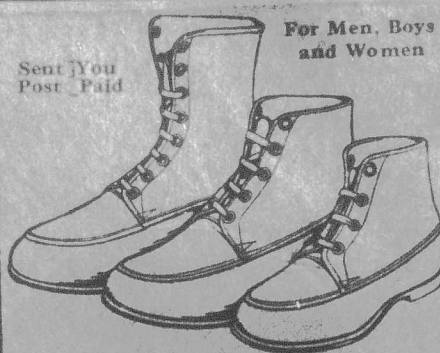
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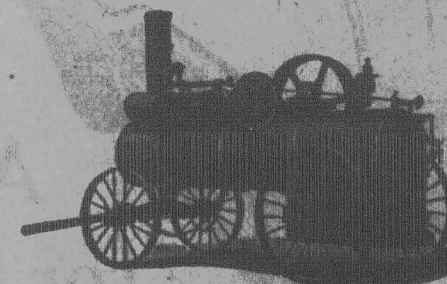
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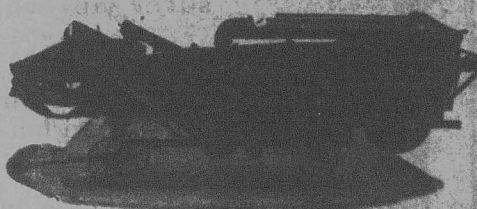
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