

JUNE 12, 1919

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

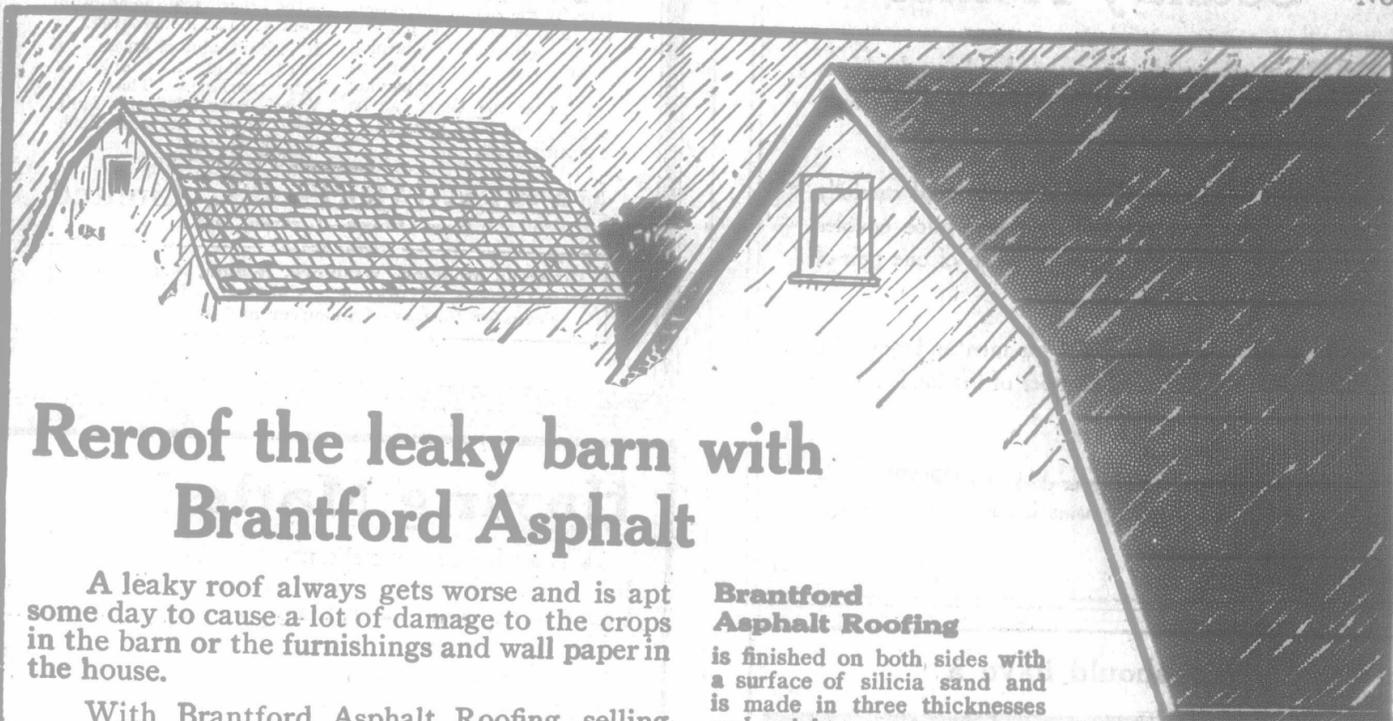
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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 19, 1919.

No. 1395



Reroof the leaky barn with Brantford Asphalt

A leaky roof always gets worse and is apt some day to cause a lot of damage to the crops in the barn or the furnishings and wall paper in the house.

With Brantford Asphalt Roofing selling at such reasonable prices, it is true economy to roof with it. There is hardly another line of goods that has had the small advance in cost since the war that Brantford Roofing has had. By installing improved machinery and increasing the volume of our output, we have lowered our cost of production which has enabled us to keep down the price of Brantford Roofing below what might be expected in the face of the rising cost of raw material, labor and transportation.

Old wooden shingles are being replaced with Brantford Asphalt Roofing. It can be laid very rapidly, saving time, which means considerable when labor is scarce and high. It is a wonderfully fire-resistant roofing—a fire starting on a Brantford Asphalt Roof being unknown to this day. It is also very durable being completely waterproof and the asphalt blended and tempered to resist all the extremes of the Canadian climate.

Brantford Asphalt Roofing

Brantford Asphalt Roofing

is finished on both sides with a surface of silica sand and is made in three thicknesses and weights.

No. 1 is 60 lbs. per square. No. 2 is 70 lbs. No. 3 is 80 lbs.

Brantford Rubber Roofing

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While this roofing is lighter in weight than Brantford Asphalt and Brantford Rubber it is the best quality of any low price roofing on the market. It is a standard that has been tested for years and given entire satisfaction. Sanded on one side. One weight only—40 lbs.

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Samples and prices mailed on request.

Brantford Roofing Co., Limited

Head Office and Factory, Brantford, Canada
Branches at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax

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FLEET FOOT Shoes are restful, comfortable, and carefully made for sturdy wear—and their low price enables you to have several pairs for the price of one pair of leather shoes.

There are also **FLEET FOOT** Shoes for men and boys, for work and play, for every member of the family.



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21

You should have a

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. LIMITED

TORONTO

Ensilage Cutter

of your own on your Farm

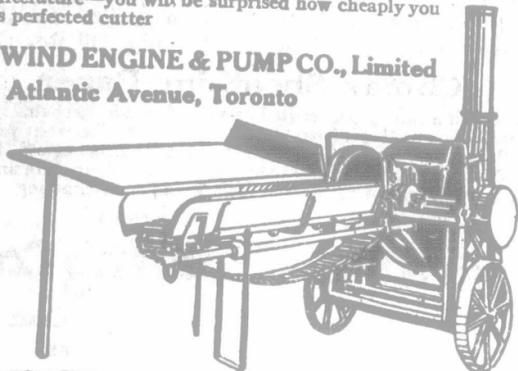
The modern progressive farmer owns his ensilage cutter. He will not risk leaving his corn in the field, waiting his turn for a hired outfit. He makes silo filling part of his usual work and does it himself.

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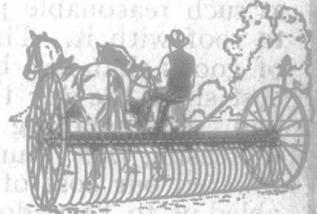
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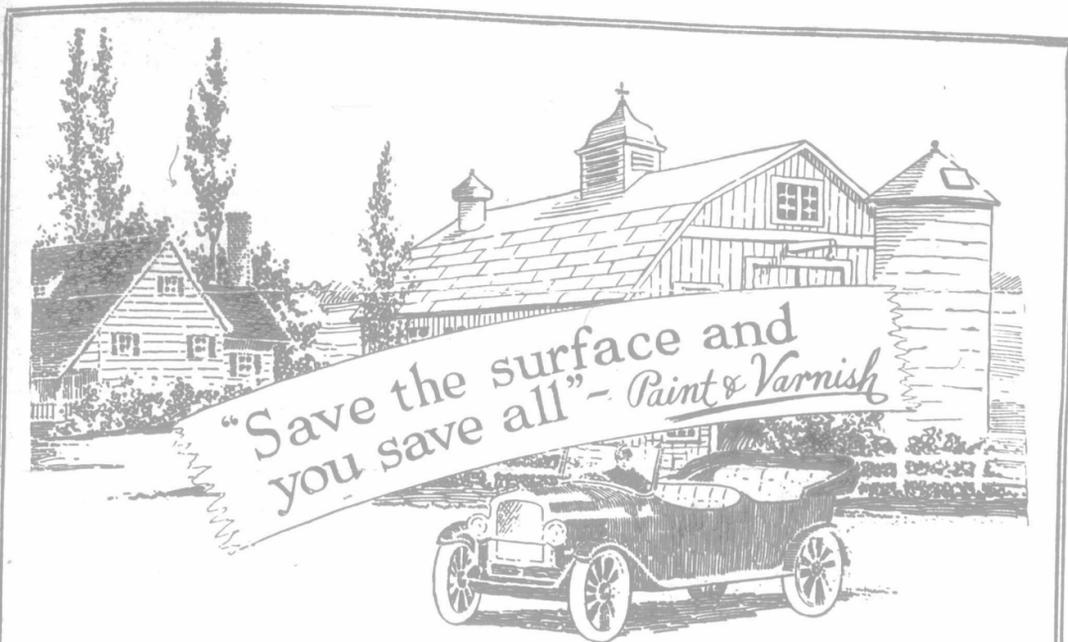
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THIS ANNOUNCEMENT is issued by the Canadian Save the Surface Campaign Committee, for the purpose of educating the public in the Preservative and Protective value of Paint, Varnish and Allied Products for the Conservation of Property, and has received the approval of the Canadian Trade Commission in the following words:



"The realization of the above objects will lead to employment during the Reconstruction Period and bears our entire approval.

THE CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSION

Harry M. Thomas
Commissioner"

13

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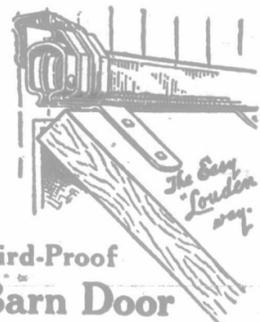
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If you are tired of "SHAKING" the butter from your cream, investigate the "Reliable" Churn.

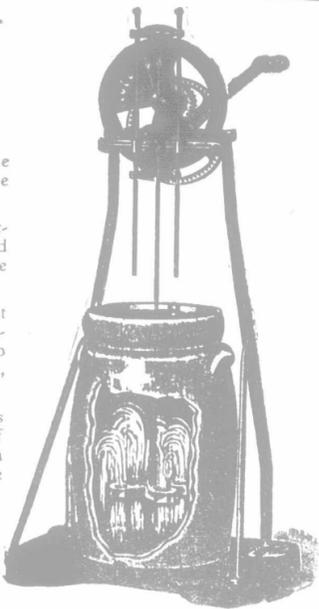
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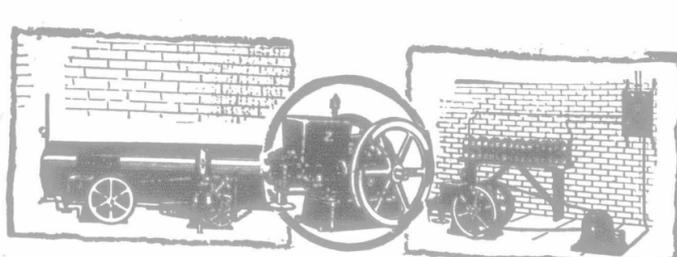
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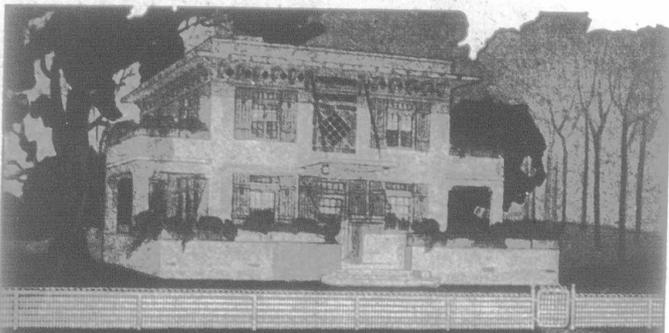


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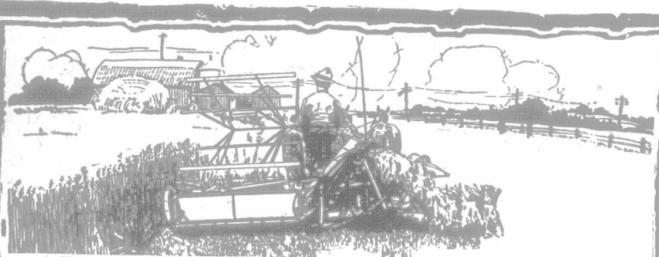


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Deering and McCormick Harvesting Machines

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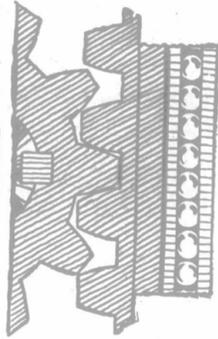
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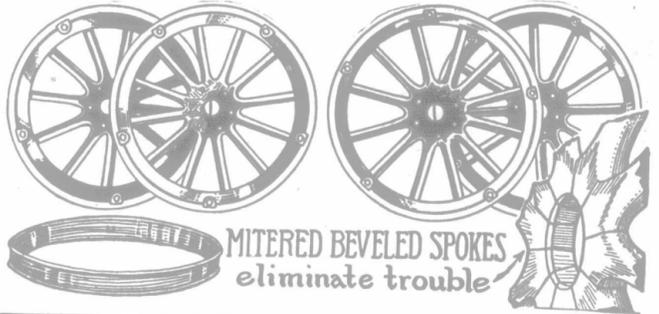
will save your differential gears and make your car run smoothly. The Kelsey Ball-Thrust saves four times their cost. Ask your supply man about them—Tell him to put them in your Ford.

Further, equip your Ford car with

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You can then carry a spare tire on the extrarim, and in case of tire trouble the change can be made in a jiffy. The complete outfit supplied by Ford Service Garages everywhere.

Kelsey Wheel Company Limited, Windsor, Ontario



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Canada's Opportunity On the Highway of Success—What has that to do with GATES? Everything!

PEERLESS LONG SPAN GATES

The gate pictured below is a comparison to the Peerless Perfection farm fencing, strong, durable, with heavy tubular brace, which stiffens it like a steel bridge. It swings true and rigid as an oak door hung by a master mechanic. Lateral and upright wires securely clasped at all intersections and stretched upon a strong rigid frame of tubular steel electrically welded into one solid piece.

For Looks, Wear and Service In appearance a Peerless Gate says: "I am open hearth steel wire, galvanized and can't rust at any point. For service it is put together to last a lifetime and is the cheapest best gate made. You will be interested in our Catalogue. Write Today for literature describing all our many styles of Gates, all kinds of Farm and Poultry Fencing for farm, ranch, residence, park, etc. It will pay you well to get acquainted with Peerless Perfection standard of construction. Write nearest office today. Do it now."

THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited
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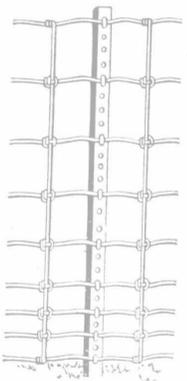
Don't break your back digging post holes. Don't waste your time replacing rotten posts every few years.

**NO HOLES TO DIG
 NO POSTS TO REPLACE
 NO FREIGHT TO PAY**

SHARP-POINT POSTS save money, time and work. They give you an all-steel fence stronger, better and cheaper than any combination of wood and steel. They are 1 3/4 ins. x 1 3/4 ins. x 3/8 in. thick x 7 ft. 4 ins. long, and weigh 9 lbs. each.

PRICE, 48c. each. Freight paid on orders of 50 posts or over.

Farm and Lawn Fence.—Get my prices. Order your posts at the same time you mail your order for fence. Save in time, freight and hauling to the farm. Mail your order with Cash, Money or Express Order, or Bank Draft to



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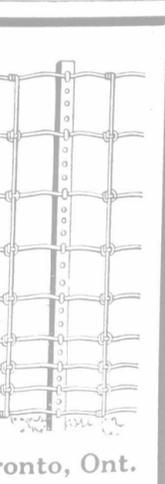
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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 19, 1919.

1395

EDITORIAL.

Corn and roots have germinated quickly, which helps in the fight against weeds. Keep the cultivator going.

It is not yet too late for buckwheat. Don't allow land to remain idle unless under a well-cared-for summer-fallow.

It will not be long now before the big fairs will be in full swing. More amateur exhibitors would be good for the exhibitions and agriculture as a whole.

Winter layers are the money-makers. Hurry the pullets along and get them producing this coming fall. The prospects are for high-priced eggs next winter.

"Kickers" are common and with us the year round, but the most useful kind we know of runs on two wheels, instead of two legs, and is a splendid help in the hay field.

Flies threaten to be a very serious scourge again this season. Provide some shelter to which the cattle may retire during the heat of the day, and use a repellent liberally.

Some of the manufacturers are so vigilant in regard to the tariff that they now fear aeroplanes may be dropping plow-points and harrow-teeth into Canada without paying duty on them.

Don't delay longer in fulfilling your promise to the women folk regarding conveniences for the home. Running water and electric light will make the house-work easier and life more pleasant.

Some farmers report corn growing 13 inches in 13 days. This may seem extravagant, but if it grew 1 inch each day from June 1 to September 15 it would then only be 9 feet high, which is not extraordinary.

Canadians generally will endorse one plank, at least, in the "Farmers' Platform," and that is the one which calls for reform or abolition of the Senate. This venerable body has, of late, shown itself to be partial to corporations and indifferent to the will of the people. The Senate is not compatible with responsible government, and is therefor doomed.

If the reports we get concerning Russia are true, their method of settling disputes is not as good as the British way. The world is not yet ready for Bolshevism, and Canada is the last country on the earth where the doctrine should be tolerated. Nevertheless, it is surprising to what extent the Bolshevistic element was allowed to exert its influence right in our midst.

In a recent meeting of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons, Geo. H. Clark, the Seed Commissioner, pointed out the advantages of an interior terminal elevator for Ontario. He claimed that it would be of immense value to stockmen as well as to the producer of grain and seeds. In Western Canada stockmen purchase supplies in the elevators and have them blended and ground into any particular kind of feed they require. Such a service would be of still more value in Ontario.

Mr. Crerar's Resignation.

There can be no doubt but what Hon. T. A. Crerar was prompted by a high sense of public duty to enter the Union Government as Minister of Agriculture, and there can be no doubt regarding the sincerity of his convictions, which led him to resign. Mr. Crerar's regime as Minister of the Crown has been unique. Of course, the whole Union Government is unique, but never was a Dominion Minister of Agriculture less open to the hampering influences of politics, or less subservient to public opinion, where it concerned his political life. The fact of the matter is Mr. Crerar is not a politician and never took the trouble to make himself proficient in that questionable branch of public service. There were times during Mr. Crerar's incumbency of office when it appeared as though the Agricultural Department was not showing the activity it might, and expressing itself in behalf of the industry to the extent it should. However, those were days of war, orders-in-council and profound secrecy, when the public were permitted to place any interpretation on Government action they saw fit and bide the time when all would be revealed unto them. The ex-Minister served the country during abnormal times, when the winning of the war was of paramount importance, and held precedence over agriculture and every other industry. However, we are primarily concerned with the fact that Mr. Crerar was able to perform the duties incident to his office of state, and after almost two years revert to the parliamentary benches as a plain representative of the people with the same good reputation for integrity and sincerity of purpose which marked him as a man in private or business life. He has made new friends without losing old ones, and qualified himself to give valuable guidance to the agricultural industry during the years to come.

The Budget.

The features which usually characterize a budget speech were over-shadowed by the tariff pronouncement made by the Finance Minister, in his address on June 5. We are living in peculiar times. We are carrying a heavy national debt which necessitates the raising of revenue to an extent undreamed of before the war. Demobilization and pensions will incur a burden of large proportions, but the one most willingly borne of all. It will take years to clear away the aftermath of war, and with it all we have labor unrest, curtailed agricultural operations and more or less dislocation of manufacturing and trade. Agricultural production must be increased, the wheels of industry must be kept humming, and labor must settle down to work before we can have what may be called "good times" in Canada. The Government entertains a fear of taxing industry into inactivity, or driving it out of the country. Had capital and manufacture been subjected to the same ordeal through the years as that which has retarded agriculture, there would be no occasion for this dread, for industry would have learned how to stand and walk alone. Apparently the Government have a spoiled child on their hands which, like all pampered children, exerts a wonderful and undue influence.

The weak feature of the budget was the lack of encouragement to agricultural production, which must play an ever-increasing part in meeting our national obligations. The motto "Produce and Save" will not find a home in the hearts of producers unless their way is made more easy and something better than the customary reward is forthcoming.

There is a general misunderstanding between all classes. Labor and capital are not in accord. Agriculture is misunderstood, and this all makes for lack of unity and a decreased national efficiency. The Minister of Finance admitted that tariff revision was long over-due, but lost a good opportunity to stabilize

conditions in Canada when he put off the day and did not announce tariff changes to meet the increasing need of production, and the discontent growing out of the high cost of living.

Crop Conditions Improving.

During the latter days of May, after six weeks' efforts to get seed in the ground, agricultural conditions in Ontario were not any too good, but since the coming of favorable weather, with frequent local showers in many districts, the situation has considerably improved. True, there is a decreased grain acreage, owing to the fact that the season became too late before the seed could be put into the ground, with the result that much land intended for grain was planted with corn, and sod which otherwise might have been broken up was left in grass. Millet has been used in many cases which will add to the stores of roughage, and buckwheat is still being sown as a substitute for other grains. One thing in favor of the later-sown crops was the condition of the land when the seed was put in. Mangels germinated and came up in a week's time, while in many cases corn began to show above the surface four days after being planted. Not only does this make for ease in hoeing and cultivating, but it permits one to get on the land soon after the seed is planted, and take control before weeds get a foothold and the soil becomes baked. The two bright spots on the farm now are usually the wheat and grass fields. Wheat has seldom looked better than it does this year. At time of writing it is shooting into head in South-western Ontario and promising a very fair crop. Old meadows are quite generally good, and many clover fields give promise of a satisfactory crop of hay. A survey of the whole situation is much more encouraging than two weeks ago, and, in spite of the fact that in many districts crop conditions are still discouraging, the autumn, taking it the Province over, may see very satisfactory harvests. Mixed and live-stock farming offers many opportunities to get around seeming obstacles.

A Change for the Better.

There has been a tendency within the United Farmers' Co-operative Company of Ontario to adjust their business methods so as to conform more closely with general business policy the country over. Readers know that until recently goods were sold by the Co-operative Company and branches at a very small margin over actual cost, but there is agitation now within the Company itself to sell goods at their proper retail selling value and return patronage dividends to members of the Association. "The Farmer's Advocate" has always claimed that this is the proper method. Business is hazardous unless a fair profit is made on all goods sold, and a fairly liberal fund provided to meet losses and unforeseen conditions. There might have been a tendency in the beginning of the organization for farmers to ignore the clubs if they could not make their purchases there cheaper than at local stores. However, the usefulness of the U. F. O. Co-operative has been well enough demonstrated to show that it is worthy of patronage, and if patrons are returned a dividend according to the actual business they transact with the clubs, no more just and equitable arrangement can be made. We should all be prepared to purchase necessary commodities at their true selling value, and the proposed policy of the U. F. O. Co-operative is quite in keeping with good business methods.

Mr. Crerar, it will be noticed, did not use the "reconstruction" excuse for remaining in the Cabinet when he found himself not in accord with the policy of the Government.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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Tramps and Human Derelicts.

BY SANDY FRASER.

I had a visit frae an auld tramp one day last week. The hardest lookin' ticket ye ever laid eyes on. When he rapped at the door an' Jean went to open it she gave one look oot an' says she to me, "here's yer uncle come to pay ye a visit, Sandy. Will I let him in?"

I got up an' went to the door to see what kind o' a joke she wis tryin' to get off on me this time and the auld chap says to me, "could ye gie a bite to a hungry man, mister?" "Na, I dinna think so," I replied, "but my dog could if he happens to be on where around. Juist hang about for a few meenutes an' I'll see gin I find him."

The tramp wis startin' off wi'oot anither word but Jean says to me, "Dinna be sae hard-hearted, Sandy. Call him back an' I'll gie him something tae eat. How wad ye like to be gaein' hungry yersel'?"

Sae I gave the fellow a call an' he cam' back quick enough. Jean pit the tea-pot on the stove an' a plate an' some ither dishes on the table. Then she pit down enough bread an' butter an' ither stuff to satisfy a guid-sized family, I thought. But these women always like to be feedin' something, be it man or dog, and the mair that is eaten the better they are pleased. It's a compliment tae their cookin', I suppose. If that is the idea Jean had reason tae be satisfied the day she fed that tramp. When she saw the last o' her bannocks disappearin' she went back to the cupboard for some mair, as weel as some butter an' anither dish o' maple syrup. She had already given the chap his third cup o' tea.

When he wis gettin' within sight o' the last o' this second installment o' grub he turned to Jean an' says he, "ye don't happen to hae ony cold meat on hand, do ye, ma'am?" "No," replied Jean, "I don't happen to." "Or ony cold potatoes?" he inquired. "No," says Jean, wi' a kind o' a laugh.

Haven't ye onything hearty for the gentleman," I broke in. "I think I'll gae oot tae the barn an' get him half a bale o' hay an' a gallon o' aits. I thought ye liked to see people satisfied when they left yer table, Jean," says I.

Jean went to the cupboard again an' brought back half o' a layer cake that had been left frae supper the night before. When the tramp had finished this he got up. He seemed to think that maybe he had eaten all he should in conseederation o' guid manners an' that sort o' thing, but ye couldna say that he looked a'thegither satisfied.

After he had taken himsel' off Jean says: "Puir

chap he couldn't hae had onything tae eat for a week." But the next day I wis talkin' to my neeber on the next farm to mine but one, an' says he to me, "Did ye hae a tramp at your place yesterday, Sandy? All toggled up in the latest Paris style o' gents furnishings too," he says.

"Aye," I replied, "And if it wis in Paris he got his claithes, I'm thinkin', to judge by his appetite, that it must hae been there he got his last meal before he called on me yesterday. I gave him his supper, an' about all the wife could scare up for breakfast this mornin' wis oatmeal porridge."

"Weel, that's a caution," says my neeber, opening his eyes pretty wide. "I gave him his supper too."

For some days aifter this I wis half expectin' to hear about a dead tramp bein' picked up by the wayside, but not a word did I hear, an' it begins tae look as if he might still be trampin', lookin' for "a bite for a hungry man."

Dae ye know that aften when I see one o' these quare specimens o' humanity, that by some means or ither got switched on to the wrang track in his young days, maybe, I get tae thinkin' what this chap might hae made o' himsel', or juist naturally hae developed into, if it hadna been for some wee accident that gied him the slant that made a "hobo" oot o' him an' a failure o' his life.

Drink gets the credit for bein' at the bottom o' maist o' these shipwrecks o' humanity, but there are ither things besides that that will be takin' men oot o' the straight road that generally rins up hill an' mak's hard climbin' for the maist o' us. And the thing that mak's some men gie up the attempt is juist laziness. By nature they may be guid heads and wi' less effort that some o' us hae to mak' they might hae made all kinds o' a success o' their business, an' in the end hae got to the top o' the pile, where they say there is yet all kinds o' room. The "Standing Room Only" signs juist hae tae be posted pu around the bottom o' the hill, it seems.

I wis acquainted wi' a young fellow in my early days that comes to ma mind again in talkin' about this sort o' thing. When he wis gaein' to schule he didn't seem to dae mair than to read his lessons over once to hae them all by heart. He went through high school, an college later on, wi' about half the wark an' effort that it tak's from the average mon. He never learned what real wark was because it didn't seem to be necessary. But when it cam' to puttin' his knowledge to some practical use it wis anither matter. To turn it intae dollars an' cents that wad buy his bread an' butter needed some effort on his part an' that wis one thing that went against the grain wi' him. Steady labor seemed tae gie him a pain o' some kind or ither. So he got intae the habit o' loafin' around the town until he got sae hard up that when one day he got the chance, he juist swiped about a hundred an' fifty dollars frae a friend o' his an' moved to anither place that he thought might hae a mair comfortable climate. But it went wi' him as it does wi' maist o' the rest o' the chaps that tak' that sort o' a chance.

When he got oot o' jail he took tae the "road" an' that wis the last I ever heard o' him. His life wis the best example o' wasted time that I ever kened, I think; but one thing, he taught some o' us that knew him a lesson that it is worth oor while to learn. An' that wis that what comes easy isn't generally any good in the lang rin. We never find oot its value an' we mak' na use o' it. But what has come to us through oor toil we'll hang on to, gin it's o' value.

I hae figured the thing oot tae this conclusion since I had that visit frae the chap that cleaned oot oor cupboard the ither day; since he put me thinkin' as I said. And if my thinkin' is to some purpose I willna begrudge what it cost to get me started.

But it's an unco' thing to think o' the possibilities there are for ilka one o' us that come intae this world and how far the maist o' us fall short o' reachin' them. If that auld tramp, wi' his three weeks growth o' whiskers an' his Josephs' coat o' mony colors, had made the best use o' his time in his young days he might hae been Premier o' Canada to-day, or a Cabinet Minister at the very least. It wis up to him. But he took the ither road and it's gaein' to land him on the scrap-heap. Juist where it will land ony o' the rest o' us that willna' mak' a better choice when we come tae the partin' o' the ways.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

Nature in Poetry.—No. 4.

Having considered in previous articles how the poets have dealt with nature as a whole we now turn to their treatment of birds. Naturally there are thousands of references to birds in poetry. Comparatively few of these passages, however, appeal to the naturalist, as many of them are only philosophical reflections inspired by a bird or its song. Thus Shelley in his well-known poem "To a Skylark" starts out by telling us that the bird is not a bird but a "blithe spirit" and goes on to compare the bird and its song with various other things. Wordsworth in "To the Skylark" strikes a true note in his suggestion that the song is intended for the ears of his mate:—

"Mount daring warbler! That love-prompted strain
Twixt thee and thine a never-failing bond."

The reason why the Nightingale has been such a source of inspiration to the poets—because he sings when other birds are silent—is clearly stated by Shakespeare in "The Merchant of Venice":—

"The Nightingale, if she should sing by day
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better musician than the Wren."

It will be noticed that Shakespeare here refers to the Nightingale as "she", and why the great majority of poets persist in the error that it is the female of this species that sings is somewhat of a puzzle to the naturalist.

Scott's reference to the Bittern in "The Lady of the Lake:—

"And the Bittern sounds his drum
Booming from the sedgy shallow"
is an excellent description of that habitat and the call of this bird.

One of the finest descriptions of the song of a bird which occurs in poetry is the following passage in Bliss Carman's "A Mountain Gateway":—

"And in that sweet seclusion I shall hear
Among the cool-leaved beeches in the dusk
The calm-voiced thrushes at their evening hymn
So undistraught, so rapturous, so pure."

This is a perfect description of the song of the Hermit Thrush, and not only this but in these four lines the poet has sketched the environment of the bird and its time of singing.

The Bluebird and the Robin are to the northern States and Canada what the Cuckoo is to England—harbingers of spring—and they are consequently frequently referred to in the poetry of the New World. Longfellow in "It is not Always May" sings:—

"The sun is bright—the air is clear
The darting Swallows soar and sing,
And from the stately elms I hear
The Bluebird prophesying Spring."

Lowell, in "Under the Willows" very truly pictures:—

"The Bluebird, shifting his light load of song
From post to post along the cheerless fence."

Emerson's reference to the Bluebird in "Musketaquid" is charming:—

April's bird,
Blue-coated—flying from tree to tree,
Courageous sings a delicate overture
To lead the tardy concert of the year".

Wilson, the famous ornithologist, has given us, in a poem which is not as widely known as it deserves to be a very fine sketch of the Bluebird:—

"When winter's cold tempests and snows are no more
Green meadows and brown furrowed fields reappearing,
The fishermen hauling their shad to the shore,
The cloud-cleaving Geese to the lakes are a-steering;
When the first lone butterfly flits on the wing,
When red grow the maples, so fresh and so pleasing
O then comes the Bluebird, the herald of spring,
And hails with his warblings the charms of the season.

When all the gay scenes of the summer are o'er,
And autumn slow enters, so silent and sallow,
And millions of warblers, that charmed us before,
Have fled in the train of the sun-seeking Swallow,
The Bluebird forsaken, yet true to his home,
Still lingers and looks for a brighter to-morrow,
Till forced by the horrors of winter to roam,
He sings his adieu in a lone note of sorrow."

A careful examination of these stanzas reveals the amount of natural history that Wilson has woven into them—all accurately and beautifully rendered.

Kipling in "The Flowers" takes the Robin as the harbinger of spring in Canada:—

"Robin down the logging-road whistles Come to me!
Spring has found the maple-grove and the sap is running free."

Pauline Johnson in "The Songster" thus praises the song of the Robin:—

"Music, music with throb and swing,
Of a plaintive note, and long
T'is a note no human throat could sing,
No harp with is dulcet golden string,
No lute, nor lyre with liquid ring,
Is as sweet as the Robin's song."

In "Hyperion" Longfellow says:—

"The Swallow is come!
The Swallow is come!
O, fair are the seasons and bright
Are the days that she brings
With her dusky wings
And her bosom snowy white!"

In this little verse there is accuracy of observation which appeals to the naturalist, as the breast of the Tree Swallow, which is the first of the swallows to appear in the spring is "Snowy white," while that of the Barn Swallow, which is the species of swallow most frequently referred to in poetry, is reddish.

(To be continued.)

Sows and shotes should be on grass, but they require some feed as well and protection from the sun.

THE HORSE.

Water the horse frequently in hot weather.

It will pay to screen the horse stable windows. Fighting flies is as hard on an animal as working.

Use some fly repellent on the legs and body of the horse. The driver as well as the horse, will benefit.

When the mare is very warm, allow her to stand a few moments and draw off the first milk before turning with the foal.

If the horses do not get out on pasture at night, it would pay to give them a short period of grazing each day, if only for a few minutes. The grass thus obtained is a good tonic.

It only requires a few moments to unharness the team at the noon hour, but it is time well spent, particularly in hot weather. Many farmers make a practice of removing the harness and giving the team a hasty grooming before replacing it.

Horses should have salt when they desire it, but the rock salt commonly placed in mangers is not usually the best quality. There is a patented device made to contain a cylindrical cake of salt, and which can be secured to the side of the stall above the manger. The horse licks it from the bottom, causing the cake of salt to rotate in the container. In this manner the animal gets salt at will, and a good quality can be used. If one is painstaking and consistent in his efforts, he can administer the salt regularly and in proper quantities by mixing it with the grain ration.

Watering Horses.

Watering almost ranks in importance with feeding. Many horses are well fed but poorly or insufficiently watered. Especially during the hot summer weather are horses deprived of water when they need it badly, and are given more than is good for them after a forced abstinence. Water, used judiciously, as a good preventive against heat casualties, and should be considered as such. To avoid heat troubles and keep animals in good fit water frequently, if possible, when at work and keep the horse's skin clean. A good washing occasionally with water, not too cold, followed by rubbing and grooming is a practice that will increase the horse-power without the necessity of increasing the number of horses. Regarding the several practices of watering horses at all seasons of the year, Carl W. Gay writes in *Productive Horse Husbandry* as follows:

Water of good quality and ample quantity is essential to the good health, comfort and efficiency of horses at work. A thirsty horse does not make the most of his ration; his digestive functions are impaired by the sense of thirst. Horses should be watered regularly, so they may be able to anticipate their opportunities. Regular watering at frequent intervals will probably insure the horse drinking more of fresher water in the course of the day than though allowed free access to water in the stall at all times. The idea more prevalent than one would believe, that a horse should be stinted in his water supply is incomprehensible. If the horse has much liberty in this matter he will rarely drink to his own detriment.

Watering When Warm.—It is dangerous to allow a fill of water when the horse is very warm, but better than never, as is liable to be the case in many poorly-managed stables. A moderate drink will refresh and benefit any horse at any time.

Time to Water.—Theoretically, watering should precede feeding, in order not to flush on into the intestines the incompletely digested feed contained in the stomach, at the time the drink is taken. In practice, however, it is found that many horses will refuse to drink before eating, especially in the morning, and will seek a drink soon after feeding, if allowed any freedom in the matter. It is best not to follow feeding immediately by a drink.

A horse's drinking periods should be so arranged that he will not go to work immediately after a full drink. The common practice of allowing horses to drink their fill upon coming into the stable from work and again when going out is most convenient, but is not safe, although often followed with impunity. The one time at which a horse requires and appreciates a drink most, yet is offered it least frequently, is the last thing at night, after having consumed his full allowance of rough-

age and being ready to lie down to sleep. Every horse, having worked through the day, should be allowed an opportunity to drink at this time.

Intense Heat Kills Many Horses.

From almost all directions throughout Ontario come the reports that many horses were affected, and a great many killed by the intense heat which prevailed late in May and early in June. Fertilizer firms, which salvage dead animals, were never so busy; their trucks were going day and night in order to bring in horses which had succumbed to the heat. Many animals, no doubt, were affected but not seriously, while others showed very apparent symptoms of heat exhaustion and prostration. In such cases subsequent attacks are very liable when the animals are exposed to the necessary exciting causes. It is very characteristic of heat exhaustion or prostration that the animal or man thus affected should suffer attacks later, even when the exciting causes are not so severe as those which induced the trouble at first. This matter was thoroughly discussed in the *Horse Department* of last week's issue, and we desire only, at this time, to draw farmers' attention to that article and warn them against further trouble. It is just possible that we may not have as severe a hot wave again this season, but there is always the danger. The casualties early in June were sufficient warning to be on the lookout and guard against further mortality and serious trouble.

LIVE STOCK.

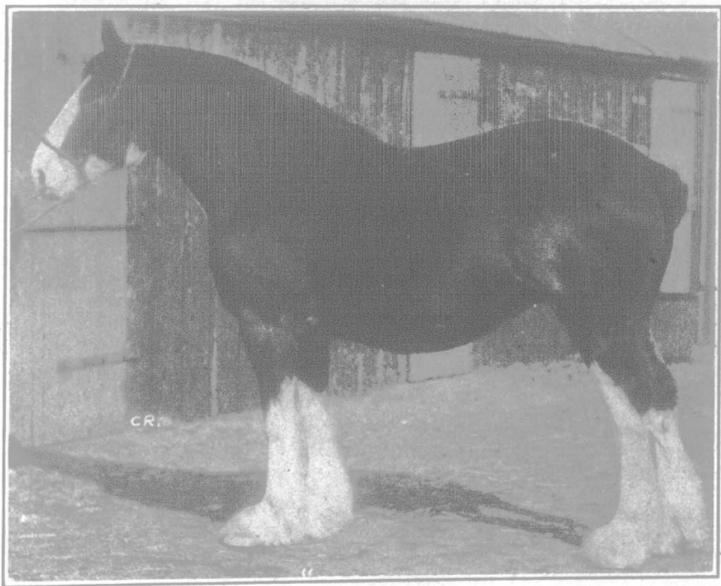
Can the canner bull.

The attacks of the gadfly are warded off by applying pine tar to the sheep's nostrils.

The inferior sire at the head of the herd is an obstacle to progress, and wastes the breeder's time.

Mix sufficient sulphur with the salt to give it a yellowish tinge and keep the mixture before the sheep at all times.

Breeding, breed type, quality, conformation and



Craigie Sylvia

Champion female Clydesdale, Glasgow Show, May, 1919.

prepotency are factors to consider when purchasing a new herd sire.

Shutting a calf in a stall to stare at an empty feed box and water pail has stunted many a good calf. Feed the youngsters.

Fathers would do well to encourage their sons to breed pure-bred stock, and if needs be give them financial backing in purchasing foundation stock.

Using a grade or scrub pure-bred on your herd is nothing to be proud of, and it offers little inducement for the boys to take an interest in the herd.

Holding hogs for higher prices doesn't always pay. It is best to ship when the hogs are finished. From 190 to 225 pounds is a good marketable weight.

Now that the cattle are on pasture the stable might advisedly be cleaned and whitewashed. Leaving this job until near fall oftentimes results in it being neglected.

The price of hogs, cattle, butter, milk, eggs, etc., which the farmer has to sell is high, but the dollar in circulation to-day will not pay for nearly as much feed for stock or household necessities for the family as it would six years ago. One is not as well off with the high receipts as would appear on the surface.

All classes of stock do better if the pastures are changed occasionally. Do not wait until the field is picked bare before turning the stock into fresh pasture.

In many litters there are one or more runts. A little extra feed and care will bring these along profitably. If left to take pot luck with their bigger brothers and sisters they fare badly, and prove an unprofitable proposition.

In order to aid in the abolition of the scrub, breeders of pure-breds in Wisconsin gave a pure-bred in exchange for a grade or scrub which was sold for beef. Are Ontario breeders ready to do likewise for the benefit of the live-stock industry?

The flies have become troublesome to live stock earlier than usual this year. For stock on pastures there is little remedy. Where the cattle are brought to the buildings daily, spraying with one of the proprietary fly repellents will bring a certain amount of relief.

The scrub ram, boar and bull are enemies in the camp of the cattle industry, and it is surprising the number of farmers who condone their presence in their stables. Examine their passports closely before permitting them to enter your premises. They do not improve the herd, and oftentimes do a great deal of harm.

"Fifty per cent. of the sires used in the county are scrubs" may be true, but it is not nearly as good an advertisement as to be able to say, "There is not a grade or scrub pure-bred used in the county." Put your shoulder to the wheel and boost for 100 per cent. high quality registered bulls, rams and boars in your county.

G. Anderson, of Norfolk County, has a sow which he picked up at market prices two or three years ago, and she has proven to be a money-maker, raising two large litters every year. Her last fall litter of twelve pigs were recently marketed at around 230 pounds each, and she has a spring litter of fourteen which are six weeks old at time of writing.

What is a good herd sire worth? Compare the progeny of a registered bull of desirable quality and conformation with the progeny of the average grade bull and note the difference in price of this stock as two year olds. Then consider that a bull's usefulness does not end with one or two crops of calves nor should it end with three or four. Figure up the difference in value of the progeny over a period of three or four year.

Ten years ago Jim Jones ridiculed his neighbor, Tom Brown, for paying the fabulous sum of \$500 for a pure-bred cow due to freshen in a couple of months. However, Tom was not to be discouraged, and to-day he has a fine herd of registered cattle which are in demand at fancy prices, while Jim still has grades and mediocre grades at that. He was afraid to make the break and pay a price for a good thing. Everyone is not capable of looking after pure-bred stock and making them pay, but the aim of every stockman should be to improve his herds and flocks. Buy a better herd sire.

Why Pigs Cough.—Con. II.

Chronic Laryngitis.

Chronic laryngitis or chronic inflammation of the throat causes little inconvenience. The mucous membrane of the larynx is inflamed but maintains its integrity. It is only when ulceration takes place that the symptoms become alarming. A pig may be affected with this trouble and eat well and keep in good condition, the only symptom being a dry, non-painful cough, which does not yield readily to treatment.

Treatment.—Probably the best treatment is the administration of the compound syrup of squills in 20 to 40-drop doses (according to size of patient) three times daily. If ulceration should take place there will be noticed a little blood mixed with the mucous coughed up. The administration of oil of turpentine in 40 to 60-drop doses three times daily and causing the patient to inhale the fumes from burning tar sometimes appears to be beneficial.

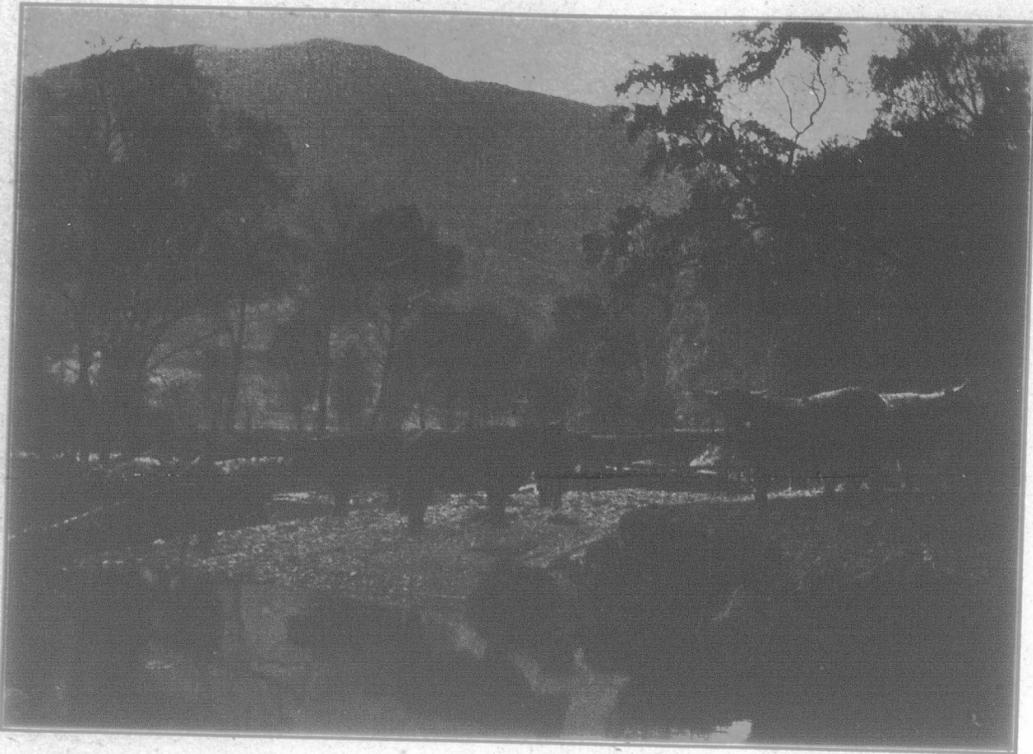
Nervous Cough.

We occasionally notice pigs, especially young ones, coughing without any symptoms of catarrh; there is no evidence of inflammation or irritation of any part of the respiratory passages, nor are there any of the abnormal sounds of a moist or dry nature that can be detected. The trouble is purely a nervous one. It is caused by some nerves which supply the organs of respiration or of their centres. The cough is usually dry unless the paroxysms are severe, then a little mucous may be coughed up. The condition may last for months or may pass off in a few weeks. It usually yields to treatment, but in many cases runs its course even without treatment. Ten to fifteen drops of the oil of garlic in a syrup or dropped well back on the tongue out of a spoon 3 times daily usually gives good results.

Bronchitis.

Bronchitis (Inflammation of the bronchial tubes) usually accompanied by inflammation of the mucous membrane of the trachea (or wind-pipe). The disease is liable to cause death, especially in young ones.

Causes.—Cold in some form is the usual cause, and is most common in the fall. Young pigs that lie out at night exposed to cold rains, or those kept in cold,



Running Water and Shade Make the Pasture Field More Acceptable to the Stock.

damp houses, or those kept in warm, poorly-ventilated houses, are very liable to take inflammation of some part of the respiratory passages. Pigs should have a good, dry, well-ventilated, warm place to sleep in at night.

Symptoms.— There is a cough and usually some hoarseness with distressed breathing; the patient is restless, holds his head as if snuffing the air; there is fever indicated by dryness of the skin and frequent pulse; the cough is at first dry and painful; as the disease advances the cough becomes softer and moister, and after severe coughing there will be more or less mucous

of a white, frothy nature issuing from the mouth; the appetite is impaired according to the severity of the attack. The disease generally lasts 4 to 10 days; about that time the appetite improves, the skin becomes somewhat moist and the cough less frequent, and usually the animal makes a rapid recovery, but there are exceptions. In severe cases the inflammation sinks deeper into the small bronchial tubes, the air enters with difficulty through the constricted tubes, causing great oppression and difficulty in breathing, and the patient suffers from a feeling of suffocation. The small quantity of air passing through the tubes interferes

with the proper aeration of the blood. This impure blood passing through the vessels of the brain sometimes causes sudden death, or causes coma or delirium.

Treatment.— In the early stages a purgative of Epsom salt or raw linseed oil should be given, the dose being according to size, for an ordinary-sized pig 3 oz. should act. If the cough is severe 5 to give 10 drops laudanum in a little new milk every 4 or 5 hours. If fever be well marked give 10 to 15 grains of nitrate of potassium (saltpetre) 3 times daily. After the acute stage has passed 15 to 30 drops of the compound syrup of squills 3 times daily usually gives good results. The laudanum must not be continued, as it will cause constipation. If constipation be threatened a little raw linseed oil or 5 to 8 grains of calomel may be given. If the patient be weak give 5 to 10 grains of carbonate of ammonia in a little cold water every two hours. The patient's strength should be supported by good milk and eggs beaten up and a little whisky or other stimulant added to it 3 or 4 times daily.

Pneumonia.

Pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs is usually fatal in pigs. It is caused by exposure to cold, sudden variations of temperature, especially in wet weather, damp, ill-ventilated premises, wounds, fractured ribs, etc.

Symptoms.— It is usually ushered in by a chill, followed by fever, difficult, short breathing, cough, and if the animal be forced to move, will show symptoms of pain and, in some cases, squeal. The cough is usually very troublesome, dry at first but soon becoming moist and softer. It is a cough that brings no relief to the patient; but when mucous begins to form and the patient can bring some up it then gets some relief. If the fever abates about this time and the animal moves about and takes some food, the breathing becomes easier and less frequent, there are probabilities of recovery, but if the animal becomes more restless and the matter he coughs up is of a red, rusty color, the patient will likely die. The duration of the disease is from eight to about fourteen days.

Treatment.— Make as comfortable as possible in a warm, well-ventilated building. Apply mustard mixed with equal parts of oil of turpentine and warm water to the sides and breast and then wrap with flannel cloths. Give carbonate of ammonia in 5 to 10 grain doses 4 or 5 times daily, also give about 2 table-spoonsful of whisky or 1 spoonful of sweet spirits of nitre in a little cold water every 4 or 5 hours. Give 2 to 4 grains of quinine 3 times daily. Allow him anything he will eat. If he will not eat endeavor to keep up strength by administering cod liver oil and raw eggs.

WHIT.

Quality Show at Ormstown.

Quite contrary to the usual order of things, the ideal weather which prevailed this year throughout the entire four days from June 3 to June 6 did not prove advantageous in running up record-breaking figures for attendance at Ormstown's Tenth Annual Live-Stock Show. Quebec, this year, like all of the Eastern Provinces, has been unduly supplied with rain, making seeding unusually late, and, as the show has since its inception depended almost solely upon urban districts for support, those who remained at home working on their still unsown fields were in sufficient numbers to be noticeable and responsible for a deficit of some nine hundred in the general attendance, as compared with the figures of 1918. This, however, is a showing which, with the many adverse conditions, should be very pleasing to those in charge, and any disappointments here should have been more than counteracted by the splendid entry list that came forward, showing an increase in all but two sections. Heavy horses fell from 155 to 148 entries, and dairy grades from 91 to 70. All other sections were filled better than those of the 1918 exhibit, increasing the total entry list from 1,199 to 1,471, or by 272 entries. As usual, the evening performance was given up mainly to the light horse and harness sections and these classes, which ran as high as 18 and 20 entries, at times filled the judging ring of the big arena almost to overflowing. These entries were made up of nearly all local horses, with a small contingent from Montreal City. Many expensive turn-outs were included in the various classes and the performance never failed to hold the appreciation of the well-filled auditorium throughout the entire evening. Other attractions included trials of speed on the half-mile track, vaudeville acts, which were put on between the light horse sections, etc. Several exhibits of silos, mechanical milkers, tractors, and other farm and labor-saving machinery, were also on the grounds and added greatly to the educational part of the show.

At the directors' luncheon various guests prominent in agriculture addressed the gatherings, among whom were Dr. J. H. Grisdale, the newly-appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, Quebec; Hon. Honore Mercier, Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec; Prof. Barton, Macdonald College; Dr. D. McEchran, Ormstown, and others. Dr. Grisdale expressed his appreciation of the splendid showing in the live-stock exhibits, and, in complimenting the management on the exceptional growth of the show since his first visit in 1913, announced that along with increased federal grants to other agricultural exhibitions Ormstown would this year benefit to the extent of an additional \$1,500 being an expenditure which he felt was justified and for which he was very glad to become responsible. In

thanking the Department at Ottawa for the interest shown, President Neil Sangster touched briefly on the early history of the show and the present exhibition equipment, the latter which had in ten years developed from "vacant lot" surroundings into almost a \$100,000 plant in which was included Eastern Canada's second largest live-stock arena. Several of the buildings had been completed during the past year and a fresh coat of paint covered the big arena, all of which added greatly to the appearances of the exhibition grounds in general. From every angle, the Ormstown Show of 1919 proved equally worthy in educational features.

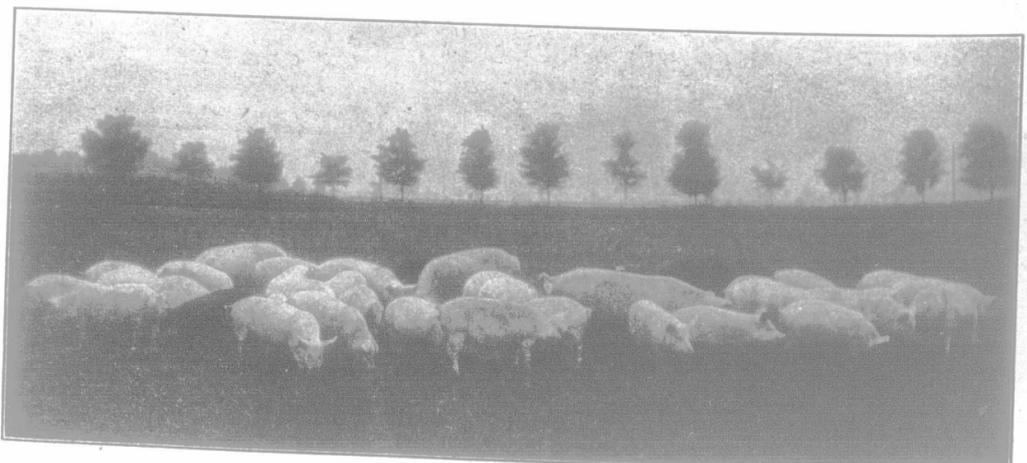
Heavy Horses

In our introductory paragraphs both the light and heavy horse sections have already been referred to. All classes for the light and harness sections outnumbered any previous exhibit, among which were many contestants who had at some future time been prominent winners at various horse shows at Montreal, Toronto, and elsewhere, and in several cases the most notable entries were forced to take positions below the local entries. The heavy sections, however, were not filled up nearly so well as in the days before the war, when semi-yearly importations found their way into the studs of the district breeders and importers, several of whom are still found among the exhibitors at the Show. Of the heavy breeds, Clydesdales predominated; in fact,

it would be more truthful to add that this breed makes up practically the entire heavy horse exhibit.

This year saw only one or two Percherons, about the same number of Belgians, and a very few inferior French-Canadians. The Clydesdales, as usual, put up the show and were quite up to the high standard of other years. Aside from the breeding classes, the draft and general-purpose sections were also made up of horses in which Clydesdale blood predominated. There is perhaps no show on the continent where these grade sections create greater interest than at Ormstown. Grade brood mares, a quality lot throughout with a dozen or more in the classes; heavy draft teams in many instances rivaling the pure-breds, and grade foals, are classes that always fill the ring to overflowing and the showing seen last week proved no exception to the rule, and brought forward some of the best quality horse flesh seen at the show. Unfortunately, space does not permit individual mention of these classes, even though they are worthy of the best. The judges for the horse sections were: Light horses, Robert Graham, Toronto; Heavy horses, W. J. Bell, Kemptville, Ontario.

Clydesdales.—Once more owing to the falling off in importations since the war began in 1914, the imported Clydesdale section schedule was badly disorganized. Where all classes five years ago, from aged stallions down, were well filled only aged stallions came out, and in females a lone imported mare in the brood mare



Grow Pigs On Pasture but Supplement the Grass With a Little Grain.

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class made up the representation, where the year 1913 saw as high as eight mares in the class of imported two-year-olds. The Canadian-bred entries, however, put up a real old-time exhibit and in this particular district are doing their best to "carry on." Here in nearly every class could be found an individual or two that would have graced the various open classes even in former days, and the entire exhibit was such that the breeders of this section of Canada need have very little concern as to the strengthening up of importations for some time to come.

The imported aged stallions, only four in number, were headed by last year's winner, Baron's Stanley, a worthy son of Baron's Pride. Cumming's Auchenloch, a big, thick, good-topped horse, came into second place over Baron Stockwell, and Laird of Hopetown, an unfinished horse, came forth. The best-going horse in the ring, Ness & Sons' Jeanie Cruickshank, a nicely-turned brood mare by Radium, was the only imported mare shown. Canadian-bred stallions, four years old and over, were headed by the last year's grand champion of the show, Spencer of the Briars, a son of Sir Spencer, and at the top of the three-year-old class came Oakhurst Baron's Pride, the Canadian-bred champion of the show. He is got by Baron Siloth's Heir and one of the best quality colts seen at the shows for some time, showing much the same quality as Woodside Seal, the winner of the two-year-old class, an exceptionally good moving youngster got by Sir Spencer. In the female section of Canadian-breds it is doubtful if a more "quality lot" ever came together in the Province. The yeld mares were the lightest in numbers, only three being shown, all of which were the get of noted Sir Spencer. The class for brood mares brought forward ten good matrons, with Ness' Woodside Rosebud at the top and several good things still below the money, while the three-year-olds were led by McCormick's Jean of the Briars, grand champion mare of the show. The year-old filly went to Ness on the get of the grand champion of the show, Baron Stanley.

Exhibitors.—W. J. McGerrigle, Ormstown; R. R. Ness & Son, Howick; Sam McGerrigle, Ormstown; A. Jenneau, Primeauville; J. T. Thompson, Bainsville; R. T. Kerr, Howick; A. Nussey, Howick; Wm. Nussey, Howick; J. H. Nussey, Brysonville; D. A. McCormick, Brysonville; Reid Bros., Chateauguay; O. M. Greig, Ormstown, and Cummings Bros., Landsdown, Ont.

Awards.—(Imported) Stallion, aged: 1, Ness & Son, on Baron Stanley; 2, Cummings Bros., on Auchenloch; 3, Ness, on Baron Stockwell; 4, Jenneau, on Laird of Hopetown. Brood mares (Imp.): Ness & Son, on Jeanie Cruickshank. (Canadian-breds). Stallion, aged: 1, Taylor Bros., on Spencer of the Briars; 2, A. Nussey, on Sir Hugo; 3, Wm. Nussey, on Baron Siloth's Heir; 4, Baird, on Laird of Hopetown 2nd. Stallion, three years: 1, Wm. Nussey, on Oakhurst Baron's Pride; 2, Jas. Goodfellow; 3, Wm. Brethour. Stallion, two years: 1, Ness & Son, on Woodside Seal; 2, Greig, on Cairns Laddie. Stallion, one year: 1 and 2, Ness & Son, on Woodside Rising Tide and Rising Star; 3, A. Nussey, on Cherry Bank Baron; 4, Wm. Nussey, on Oakhurst Prince. Yeld mare: 1, A. Nussey, on Daisy Spencer; 2, Ness & Son, on Woodside Lady; 3, Wm. Nussey, on Oakhurst Bessie Spencer. Brood mare: 1, Ness, on Woodside Rosebud; 2, J. T. Thomson; 3, Wm. McGerrigle; 4, R. T. Kerr; 5, J. H. Nussey. Filly, three years: 1, McCormick, on Jean of the Briars; 2, Wm. Nussey, on Daisy Water Lily; 3, A. Nussey, on Queen of Cherry Bank; 4, W. J. McGerrigle, on Gipsy Warlen. Filly one year: 1, Ness & Son; 2, S. McGerrigle; 3, J. H. Nussey. Foals of 1919: 1, Wm. Nussey, on the get of Baron Siloth's Heir; 2, Ness & Son, on the get of Baron Stanley; 3, J. H. Nussey, on the get of Baron Siloth's Heir; 4, A. Nussey, on the get of Baron Siloth's Heir. Grand champion stallion: Ness & Son, on Baron Stanley. Canadian-bred champion stallion: Oakhurst Baron's Pride. Champion imported female: Ness & Son, on Jeanie Cruickshank. Canadian-bred and grand champion female: Jean of the Briars. Canadian-bred draft teams: 1, W. J. McGerrigle; 2, McCormick; 3, A. Nussey; 4, Wm. Nussey; 5, Reid Bros. Imported or Canadian-bred draft mare in harness: 1, McCormick; 2, Thompson; 3 and 4, Wm. McGerrigle.

Dairy Cattle.

Ayrshires.—With seven full herds showing, in which were included some fifteen choice matrons, selections for the great Springfield Sale, Ormstown, last week staged one of the greatest Ayrshire exhibits ever seen in the Dominion. In the bull sections the champion winner was no less than that great sire, Lessnessock Golden Love, winner at the National Dairy Show last year, and in the females Harleholm White Rosie 5th, grand champion at the "National," was forced to take second place by her stablemate, Chapmanton Henny. These are instances that are descriptive of the quality of the show last week, and, as to numbers, the size of the classes ranged all the way from six aged bulls to a dozen junior calves, and all the way from fifteen entries for cows in milk to nineteen senior calves. All entries were splendidly brought out, and with one exception, were drawn from herds within a fifteen-mile radius of Ormstown which makes the exhibit all the more deserving of credit for the success of the exhibit. Professor Barton, of Macdonald College, made the awards.

Exhibitors.—Hector Gordon, Howick; Jno. W. Logan Howick Station; Gilbert McMillan, Huntingdon; D. T. Ness, Howick; R. R. Ness & Son, Howick; R. A. Arthur, Huntingdon; Geo. Cairns, Ormstown; W. G. McArthur, Huntingdon; J. P. Cavers, Ormstown; Melville Carr, Howick; R. D. Holmes, Ormstown; E. E. Bridge, Beauharnois; J. H. Black, Lachute.

Awards.—Bull, aged: 1, McMillan, on Lessnessock Golden Love; 2, Cavers, on Burnside Fanny's Sensier;

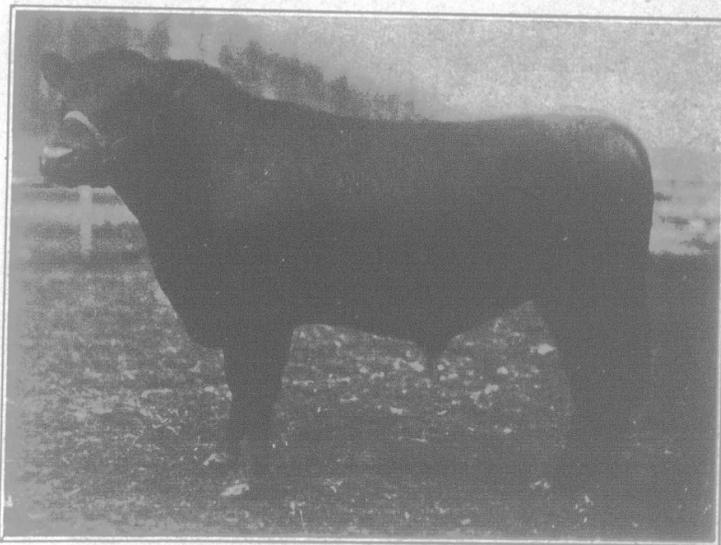
3, Cummings, on Glenhurst Tors Mayor; 4, Ness & Son, on Holehouse Hopeful. Bull, two years: 1, Arthur, on Stonycroft Flickie's Pride; 2, D. T. Ness, on Burnside Nunting Master; 3, Logan, on Sunnyside Leader; 4, Cairns, on Ridghaugh Wartime. Bull, senior yearling: 1, Carr, on Sunnyside Russel; 2, Ness & Son, on Burnside Sunbeam; 3, Logan, on Sunnyside Dick. Bull, junior yearling: 1, Holmes, on Burnside Sir Andrew; 2, McArthur; 3, Bridge; 4, Logan. Bull, senior calf: 1, McMillan; 2, Gordon; 3, Ness & Son; 4, Arthur; 5, D. T. Ness. Bull, junior calf: 1, Logan; 2, Ness & Son; 3, McMillan; 4, Cavers. Senior champion bull: McMillan, on Lessnessock Golden Love. Cow, aged (in milk): 1, 3 and 5, Ness & Son, on Chapmanton Nell, Hobsland Barbara and Cherry; 2, McMillan, on Maple Leaf Jean; 4, Cavers, on Muirlock



Geo. B. Rothwell.

Who has been favorably mentioned to succeed Mr. Archibald, as Dominion Animal Husbandman.

Bonnie. Cow, three years: 1, Black, on Blossom Again 3rd; 2, Gordon, on Stonehouse Lovely; 3, D. T. Ness, on Edgewood Vera; 4, McMillan, on Midget. Heifer, two years: 1, McMillan; 2, D. T. Ness; 3, Ness & Son; 4, McArthur. Cow, aged (dry): 1 and 2, Ness & Son, on Chapmanton Henny, and Harleholm White Rosie 5th; 3, McMillan, on Maple Leaf Lily; 4, Logan, on Sunnyside Governess; 5, Cavers, on Ryanogue Genieve. Heifer, two years: 1, McMillan, on Springburn Witch; 2, D. T. Ness, on Edgewood Pearl; 3, Cavers, on Braburn Lucky Lass; 4, Logan, on Gladden Hill Pet 3rd; 5, Gordon, on Stonehouse Milkmaid 4th. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Ness & Son, on Burnside Randy 3rd; 2, Gordon, on Stonehouse Cherry; 3 and 4, McMillan, on Springburn Belle, and Springburn Lucky Girl; 5, Logan. Heifer, junior yearling: 1 and 2, Ness & Son, on Burnside Elm Blossom and Burnside Miss Courtland;



Tropride of Alloway

Junior Champion Angus bull at London 1918, for Col. McEwen, Byron, Ont.

3 and 4, Cavers, on Braburn Florence and Braburn Dewdrop; 5, McMillan. Heifer, senior calf: 1, McMillan, on Springburn Lovely Cherry; 2, Ness & Son, on Burnside Henny Chapmanton; 4, D. T. Ness, on Edgewood May. Heifer, Junior calf: 1, Ness & Son, on Burnside Randy 3rd; 2, McMillan; 3, D. T. Ness; 4, Gordon; 5, Logan. Senior and grand champion female: Chapmanton Henny. Junior champion female: Burnside Randy 3rd. Graded herd: 1, McMillan; 2, Ness & Son; 3, Cavers; 4, Logan; 5, D. T. Ness. Get of sire: 1, McMillan, on the get of Lessnessock Golden Love; 2, Ness & Son, on the get of Masterpiece; 3, Cavers, on get of cheerful Masterpiece; 4, D. T. Ness; 5, Logan. Junior herd: 1, Ness & Son; 2, McMillan;

3, Cavers; 4, D. T. Ness; 5, Logan. Progeny of cow: 1, Cavers; 2, D. T. Ness; 3, Ness & Son; 4, Logan.

Holsteins.—There is probably no live-stock show in Canada where five or six years has shown so great an improvement in the Holstein exhibit as has that of Ormstown. Five years ago when the writer spent his first day in the judging arena at Ormstown, the Holstein entries in nearly all classes could be counted on the fingers of one hand, while last week saw them outnumbering those of any other breed in the cattle section of the show. With two exceptions, all were Quebec breeders, and nearly all were Beauharnois breeders, the district in which the show is held. It may well be said, however, that the quality of the exhibit should be improved. In several classes the entries totalled over twenty in numbers, and in each case it would have been a much better advertisement for the breed had these numbers been cut by a third, leaving the unfitted ones at home as well as those that were in no way show individuals. Many of the breeders, however, are as yet new beginners, not only as exhibitors but also as breeders, and there is perhaps no faster way of getting experience than in bringing their cattle to the show and in this way comparing them with those of the more experienced breeders. In the awards which follow it will be noted that the prizes were fairly well distributed around, and this also shows that no one of the new beginners, not any one of the older breeders in Quebec are corraling all the good ones. If the five years' advancement shown in Holsteins at Ormstown is any criterion, the exponents of the breed may feel that their labor is producing results. Professor Barton, of Macdonald College, made the awards.

Exhibitors.—P. W. Taber, East Farnham; A. McCracken, Huntingdon; J. D. McEwen, Ormstown; Helm Bros., Huntingdon; H. H. Craig, Howick; Thos. Moore, Ormstown; Collum Bros., Ormstown; Neil Sangster, Ormstown; Robt. Anderson, Huntingdon; Jas. Winter, Ormstown; R. J. Mercer, De Laval; Angus McNaughton, Huntingdon; Geo. McRae, Ormstown; J. J. Alexander, St. Louis; F. Williams, Huntingdon, all of Quebec, and W. C. Stevens, Phillippsville; J. H. Goodfellow & Son, Lancaster; Geo. McCrae, Bainsville, all of Ontario.

Awards.—Bull, aged: 1, Taber, on Gano Favorit Brave Boy; 2, Craig, on Pontiac Posch Prince; 3, McEwen, on Hillside Sam Bonerges; 4, Moore, on Lindenwood Gano; 5, Helm, on Peerless Ormsby Count. Bull, two years: 1, Collum, on Gano Paul Posch; 2, Winter, on Prince Victor of Pinedale; 3, McNaughton, on Johanna Elgin DeKol; 4, Anderson, on Prince Inferno Favorit; 5, Goodfellow, on Prince of Dundas De Kol. Bull, senior yearling: 1, Sangster, on Nixon of Clinton Valley; 2, Mercer, on R. A. Pietertje Pontiac; 3, Alexander; 4, Stevens. Bull, junior yearling: 1, Craig, on General Segis Pontiac; 2, Anderson, on Boutje Paul Ormsby; 3, McCracken, on Gano Brave Boy; 4, Craig, on Pontiac Butter Boy. Bull, senior calf: 1, Sangster, on Perfection of Pleasant Valley; 2, J. Collum; 3, McRae; 4, Craig; 5, Stevens. Bull, junior calf: 1, R. S. Dunn; 2 and 3, Stevens; 4, Winter; 5, Alexander. Senior and champion bull: Taber, on Gano Favorit Brave Boy. Junior and grand champion bull: Sangster, on Nixon of Clinton Valley. Cow, aged: 1, Taber, on Clothilde Johanna De Kol; 2, Mercer, on Princess Netherland; 3, Sangster, on Wilma of Pleasant Valley; 4, Taber, on Rhoda Queen Princess; 5, Craig, on Wayne Butter Girl. Cow, three years: 1, Craig, on Hillside Patricia Bonerges; 2, McEwen, on Buckeye Pauline; 3, Taber; 4, Williams; 5, McRae. Cow, two years: 1, Stevens; 2, McEwen; 3, Sangster; 4, Alexander; 5, Helm.

Jerseys.—The herds of E. Holden & Son, Frelighsburg, and Edwards & Alexander of Hillhurst, made up the entire showing in this breed, and, while it may be said that when they lined up for the herd prizes neither breeder had a uniform lot, there were, nevertheless, some good things in both herds. Unfortunately, however, under the placings of Judge Robertson, the best things did not always get to the top. Edwards and Alexander had a real

outstanding aged bull in Foxes Abbess Lad of Greenwall, which came into the ring in splendid condition, but the final placing left him below the Holden entry, Daniel H., a bull of much less character and also lacking in substance as compared with the Hillhurst sire. A similar mistake in placing the aged cows in milk, and, in fact, in most of the other classes where animals showed in more than average flesh, was in evidence throughout the day. Holden had a rightful place at the top of the two-year-old bull class, with Edgeley Bright Boy, a nice, straight, well-grown fellow, afterwards champion of the show, and the Hillhurst herd, in first, had its rightful place although three of the five head, including the herd sire and the mature cow,

had each taken second place in their respective classes. The entry list showed an advance over last year of almost one hundred per cent.

Shorthorns.—C. M. Stainton, of Hampton, Ont., with some twenty odd head of nicely fitted cattle, made up the exhibit of Shorthorns. Mr. Stainton was also alone in this breed in 1918, but all of his entries came back this year in much better flesh and made a really creditable exhibit well worthy of competition. Judge R. Robertson, of Prince Edward Island, placed the awards.

Sheep.

With only five exhibitors out, two from Quebec and three from Ontario, the sheep exhibit was by far the strongest ever seen at Ormstown. The Ontario exhibitors were John R. Kelsey, Woodville; A. Ayre, Bowmanville, and Wm. Clarkson, Weston, while those from Quebec were John Purcell, Huntingdon, and R. Sylvester, St. Simeon. Shropshires put up the strongest showing, with entries from three flocks, but Kelsey's flock from Ontario captured all firsts and also all the seconds, with one exception. Clarkson also had it pretty much his own way in Leicesters, and Ayre was without competition in Dorsets and Cheviots, as was Sylvester in Hampshires. Ayre's lone entry was the only competition Sylvester had in Hampshires and Oxfords. Judge A. E. McLaren, of Macdonald College, placed the awards.

Swine.

The entire swine exhibit was made up of Quebec entries. These included Hooker Bros., Geo. Hooker; Robt. Elliott; Taylor Bros.; W. S. Todd; Geo. Finalson, all of Ormstown, and Norman Brooks, Franklin Center and R. Sylvester, of St. Simeon. The entries showed much more fitting than those seen out in former years, and, considering that it was almost wholly a local exhibit, the quality brought forward was somewhat nearer what might be expected of an exhibition of this sort. In Tamsworths the bulk of the awards went to Geo. Hooker, while Todd pulled most of the reds in Berkshires. Taylor Bros. led the way in Yorkshires, and Brooks took five out of seven firsts from Sylvester in Chesters. Sylvester won the major awards in Duroc-Jerseys. The judge was A. E. McLaren, of Macdonald College.

The Fly Nuisance.

Live-stock men will long remember the season of 1918 as being one of the hardest on cattle, owing to the flies of different species tormenting the animals. The pests are making their appearance earlier than usual this year, and, unless weather conditions or parasites aid in destroying large numbers of the flies, there is reason to believe that the cattle will be worried as much or more this year than they were last year. Recently we saw cattle in three different herds stampeding the same as they did last year when bothered by the heel-fly. The common stable fly is also bad on the stock. This small insect worries the cattle to an alarming extent, especially in warm, cloudy weather. The fly repellents sprayed on the cattle daily will protect the animals to a large extent. As these flies breed in manure, the disposal of all droppings and having a clean barnyard aid in reducing the number of flies about the barn and stables. Darkening the stables and hanging a sack in the doorway, so that it will brush the animals' backs as they enter the stable, will give a certain amount of

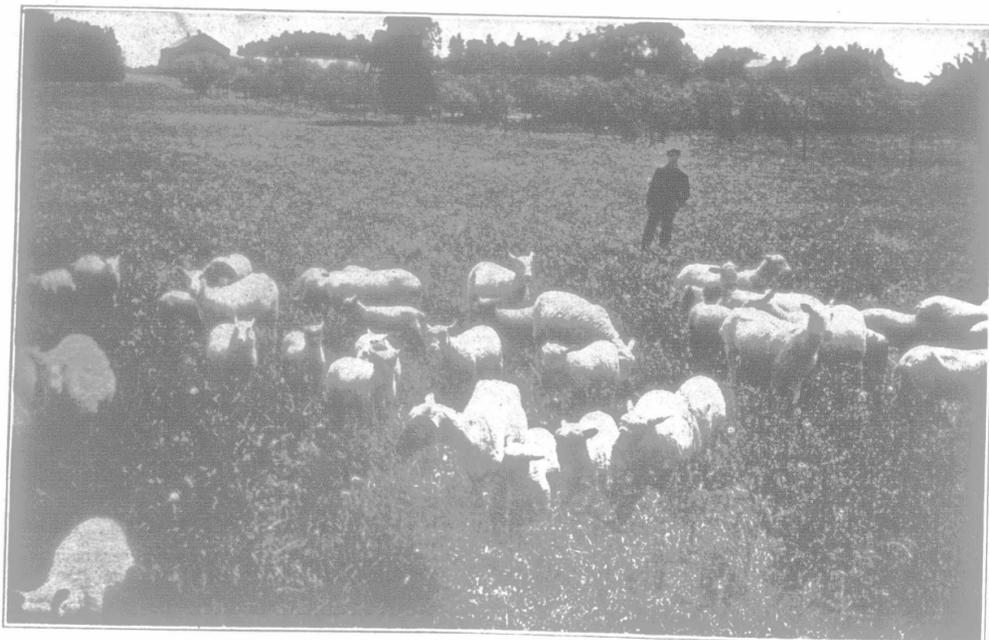
comfort to the stock while inside. Some believe that the warble-fly was responsible for the cattle racing about the fields, or stampeding, last summer. The heel-fly is another name given to the warble-fly by some authorities. The cattle seem to be afraid of these flies and endeavor to get away from them even before they bite. Some breeders contend that it was not the warble-fly that worried the cattle. Their contentions were based on the fact that the warbles had been on cattle for years but never until last year were the cattle worried to such an extent. It may be that some new species has developed; at any rate, an endeavor should be made to ascertain what fly really does frighten the cattle, and an effort made to compound some practicable remedy. There are commercial fly repellents on the market which have proven effective against the stable fly, and may to a certain extent protect the stock against other species of flies. A home-prepared repellent may be made as follows: Fish oil, 100 parts; oil of tar, 50 parts; crude carbolic acid, 1 part; and the mixture applied by means of a small hand-spray pump. A mixture of one part crude carbolic acid to ten parts fish oil has been found a very good repellent when applied by means of a cloth dipped in the liquid and passed lightly over the hair. Rubbing this mixture in is liable to cause blistering.



E. S. Archibald.

Newly appointed as Director of the Experimental Farms.

Where there is running water and plenty of shade in the pasture field the stock are able to get a good deal more comfort than where they are left from morning till night in a waterless and shadeless pasture. Comparatively few farms have running water and plenty of shade for the stock. Having a cool, open shed to which the cattle may gain access during the heat of the day affords a certain amount of protection. It pays to assist the cattle in combating the flies. Young stock in particular cannot be as thrifty if they are continually fighting these small enemies. Dairy cows usually fall off in their milk flow when the flies are bad, and steers on pasture do not make as rapid gains in seasons when flies are particularly bad. Weather conditions and the prevalence of parasites do a good deal in the control of these pests. If such were not the case, conditions would be much worse than they are at present. Using the fly repellents and affording the stock some shelter or shade is about all that can be done to alleviate the trouble.



The Newly-shorn Flock in Luxuriant Pasture.

THE FARM.

Agricultural Committee Discusses Interior Terminal Elevator For Ontario.

At a meeting of the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization of the House of Commons, Ottawa, held on Wednesday, June 4, the principal subject up for discussion was the advantage to the farmers of Ontario that would accrue from the erection of an interior terminal elevator constructed by the Canadian Government, at some suitable point in Ontario. Geo. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, Dominion Department of Agriculture, was the principal speaker, and he outlined quite fully the whole question, basing his remarks largely upon the benefits that have come to the farmers of Western Canada through the erection of similar elevators at Calgary, Moosejaw and Saskatoon. Mr. Clark was followed by F. W. Hay, Listowel, representing the local grain dealers throughout the Province who do not own and operate elevators of their own. Mr. Hay detailed several experiences, showing how the farmers would greatly benefit from an elevator such as is proposed by reason of facilities that would be provided for storing, grading, inspecting and cleaning. He was very strongly in favor of the project.

The Chairman, R. C. Henders, stated that representatives of the United Farmers of Ontario, had played a prominent part in delegations that have already been to Ottawa on this subject, and are even now petitioning the Dominion Government through local clubs. Mr. Henders also referred to a letter received from Dr. S. F. Tolmie, M.P., Victoria City, and President of the Canadian National Live-Stock Council, who could not be present at the committee meeting but strongly supported the idea, and particularly emphasized the value of the elevator facilities to the feeders of live stock, who would be able either co-operatively or individually, to secure feeds of almost any blend desired for their purpose, through a very simple process of purchasing warehouse receipts of grain of different kinds stored in this elevator. S. F. Glass, Middlesex East, also supported the project, as did J. E. Armstrong, East Lambton; Jno. Best, Dufferin; Dr. Anderson, Halton, and Donald Sutherland, South Oxford.

Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, thought this one of the most important problems in Ontario agriculture to-day, and argued that with proper facilities and care on the part of farmers, Canada should be able to develop a splendid seed trade in this cool, northern climate.

G. H. Clark, the Dominion Seed Commissioner, described in detail the system of interior elevators throughout the Canadian West, and the service they render to agriculture in that part of Canada. Basing his remarks on the proposed interior elevator for Ontario on what had been demonstrated in the West, Mr. Clark said: "The live-stock feeders of Eastern Canada are dependent to a large extent on feed manufacturers, and have no little difficulty in getting concentrated feeding stuffs of a quality to meet their requirements, and at prices that are as reasonable as they should be. The interior terminal elevators in the West of Canada are equipped with large, high-power simplex grinders, and live-stock feeders, either directly or through their co-operative associations, are able to buy warehouse receipts of various kinds of feed grains and screenings, have them re-cleaned if they so desire and then blended, ground, and sacked as they may direct, and without any occasion for suspecting that they may not get precisely what they pay for in point of both feed grain and service. If the live-stock feeders of Ontario were in a position to secure a similar service from a centrally located terminal elevator, it would materially reduce the cost of production of meat and milk."

In regard to the quantity of grain produced in Ontario, the Commissioner said: "The Province of Ontario now produces 5.2 per cent. of the wheat, 15.1 per cent. of the barley, and 20.2 per cent. of the oats raised in Canada. The total grain crop of Ontario for 1918 was approximately 225,000,000 bushels."

"The Western Provinces have facilities for a total of 115,000,000 bushels of grain at country elevators, and 11,500,000 bushels in interior terminal elevators."

"The Province of Ontario has facilities for only 40,000 bushels in country elevators, 1,700,000 bushels in milling elevators, a very large capacity in elevators on the lake ports, which are virtually available only to Western grain, and no public interior terminal available for the assembling and marketing of the Ontario crop."

The Ontario farmer markets his grain largely through submitting samples and is, therefore, at a disadvantage. In consequence, the spread in price between what the farmer receives and what the local grain buyer receives commonly amounts to from five to ten cents per bushel and what the wholesale buyer receives for export to as much as twelve cents per bushel in a steady market, which spread in price amounts to three or four times as much as it costs the farmer in the West of Canada to market his grain in relation to the export market value.

Mr. Clark dwelt at some length on the conditioning of grain, and showed that in respect to the bean, pea and clover seed crops a very great saving could be made if the service of an interior terminal elevator were provided, and that a very considerable encouragement could be given through it to Ontario agriculture.

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Committee Discusses
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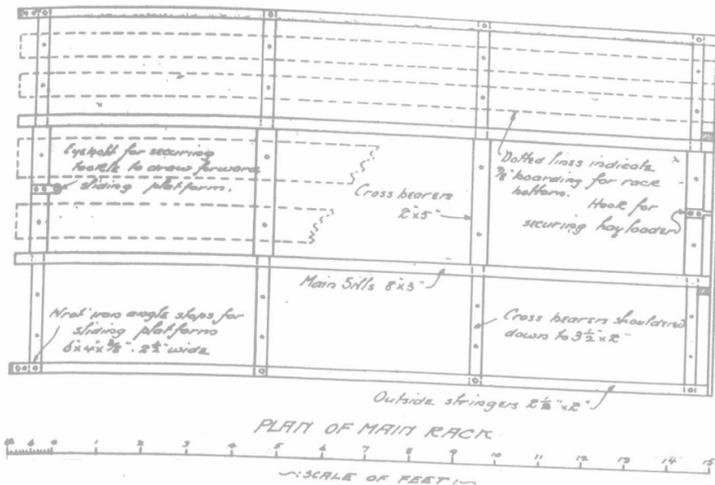
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What One Reader Thinks.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

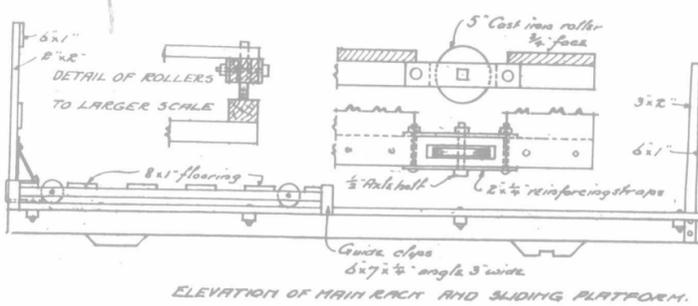
Now that the spring seeding drive in the rain is over in this section I take time to state my satisfaction with the report of the proceedings of the Dominion Parliament published weekly in "The Farmer's Advocate." I expected somebody else to have started the ball rolling but evidently one waits for another to write. We are rather slow as farmers in making a move but occasionally arrive on standard time. I expect it is a heavy undertaking but hope your Editor at the Capital will stay on the job for several reasons. His reports are candid and independent, not colored like those of most newspapers to suit the games of party politicians with office in view. They let daylight on the way public time is fritted away and the people's money wasted over contentious subjects to make party capital while the interests of the chief food producing industry and its workers get scant consideration or are used to jockey for positions. The newspaper accounts feature the sensational usually, and are strung along day after day so that a constitutional lawyer can hardly keep track of what is done or neglected. Your representative is giving a report that busy folk can follow and understand. It clearly shows that there is need for more capable farmers in Parliament to apply commonsense and economy in public business and I hope it will uncover some of the mischievous doings of "The Lobby" in manipulating legislation. Publicity though no cure-all, is a safeguard against many evils and suggesting that other readers be heard from regarding these subjects I conclude by saying more power to the elbow of your Ottawa correspondent. Middlesex Co., Ont. ELECTOR.

The European Corn Borer.

Canadian farmers and gardeners are constantly being confronted with new pests and diseases. Foreign diseases and pests are frequently brought to Canada through imported materials, and entomologists are constantly on the watch for those that are liable to reach Canada. At present the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is issuing warnings against a most injurious pest known as the European Corn Borer. Leonard S. McLaine, Chief of the Division of Plant Inspection, informed a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" a few days ago that few more dangerous insect pests have ever been introduced on to this continent. In 1917 it was brought to the State of Massachusetts in a shipment of imported material probably, and has since spread over about 400 square miles in Massachusetts and about 200 square miles in New York State. Already it has been found on a great many host plants in the United States, notwithstanding the fact that it is such a recent invader. Sweet corn, fodder corn and field corn, together with celery, potatoes, tomatoes, beets, swiss chard, and quite a few weeds and cultivated flowers are included in this list, although corn is its favorite for feeding.

The young caterpillars when present on corn, feed when first hatched upon the epidermis of the leaf and, as they grow larger, attack the stalk. Later on they tunnel through all parts of the plant except the fibrous roots. Defective fertilization and consequent deformed ears results from the tunnelling of the tassel, which frequently falls over. The cobs are also attacked and

made unfit for human consumption, and due to the tunnelling of the whole plant, it is greatly weakened and made susceptible to rots of various kinds. The only method of control known at present to be effective is to pull out by the roots and burn all infested plants. The caterpillars winter in all parts of the plant, and may be too close to the root to be removed by cutting. The Entomological Branch is carefully endeavoring to guard against the introduction of this disease into Canada, and by an Order in Council, passed on May 19, the importation of all corn fodder or corn stalks, green sweet corn, corn cobs or corn on the cob is prohibited "from the Counties of Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Suffolk in the State of Massachusetts, and also from the Counties of Schenectady, Saratoga, Montgomery and Albany in the State of New York." The European Corn Borer is also added to the list of the destructive insect pests and diseases.



The Sliding Hay Rack.

The hay loader has proved a very serviceable piece of farm machinery in lightening manual labor on the farm. It has practically replaced one man with a boy, or, in many cases, brought the whole hay-loading equipment under the efforts of one lone man. However, the demand for labor-saving devices still continues, and the next step in hay-loading implements is the sliding hay rack. When a hay loader is used, pitching the hay forward, and otherwise taking care of the amount coughed up from a heavy windrow, is rather strenuous work, particularly when the wagon is moving over dry land which is often rough. With the improved rack, one-half of the section is loaded first and then pulled forward by a small block and tackle and becomes the front of the load. The loader then proceeds to build up the back part of the load, working all the time in the neighborhood of where the hay is delivered on to the wagon. Not only does the sliding hay rack make the loading operation easier and more simple, but it facilitates unloading, whether this is done by horse or man power.

Those who have tried the sliding hay rack speak highly in its favor, and the number of enquiries received to date this season by "The Farmer's Advocate" indicates that the sectional rack will be utilized on a good many farms this summer, as a partial solution for the labor problem.

Instructions regarding the building of a sliding hay rack are given in the accompanying illustrations. Figure 1 illustrates a plain, flat rack that can be used for hauling either hay or sheaves. This shows the foundation or bed upon which the sliding section operates. The plan of the sliding platform is shown in Figure 2. This is fitted with rollers which run on the sills and outside stringers of the main rack. It is fastened to the back of the rack while being loaded, and then can easily be drawn forward by means of a small block and tackle. Guide-clips on each corner prevent it from getting out of place. This platform is not heavy; it simply rests on top of the main rack and can be easily removed.

Figure 3 is a side view of the rack, showing the sliding platform drawn to the front. Above the rack the rollers are shown in detail. For the particular rack described herein, five-inch rollers with three-quarter inch face have given satisfaction. They run on a half-inch axle which fits into strips of iron bolted to the sills as re-inforcement.

Farmers making a rack similar to the one described may be able to make improvements in it, perhaps, or change it in order to suit the main rack used by them. This rack has been in actual use and has given satisfaction. Many farmers have made sliding platforms from this plan.

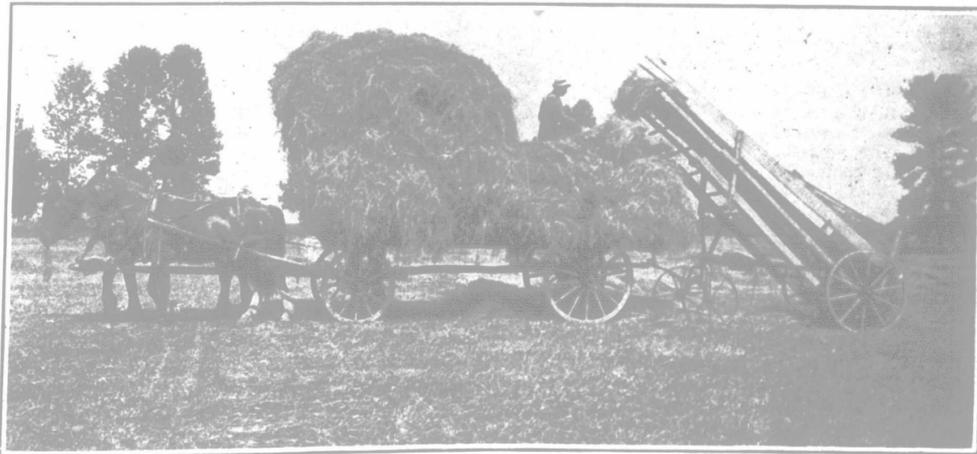
There is, of course, considerable trouble to get the rollers and everything which one needs, but the expense of time and money will be a good investment. Such sliding platforms can be purchased already constructed, or wagon racks can be obtained from the manufacturers equipped with these sliding platforms. One man alone on one hundred acres, and with any considerable hay to harvest, should think seriously regarding this labor-saving device.

AUTOMOBILES, FARM MACHINERY
AND FARM MOTORS.

Electric Coil.

1. Could you tell me how an Electric Coil is made?
2. How is a storage battery made? B. T. K.

Ans.—I presume that the enquirer has in mind the spark coil similar to what is used on a gasoline engine. There are many different types of coils. The coil used in connection with the ignition system of a gasoline engine say, is known as the induction coil. Its function is to change the current of low pressure into one of high pressure. The essential parts are the primary circuit or coil, consisting of a few turns of stout insulated wire wound about a soft iron core consisting of a bundle of soft iron wires insulated from each other by shellac, a secondary coil consisting of a great number of turns of very fine insulated wire surrounding the primary coil. The terminals of this coil are attached to a binding post placed above the coil in the primary circuit. There is a current breaker usually of the type illustrated in the electric bell, and below the coils is located a condenser made up of alternate layers of tinfoil and paraffin paper.



With a Sliding Hay Rack and a Hay Loader One Man Can Do Effective Work in the Field.

The even sheets of the foil are connected by wire to a spring of the current-breaker. The object of the condenser is to cause a more complete make and break in the primary, and hence a more intense induced current is generated in the secondary coil.

2.—The storage battery consists of several units called cells. The essential parts of the unit or cell are a jar usually made of glass or lead, a solution of pure sulphuric acid in distilled water called the electrolyte, the elements consisting of so called grids filled with a special lead paste. The acid solution and the plates are contained in the jar which is covered by a tight cover to which the plates are connected, and between the sections of each plate are thin layers of wood or rubber which serve as insulators.

The special feature in the action of the storage battery is that energy must be stored up in it by passing through the cell for a time, electric current. As the electric current passes through the cell, the two plates are brought to different potentials. This is known as charging the cell, and when the cell is brought into use, or say when one plate is connected to the other, a current flows from the plate of high potential to one of lower, gradually bringing the plates again to the same potential. This is known as discharging the cell. R. R. G.

Driving an Auto.

1. Can a person run an automobile under eighteen years of age if the license is in the owners name?
2. If under eighteen can you get a license?

B. T. K.

Ans.—These two questions I think are answered under the following article under the Motor Vehicles Act. It is as follows: "Any person under the age of sixteen years shall not drive a motor vehicle, and any person over the age of sixteen years and under the age of eighteen years shall not drive a motor vehicle on the highway, unless and until such person has passed an examination and obtained a license as provided in this act for a person who drives a motor vehicle for hire, pay, or gain." R. R. G.

THE DAIRY.

Pine Grove Holsteins averaged \$3,337. This is a high average for 226 head.

Rolo Mercena De Kol, the world's champion cow, sold for \$26,000 at public auction in Philadelphia. Her heifer calf brought \$7,100 in the same sale.

This idea of thunder causing milk to sour is bunkum. It is bacteria changing the milk sugar to acid which causes the souring, and the reason one dairyman's milk does not sour when his neighbor's does is because he cools his milk better, thus keeping the bacteria from developing.

His dam, Langwater Nancy, has four A. R. records, the largest of which is 18,783.5 lbs. of milk and 1,011.66 lbs. butter-fat.

In calling attention to preparations made for the International Dairy Show to be held in Chicago in November the secretary of the show writes as follows: "So far as our cattle interests are concerned, our home demands possibly afford the best market for good cattle that there is available to-day, and we should take advantage of the necessary re-adjustment of the world's dairy supplies going on, to put ourselves in shape through a war to the hilt on the scrub at home, and the building up of our herds that will make us invincible when it comes to taking care of the world's needs of dairy products." Should not Canada also wage war on the scrub?

From May 1 to 15 the official records of 76 Holstein cows and heifers were accepted for entry in the Record of Merit. There were 28 in the mature class, which was headed by Avondale Pontiac Pauline, a five-year-old cow that made 33.94 lbs. butter in seven days. There were only two in the senior four-year-old class, and an even dozen in the junior class. The latter was headed by Lakeview Canary Artis, with 30.21 lbs. butter. The senior and junior three-year-old classes were headed respectively by Lady Pietertje Van Dyke, with 23.83 lbs butter, and Lakeview Dutchland Segis De Kol, with 639.7 lbs. milk and 31.25 lbs. butter. Colony Favorit McKinley was first in the senior two-year-old class, and Pietertje Mechthilde Walker was first in the junior class.

Waterloo County Holstein Sale.

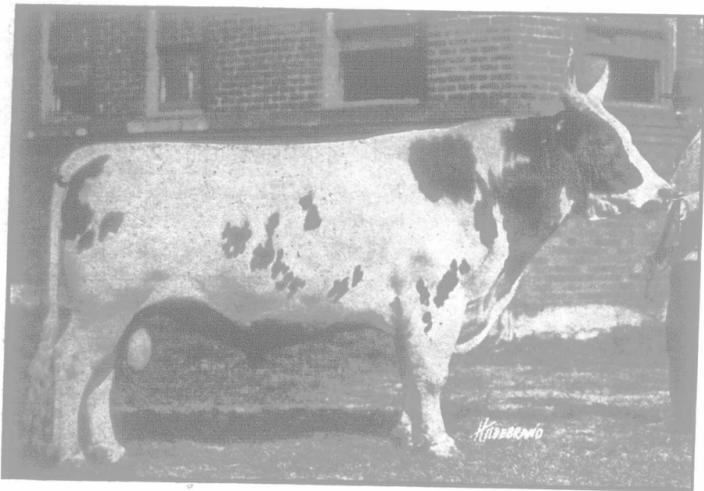
On June 4, the Waterloo County Holstein Breeders held a consignment sale in Waterloo, when upwards of forty-five head of Black and Whites were disposed of. Quite a number of bull calves were sold but none of them reached the hundred-dollar mark. The females made a very good average. While some of the cows had exceptionally good records, there were others which had not been tested, thus lowering the average somewhat. The highest-priced cow of the sale, consigned by A. Becker, was Victoria Korndyke, a five-year-old cow that has a yearly record as a three-year-old of 10,073 lbs. milk and 486.25 lbs. butter, and as a four-year-old made over 25 lbs. of butter in a week. She went to the bid of W. Goetting, New Dundee, for \$475. Among the consignors to the sale were: A. Feitsch, H. Walker, W. H. Bean, A. W. Lorsch, H. Groh, E. B. Martin, A. Shantz, A. Gies, H. Beckner, E. G. Langs, G. H. Eisenbach, A. L. Shantz, N. Steckley, J. Howling, A. Heimple, A. Becker. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses of their purchasers:

Summit View Lady Ormsby, J. Milroy, Branchton	155.00
Minnie Calamity Segis, Elias Shantz	140.00
Griselda Ethel De Kol, D. Good, Waterloo	145.00
Victoria De Kol Musette, J. Scott, Waterloo	195.00
Rose Josco Sevangeline, A. Gies, Heidelberg	145.00
Dandy Posch Mercena, W. Pieper, Bamberg	155.00
Canary Ormsby Quirk, A. B. Orr, Galt	195.00
Miss Ormsby Beaver, W. H. Snyder	230.00
Janet Ormsby, Jos. Flick, Waterloo	310.00
Sunset Posch, Albert Gallop, Milverton	127.50
Maple Grove Dream, C. Shantz, Waterloo	260.00
May Pamela Butter Girl, J. R. Spry	215.00
Victoria Korndyke, W. Goetting, New Dundee	475.00
Cornelia Korndyke Butter Girl, H. Ludolph, Kitchener	235.00
Erie Grey De Kol, I. Shoemaker, Kitchener	255.00
Flossie Canary Butter Girl, W. Laport, Waterloo	160.00
Flossie Colantha, H. Ludolph	127.50
Korndyke Segis De Kol 2nd, M. Bechtel, Preston	185.00
Female, Wm. Laport, Waterloo	122.50

A Creamery Owned by Farmers.

One of the best equipped creameries in the Province is to be found in the vicinity of Caledonia. It is a manufacturing plant, run by farmers for the farmers, which last year handled cream enough to make one-half millions pounds of butter, and is starting out this year with the prospects of practically doubling the quantity. It is said to be the third largest creamery in the Province. The Caledonia Dairy Limited has been a boon to the district, and last year did \$250,000 worth of business with the farmers of the district. This company is handled so efficiently that it has gained the confidence of the dairymen not only in the vicinity of Caledonia, but for many miles around. Situated as it is, some sixteen miles from the City of Hamilton, it has patrons right close to the larger metropolis.

The Caledonia Dairy Limited is a company of farmers which bought out a creamery, financed by outside capital, that wasn't paying. It was an up-hill pull for many moons to get the company on a sound basis. In the first place there was the financial end to consider, and the expenses at first were by no means light. Then a trade had to be worked up, and producers of cream had to be shown that the company which is in reality a co-operative concern, had as a policy a square deal to every patron. From a business that was going down hill, a growing concern has been built up which is destined, if the present principles of business are adhered to, to grow larger and larger each year. Honesty in testing, sending out monthly statements as to what is done, having bookkeepers which are not financially interested in the business, having a chartered accountant go over the books periodically and issuing a statement to the patrons, good business management, and courtesy are the principles on which the business has gone ahead by leaps and bounds. The manager



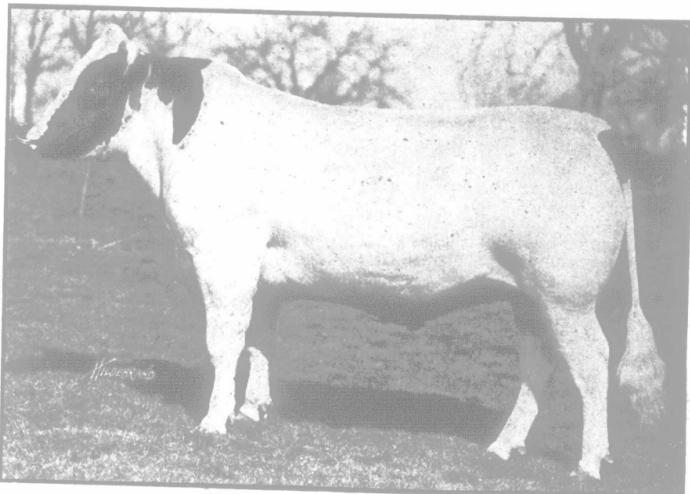
Lessnessock Golden Love

Champion Ayrshire Bull at Ormstown Show for Gilbert McMillan, Huntingdon, Que.

"Little Gift of Spring Valley" a Holstein cow owned by W.S. Moscrip, Minn., has produced as high as 155.44 pounds of milk in a day thus making a world's record for one day's milk production. As a two-year-old she made a record of 18,205 pounds of milk containing 742 pounds butter.

Cow Testing Associations have brought many cows into the lime light which might otherwise have lived and passed away, unhonored and unsung. If systematic testing is not done in your neighborhood why not start it? Do not guess what the cows are doing any longer; secure definite information from the scales and Babcock tester, and then cull and breed accordingly.

A record sale of Guernseys was recently held at Madison, N. J., when sixty-one cows averaged \$2,003.69, and eight bulls \$5,600. The sale was topped by Florham Leader, a two-months-old bull calf, consigned by A. T. Heard, of Pennsylvania, and purchased by H. Bancroft, of Massachusetts, for a consideration of \$25,000



Rag Apple The Great

Sold for \$125,000 at Pine Grove Farm Sale of Holsteins.

of the creamery is a Dane, who is not only paid a good salary but receives a bonus besides. He is a man who is interested in his work and renders excellent service. In short, the patrons trust him. D. Z. Gibson, a farmer in the vicinity of Caledonia, is President of the concern.

A small quantity of whole milk is received at the creamery and a large quantity of cream is drawn in by patrons, shipped in by train, or collected by the wagons and trucks sent out from the creamery. Each patron is supplied with two cans. Some days this spring as high as 3,500 pounds of butter was made, and if all the cream had been used for butter the make would have been over two tons. A large quantity of cream is used for ice-cream, as high as seventy cans of cream being used in a single day for this hot-weather delicacy. New patrons are being added weekly and in the near future this farmers' creamery at Caledonia may be the leading creamery of the Province.

It is fortunate for any dairy district to have a market for their product, such as is furnished the milk producers

Spring Brook Korndyke Queen, Allan Shantz, Waterloo	\$220.00
Spring Brook Korndyke Queen 2nd, E. Langs, Waterloo	200.00
Frieda Schuiling, I. Hallman, Waterloo	130.00
Maud Abbekerk Lee, W. H. Synder, Waterloo	145.00
Fernie Lea Dewdrop, M. O. Jantzi, Baden	240.00
Irene Segis Posch, John Shantz, Waterloo	120.00
Queen Lee Korndyke, D. Steinman, Baden	180.00
Bunker Nell Korndyke, N. McLean, Rockwood	130.00
Bunker Abbie Wayne, Elias S. Shantz, Kitchener	165.00
Malvina Pietertje Dunreath, J. H. Sherk, Kitchener	195.00
Clearview Inka Sylvia, P. Schwartztruber, Baden	160.00
Homestead Pauline Abbekerk, Donald Jack, Newton	210.00
Clearview Tidy Abbekerk, J. R. Spry, Guelph	190.00
Clearview Johanna DeBoer, J. R. Spry	220.00

of Caledonia...ly term...locality...not car...able nu...grown c...duction...gratifyin...manufac...contend...will sticl...ever, has...the past...and are...efficient!

How

EDITOR "

In th...found ne...way so as...use of sm...bees were...in use b...tools.

Many...planer-sha...hive cloth...bark of a...wood-pile

It is s...right. It...holding t...and addi...pumping...blaze goi...be dense...at any m...and injur

The fi...is to smo...opening...entrance...with shor...enough to...mean bus...over the...mencing a...raise the...directing...they are...smoke, so...the top of...down off...great care...between...the bees...bees with

Where...difficult t...The insta...tool, pour...the cover...whole top...in doing t...the centu

The u...of the cor...not easy...bees are...warning...to the ex...wings of...Sometime...unless th...operator...confusion...must be l

In sur...be empha...sharp, jer...bees will...bees by...sight of in...actions of...smoke.

Bee

A bee...home of...June 11...leading be...a special...one hund...several o...number o...day comp...Jas. Arms...ment; M...Prof. Cae

Milroy, Branch.....	155.00
.....	140.00
..... Waterloo.....	145.00
..... Waterloo.....	195.00
..... Heidelberg.....	145.00
..... Bamberg.....	155.00
..... Galt.....	195.00
..... Cyder.....	230.00
..... Waterloo.....	310.00
..... Waterloo.....	127.50
..... Waterloo.....	260.00
..... Spry.....	215.00
..... New Dundee.....	475.00
..... H. Ludolph.....	235.00
..... Kitchener.....	255.00
..... Laport, Water.....	100.00
..... Waterloo.....	127.50
..... Bechtel, Preston.....	185.00
..... Waterloo.....	122.50

of Caledonia. True, this district is not what is generally termed a "strictly dairy" section; it is in reality a locality where mixed farming is carried on—the farmers not carrying all their eggs in one basket. A considerable number of good cows are kept and alfalfa is grown on practically every farm. The average production per herd is creditable indeed. Then, too, it is gratifying to see the producers staying by their own manufacturing plant. There are so many critics who contend that the farmers never have done and never will stick together for their own interests. This, however, has been disproved in more than one instance in the past year or two. Farmers have executive ability and are capable of handling a manufacturing business efficiently.

THE APIARY.

How to Use the Smoker in the Apiary.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In the management and care of bees it has been found necessary to tame and control them in some way so as to avoid stings, and a means was found in the use of smoke. The first instruments used for smoking bees were very crude and unsatisfactory. Those now in use by beekeepers are, however, very practical tools.

Many kinds of fuel are used to produce the smoke; planer-shavings, cotton waste either clean or oily, old hive cloths, cedar bark, and the writer has found old bark of any kind picked up around the farm-house wood-pile to do very well.

It is sometimes quite a trick to get the fire started right. It is best to use paper or cloth as a starter, holding the smoker in a sheltered place while starting, and adding the fuel in fine pieces and small quantities, pumping the bellows carefully until there is a good blaze going, then fill up with fuel. The smoke should be dense, white and fairly cool, not blue and hot, ready at any moment to change to flame. Hot smoke angers and injures the bees; cool, dense smoke subdues them.

The first thing to do when you wish to open a hive is to smoke the entrance. Hold the nozzle close to the opening, forcing a steady stream of smoke into the entrance from side to side. It is not wise to smoke with short, sharp puffs, nor to smoke too much. Just enough to let them thoroughly know you are there and mean business. The next move, of course, is to actually open the hive. A hive-cloth should be used directly over the frames. The cover being removed, commencing at the back of the hive gradually and gently raise the cloth with one hand, with the other hand directing your smoke upon the top bars the instant they are exposed. Follow the lifting of the cloth with smoke, so that by the time the cloth is off the whole of the top of the hive has been smoked and the bees driven down off the top bars. If you wish to find the queen great care must be taken not to drive the smoke down between the frames, or to smoke hard enough to get the bees running. The object must be to subdue the bees without demoralizing them.

Where no cover-cloth is used it is rather more difficult to open the hive without arousing the bees. The instant the cover is pried up a little with the hive tool, pour some smoke into the crack. Quickly remove the cover with one hand, and blow smoke over the whole top as quickly as possible. It is a good plan in doing this to smoke each of the four corners and then the centre, thus making sure of the whole surface.

The use of the smoker during the actual examination of the combs of the brood-chamber is a fine art. It is not easy to describe the signs by which we know the bees are beginning to get cross and, therefore, need a warning whiff of smoke. Yet they are very apparent to the experienced eye. There is a certain tilt to the wings of bees on the top bars, which suggests anger. Sometimes bees "boil up" from between the frames, and unless they are checked in time fly up and attack the operator. Bees may also "boil up" when it is merely confusion, but there is a difference in appearance which must be learned.

In summing up, there are some points which should be emphasized. Do not let the smoker get hot. Avoid sharp, jerky puffs in smoking; if you are nervous the bees will get that way too. Do not demoralize the bees by over-smoking; bees "on the run" are a sure sign of improper smoking. Study the appearance and actions of the bees to know when and where not to smoke.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

SIMON SMITH.

Beekeepers Meet at Lambeth.

A bee meeting and demonstration was held at the home of Mr. Anguish, of Lambeth, on Wednesday, June 11. As many are aware, Mr. Anguish is one of the leading beekeepers of Middlesex County, and has made a specialty of producing comb honey. He has over one hundred colonies in the yard at his home and has several out yards. Beekeepers and their friends to the number of about one hundred spent a very enjoyable day comparing notes and listening to addresses from Jas. Armstrong, the Inspector sent out by the Department; Mr. Myers, of Stratford, a successful beekeeper; Prof. Caesar, of the O. A. C., and others. Mr. Arm-

strong gave a demonstration of handling a colony and examining the frames for disease. European foul brood was spoken of as being a serious detriment to the industry but Italianizing the colonies by the use of Italian bees was a practicable means of eliminating this disease, as this breed is not susceptible to the European foul brood. American foul brood, of which there is considerable in the Province, is far more serious. No race of bees is immune. The method of cleaning out the disease is the destruction of diseased combs in the frame. It is important that beekeepers, amateurs in particular, because they are liable to overlook disease, should ever be on their guard against the inroads of disease of any kind. A good many colonies, and, in fact, whole yards have been wiped out by the European and American foul brood. Mr. Armstrong explained the method of detecting and handling both these diseases. The system of inspection carried on in the Province has done much to improve the health of the colonies, and comparatively few beekeepers are now antagonistic to the Inspector going through their yards and ordering the destruction of infected colonies.

Prof. Caesar gave a brief talk on beneficial and injurious insects, pointing out the economic value of them. He emphasized the fact that many insects which we consider injurious have a part to play in the production of our crops and fruit. Some, which to us are pests, act as parasites on other insects which destroy crops



Colony House Made from a Piano Box.

and defoliate trees. "There is a continual war going on between injurious and beneficial insects," said the Professor, "and this helps to maintain the balance of nature." Bee-keeping and fruit growing are two industries which go very well together, as the bees are necessary for fertilizing the fruit.

In talking with several of the beekeepers we learned that the bees the Province over never came out of their winter quarters in better condition. It was a good winter no storms, and no zero weather, consequently the prospects are fair for the honey crop this year. To date, the honey flow had been good and the colonies have built up exceptionally well. With favorable weather for clover, the honey flow will, no doubt, be good throughout the entire season. It is believed that the number who specialize in bees is increasing, and these men are also increasing the size of their yards. The demand for bees is unprecedented. A good many farmers are putting a few colonies on their places, which should be a benefit in fertilizing the fruit and clover, as well as returning a revenue from the honey. The trouble with the amateur is that he is very often busy with other things at the time the bees need attention, thus minimizing his returns. Then, too, he does not always have a proper place for wintering the bees, and consequently there is more or less loss which is discouraging. Demonstrations, such as was held in Lambeth, aid a good deal in making the amateur familiar with the different diseases and acquaint him with the best methods of combatting disease and handling the colony.



Bee-keepers Assembled at the Bee Demonstration Held at Lambeth.

POULTRY.

The Portable Colony House.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The experience of poultry keepers in general has demonstrated the efficiency of the colony-house method as superior to all others in the successful raising of poultry. The advantages of a free range combined with freedom from over-crowded, ill-ventilated houses, and their consequent disease-breeding tendencies, form ideal conditions under which it will be found that chickens make rugged growth and are in a condition to be placed on an early market or to put in laying pens for winter.

A very cheap colony house may be made from a piano-box as shown by the accompanying illustration. Place the piano-box on two skids and continue the slanted side as a roof which may be covered with shingles or with ready roofing. The front may be arranged according to individual taste but it will be found very convenient to have a slide or trap-door and a large door opening down from the top. This door may be left open in warm weather if a wire door is arranged, hinged to the roof and opening inwardly. This wire door will be found very convenient if it is necessary to keep the chickens confined on account of inclement weather or for any other reason.

Accommodation in one of these colony houses is provided for from sixty to one hundred chickens when young which number is gradually thinned down as broilers and early roasters are sold off and with losses from natural causes so that by fall there will just be pullets left which, after foraging over the fields until October, are in excellent condition for good results in winter eggs. As imitated, one of the great advantages of the use of colony houses is that they may be readily hauled around so as to take advantage of stubble fields or corn fields, and thus provide plenty of seasonable food which would otherwise be wasted.

This type of colony house makes an ideal one for the back-yard poultry-keeper in towns and cities and will accommodate from eight to twelve hens of the light breeds. When placed in a sheltered position convenient to buildings it may be utilized as winter quarters for a breeding pen of ducks or geese which do not require warmth.

Terrebonne Co., Que.

B. G. G.

Egg Circles in Canada.

While little has been said of late years concerning egg circles in Canada, they have, nevertheless, been carrying on in a rather vigorous manner in some localities. According to a report for the provinces, compiled by the Poultry Division of the Live-Stock Branch, over half a million dollars' worth of poultry produce was sold by egg circles in Alberta, Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island. There were fifty egg circles operating in Ontario last year. The one with the largest membership (400) had its centre at Dundas and shipped 155,434 dozens of eggs. The next largest circle was at Lansdowne, with a membership of 200, which shipped 58,977 dozens. Six circles in Ontario shipped poultry to the value of \$18,013.20. The net value of the produce to members of circles in Ontario amounted to \$302,205.48. It is computed that at local stores this produce would have fetched \$281,423.40.

Egg circles are very strongly entrenched on Prince Edward Island, where 49 were in operation in 1918. The largest circle was at Egmont Bay, which had 160 members shipping 31,664 dozens. To the end of the year members of this circle had been advanced \$11,159.62. At the end of the year the central organization had advanced \$262,432.75 to circles on P. E. I.

Seven circles in Quebec did a business which netted \$13,704.06 to the members, while five circles in Alberta had been advanced \$4,470.06 by the end of the year.

HORTICULTURE.

Economical Production of Apples.

During the last few years commercial apple growers and farmers with small orchards have been forced by circumstances to give much less care to the apple orchard than was the case prior to 1914. The unfortunate but important fact that during war time, when food is a vital matter and labor exceedingly difficult to procure, the emphasis in production must needs be laid upon the more staple foods, such as cereals, meats and vegetables, has made it next to impossible to care for orchards in anything like the manner necessary for their upkeep in good condition. It has, therefore, been increasingly evident, during the last three seasons especially, that neglect of apple orchards, always too prevalent, has gained ground with rapid strides, until now one is most agreeably surprised to see even an occasional orchard, scattered widely over the country, that is being maintained in the condition most conducive to the production of good crops of sound, well-colored fruit. This condition is especially true of apples because, as is well known, apple orchards are most universally planted. The farm orchard until now has furnished the bulk of our fruit crop and almost invariably the farm orchard is planted almost altogether to apples. Other fruits, such as the small fruits and stone fruits are either so limited as to climate or require so much more labor as to be confined to the recognized fruit districts where fruit growing is a specialty, and where neglect of the fruit plantation is allowed only from necessity, since fruit furnishes the income of the grower.

There has, therefore, arisen a condition in the apple orchards of Eastern Canada which is the more regrettable because apples form an appreciable export item and also because of the fact that, quality being a prime requisite for the permanent maintenance of this trade on a profitable basis, we are in danger of allowing the apple-growing industry of Canada to sink to a level above which it is imperative that we must stay. More than that, for reasons already intimated, we must, if we care for this industry, lift it quickly above its present level, endeavoring to find by some form of common counsel, methods of bridging over the rather unfavorable period, as regards labor and the price of equipment and material, which must be bridged during the next five years. There seem reasonable prospects for good prices during these years, but the fruit, to warrant and secure them, must be of good quality. Here then is one of the chief problems of the orchardist. It is correct, in a sense at least, to say that up to 1914, most of the money spent in caring for orchards was spent in securing quality, through spraying, pruning and cultivation, rather than in pursuit of quantity. That is to say, quantity has been more or less in the lap of the gods, and pruning, thinning and manuring for quantity have been neglected more or less, by all but a very few, in an endeavor to secure the upper hand of pests and diseases. Quality certainly should be a first consideration, but we tend toward the view that to overcome the handicaps of labor and prices, quantity, or we should say yield, will be of material advantage because larger yields if they can be secured mean a decreased cost per barrel for overhead expenses. It does not cost much more per acre to maintain quality where the yield is 100 barrels per acre than where it is 50 barrels, while the cost per barrel is much less.

Along this same line, too, is the fact that every tree space in the orchard should be working. This is much more important in the case of trees already grown to maturity and liable to be lost from winter injury than in the case of trees which have already been lost, and may be replaced by young trees which will require from five to ten years to begin bearing. It is a fact apparently that as a result of the very severe winter of 1917-18, more trees are dying in 1919 than died in 1918. The prevention of winter injury is a very important factor in economical and profitable apple production, and growers must, therefore, take every precaution possible under the circumstances. One has only to consider the expense that has to be met and the labor expended before a tree can be brought to a mature state to realize the effect of losing even a few trees. This matter is made more important in the adjustment that must be made in the apple industry by the fact that winter injury is almost always the result of either ignorance or carelessness where it occurs in commercial orchards. It is true that there are quite a few forms of winter injury, but there are few forms which it is impossible to prevent, provided hardy varieties have been planted.

For this reason one should always bear in mind the fact that by far the greater number of trees are killed by the winter merely because they were in a soft condition and lacked maturity when cold weather arrived. Correlated with this truth is the additional fact that trees normally cease to grow in time to mature their buds and wood before winter sets in, but that where cultivation is prolonged on nitrogenous fertilizers applied too freely, growth may be abnormally stimulated, and the very conditions favorable to winter injury, brought about. In districts subject to extreme winters growth must be stopped earlier than in others, and in the Ottawa Valley, for instance, it is commonly recommended to cease cultivation no later than June 15, the first of the month being safer still, while in Western Ontario mature orchards can be cultivated with safety in ordinary seasons until the last week in June. The kernel of winter injury prevention is to begin cultivation as early in the spring as possible so as to stimulate early rather than late growth. Cessation of cultivation is not sufficient in all seasons to prevent injury, because trees may be growing rapidly and con-

tinue to do so much longer than they should because of wet weather, even though cultivation may have ceased. Therefore, the principle of sowing cover crops to compete with the trees for moisture and so check their growth has been resorted to. These crops, such as rape, clover, buckwheat, vetch, or mixtures of various grains are sown when cultivation ceases, and serve other useful purposes such as holding the snow, adding humus to the soil, etc.

The problem that faces fruit growers now, is, therefore, one of approximating as closely as possible what would normally constitute good orchard practice. For every departure made from this practice it must be remembered that something will be lost. That something will mean money to the grower, but he has to consider not merely what it will pay him to do but what labor conditions will make it possible to do. Many farmers will continue to do as they have done during the war and before, namely, leave the orchard in sod, or even crop it with grain, and take the resulting crop of small fruit that has been grown at a minimum of expense. Others, and among them some good orchardists, will leave the orchard in sod but give it good care otherwise and manure liberally. Fruit of excellent quality and splendid color can be grown in this manner, but over a series of years the yield will be lower and the fruit smaller. Perhaps some compromise between sod and clean cultivation will prove more economical and safer because where clean cultivation is followed one must really cultivate when cultivating is timely, and stop growth in plenty of time for the ripening of the wood. The problem is one of adjustment to individual conditions.

Cultural methods are only important and productive of profitable returns when linked up with a strong marketing system. Co-operative marketing is the only profitable method for disposing of fruit from small orchards. Associations for marketing the present crop can be formed from now on to the advantage of every one interested in profitable apple production.

Treatment for Cabbage and Onion Maggots.

For many years the felt tar-paper disc has been recommended as a preventive against cabbage maggot. As a protective agent it has been fairly effective, but the amount of labor required to adjust it on the newly-set plants and the extra work it entailed while hoeing have been factors of considerable importance. The Ontario authorities are now quite confident that corrosive sublimate is the most serviceable and practicable remedy for cabbage maggot, and this is true, also, concerning onions when grown on a small scale, such as in the home garden. A. H. MacLennan, the Ontario Vegetable Specialist, says they have been getting good results over a period of three years from one ounce of corrosive sublimate to ten gallons of water. A small quantity is poured about the roots of each plant and three treatments are frequently given, ranging about one week apart. In the case of onions, the poison is poured along the row so it will come into contact with the lower extremities of the plants.

Professor Lawson Caesar, the Provincial Entomologist, is also confident that corrosive sublimate will prove efficacious in combatting the maggot. At Guelph last year one ounce of corrosive sublimate was used with six and a quarter gallons of water, with splendid results.

The paper disc has done good work but it requires considerable perseverance to adjust it and keep it in place. Consequently for several years now experiments have been carried on in an effort to find a poison that will prove effective, and it seems as though corrosive sublimate might be the chosen remedy for maggot in cabbage, cauliflower, radish, onion, etc. The one drawback to corrosive sublimate is that it is a deadly poison and should be used with great care. It should never be left where children can get it, and all dishes or utensils used as containers ought to be carefully washed or destroyed. Never pour any liquid containing corrosive sublimate on the grass where live stock is likely to gaze. The safest way to dispose of any remaining poison is to bury it. Remember always that corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison.

FARM BULLETIN.

C. M. A. Holds Annual Convention.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association held their annual convention in Toronto last week, and the various sessions were marked by considerable discussion concerning vital questions of the day, such as Labor and Capital, Unrest, Tariff, Producer and Consumer, the Alien, and other important subjects. The C. M. A. seems to realize that upon its shoulders rests a great responsibility at this time. W. C. Good, Paris, Ontario, represented agriculture at the annual banquet on June 12, and told the members that he saw no reason why farmers and manufacturers should not and could not sit down together and come to an harmonious agreement concerning industrial and economic questions of the day. Mr. Good also advised the manufacturers, or urged them, to show less hostility to fiscal reform.

The officers elected for the following year are: President, R. P. Howard, The Phoenix Bridge and Iron Works, Ltd., Montreal; First Vice-Pres., J. S. McKinnon, S. F. McKinnon Co. Ltd., Toronto; Second Vice-Pres., W. S. Fisher, Enterprise Foundry Co., Sackville, N. B.; Treasurer, J. E. Ellis, Barber-Ellis Ltd., Toronto.

Agriculture in the Limelight on Budget Debate.

IN our report last week we dealt at length with the speech of Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, when bringing down the fiscal proposals of the Government for the current year. This year witnesses a session of Parliament than which none more important has been held since Confederation; and of every session the debate which centres on the budget is of primary importance. Nations are like individuals: to keep away from bankruptcy is the aim of every just Government, and the setting forth of the balance sheet of the nation in the budget speech is, therefore, of the utmost importance to all classes of the population. Due to the political situation in Canada at the present time, accentuated as it is by the conditions of industrial unrest, with resulting play for opening chances by political opportunists, a parliamentary situation has developed which makes the debate on the budget now being considered, as of quite unusual importance.

For the first time during the history of the Dominion there are clearly evident in the Canadian House of Commons, three instead of two groups of public opinion, each of which is appreciable. For that matter there are more different opinions, but for purposes of political significance at the present time, members will readily group themselves in three camps, namely, those of the Protectionist Unionists, the Opposition, and the independent, low tariff Westerners. Western opinion is largely dominated by the view of the farmers and these, as is well known, are incorporated in "The Farmer's Platform" formulated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture at Winnipeg, and endorsed not only by Western grain growers' organizations but by provincial farmer's organizations in other provinces as well. The present Parliament contains, therefore, within itself for the first time, a group representative of organized agricultural opinion, and supporting a national fiscal policy proposed by the farmer. This group, therefore, is the monkey-wrench in the machinery of normal politics, and while the group itself is small, the opinion it represents is held by many thousands of farmers.

In view of this situation, therefore, (wherein for reasons arising out of the war, the Westerners who form this small group do not feel like deserting the Government for the Opposition, and by reason of their well-known advocacy of free trade with Great Britain and the reciprocity pact of 1911 they cannot very well support the present fiscal proposals of the Government) the comparatively small body of low tariff agricultural members in the House are rather precariously placed, notwithstanding the fact that their constituents stand solidly behind them. Should they leave the Union fold they would be "without a home and with nowhere to go," and it is, therefore, due to this fact that there has been formed a tentative third group in the House. This group is of rather vague proportions, and will probably not be sharply delineated until a division occurs on the budget resolution. Personal inclinations, personal judgment, conscience, political expediency and the ordinary mixed variety of human selfishness and ambition are all given up in the formation of such a group. Fortunately for the people, there usually comes a time when every member must place his vote on record, and that this vote is public must cause some men no little concern. How long this group will remain tangible after the vote (which will probably have been taken by the time this issue reaches our readers), is not possible to say, but it is probable that for some time to come, at least, there will be this somewhat intangible group in the House ready to rally to the call of agriculture on matters of economic policy. That it will grow in size from the present very small number is almost past discussion; only the actual presence of a larger group would be more convincing than the present state of agricultural opinion.

Here, then, is the light in which the recent resignation of Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, since October, 1917, must be viewed. That he entered the Government from a sense of duty to Canada in war-time cannot be denied. If we judge the ex-minister correctly he is that kind of a man, and they are few enough in the House. That he made only an in different minister may be due to the exigencies of the war, and to the fact that the position was not his from choice. However that may be, there is no discounting his ability to present the problem of economic adjustment along national lines, such as will bring relief and a greater impetus to agriculture, in a manner that is at once telling and convincing. Standing as he does at the topmost peak of agricultural organization in Canada, and with a knowledge of the economic conditions under which agriculture is carried on, Mr. Crerar makes a proud advocate of agricultural development. He made, in fact, what was by far the most clear-cut, truthful and weighty statement of agricultural conditions that has yet been heard during the whole interminable length of this session, when he spoke on the Budget on Wednesday, June 11.

Mr. Crerar's stand is that the war is over, that seven months have elapsed since the armistice was signed, and that representing as he does and believing absolutely in the opinions of the farmers of Western Canada, he can do nothing but take sharp issue with the Government on the fiscal policy propounded by Sir Thomas White. The public revenue, he believes, must reach \$300,000,000 for many years to come, without making any provision for a sinking fund to retire our vast national debt as it matures. "The amount of money that a country raises for its public needs is of importance," said Mr. Crerar, "but the manner in which that money is raised is of vastly greater importance, and there is where I take issue

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Limelight on Debate.

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war is over, that... the armistice was... does and believing... rmers of Western... e sharp issue with... y propounded by... enue, he believes... y years to come... a sinking fund to... t matures. "The... rises for its public... Crerar, "but the... ised is of vastly... here I take issue

with the present proposals." He said that the present budget is a protectionist budget, primarily from the fact that although the special war duties imposed in 1915 returned a revenue of \$45,000,000 in 1918, it is only proposed to reduce customs revenue by \$17,000,000, leaving a net increase in tariff charges to be paid by the Canadian people, of \$28,000,000 over pre-war days, provided the present values of imported goods hold during the year. Further criticism was offered because the 7½ per cent. was removed from certain articles and left on others and, further, because protection to the Eastern manufacturer of agricultural implements is not lessened but maintained by reason of lower freight rates secured from the railways. Moreover, the reduction in duties on agricultural implements is not fair, said Mr. Crerar, since it is merely a concession made to the Western farmer in an attempt to satisfy Western opinion and discriminates against farmers in other parts of the country. Mr. Crerar strongly opposed this idea, because it is introducing into our fiscal policy principles that are unsound.

He can see no virtue in the principle of protection, because if it were sound in principle, the wall should be put up so high that no foreign goods could get in. This does not seem sensible. Canada has a splendid future agriculturally. The Government is providing \$25,000,000 this year to assist returned soldiers to go on the land, and is seeking to secure from Great Britain, people who will come to Canada and settle on the land. These people must, however, pay twenty per cent. of the cost of their equipment to the state as customs duties. Mr. Crerar contends that equipment for those who are developing our national resources should be supplied as cheaply as possible, but instead, the present policy throws disabilities around agriculture, tending to retard the development of the country. Ontario is the greatest manufacturing province in the Dominion, but the agriculture of Ontario has gone back since the inauguration of the National Policy in 1879. The rural population of the province has declined and there are even now thousands of abandoned farms in Ontario, while the annual value of agricultural products in Ontario is lower now than 30 years ago. For the years 1916 and 1917 the decrease has been 36,000, while the city population increased by practically a like number of people. Agriculture can only be set up by cheapening the processes of production, said Mr. Crerar, and he quoted the results of the farm management survey in Oxford County, Ontario, to show that in milk production, for instance, the Ontario farmer is receiving much less than a reasonable return on the capital and labor invested. Returns from Western farming are not very large either, the ex-minister said, and proceeded to point out that the best immigration agent is the contented citizen.

Coming more directly to the tariff, Mr. Crerar pointed out that in 1914 Canadian manufacturers of agricultural implements exported goods to the value of \$7,900,000, showing that they are able to successfully compete in the markets of the world. In view of this they should be able to compete at home, especially since eleven cream separator companies, and binder twine factories exporting 17,000,000 pounds in 1916, enjoy no protection and furnish good examples of how our industries can get along without protection. It was further submitted that one of the most effective means of striking at the high cost of living is through the customs tariff, and the effect of the tariff on clothing was instanced with figures. Further, said Mr. Crerar, speaking of a suit of clothes costing \$22.36 in 1914 and \$58.21 to-day, 28 bushels of wheat worth 80 cents per bushel would have purchased this suit in 1914, while 29 bushels would have to bring \$2 per bushel to pay for the same suit to-day. He then proceeded to quote the excessive profits of large manufacturing concerns in 1918 as compared with previous years. He pointed out, too, that large dividends on common stock often mean dividends on watered stock, so that a reduction in the tariff on the goods they manufacture would not hurt such companies.

Finally, Mr. Crerar criticized the income tax proposal as being too low and urged that it be made more comparable with that imposed in Great Britain. He also urged a graduated inheritance tax, and a tax on unimproved land values as laid down in "The Farmer's Platform."

We have devoted considerable space to the remarks of Mr. Crerar, not because we desire only to put forward the position of agriculture, but because this was the first that a studied and successful attempt has been made to put forward this condition for the benefit of the whole people. A. R. McMaster, Brome, financial critic of the Opposition, delivered the first speech on Monday following the budget speech by Sir Thomas White. Mr. McMaster dealt largely with the inflation of currency, with which he charged the Government and he also accused them of extravagance. He stated that Canada has gone behind \$1,229,500,000 during the war, and although our bank deposits have increased markedly since the war, bank deposits are not necessarily a good indication of the nation's prosperity. And, moreover, \$988,000,000 in 1913 represented as much purchasing power as \$1,604,649,034 to-day. He charged that income taxes were much less than in England, and that the returns were not properly collected. "This is a protectionists budget with essentially Tory trimmings in the sense of special legislation for special interests," said Mr. McMaster. Concluding, he moved an amendment, somewhat similar to the one previously presented this session, calling for free food, free machinery for its production, free raw materials for the development of our natural resources and substantial reductions in the duties on all necessities of life.

The shortest speech of the debate was made by Hon. A. L. Sifton, Minister of Customs, who supported the budget "because, among other reasons, it is the first time in the history of Canada that any Government confronted with the alternative of making changes in the tariff has found some other method of raising the revenue necessary to carry on the business of the country." He declared that his views on the tariff had not varied, but he considered the matter of tariff changes immaterial "as compared with the important considerations confronting the country." Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, another liberal Unionist, followed the lead taken by Mr. Sifton. "So far as I am concerned, I would have been perfectly satisfied if the tariff had not been touched at all this session," he said. Mr. Calder said that he has lived in the West for 37 years and the cleavage between East and West is very serious, and the latter feel that they are forced to bear an unjust burden of tariff taxation, a feeling for which some solution must be found. He claimed that the protection view prevails not only in "the old Tory party of the East but that it has its roots right in the Liberalism of the East as well." He declared that "the existing tariff, in my judgment, has outlived its usefulness" but believed that "although some honorable members may not agree with me, I take the ground that the question of free trade and protection or moderate protection, is not an issue at this time."

On Thursday, Dr. Michael Clark, Red Deer, spoke very eloquently and at some length in support of free trade and quoted figures to show how the exports of manufactured goods from Great Britain had grown by leaps and bounds under free trade to £344,000,000 annually in 1910, whereas under 42 years of protection ending in 1842, growth of exports only from £39,500,000 to £50,000,000 was very slow. Dr. Clark, however, did not plainly declare himself in favor of the amendment, which he contended needed interpretation, but he did lament the fact that the rules of the House allow no more than one amendment to a motion to go into Committee on Ways and Means. This rule, in fact,

"In no epoch of history than that of the present has agriculture revealed itself as of more paramount importance. Agriculture is the mother industry, it is of the very foundation of the needs of life itself. Other industries may live, but should it become necessary to select one industry only, that one would be agriculture. The tiller of the soil is King, his realm is Nature, her luxuriant beauty is his, his horizon is boundless, the atmosphere he breathes is pure and recuperating. He is unconcerned about the niceties and subtleties which surround the beehives of industry, for he serves one master only, the One above, and he caters to our own mother earth, who treats him as her most beloved child."—Hon. H. S. Beland, (Beauce, Quebec).

prevents the Western law tariff members from introducing an amendment of their own which would supplement that of the Opposition. "I think the Budget has a great advantage over the amendment of the Opposition," said Dr. Clark, "in that it imposes very substantial direct taxation," but he thought even the budget does not go nearly far enough. "When we floated our last loan," he said, "the people of Canada subscribed \$600,000,000 in three weeks. If we had taxed that money properly we would have taken \$200,000,000 of that somehow or other and we would never have had to pay interest or pay back capital; and things would have been squared with the profiteers if we had done that."

F. B. Stacey, Fraser Valley, speaking on Thursday, placed on Hansard a long resolution signed by the Fraser Valley Milk Producer's Association, the executive of the Provincial Dairymen's Association, the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of British Columbia. This resolution favored the immediate appointment of a tariff commission and, specifically, did not endorse the tariff platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Mr. Stacey will support the Budget and favors moderate protection.

Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council and formerly Liberal Opposition leader in the Ontario Legislature, delivered a very telling speech on Thursday night. Mr. Rowell supported the Government, and was roundly applauded all the way through. He was pleased with the Government tariff proposals, particularly with the extent to which British preference is increased, but declared, "I am going to stand for a policy that will make Canada self contained so far as possible, in connection with the iron and steel industry," although he thought such regulations should be enforced as will prevent men making excessive profits out of these industries.

Are Farmers Responsible for the Cost of Living

The special committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider factors responsible for high cost of living, have been enquiring rather fully, so far as it is possible for this committee to ascertain the facts, by the examination of witnesses, into the cost of producing farm products and the prices secured by farmers. The result of examining these various witnesses was only what every farmer would know it must be, but the com-

mittee was really named as a result of petitions and demands from city consumers that the price of many farm products should be fixed so as to lower prices to Canadian consumers.

The first agricultural witness called was E. S. Archibald, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms. Much of the evidence had reference to the price of butter and milk, and Professor Archibald stated that "milking machines are a real influence in increasing production during the last few years when hand labor has been so scarce." The cost of a machine, he said, would, generally speaking, be less than the annual wages of a man, and machines can be purchased with reasonable care are quite satisfactory, almost as good as the best hand milkers, and hand milkers are exceedingly scarce. At present it would pay to install a machine with a herd of 15 cows.

With regard to price fixing, Professor Archibald said, "no price fixing of pork to the farmers as a single item would be justified or would be allowed by the farmers. It is impossible. Feeds that could be purchased four years ago at an average price of eighteen dollars have gone up. I think I can give you figures to show that there is so small a margin between the cost of feeds and the finished products that the farmer sells, that unless he knew exactly what feeds were going to be, he could not consider any price fixing."

In 1917 two carloads of steers were bought on the Winnipeg market by the Dominion Experimental Farms at a cost of about \$5,000. These were stall fed and sold at a profit of \$364 on the whole transaction, allowing interest on the investment and allowing \$1.10 for manure. They were fattened in about 118 days. About \$800 was made on 3 small cars this year on cattle bought in October after allowing interest at 6 per cent. About 250 tons of manure was secured, which as a commercial fertilizer was worth \$6 or \$7 per ton, but it was credited to the cattle at a dollar per ton. Buildings to house two cars and a half for outside feeding cost \$416. The cattle were sold April 1, and another cent could have been made if it had been possible to hold the cattle for another month. "On some farms," said Professor Archibald, "we made a profit over and above feed as high as forty dollars a cow. In normal times a cent and a half margin will make a profit, but now you need nearly a three-cent spread."

Allowing eight per cent. on the investment in buildings and counting the cost of feed, with meal valued at \$55 per ton, the yearly cost per cow is \$119.98. These figures were compiled from figures secured at the Central Experimental Farm for the year ending March 31, 1919, during which time about 70 cows completed their lactation periods. The details given by Professor Archibald are as follows: Feed, \$119.98; labor, \$58; interest and depreciation on cow herds, \$22; interest and depreciation on buildings, \$8; losses per cow, \$4, making a total cost of \$214.98 per cow per year. On the credit side the average yield of these cows was 8,065 pounds valued at \$3 per hundred, making a revenue of \$241.95 from milk. Twelve tons of manure valued at \$2 per ton brought the total credit per cow up to \$265.95, leaving a balance of \$54 to the credit of each cow. This milk cost about \$2.70 per hundred to produce, and if it were made into butter at 60 cents per pound it would realize just about \$2.70, provided the milk tested 3.8 per cent. fat. It would cost some farmers nearly a dollar per pound to produce butter because the production per cow at the Central Experimental Farm is about twice as much as the average for Ontario. The cost of production, especially for buildings and labor, is a little higher at the Experimental Farm, although labor-saving machinery is used there to a greater extent than on the average farm. No farmer in the Dominion of Canada with an average herd, and at present prices for feed and labor could produce butter to be sold at 40 cents per pound. Professor Archibald believed that one way to get milk products down cheaper was to secure improvement of stock and more stock per farm, provided it is good. "About fifty per cent. of our farms in Eastern Canada, as far as I can judge are understocked," he said, "and the only way in which they could carry more stock would be to have more labor. The majority of bulls used in Ontario, as far as I know and as far as anyone knows to my knowledge, are not pure-bred."

Professor W. Toole, O. A. C., Guelph, was also called before the committee, and said that at Guelph during the months of February, March and April it cost \$3 per 100 pounds to produce milk. Barns and other facilities are such, however, as to make this cost a little high, but feed alone cost \$2.12 per 100 pounds.

With regard to the cost of producing pork, Professor Toole figured the cost at \$18 per hundred. Pigs two months old cost \$8 each, and must be fed five months before weighing 200 pounds. It takes five pounds of meal to make a pound of gain on the average farm, and at \$2.50 per hundred for meal, sufficient to make a gain of 70 pounds would cost \$21.25. Adding \$4 for labor and \$4 for interest and depreciation the cost of a pig weighing 200 pounds is \$37.25, or a little more than \$18 per hundred.

About 10 cents per pound is what it costs, in Professor Toole's opinion, to produce a two-year-old steer weighing 1,200 pounds, without figuring in anything for labor or overhead. The details are as follows: Calf, \$10; new milk for a month, \$7.50; 12 pounds skim-milk per day for 4 months at 30 cents per 100 pounds, \$4.30; grain, \$3, and roughage \$2 up to 5 months of age; grain from 5 months to one year old, \$15.75; silage same period, \$5; hay, same period, \$5; 5 months on grass in second year, \$7.50; seven months on grain in second year, \$31.50; silage second year, \$10; hay second year, \$10; total, \$111.55.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending June 12.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

	CATTLE						CALVES						SHEEP					
	Receipts			Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)			Receipts			Top Price Good Calves			Receipts			Top Price Good Lambs		
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending
	June 12	1918	June 5	June 12	1918	June 5	June 12	1918	June 5	June 12	1918	June 5	June 12	1918	June 5	June 12	1918	June 5
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	4,765	4,128	3,481	\$13.00	\$16.50	\$14.25	1,612	1,555	1,383	\$18.00	\$16.50	\$17.50	1,296	1,918	286	\$16.00	\$21.00	\$16.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	412	675	552	14.00	16.00	15.00	2,174	2,262	2,115	15.00	16.00	14.00	363	363	298	20.00	22.00	22.00
Montreal (East End)	268	615	593	14.00	16.00	15.00	1,199	1,626	2,073	15.00	16.00	14.00	293	374	276	20.00	22.00	22.00
Winnipeg	701	2,722	369	15.00	13.50	14.00	101	257	32	16.00	15.75	15.00	135	252	42	15.00	15.00	15.00
Calgary	1,211	854		12.75	14.00	14.00	7	51	8	13.00	15.00		69	475	17			
Edmonton	192	372	167			14.00												

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)
Cattle prices dropped to lower levels during the week, a decline of fully one dollar per hundred below the previous close being sustained on all grades on Monday. Quotations at the week end were at the lowest level within the past eighteen months. Almost five thousand cattle were on sale, of which number, thirty-three hundred were on the market on Monday. While the offering was in excess of the requirements of the trade, this condition was not wholly responsible for the decline in prices; the demand for fresh meats in New York and other larger cities of the United States as well as at Canadian market centres has been restricted by the hot weather, resulting in a heavy decline in price on American markets, and a sympathetic though less severe decline on our own markets. Local butchers and wholesalers complain of having to dispose of dressed beef at \$15 to \$16 per hundred that had originally cost them \$21 to \$22 on the rail, and they further state that in order to protect themselves, last week's lower price on live stock was a necessity. Whether or not further declines will take place is at present debatable. Certain buyers predict that lower prices must follow, while other parties in close touch with the trade contend that the bottom has now been reached and that further declines need hardly be expected; the firmer tone to trading on the closing markets of the week would appear to support the latter contention. There was quite a liberal offering of heavy steers which ranged in weight from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds each. Several loads of that class were sold at \$13 per hundred and were equal in weight and quality to a number of head that realized \$16.50 during the month of April. One load averaging fourteen hundred pounds per head sold at \$13.25 per hundred while on the closing market of the week a few head sold at \$14. Of the steers weighing from ten hundred to twelve hundred pounds, several loads averaging eleven hundred and fifty to twelve hundred pounds per animal sold at \$13; twenty-two head of eleven hundred pounds were weighed up at \$12.75, while medium quality left the scales at prices from \$11 to \$11.75. Butcher steers and heifers of quality and under ten hundred pounds in weight sold generally from \$11.25 to \$12 per hundred; a few baby beefs of about eight hundred pounds average sold at \$14, and extra good loads averaging nine hundred pounds per animal were cleared at \$13. Medium quality handy-weight stock moved from \$9.50 to \$10.50 per hundred. Cows and bulls suffered in sympathy with other grades of cattle. Choice cows changed hands within a range of \$10 to \$10.75, and a few extra choice head found an outlet within a range of \$11 to \$11.25. No bulls sold above \$10.50 per hundred, while sales of medium cows were confined with a spread of \$8.50 to \$9.50; medium bulls sold from \$8 to \$9 per hundred. There was a fair demand for stockers and feeders, and one extra choice shipment consisting of sixty breeding heifers ranging in weight from six hundred to eight hundred and fifty pounds was made under the terms of the Free Freight Policy

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)				MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)			
		Avg. Price	Price Range	Bulk Sales	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price
STEERS									
heavy finished	514	\$12.75	\$12.00-\$13.00		\$13.25				
STEERS									
good	1,082	12.25	11.75-12.50		13.00				
1,000-1,200 common	122	10.83	10.25-11.50		11.50	26	\$14.00	\$14.00-\$14.00	
STEERS									
good	1,093	11.39	10.75-12.25		12.50	102	13.00	12.00-13.75	
700-1,000 common	138	9.69	9.00-10.50		10.50	37	10.75	10.00-11.50	
HEIFERS									
good	719	11.42	11.00-12.50		12.50	12	12.00	11.00-13.00	
fair	224	9.82	9.50-10.50		10.50	14	10.00	9.00-11.00	
common	2				9.00	6	8.00	7.00-8.50	
COWS									
good	363	10.17	9.75-10.50		10.75	11	10.00	9.50-11.00	
common	226	8.26	7.75-9.00		9.50	27	8.00	7.00-8.50	
BULLS									
good	61	10.00	9.50-10.50		11.00	15	9.75	9.00-10.50	
common	38	8.61	8.00-9.25		9.75	64	8.00	6.50-9.00	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	22	5.50	5.00-6.00		6.00	20	5.50	4.50-6.50	
OXEN									
veal	1,612	14.28	13.00-16.00		18.00	17	10.00	10.00-11.00	
grass									
2,174	12.50	9.00-14.00		15.00					
STOCKERS									
good	59	10.86	10.50-11.50		11.50				
fair	33	10.03	9.00-10.50		11.00				
FEEDERS									
good	69	11.76	11.50-12.25		12.25				
fair									
HOGS									
selects	3,492	22.10	21.25-22.25		22.50	1,434	21.25	21.25-21.25	
heavy	182	22.00	21.25-22.25		22.50	81	19.75	19.25-20.25	
lights	189	19.35	19.25-20.25		20.25	5	19.25	19.25-19.25	
(fed and watered) sows	161	18.83	18.00-20.00		20.25	125	17.25	17.25-17.25	
stags	45	16.84	16.25-17.25		17.25	11	14.25	14.25-14.25	
LAMBS									
good	199	14.00	10.00-16.00		16.00	63	19.00	18.00-20.00	
common									
SHEEP									
heavy	230	8.51	8.00-10.00		10.00	131	11.25	11.00-12.00	
light	465	9.53	9.00-11.00		11.00	169	9.50	8.00-10.50	
common	402	6.00	5.00-7.00		7.00				

to the H. P. R. Ranch at Matheson, Temiskaming, Ontario, at a cost running from \$10.50 to \$12 per hundred. Other shipments were made to Ontario farmers at prices from \$10 to \$12 per hundred. Calves continued in good demand and sold as high as \$18 per hundred. Those of choice quality were weighed up generally from \$15 to \$17.50, and those of medium grading from \$13 to \$15. The sheep market was easier in tone, heavy sheep being in very slow demand and hard to move even with a range of \$8 to \$9 per hundred. Light sheep sold from \$9 to \$11, and spring lambs at prices ranging from \$12 to \$16 each. A shipment of fat sheep was made to St. Johns, Newfoundland, during the week. The hog market developed a stronger tone. Hogs sold at \$22 per hundred on Monday. During the next two days various quotations were given out, these ranging from \$21.25 to \$22.25 per hundred, but as a matter of fact no sale tickets were marked until Thursday, when hogs sold from \$21.25 to \$21.60 f.o.b., which is equal to \$22.25, and to \$22.60 fed, and watered. There is a very strong export demand for Canadian bacon at present and our supply is away below requirements, and some packers have found it necessary to import large quantities of half cured sides from the United States in order to fill orders. Of the disposition from the Yards for

the week ending June 5, Canadian packing houses purchased 739 calves, 2,465 butcher cattle, 5,806 hogs and 102 lambs. Local butchers purchased 498 calves, 213 butcher cattle, 237 hogs and 175 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 6 calves, 103 stockers, 409 feeders, 114 hogs and 30 sheep. Shipments to United States points consisted 154 calves and 175 butcher cattle. The total receipts from January 1 to June 5, inclusive, were: 131,086 cattle, 28,906 calves, 156,987 hogs and 28,688 sheep; compared with 110,395 cattle, 29,924 calves, 171,038 hogs and 12,106 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918. Montreal. Among several reasons given for the lower prices paid for butcher cattle during the week, one of the chief was that many of the cattle offered had been on grass and therefore were not worth as much as stable-fed stock. One of the best loads offered weighed around ten hundred and fifty pounds per animal, and sold at \$14 per hundred; another load sold at \$13.75, and a few odd lots at \$13. One lot of steers averaging close to ten hundred pounds was disposed of at \$10 per hundred. Oxen sold at \$10. Bulls were lower by at least \$1 compared with prices paid during the previous week, and while a few of the best heavy bulls were weigh-

ed up at \$11 per hundred, the majority of the offering was of medium grading and was moved at an average of \$8 per hundred, or between \$7.50 and \$9. The tops for butcher cows were \$12, while many sales of cows in fair flesh were between \$8.50 and \$10. The poorest canners offered sold at \$4, and the best around \$6. Heifers were weighed up in mixed lots with steers and cows. Good veal calves sold up to \$15, a slight increase over the previous week's prices. Pail-fed calves went from \$8 to \$11. Top yearling sheep changed hands at \$12 per hundred, fairly good sheep at \$11, and very common sheep at \$8.00. Spring lambs sold between \$18 and \$20 per hundred. Hogs remained at \$21.50 per hundred for selects, weighed off cars. The percentage of sows and heavies in the offering was larger than usual, and it is intimated that packers are considering a difference of \$5 per hundred between sows and select hogs if that condition of receipts continues. Pt. St. Charles.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending June 5, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 2,115 calves, 28 canners and cutters, 114 bulls, 416 butcher cattle, 1,470 hogs and 298 lambs. There were no shipments to United States' points during the week. The total receipts from January 1

to June 5, 33,468 sheep; 32,142 calves, receipt period of 1 EAST E the Yards Canadian butchers butcher ca Canadian 352 hogs. United Sta The tot to June 5, 24,653 ca sheep; co 27,108 ca sheep, rec period of 1 Cattle re and only offered du all the st and anyth disposed o steers sol to \$15.50. averaging five pound Manitoba, per hundre hundred a \$15.75; ste and of goo \$14 to \$15. below ten \$13 to \$14. was barely

Horses.— unusually steady at t \$300 each t ing from 1, each for lig to 1,500 lbs horses; \$50 \$250 for ca Dressed market for spite of son stock. Sale 30½c. per fresh-killed cured meat prices were at 41c. to 4 12 to 15 lb 37c. to 38c. being well t 45c. Wind 48c., and W Canadian sl steady at \$3 steady at \$3 to 38½c.

Poultry.— quiet and c storage sto steady price steady at 43 at 40c. to fowls, 33c. and geese, 3 Potatoes.— potatoes off good for this reasonable other food quoted at \$ 22.25 per ba carload price less, ex-trac Eggs.—Th market is sh doubtless du muggy wea Prices conti selling at 54 gathered qu eggs were 47 Butter.—T for butter for ment is repor large and pri under a goo way, pasteur 53½c. to 54 under these of yet 1c. m to 18c. per lb Cheese.—F slightly, but a cheese was q lb., and easte per lb. Ther ing going on, sul to be im

Markets

Department of Agriculture, Live Markets Intelligence Division

Top Price Good Calves

Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending
June 12	1918	June 5
16.00	\$16.50	\$17.50
16.00	16.00	14.00
16.00	16.00	14.00
16.00	15.75	15.00
16.00	15.00	

Top Price Good Lambs

Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending
June 12	1918	June 5
22.00	\$21.00	\$16.00
22.00	22.00	
22.00	22.00	
22.00	15.00	
22.00		

TRENTON (Charles) Price Range Bulk Sales Top Price

4.00-	\$14.00
2.00-13.75	13.75
0.00-11.50	11.75
1.00-13.00	13.00
9.00-11.00	11.00
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Of the disposition he week ending June ing houses and local 2,115 calves, 28 rs, 114 bulls, 416 ogs and 298 lambs. ipments to United the week. ts from January 1

to June 5, inclusive, were: 13,795 cattle, 33,468 calves, 29,416 hogs and 6,594 sheep; compared with 14,092 cattle, 32,142 calves, 27,631 hogs and 5,622 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending June 5, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 2,073 calves, 579 butcher cattle, 752 hogs and 276 sheep. Canadian shipments were made up of 352 hogs. There were no shipments to United States points during the week.

The total receipts from January 1 to June 5, inclusive, were: 15,973 cattle, 24,653 calves, 16,248 hogs and 6,955 sheep; compared with 12,375 cattle, 27,108 calves, 16,584 hogs and 5,587 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Winnipeg.

Cattle receipts are still far below normal and only seven hundred and five were offered during the week. Practically all the stock was of butcher quality, and anything showing fat was easily disposed of at a good price. Heavy steers sold within a range of \$14.50 to \$15.50. Of the sales made, one load averaging twelve hundred and forty-five pounds, shipped in from Morde, Manitoba, topped the market at \$16 per hundred; eight steers weighing twelve hundred and thirty pounds sold at \$15.75; steers of slightly lighter weights and of good quality, changed hands from \$14 to \$15.00, and steers weighing slightly below ten hundred pounds sold from \$13 to \$14. A stocker and feeder market was barely established.

Montreal.

Horses.—Trade during last week was unusually light, but prices continued steady at the recent range, being \$250 to \$300 each for heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs.; \$200 to \$250 each for light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs.; \$125 to \$175 each for light horses; \$50 to \$75 for culls, and \$170 to \$250 for carriage horses.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—The market for dressed hogs held steady in spite of some easiness in the price of live stock. Sales were taking place at 30 to 30½¢ per lb., this being for abattoir, fresh-killed stock, best. Smoked and cured meats were in good demand, and prices were steady with light hams selling at 41c. to 42c. per lb.; medium, weighing 12 to 15 lbs., 39c. to 40c., and heavies, 37c. to 38c. per lb. Breakfast bacon was being well taken, the price being 44c. to 45c. Windsor selected bacon was 47c. to 48c., and Windsor boneless, 49c. to 50c. Canadian short cut pork, in barrels, was steady at \$58 to \$60 a barrel. Lard was steady at 37c. for Canadian pure leaf up to 38½¢.

Poultry.—The market for poultry was quiet and consumption confined to cold storage stock, which was being quoted at steady prices. Choice turkeys ruled steady at 48c. to 50c. per lb. Chickens at 40c. to 47c., covering all qualities; fowls, 33c. to 38c.; ducks, 45c. to 50c., and geese, 31c. to 32c.

Potatoes.—The quality of the old potatoes offering seems to be unusually good for this time of year, and prices were reasonable by comparison with many other foods. Green Mountains were quoted at \$2.50, and Quebec Whites at \$2.25 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-store; the carload prices being from 29c. to 30c. less, ex-track.

Eggs.—The quality of the eggs in the market is showing deterioration, this being doubtless due to the exceedingly hot and muggy weather which has prevailed. Prices continued firm with select eggs selling at 54c. to 55c., and the straight-gathered quoted at 51c. to 52c.; No. 2 eggs were 47c. to 48c. per dozen.

Butter.—There has been some demand for butter for export, but very little shipment is reported. Stocks are moderately large and prices are holding about steady under a good demand. In a wholesale way, pasteurized creamery was selling at 53½¢ to 54c., and finest creamery 1c. under these prices, with fine at a range of yet 1c. more. Dairies sold at 45½¢ to 48c. per lb.

Cheese.—Prices on cheese are declining slightly, but are still quite high. Western cheese was quoted at 29c. to 29½¢ per lb., and eastern makes are 28½¢ to 29c. per lb. There is a fair amount of trading going on, and the export situation is said to be improving.

Grain.—Sales of car lots of extra No. 1 feed oats were reported to be taking place at 89½¢ per bushel, ex-store, while No. 2 feed oats were quoted at 82c.; and No. 2 white Ontarios were quoted at 90c. per bushel, ex-track.

Flour.—Manitoba spring wheat Government standard flour was unchanged at \$11 per barrel in jute, ex-track, for shipment to country points, Montreal freights, or to city bakers. Broken lots bring 10c. more, and in all cases 10c. discount is given for spot cash. Ontario winter wheat flour was dull at \$11.40 to \$11.50 per barrel in new cotton bags, ex-store. White corn flour was \$10.10, and rye flour \$9 per barrel in bags, delivered.

Millfeed.—Bran was slightly easier at \$41 to \$41.50 per ton, and shorts were \$44 to \$44.50 per ton, including bags, ex-track, but in a smaller way prices held steady at \$1 to \$2 above the figures quoted. Pure barley meal and mixed grain mouille were steady at \$62 to \$64; mixed mouille being \$56 to \$58, and dairy feed, \$48 per ton.

Hay.—The market for baled hay held firm and supplies were light. Good No. 2 timothy was \$40 to \$41 per ton in car lots, ex-track. No. 1 timothy was \$38 to \$39; while No. 3 was \$35 to \$36.

Hides and Skins.—The market for hides and skins was steady, save for an advance in beef hides. Steer hides were up to 29c. per lb.; cow hides, to 28c.; and bull hides to 23c. per lb. Others were unchanged, beef skins being 70c. per lb., and kips 25c. Spring lambs were 75c. each, while wool skins were \$4 each, and horse hides \$7.50 to \$8 each.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—A considerably improved cattle market was held at Buffalo last week, in so far as cleaning up supplies were concerned, but at prices generally lower than for the previous week, shipping steers selling generally a half lower, while butchering grades looked from a quarter to half lower. There was a heavy supply of hold-over cattle, which had the effect of weakening the trade. After Monday, when all cattle were cleaned up, prices showed strength and all classes of cattle sold higher. With Jewish holidays in the east the past week, which restricted the outlet for kosher beef, along with very hot weather, the feeling was much against the general trade. But if supplies run lighter during the next few weeks than they have for several weeks past, a generally improved situation on shipping steers is looked for. Bulls of all classes sold lower the last week, and the demand was very light for anything in the stocker and feeder line. Good milk cows and springers are selling high, as Holstein heifers which have been bred. A large contract here for both good, large, Holstein, young, forward springers, as well as for bred heifers, for shipment to France, will create a strong demand for these. Offerings for the week totaled 4,400 head, as against 4,275 for the previous week, and as compared with 5,650 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations:

Shipping Steers, Natives.—Very choice heavy, \$14.75 to \$15; best heavy, over 1,300, \$14 to \$14.50; fair, over 1,300, \$13.50 to \$14; best, 1,200 to 1,300, \$14.50 to \$14.75; good, 1,200 to 1,300, \$13 to \$14; 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$12 to \$14; plain, \$11 to \$11.50.

Shipping Steers, Canadians.—Best heavy, \$12.50 to \$13; fair to good, \$11.75 to \$12.25; medium weight, \$12 to \$12.50; common and plain, \$11 to \$11.50.

Butchering Steers.—Yearlings, choice to prime, \$14.75 to \$15.50; choice heavy, \$13 to \$14; best handy, \$13.25 to \$13.75; fair to good, \$11.75 to \$12.75; light and common, \$10.50 to \$11.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$12 to \$13; good butcher heifers, \$11.50 to \$12; fair butchering heifers, \$10.50 to \$11; light, common, \$8.50 to \$9; very fancy fat cows, \$11.25 to \$11.75; best heavy fat cows, \$10.50 to \$11; good butchering cows, \$9 to \$10; medium to fair, \$7.75 to \$8.50; cutters, \$7 to \$7.50; canners, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$10.50 to \$11; good butchering, \$10 to \$10.50; sausage, \$9 to \$10; light bulls, \$8 to \$8.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$11 to \$11.50; common to fair, \$10 to \$10.50; best stockers, \$10.50 to \$11, fair to good, \$9.25 to \$9.75; common, \$8.75 to \$9.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best,

small lots, \$100 to \$135; in car loads, \$90 to \$100; medium to fair, small lots, \$80 to \$85; in car loads, \$70 to \$75; common, \$50 to \$55.

Hogs.—Prices on the opening day of last week, as a result of liberal receipts at all marketing points, showed a heavy decline. Monday good hogs sold generally at \$20.25, and buyers got pigs down to \$18.25. The next few days receipts were light, and some sharp advances were noted. Before the end of the week or on Friday good hogs sold up to \$21.75 and light pigs reached up to \$20 to \$20.25. Roughs the fore part of the week sold down to \$18.25, and Friday they reached from \$19.25 to \$19.75. On stags the range was from \$16 down. The past week's receipts were 24,600 head, as compared with 21,304 head for the week before, and 22,500 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were exceedingly light last week, grand total being approximately 5,300 head. Offerings were against 12,651 head for the week before and 4,500 head for the same week a year ago. Monday the best dried yearling lambs sold from \$15.50 to \$16; culls went from \$13.50 down, best wether sheep sold from \$10.50 to \$11, and top ewes ranged from \$9 to \$9.50. Trade was strong the next few days, and Friday prices were 50 to 75 cents higher than the opening day of the week. The fifth day of the week showed yearling lambs that were not real choice at that, selling up to \$16.25, and ewes brought up to \$10. Grassy kinds undersold the dry-fed by from fifty cents to a dollar. Had any choice spring lambs been here the latter part of the week they would have sold up around \$20.

Calves.—Last week opened with top veals selling at \$17, and culls ranged from \$15 down. After Monday prices were on the jump, and by Friday best veals sold up to \$20, and culls reached up to \$17.50. Receipts for the past week were 4,900 head, as compared with 6,385 head for the week before, and 4,450 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, June 16, consisted of 125 cars, 1,513 cattle, 832 calves, 2,244 hogs, 278 sheep and lambs. Trade strong for all classes of cattle and prices 50 cents higher than last week; close top \$14.25 for three loads averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs. each. Calves 50 cents to \$1 higher. Sheep and lambs strong. Hogs strong with packers paying \$21.50 to \$22 for f.o.b., and \$22.50 to \$23 fed and watered.

Breadstuffs and Cereals.

Wheat—Ontario f.o.b. shipping points, (according to freights). No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.20; No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 1 spring, per car lot, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 spring, per car lot, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.10. Manitoba wheat, (in store, Fort William)—No. 1 northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 northern \$2.21½; No. 3 northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11.

Oats.—Manitoba (in store, Fort William); No. 2, C. W., 78½¢; No. 3, C. W., 76½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 76½¢; No. 1, feed, 74½¢; No. 2 feed, 69½¢.

Oats—Ontario, according to freights outside; No. 3 white, 77c. to 79c.

Barley (according to freights outside)—malting, \$1.28 to \$1.32.

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

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

Buckwheat (according to freights outside)—nominal.

Flour.—Ontario (prompt shipment) Government Standard, \$10.75 to \$11; Montreal and Toronto, Manitoba, Government Standard, \$11, Toronto.

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—No. 1 per ton, car lots, \$32 to \$35; mixed per ton, \$20 to \$24.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$10 to \$11.

Bran.—Per ton, \$42; shorts, per ton, \$44; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.80 to \$2.90.

Hides and Wool.

City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, flats, 18c; calf skins, green, flats, 30c.; veal kip, 20c.; horse hides, city take-off, \$6 to \$7; sheep, \$3 to \$4.

Country Produce.

Butter.—Prices kept stationary on the

wholesales during the past week, selling as follows. Creamery fresh-made lb. squares, 56c. to 57c. per lb.; creamery cut solids, 53c. to 54c. per lb.; dairy, choice, 50c. to 52c. per lb.

Oleomargarine.—34c. to 37c. per lb. Eggs.—The wholesales are overstocked with eggs and they were therefore easier during the past week. Case lots selling at 50c. to 51c. per dozen, and selects in cartons at 53c. to 54c. per dozen.

Cheese.—The market continued firm at stationary prices—Old cheese selling at 37c. per lb., and new at 33c. to 34c. per lb., wholesale.

Poultry.—Receipts were fairly heavy and prices a little easier during the past week. The following being quoted for live weight: Spring chickens, 50c. per lb.; chickens, 30c. per lb.; hens under 4½ lbs., 32c. per lb.; hens, 4½ to 6 lbs., 35c. per lb.; roosters, 25c. per lb.; turkeys, 30c. per lb.

Ducklings 35c. per lb.; old ducks 20c. per lb.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Strawberries.—The first home-grown strawberries for this season came in on Wednesday last and small quantities came in the following days, selling at 30c. to 40c. per box according to quality. The imported were of splendid quality and found a ready market at 35c. to 42c. per box.

Oranges were of choice quality, selling at \$5.50 to \$6.50 per case.

Peaches came in more freely and of choice quality selling at \$4 to \$4.50 per six-basket crate; ranging from those prices down.

Pineapples were only received lightly and kept firm in price at \$7 to \$7.50 per case.

Tomatoes came in freely from Florida, Texas and Mississippi and sold well at \$6 to \$7 per six-basket crate and \$2.25 to \$3.50 per four-basket carrier.

Asparagus shipments gradually became smaller and prices strengthened, ranging from \$1 to \$1.75 per 11-qt. basket.

Beets.—Home-grown beets of extra choice quality were shipped in and sold well at 85c. to \$1.25 per dozen bunches. Cabbage was slightly weaker selling at \$5 to \$6 per crate.

Cucumbers.—Imported outside grown came in in large quantities and sold at \$3.50 to \$4 per hamper; home-grown, hot-house being scarce kept fairly firm at \$3 per 11-qt. basket for No. 1's and \$2.25 for No. 2's.

Onions have been very slow at \$4.75 to \$5.25 per 50-lb. crate for Texans; choice Louisianians selling at \$9 per 90-lb. bag.

Potatoes.—Old potatoes weakened materially and were exceedingly slow at \$2 to \$2.25 per bag for Ontarios—and it looks as if they would go much lower—new ones on the contrary kept firm at \$10 to \$10.50 per bbl. for No. 1's and \$8 to \$8.50 per bbl for No. 2's.

Radishes had a wide range of prices according to quality selling at 15c. to 35c. per dozen bunches.

Lettuce.—Lettuce became exceedingly slow and it now looks as if it would be a glut on the market shortly; prices declining materially. Boston head selling at \$2.50 to \$3 per (Orange) case. Canadian head at 50c. to \$1 per dozen and leaf at 30c. to 40c. per dozen.

Chicago

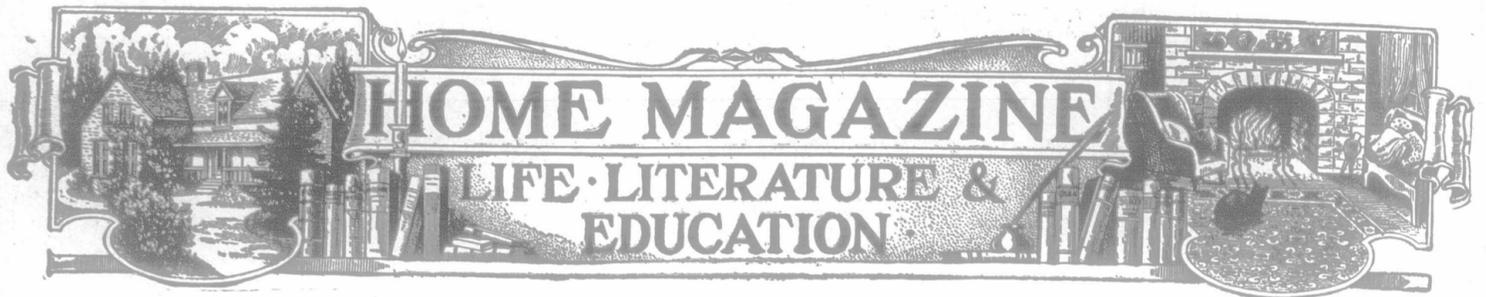
Hogs.—Heavy weight, \$20.95 to \$21.15; medium-weight, \$20.80 to \$21.25; light-weight, \$20.50 to \$21.20; light lights, \$18.75 to \$20.85; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$20.25 to \$20.60; packing sows, rough, \$10.75 to \$20.25; pigs \$17.75 to \$18.75.

Cattle.—As compared with a week ago, good and choice beef steers about steady; medium grade light weight steady to 25c. higher; fat cows, steady to 25c. lower; heifers and low-grade she stock steady; veal calves, \$1.50 to \$1.75 higher; stockers and feeders, steady to strong.

Sheep.—As compared with a week ago, choice shorn lambs weak to 25c. lower; springs, 25c. to 50c. lower; sheep and yearlings mostly 25c. lower; feeders and breeding stock about steady.

Cheese Markets

Montreal, finest easterns, 28½¢ to 31c.; Watertown, N. Y., 29½¢ to 29¾¢; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 29½¢; Belleville, 30 5/16c.; London, 29¾¢, and 29¾¢; New York, flats, specials, 31c. to 31½¢; average run, 30¾¢ to 30¾¢; twins, specials, 31c. to 31½¢; average run, 29½¢ to 31c.



"Now is the high tide of the year,
And whatever of life ebbed away
Comes flooding back with a ripply cheer,
Into every bare inlet and creek and bay;
Now the heart is so full that a drop
overfills it,
We are happy now because God so wills
it." —JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The New House.

(Continued.)

LAST week the necessity of good proportioning, in building the new house, was emphasized. This rule holds whether the house be a cottage or a mansion. The house that is too high for its width, whose roof is too narrow, or too wide in comparison with its walls, always gives the uneasy impression of "something wrong." Also, the eaves must be right (nothing looks worse than eaves that are too narrow); the chimneys must harmonize in size with the rest of the building; the windows also must be in proportion, the verandahs, the verandah or porch posts, and so on through all the details. In the matter of verandahs alone, think how ridiculous is a huge roof supported on spindly posts! Or an indifferent roof on pillars big enough to support the front of the Acropolis!

Please get it into your head, dear builder, that fine proportion is necessary everywhere about your new house.

The tendency in cities, nowadays, among people of moderate means and even among those who are quite rich, is to build a rather small house, trusting to artistic quality and distinctiveness in design, to give it the "worth" required. Indeed, the idea grows rapidly that a dwelling-place expresses the quality of its inmates, and that refinement may be expressed in a very small place. A large place may, of course, express refinement also, but it may express nothing but vulgarity. "Real folk" vastly prefer to live in a small, unpretentious, refined house, rather than in a larger one in any way commonplace or uninteresting, or blatantly vulgar, as are many of those built during the last twenty-five years. The earlier houses were as a rule, much better in design, as well as much more strongly and honestly constructed.

At any rate, whether in city or country, the house that is not too large has much to recommend it. It costs less to build, it is more easily kept clean, and it is more easily heated than the large one. Even where the family is considerable in number it is better to pack in somehow for a few years than to build an immense house, for in these changeable years the family soon scatters and the home goes back again to the beginning of "two."

A cottage, where the family is very small, may answer all requirements, especially if fitted up with a good basement and cellar. With a broad porch or two for summer living, and nested in a garden of tall larkspur and hollyhocks, roses and "pineys," ramparted with lilac bushes and cherry trees, the little spot may be an artist's delight as well as the setting for an ideal home.

The bungalow gives opportunity for more variety of design, although pains must be taken to see that it does not degenerate into what someone has called a "bungle-oh!" With care it may be very beautiful—small or conveniently large according to the size of the family; with bad planning it may be a freak and a horror. Perhaps it is safe to say, however, that the day of freakiness in bungalows is rapidly passing, and that this type of house, at its best really convenient and unpretentiously picturesque, is rapidly coming into its own, not only as a device for summer cottages but for all-the-year

living. Especially suited to the country is the bungalow, which requires a big hide-and-go-seeky garden to make it appear at home; in the city, up against a sidewalk, it looks both stupid and awkward.

If a larger house is desired in the country, the solid square house has much to recommend it, both for convenience in interior arrangement and economy in heating. Usually a cottage roof with fairly wide eaves suits it best, while the look of bareness can be taken away by the use of porches, or verandahs draped with vines, and effective grouping and

days a broad verandah with a sleeping porch above is placed at one end. For a large house perhaps no style is more dignified, more pleasing, or better suited to the country than this; but it needs tall, Lombardy poplars or other large trees, and the crowding close to it of big, old apple trees to give it its full charm.

Building Materials.

MOST dignified of all the building materials, perhaps, is stone, and, with proper regard to air-spaces between stone and inside walls, the house built of this material may now be

and terra cotta, and in some very attractive shades of buff.

Similar colors are also incorporated in cement which, with artistic handling, makes a very good and very attractive building material, very different from the old, cold drab mixture which was first put out, and which can only be redeemed by a coat of cement paint tinted to an agreeable color.

The cement used for building nowadays is usually given a warm stone color—a gray toned up a little to take the cold drab look off it, with yellow or sienna—and the blocks are quite smooth. The result is a substantial, attractive building that doesn't pretend to be anything but cement. This is a marked improvement. Make-believes are never either artistic or satisfying in any other way, and the cement blocks that are a mere imitation of cut stone are now passing rapidly out of favor.

Stucco or plaster for outside finish is very artistic, dividing the favor with brick for bungalows and other small houses. It resembles the old-time "rough-cast" somewhat, but is much smoother of finish. When white, grayish, deep cream or light buff on the surface, with a roof stained to a dull green or given a "weathered oak" grayish green, the effect is very pleasing.—Quiet green stains, by the way, are the very best as a rule, for any roof. Applied on ordinary laths stucco is not very permanent, but makes a very good wall if put over well-seasoned laths made for the purpose which dovetail the plaster in so that it is firmly held. In the United States, for the better-built houses finished with this material, metal laths are often used. First-class cement plaster is required, and the depth is about seven-eighths of an inch, including the lathing.

Frame houses need no comment, except to note that they should be well painted to begin with, and should be given an extra coat as often as necessary. This preserves the wood as well as the respectability. Always the very greatest care should be taken in choosing the color of the paint, and no change in the color should thereafter be made. When the same color is adhered to, but one coat is necessary from time to time to keep the surface in proper repair; when the color is changed at least three coats will be necessary,—an expensive proceeding. White is a very good color; no house in the country is prettier than the white one against a massing of trees. Very light, warm stone-gray (not "drab") is also good, or a buff that is toned down enough not to be gaudy. If a contrasting color must be used for verandahs, etc., for any of the above colors the choice should be olive or "weathered oak" green,—never Paris green, and seldom sage green.—A weathered oak effect is usually artistic for the trim.

Sometimes for the smaller houses a combination of materials is liked, e.g.: lower portion of brick and upper portion of stucco; lower portion frame and upper pointed shingles, etc. Sometimes the upper portion of stucco is panelled with wood in "half-timbered" effect, but all such stunts should be attempted prayerfully, as in the hands of anything short of an artist the result is likely to be disastrous.

As remarked above, quiet green is a very good trim for all houses with which the color contrasts harmoniously. Certain browns (not reddish) go very well with some of the dark-colored buff or red bricks, but usually with the lighter colored brick ivory white for the trim is safer. This matter of paint for the accessories of a house is very important. Often a building that might otherwise be very pleasing is quite ruined by the apparently small matter of choosing the wrong color in paint.

Just a note in conclusion: Stone, brick, cement and combinations of these, make,



An Attractive House of Moderate Size.

Note the grouped windows below and the entire absence of "fancy" decoration. This type of house gives good walls up-stairs.

proportion of windows and chimneys. This type of house is not especially interesting, but it is solid, substantial, sensible, and can never be accused of being in bad taste.

More appealing to the artistic eye is the broad, low, deep-roofed old "Dutch" style, and the fine stately "Colonial" style, both of which are oblong, decidedly. At its best the Dutch house has a red-tiled roof and white walls, very effective against dark trees. The Colonial house usually has a porch, with or without colonial pillars, and as a rule now-

as dry as any other; but in many parts of the country it is now an expensive sort of house to build, either because of the scarcity of the right sort of stone, or the difficulty of finding really expert stone masons, the painstaking old stone builder seeming to be drifting off into the past among other extinct things.

Upon the whole, brick has largely superseded stone as a building material, and nowadays the choicer of it is no longer limited to a garish red or a wishy-washy dirty white. Very beautiful brick may be bought in the softer reds



The Old "New England" Type Modernized.

Excellent proportions, grouped windows, a wide end verandah with sleeping porch above, and a porch over the door are features of this fine house of the oblong type.

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of course, the most nearly fire-proof houses,—no little consideration. Tile roofs are better, in this respect, than those made of shingles, but when the latter are used they should be protected by "fire-proof" paint.

Again, when building cut stone or cobblestone (this must be used with discretion) care should be taken that the mortar is not too much in evidence. Always it should be tinted to harmonize with the stone or brick, but should not be the very same color.

(To be continued.)

Canadian Wild Flowers.

Wild Sarsaparilla (Aralia nudicaulis) belongs to the Ginseng family, and bears so strong a resemblance to the marketable variety, used so much in China as a medicine, that it is often mistaken for it by those who have but a superficial acquaintance with plants. The wild sarsaparilla is from 8 to 12 inches tall, and has but one leaf-stalk bearing three petioles (stemlets) each of which bears 5 ovate or oval leaflets with sharply-toothed edges. This "leaf" grows much higher than the flowers which come in June, are very small, greenish-white in color, and clustered in umbels as shown in the picture. Examining one of the tiny flowers closely one finds a corolla of 5 petals, surrounding a pistil and 5 stamens. The fruit is very handsome, the flowers giving way to clusters of dark shining purplish-black berries. The roots of this plant are very long, slender and aromatic, and are used to flavor summer drinks.

Ginseng.—Ginseng, like the sarsaparilla, also grows in rich woods. In this country there are two species, the *Panax quinquefolium*, or five-leaved species, and *Panax trifolium*, the three-leaved Dwarf species. The Five-leaved Ginseng is the one used medicinally. It has a stem about 1 foot high; three leaves whorled below the flowers and divided palmately (like an outspread hand) into 3 to 5 ovate, pointed leaflets on each of the three petioles (smaller stems). The flowers, which come during July and August, are greenish-white, and are clustered in a slender stalked umbel. There are 5 petals in each floret, also a calyx outside of 5 small teeth. The 5 stamens surround the pistil. The fruit is a bright red berry, and the aromatic root is spindle-shaped, sometimes forked, and is 4 to 9 inches long.

The Three-leaved or Dwarf Ginseng, also called "Ground-nut," is shown very well in the accompanying picture. The flowers, which appear in April and May, form a pretty white ball of fluffy bloom, and are followed by yellow berries. The plant is 4 to 8 inches tall. It is interesting to note that the name "Ginseng" comes from the Chinese "Jintsan," which means "like a man," the forked specimens being thought to resemble a human being.

Sunstroke and Lightning Stroke.

HHEAT exhaustion and sunstroke are both caused by extreme heat, but differ in symptoms and require different treatment. In heat exhaustion the pulse is rapid and feeble, the heart action depressed, and the skin cold and clammy. The treatment is to apply hot-water bottles or hot flannels to the body and rub the limbs briskly. Give a tablespoonful of whiskey or brandy in hot water, or a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in water, or give strong tea or coffee. Any of these will relieve the depression.

In sunstroke the skin is hot and there is high fever. Loosen the clothing around the neck and carry the patient to a cool place. If the skin is hot and feverish give cold applications. If possible put the patient in a bath-tub filled with cold water, leaving only his head out, and over it an ice-cap should be placed. Keep him in the bath for 15 minutes, then put him in bed between blankets without drying him. If in 15 minutes he shows no signs, or very feeble ones, of returning consciousness repeat the treatment, using cold, wet sheets if there is no bath-tub at hand, and sponging head, neck, chest and other parts of the body with cold water. If ice can be had apply freely to head and armpits. Repeat the baths at intervals of 15 minutes until the patient stays conscious and the body remains cool. If natural breathing does not return perform artificial respiration. If

the patient is able to swallow, give him frequent drinks of cold water but no whiskey or other stimulant.

For lightning stroke dash the body with cold water, then dry with towels and place in bed. Now apply warmth, particularly to the pit of the stomach, by means of hot water bottles or hot cloths. Keep up artificial respiration for an hour or so, until natural breathing is resumed, and give brandy or aromatic spirits as in case of heat exhaustion. Recoveries after an hour of supposed death are on record.

—Scientific American.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Law of Christ.

Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ.—Gal. VI. 2.

St. Paul was advising the Galatian Christians as to the best way of dealing with backsliders. He says that those who are keeping their own footing should reach out in brotherly affection to help those who have fallen, remembering in

fallen. Yea, he shall be holden up: for God is able to make him stand." St. Paul knew, from his own experience, that God was able to lift a fierce persecutor of Christians out of his determined unbelief and make him stand among the apostles as a pillar and leader of the Church.

It is not our business to judge our fellow-sinners, but it is our business to be ready to help them, and so fulfil our Master's law.

In Ralph Connor's book, "The Sky Pilot in No Man's Land," we see a young man who is so eager to stand up for his religion that he antagonizes both officers and privates. Then his dying father pleads with him to deal with sorely-tempted men more sympathetically. They are facing awful horrors and many of them are only boys. "They need their mothers, they need God, and they need you," he says earnestly. The "sky pilot" takes a new plan in his work for his Master, thinking of the men in heartiest sympathy until he almost forgets their many sins. When he comes to them in comrade fashion, showing them the winsomeness of Christlikeness, they turn to him willingly and eagerly for spiritual help.

The truth is, we want to be good even when we seem most selfish and worldly.

uplift of world-wide sympathy and the power of many prayers. Watch out for good, and never talk as if human nature were going back instead of forward.

"There really isn't so much that's bad, There's a lot of good in the old world yet; There are people still trying to make us glad, There are hearts still beating that don't forget. There's far more good than we really think, And the quiet good that we know not of— Ah, the old world's better because it lives A little bit nearer the heart of love!"

"Lots of goodness in life, ah, yes, And plenty of sweetness going on In the kindly actions of hearts that live To bring unto drearier hearts the dawn. Lots of goodness, and not so much Of the really bad, if you only see How much more people would rather be good Than anything else they've tried to be."

If the dying Stephen had hurled back curses to pay for the stones his murderers threw at him, instead of kneeling down and praying earnestly: "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge," his chief persecutor—Saul of Tarsus—might never have been transformed into the Apostle to the Gentiles. Because the martyr, triumphantly laying down his life at the feet of Christ, still believed in the possibilities of good in those hard-faced men who stoned him, one of those sinners was helped to rise to the heights. And as he climbed he helped others to climb. We acknowledge our debt of gratitude to St. Paul, but it may be we owe at least as much to St. Stephen.

We may not be able to do great things for the human race, but we are all called to fulfil the law of Christ by helping somebody. You know the story of the child of a village doctor who was asked: "Where is your father?"

"I don't know! but he's helping somewhere," was the confident reply. What a wonderful thing it would be if our Master should ask our guardian angel that question and receive a similar reply!

When a traveller was left, naked and wounded, on the dangerous road between Jerusalem and Jericho, a priest and a Levite hurried past, without making any attempt to lift his burden. They were, perhaps, determined to carry out that other precept of St. Paul: "Every man shall bear his own burden." They were only minding their own business. Why should the world cry "Shame!" for all generations? One woman is said to have remarked: "I only minded my own business once, and then I was sorry for it;" but there is no need to run to extremes in that way. It is not fulfilling the law of Christ—the faithful Carpenter—to be so busy helping other people that you neglect your own work. Honesty must come before generosity. If a man seems to be liberal and generous, yet leaves his own debts unpaid, he is really giving away the money of other people. So it is with helping to bear one another's burdens. St. Paul advises that; but he declares, as a matter of course, that "every man shall bear his own burden."

If we are to join the army of those who "lift" we must try to carry out the advice, "Put yourself in his place." Yesterday I saw a good woman (a friend of mine) with flaming cheeks and a fierce light in her eyes. She was standing up for the "strikers"—the Metal Workers. "People are so unjust," she exclaimed, "they say it is all the fault of the strikers. If they could see how exhausted my husband is every day, after pouring molten iron for hours, they would think eight hours long enough for such terrible labor."

We are very ready to condemn other people, without studying conditions. Yet our Master was quick to make allowances for even the men who unfeelingly nailed His hands and feet to the Cross. He pitied their ignorance; but, if we don't want to be cruel as those ignorant men were on that awful day, we must try to understand the troubles of others. Then we may help to share them. God couldn't stay far off in heaven when those He loved were suffering. The Incarnation was a necessity of Divine Love. God loves man! Knowing that, we hardly need to be told that He joined the great army of sufferers—not as an officer but as a Private. "Wherefore God also hath



1.—Wild Sarsaparilla.

2.—Dwarf Ginseng.

wise humility that they themselves may go down when sorely tempted. And so he goes on to say: "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." It is simply the Golden Rule in other words. It is the disciple's way of following his Master's precept and practice. When we say, "Gentle Jesus, meek and mild," we are thinking of our Lord's tenderness towards the weak and the oppressed, towards the ignorant and miserable. We see a different look in His eyes, and hear a different note in His voice, when hypocrites and oppressors are cringing before His stern rebukes.

But the law of His life was helpfulness. If He could not wake a soul to a sense of its danger by gentle means He did not sadly leave it to sleep. He shook that soul with loving severity, as a guide might shake a sleeper in a snowy mountain—for sleep sometimes means death.

We, who are fellow-sinners of these we want to help, must be very careful how we use the weapon of severity. After all, we have small right to judge another man's servant, as St. Paul reminds us: "to his own master he standeth or

The heart of man is athirst for God; and it is well to remember that fact even when some person—hiding his hungry soul under an appearance of indifference about spiritual things—tries to make you think he cares only about getting rich or having a good time. Expect to find kindly people and you will find them everywhere. There are lots of them in your neighborhood, I am sure—unless you live where there are no neighbors. But, of course, in these days, we are learning that the whole world is kin to us. Just think of the wave of real relief that swept over the civilized world when the news came that Hawker and Grieve were safe! What did their safety matter to me? What difference could it make to you? Well, it did bring relief from anxiety to millions of people, that is certain. Our prayers were helping to lift those daring men out of danger. Sometimes we realize that it is our business to bear the burdens of a stranger—as the Good Samaritan did—and we do it instinctively and with hearty goodwill. No wonder Mrs. Hawker was able to keep her faith and courage, during the days of waiting,—why, she must have felt the

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highly exalted Him, and given Him a Name which is above every name."

Our Leader studied human problems from the inside. He went unhesitatingly into the front line trench, but He showed no sign of being content with the abuses and wrongs of the world. He entered the human family in order to uplift it. It was His way to passionately stand up for the rights of the oppressed; although He endured with unflinching heroism His own wrongs. So He bore His own burden and also the burdens of others. Since the war the world has been torn over home troubles. Is the "unrest" which disturbs our comfort entirely an evil? Perhaps it means that the hatred of wrongs abroad has been roused to a white heat, and is now turned against wrongs nearer home which have been endured too long. Anyway, it is not our place to condemn unheard those who are trying to lighten the burdens of the weary and heavy laden, if we are doing nothing ourselves to improve our generation. St. Paul tried to fulfil the law of Christ and was accused of turning the world upside down (Acts XVII 6). Even the Prince of Peace Himself said: "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth; I came not to send peace, but a sword."—St. Matt. X:34. But a few minutes afterwards He gently reminded His hearers that even a cup of cold water, which was given to a little child in real kindness, should in no wise lose its reward. There is very little satisfaction in a life of self-seeking; but no one is too poor to find the joy of bringing good cheer into the hearts of others—to give a cup of cold water to one of Christ's little ones.

"Be it health, or be it leisure, be it skill we have to give; Still in spending life for others Christians only really live."

DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Needy.

Two gifts for the needy have arrived this week from "Advocate" readers. Mrs. W. C. S. sent a dollar, and M. T. G. sent five dollars. Many parcels of papers have also arrived. It is a great pleasure to keep the stream of your kindness from being constricted. Your gifts are always most thankfully received by the needy and the "shut in."

DORA FARNCOMB, 6 West Ave., Toronto.

The Fashions.

How to Order Patterns.

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

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

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

2359—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6 yards of 36-inch material. The skirt measures about 2 1/4 yards at the foot. Price, 10 cents.

2836—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 3 3/4 yards of 44 inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2858—Misses' Dress. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 4 1/2 yards of 44-inch material with plaits extended, is about 1 3/8 yards. Price, 10 cents.

2416—Child's Set of Short Clothes. Cut in 5 sizes: 6 months, 1 year, 2, 3 and 4 years. The dress will require 2 yards of 36-inch material. The petti-

coat 1 1/2 yards of 27 or 36-inch material. The drawers 1 1/4 yard of 27 or 36-inch material, for a 3-year size. Price, 10 cents.

2841—Ladies' Apron. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium required 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material, with 1 1/4 yards of banding, 2 1/4 inch wide, for neck and front. Price, 10 cents.

2852—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 will require 3 3/8 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2843—Ladies' Dress. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 2 yards. Price 10 cents.

2330—Boys' Suit. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/4 yards of 44-inch material for the waist and 2 1/8 yards for the trousers. Price, 10 cents.

2384-2381—Ladies' Costume. Waist 2384 cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 2381 cut in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. A dress for a medium size, as illustrated will require 5 1/8 yards of 36-inch material. The skirt measures about 2 1/8 yards at the foot. TWO separate patterns, 10 cents FOR EACH pattern.

2835—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 3 1/4 yards of 27-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2655—A Service Costume. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38

requires 5 1/4 yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 2 yards. Price, 10 cents.

2538—Girls' Dress. Cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 4 1/8 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2839—Ladies' Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. Skirt measures about 1 3/8 yards at the lower edge. Price 10 cents.

2390—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 3 yards of 44-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2850—Ladies' Apron. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large. Size Medium requires 3 3/8 yards of 36-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2859—Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 3 3/8 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2847—Child's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 2 3/4 yards of 27-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2834-2849—A Practical Business Suit. Waist 2834 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. It requires 2 3/4 yards of 27-inch material for a 38-inch size. Skirt 2849 cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. It requires for the 28 inch size, 3 1/4 yards of 44 inch material, and measures about 1 1/8 yards at the foot. TWO separate patterns 10 cents FOR EACH pattern.

2396—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch

material for the dress, and 1 1/4 yard for the over blouse. Price 10 cents.

2842—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 3/4 yards of 44 -inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 2 1/8 yards. Price, 10 cents.

2853—Child's Rompers. Cut in 4 Sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 4 requires 2 3/8 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2861—Ladies' Bathing Suit. Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 3 1/4 yards of 44-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2656—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 2 1/4 yards for the guimpe and 2 1/8 yards for the dress, of 27-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2498—Ladies' Apron. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

"What's the matter, William?" Butler.—"Why, ma'am, here's a note from the master in which he tells me that he's off on a little holiday, and he wants me to send his drawing materials along." "Well, and isn't that plain enough?" "Scarcely, ma'am. I don't know whether to send his paint and brushes or a couple of corkscrews!"

"Does your husband stay at home evenings?" "Sometimes," replied Mrs. Chuggins; "when the motor breaks or the gasoline gives out."



JUNE 19, The Rules for Departments with commun the real nam enclosing a place it in str (4) Allow answers to qu

Sum O I F the ho of June are to e three mont greater nur had expecte hard to kee it? The ot shops on a to the concl possible to terial one o trouble bei you may r terials were being coars color, for th means low I wanted but found n of temptatio and the pr aeroplane upon two o spot, those "Inverness" delightful in 65 to 75 cen being that wide instea be. . . . pink and bl then a fine tractive, an voiles in a much in fav on were sc crepes for su and, at the r waist and d from sheer not "full" w crepe de ch light and du one pays a piece. Now anything rea

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The Ingle Nook

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

Summer Clothes and Other Matters.

IF the hot weather of this earlier part of June is any indication of what we are to expect during the next two or three months, we shall need, perhaps, a greater number of thin dresses than we had expected to buy this season. It is so hard to keep clean in hot weather, isn't it? The other day I went around the shops on a "nosing" expedition, and came to the conclusion that this year it is now possible to find the prettiest, finest material one could want to see—the only trouble being the price. Last year, as you may remember, pretty cotton materials were really scarce, those shown being coarse in quality and common in color, for the most part, although by no means low in cost.

I wanted to buy one little cool dress, but found myself in the midst of a league of temptation, the goods were so beautiful and the prices so distractingly of the aeroplane variety. I wanted to seize upon two or three gingham pieces on the spot, those fine, silky "Anderson's" and "Inverness" ginghams, so fast in color and delightful in quality, but they ranged from 65 to 75 cents a yard, the only consolation being that this material is now a yard wide instead of 27 inches, as it used to be. . . . At the next counter cool pink and blue chambrays were appealing; then a fine white voile looked very attractive, and some of the pretty printed voiles in all-over patterns that are so much in favor this year. A little further on were some lovely Japanese cotton crepes for summer sacques and kimonas, and, at the next turn the most enchanting waist and smock materials, all the way from sheer white marquisette (which does not "full" with washing) to the "sleazy" crepe de chine that are so pretty and light and durable, but of little use unless one pays a good price and gets a good piece. Nowhere, however, was there anything really pretty at a low rate.

It seems almost necessary to do without buying many things this year, yet business appears to be good. I suppose so many people economized during the War that they find themselves right at the rag end of things, and simply have to buy new ones. On the other hand, many girls I know are "making over" with as great a zest as they did while the war was on, and, fortunately, never was there a season when making "auld claes luik amaisht as gude 's the new" could be more easily done. Narrow skirts and jumper waists always make it possible to combine two old dresses into a new one, or to manufacture a gown new in effect by buying a little new material. For instance, this season a new gingham overdress may be worn with a number of old white waists which show as sleeves and guimpe and take the place also of a corset cover; an old white skirt may be narrowed and lengthened and worn with new colored or white smocks; transparent sleeves and guimpe may transform an old crepe de chine dress;—and so on.

HERE are a few wrinkles given me by a dressmaker. I am glad to pass them on to you:

When fixing up an old skirt to make it conform to this year's fashions—somewhat "peg-top" in effect—raise the back breadths and full them, facing the bottom. If it is necessary to sew a piece to the bottom of the skirt, trim the whole



Chain Stitching.

dress with a sort of chain-stitch, letting a row run over the seam. . . . When narrowing a skirt, take off almost the whole amount from the sides of the back breadths—do not touch the centre back or the front breadths. This makes the skirt hang better than when a little is taken off each seam. . . . When facing a skirt be sure the facing material is shrunken, (if the skirt is an old one

already shrunken) and be sure to hold the skirt next you. This doesn't sound natural, perhaps, but the dressmaker declares the results are better.

Another wrinkle is dyeing faded cotton or old white dresses. This is very easily done with modern dyes, and the result makes one quite feel as though one had got a new dress.

IN a recent letter to the *Globe*, Laura B. Durand notes that already the Government of Canada has done a little towards saving the birds. In March of this year an Act was passed at Ottawa establishing Perce Rock, the bird ledges of Bonaventure Island, and the Bird Rocks in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as bird sanctuaries. Two years ago the Ontario Government set apart for the same purpose the "Peasemash" Farm in Collingwood Tp., Grey Co., and also a stretch of country in Essex Co., covering the portion in which is the famous Jack Miner farm.

All this is a good beginning, but why not make every part of Canada a bird sanctuary in so far as prevention of killing wild birds is concerned? In the meantime, an agitation should be set up to have children taught in every school to respect bird life. The suggestion of making especial bird sanctuaries in

Fern. Canning Peas, Etc.

Can you tell me what kind of soil is most suitable for a maiden hair fern, also full particulars as how to grow and when to water it, etc.?

Looking over the "Advocate" of May 22nd, noticed where a "Busy Farmer's Wife" asked for a receipt for canning corn and peas. Here is one we have used for some years, and they do not need any steeping overnight, just put on and boiled, as you would in summer time.

Put corn on and boil on cob for 8 minutes, take it and cut off cob. To every 9 cups of corn or peas add 1 cup sugar, ½ cup salt. Pack into sealers and be sure the corn or peas is covered with the brine or juice. Then put on in sealer with tops just laid on and boil for half an hour, then lift all off and seal as they get cool enough to handle.

The best thing to boil them in the sealer is a boiler, so that you can have water up around it to the neck of the sealer.

A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

Grey Co., Ont.

The best soil for a Maiden Hair Fern is that got in the woods, where wood-ferns (not swamp ferns) grow. Give good drainage and keep moist but not wet.

each cup boiling water. Dissolve the corn-starch in a little water and stir in, cooking until thickened. Also add sugar and lemon juice to taste. Last of all, carefully stir in the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. When cooked take off and let get very cold. Serve with a boiled custard made with milk, the yolks of the eggs, sugar and flavoring. Use 1 cup sweet milk for each yolk or two. Add a little corn-starch to make thicker if you like.

A Good Supper or Luncheon Dish.—Heap slices of hot, buttered toast with boiled asparagus or greens. Put a poached egg on top of each; sprinkle with a little salt and pepper or paprika and serve hot.

Rhubarb Sauce.—Take 1½ quarts chopped rhubarb, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup water. Mix together, put in the pail of the fireless cooker, bring to boiling point, then place in the fireless cooker. Leave for 2 hours.

Vegetable Omelet.—Beat whites and yolks of 4 eggs separately, beating the whites very stiff, and adding 4 or 5 tablespoonfuls of water or milk to the yolks. Pour the whites into a hot greased spider, then pour the yolks, seasoned with pepper and salt, over the top. Cover and cook for a little on top of the stove, then put for a minute in the oven to stiffen the top a very little. Remove carefully on to a hot plate on which has been spread a thick layer of any kind of vegetable, boiled and seasoned. Cut like pie when serving. This dish is splendid either for luncheon or supper. The vegetable used may be greens, asparagus or milkweed sprouts, green peas or beans, young carrots, creamed potatoes or artichoke, etc. Of course, more eggs, etc., may be used. This dish is both pretty and nourishing.

Orange Surprise.—Nice for weddings, etc. Cut large oranges in halves. Remove juice and pulp, leaving the skins in good condition. For each pint of juice soften half a package of gelatin in ½ cup cold water, then add to ½ cup boiling water. Add 1 cup sugar and juice of half a lemon. Add orange juice and strain. Mould the jelly in cups wet with cold water. Serve in the orange skins. Pile whipped cream or meringue (brown in hot oven) on top, decorate with bits of jelly and nuts and serve at once.

Russian Cream.—One tablespoon powdered gelatine, ¼ cup cold water, pint milk, 3 eggs, 8 heaped tablespoons sugar, 1 teaspoon lemon extract. Make a boiled custard of the yolks, milk and sugar; add the gelatine softened 5 minutes in the cold water, and when dissolved remove at once. Put in a cold place and when beginning to set add the extract and fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Serve with cream and a little jam or jelly, or crushed raw berries.

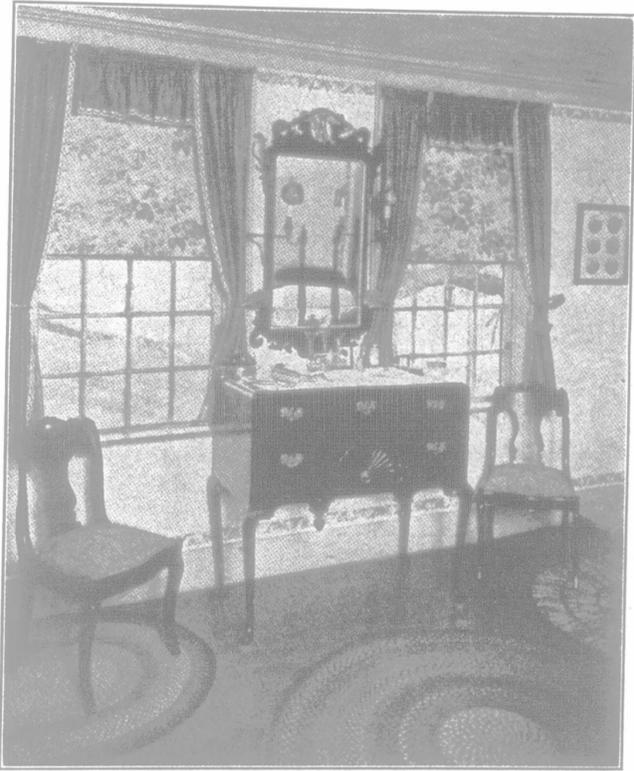
Rhubarb Marmalade.—One cup rhubarb, juice and pulp of 1 orange, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, 1 teaspoon grated rind, 1½ cups sugar, ½ cup blanched almonds (may be omitted). Cut rhubarb into bits, and to each cupful add the other ingredients as given. Let stand until the sugar is dissolved, then boil, adding the sliced nuts a moment or so before removing. Put in glasses and when cold cover with melted paraffin.

Rhubarb Tarts.—Prepare tart shells of good pastry. Fill with thick, stewed rhubarb, cover with a meringue made of whites of eggs slightly sweetened. Brown delicately in a very hot oven. Drop bits of jelly over the top and serve.

The Scrap Bag.

Sore Feet.

Many people suffer much from blistered toes, caused by perspiration in hot weather. To obviate this be sure to wash the feet every night. In the morning before putting on the shoes rub a little boracic acid (a powder) between the toes, and, if blisters have formed put in a little padding of fine batting. A liberal use of talcum powder all over the feet will also make for more comfort. When buying new shoes be sure to try on pairs until you find a perfect fit. "Louis" heels should never be bought, except for pumps upon which one has almost never to walk. The very best heel for most people is a moderate (not high) military heel. Some people like the low English heel. If one insists on high heels for walking shoes then the "Cuban" should be the choice. It gives better balance, a better walk, and is less strain upon the system than the "spool" variety set where it should be—under the heel—but towards the centre of the foot.



Braided Rag Rugs in a Modern Bedroom.

Delicious Dishes for June.

Strawberry Cake.—Use either cake made according to any good layer cake recipe, or a good biscuit dough baked in two layers. Split the cakes and, if the biscuit dough is used, spread with butter. Put together with a thick layer of crushed and sweetened berries, and spread a thick layer over the top. Pour any extra juice over and let stand for an hour. Just before serving cover with a thick layer of whipped cream and decorate with whole berries.

Strawberry Pudding.—Two heaping tablespoons corn-starch, 2 tablespoons butter, 3 large tablespoons sugar, 1 pint sweet milk, 3 eggs, flavoring, strawberries. Melt the butter and add the corn-starch mixed with the sugar. Heat the milk and pour in, then boil, stirring all the time until it thickens. Remove, cool and add the beaten yolks of the eggs. Beat the whites very stiff and fold carefully into the mixture. Add the flavoring desired. Half fill a pudding-dish with strawberries, adding sufficient sugar. Pour the custard mixture over, and bake in a slow oven. Serve at once.

Snow Pudding.—Allow 1 level tablespoonful of corn-starch and 1 egg to

cemeteries is also a good one, while, by placing bird-houses in every home and school garden the good work may be carried still further. It is absolutely necessary to teach, and ensure, that birds must not be killed. If we wait too long, at the rate they are being decreased in numbers there will soon be few indeed, and then will begin in earnest the fight against insect pests.

By the way, put a little bell on your cat while the birds are about. This will warn them and will not make her less effective against the mice, which leave merely because they scent her as an enemy; a cat could not possibly eat all the mice about a place. To protect nests in trees or bird-boxes put a sheet of tin below each, so fixed that pussy can reach it but can climb no further.

I hope you will take up this work of bird protection, for really it is very important.

Needle Points of Thought.

"These men are too great for much ceremony."—Premier Clomenceau.

"True democracy is a gracious network of forces acting for the general good."—D. W. T. Herridge, Ottawa.



WALTHAM

THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME



WALTHAM
Convertible Bracelet Watch

The dainty little watch that can be worn in whichever style that fashion may dictate

WITH all the accuracy for which Waltham has become world-famous, this dainty little watch possesses unique beauty and distinction. It is pre-eminently the watch for women.

At the bottom of the case is a small eye to which, when open, one end of the bracelet is attached.

But if you desire to wear the watch in some other way—on a chain or brooch, or as a ribbon wrist watch, for example—a slight pressure of the finger folds the eye back flush with case, leaving no indication of its use as a Bracelet Watch.

This versatility of wear is very useful because the watch can be worn in whatever manner fashion may dictate.

As a gift for a bride, or a girl graduate, or as a birthday gift or a present for any like occasion, the Waltham Convertible Bracelet Watch enjoys wonderful vogue.

Ask your jeweler to show you this popular model.

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Makers and Distributors of Waltham Products in Canada
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32 x 3 1/2	13.00	16.70	35 x 4 1/2	28.00	38.00
31 x 4	18.00	36 x 4 1/2	29.00	39.00
32 x 4	19.00	22.00	37 x 4 1/2	40.00
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CHAPTER XXX.

A Strange Sojourn.

I do not know what date it is, for I have utterly lost track of the days and have forgotten to ask.

"Tempus is fugitin'," Hank used to say, laughingly, in the good old days, but, indeed, when events pile upon events, as in these perilous times, and when tragedy and comedy, swift doing and deadly do-nothingness pile upon one as upon me of late, one begins to wonder whether Time flies at all, or whether it but revolves about on itself in an unceasing hurly-burly.

And now something of the days that have passed since my last writing of the things that have been transpiring in Toronto.

I cannot remember the day—but that does not matter in the least—At any rate I was in the apothecary shop. Nora had come in and was talking with two richly dressed ladies who had come for some trifling articles.—Oddly enough I remember that one of the articles was rosemary soap and another attar of roses, which is in much favour with a few of our grande dames, notwithstanding its cost.

I had returned to the desk, and was sitting there trying to absorb myself in some formulae, and none too happily—for I had just seen another batch of prisoners brought in in sleighs, with a posse of armed men on horseback, behind and before,—when my name was spoken in a gruff whisper by someone who had entered the shop.

There was something in the whispered voice, as well as in the unaccustomed "Alan" that was of the old home, and almost I sprang from the chair.

Between me and the light of the window loomed the huge form of Big Bill, but so changed that I hardly knew him. His face was haggard, a sickly yellow, beneath the thatch of unkempt hair shoved down by his cap; his mouth was half open, as if in fear, and even his bushy beard could not conceal the trembling of his lips.

"Alan," he said again, as I stood staring at him, but he shuffled his feet like a man ill at ease.

"Well, Bill, old fellow!" I said, "How are you?"

He did not seem to notice my proffered hand but came close to me, looking this way and that, at the door, at the window, and at the two ladies and Nora.

"Isn't there a place where I kin talk to ye alone?" he asked.

"Why," I said, "I suppose we can go into the clockshop. It's been empty, of people at least, ever since Clinkenbocker went off to the rebellion."

And so, with Nora's eyes following curiously, and even a bit anxiously, we went out at the back and into the deserted workroom of the clockmaker, where, among the soundless clocks, short and tall, we sat down.

Again I held out my hand.

He looked at it, then away again without touching it.

"Why, what's the matter, Bill?" I asked. "Won't you shake hands with me?"

And then he broke down and blubbered like a child.

I could not imagine what could be the matter with him; but I had to wait until he had gained control of himself and had scrubbed his eyes with a red and yellow handkerchief.

"What's the matter, Bill?" I repeated; then, "Can I help you?"

"Help me!" he exclaimed, excitedly, "Help me! It's for shootin' me ye'll be Alan, when ye know what I've done! An' I'll be the last one to blame ye if ye do.—Wait a minit an' I'll tell ye,—I'll tell ye!"

"Well, go ahead, then," I said, sitting down beside him.

He blew his nose stentoriously, as though by way of fortification, and then braced himself.

"I want to tell ye," he said,—"I was always ready for the pounds and shillin's, Alan, ye know that,—though I only wanted to spend it wild, mebbe,

An' it's been the ruin of me. I've heard the minister tell of Judas, an' how he felt when he went out an' hanged himself. I know, now."

He stopped, and I waited in silence,—a silence that seemed uncanny, with all the clocks standing about still, as though they were holding their breath to listen.

"I never thought nohow they'd be put to 't so hard," he went on, "I thought it 'ud be a year or so in jail, mebbe, an' that 'ud be the end on't. An' I was keen for the money. Ye see I'd thought first o' buyin' the tavern, an' then, when yer father paid me cash down for the farm, I wanted somethin' bigger'n the tavern, an' there was a chance o' buyin' another one in Buffalo—my wife's brother wrote to me about it—wanted me to go in with him buyin' it."

About that time folks said they were payin' so much a head fer informin' on the rebels, an'—"

Again he paused and moved his feet. I became suddenly suspicious of impending evil.

"Go on," I said.

"Well," desperately,— "They're arrested."

"Arrested?"— "Who?"

"All o' them—all o' them at home that was left that was Reformers,—yer father too."

"My father? Never my father!"

He stood up and reached his two hands towards me.

"Fore the Lord, Alan," he said, thickly, "I never thought it 'ud be much,—an' now they're sayin' it's all to be hangin' an' sendin' to somewhere over the sea.—Mebbe ye kin do somethin', Alan. 'Fore the Lord I never meant to do much harm! If I could take it all back I'd tear the tongue out o' me head!"

"Where is my father?" I demanded, shaking him as a terrier might shake a rat.

"In the jail, mebbe, by this time. They was brought in this afternoon in sleighs.—'Fore the Lord, Alan—"

But his further excuse did not reach me, and his voice died away in a far-off rumbling of noise in which words were lost.—So deaf do our ears become when the mind is wrenched from the body. My father, then, had been one of those taken past an hour ago, and I had not known, nor had he been able to make sign.

Like a man in a daze I must have stood there, yet I doubt not I was glaring like a tiger at Big Bill, since I felt rather than saw that he seemed to cringe and shrink in his chair. When the consciousness of reasoning returned to me my first impulse was to set upon him and fight all the fury in me out with him.

Then, the piteousness of him came to me. . . . And then, quite inexplicably—for who can explain the forces that govern these strange natures of ours?—a picture flashed before me, soft and far-away yet clear in every detail,—a peaceful scene of a harvest field, with men following the last load into a little barn, and Big Bill, with his fork over his shoulder, walking last of all with The Schoolmaster. . . . The picture was of that day upon which I had returned, hopeless, after my long searching for Barry.

It passed. . . . and I saw that Big Bill was still looking up at me with the piteousness of a hunted animal.

"I never got the money," he went on, catching again my attention, "I never even tried to get it—if 'twas to be got. When I heard really how things was, I tried to head off the p'lice er whoever they was, but they got ahead o' me. An' so I follyed them all the way here— an' missed 'em.—But mebbe you kin do somethin', Allan. I'll go with ye to swear to it all, wherever it's needin' to go. I'll go,—sure's death I will!"

—He was for starting off at once, but still I did not speak, but sat looking at him. I was wondering if taking him before the Chief Justice was the only means of securing immediate freedom for my father. . . . Was not this man before me a criminal before the law? —Or was his self-confession sufficient to secure him a ready pardon? . . . True, I had no great love for Big Bill, yet I hated to land him into the goal. I remembered his wife and little Janie, and, besides, Big Bill was not all bad. With all his faults his wife loved him, and little Janie adored him. There was a new glimmering of manhood in him, too, as he sat there, after his hard ride trying to undo the wrong he had done. . . . Upon the other hand, was not the law

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The Law—a machine that would brook no compromise? And was not I myself culpable if I failed to deliver this offender into the hands of judgment? . . . Upon all this I was not very clear. Truly I knew more of poetry and music and such like than of these hard-and-fast legal "yeas" and "nays," ignorance of which was now standing me in such poor stead.—If I could only consult with Uncle Joe—

Presently a way seemed to open itself.

"See here, Bill," I said, "You're in dead earnest about this?"

"Fore the Lord, Alan.—"

But he did not need to explain. He was as ready as a frightened child to do anything I demanded of him.

"Will you do this, then?" I asked.

"Will you go up to my uncle's—and stay there—until I come home?"

"I'll do anything ye say, Alan."

Even as he spoke I was scribbling a note with a pencil.

"Unless the Doctor is there, don't say a word about all this to any of them. Just give them this—and wait."

"I'll do that, Alan," eagerly,— "if ye'll tell me how to git there."

Carefully I explained the way—there was no chance of missing it—then took him back through the apothecary shop.

"Now, off with you," I said, and forthwith bundled him out on to the street.

The ladies had gone, and Nora was alone.

"Lucky you were here, Nora," I said.

"Will you keep the shop for a while?" And then I told her, very briefly, what had happened.

"Where are you going now?" she asked.

"To the goal first, and then to the Chief Justice.—Where's Uncle Joe?"

"Away out the Kingston Road somewhere. I don't think he'll be home before dark."

Without a word further she began to take off her cap and cloak, and I jerked on my greatcoat and was off on a run. Already too much time had been wasted. I arrived at the goal in no time. The snow all about it was trampled with the marks of many feet.

There was a wait before I could see the gaoler, but little further trouble. Evidently I was still looked upon as a good loyalist. Indeed the turnkey did not even so much as remain very near after he had taken me to my father, but stood at a little distance while I talked through the small grated opening.

Neither he nor the gaoler had the slightest idea that it was my father whom I sought to see; indeed both of them had called me by Uncle Joe's surname, a thing that, for some reason, has been often done since my coming to the city.

There were four of them huddled together in the place,—father, Mickey Feeley and two others from beyond the Village; and glad, in a way, was I to see Mickey there, for I knew he would be a fresh breeze to them all.

Breeze enough did they need, for the place was cold and damp, and even now seemed breathed out, the air heavy and ill-smelling, with no light except from one little barred window which could not be opened at all, and no air except what could creep through under the door, and, when it chanced to be opened, the little patch of grating opening on the corridor.

My father made very light of it. They would likely be soon brought to trial, he thought, and there was not the ghost of a chance of a conviction. They'd be home before long, he said. But he looked worried, and I felt that the brave words were for me. He knew, better than I, the slowness with which the red tape of the law must be unrolled.

As for Mickey, "Shure it's the foine gintlemen we'll be," he said, "wid niver a t'ing to do but twiddle our t'umbs, an' our vittles brought to us regular as the clock strikes. Shure an' it's not delft we'll be continted to ate off whin we go back, at all, at all. It's the tin plate we'll be callin' fer."

I stayed just long enough to learn all the particulars, then took my departure. My mind was now clear as to what I should do.

"Write to your mother, lad," were my father's parting words. "Tell her not to worry, and to be sure to get Jim's Hannah to stay with her."—Very glad was I that as yet he knew nothing of my own connection with the rebellion.

From the gaol I went straight to the office of the Chief Justice, but he was not there, and would not be back for some little time. . . . From there to the Government House, reaching there sometime near the dinner hour when His Excellency was fairly likely to be home.

But evidently an eager young man, with neither cards nor credentials, could not break through the walls of ceremony that guarded the Lieutenant-Governor, for, after some further delay I was informed that Sir Francis could not give me audience then.

Outside, on the snowy sidewalk I stood for a moment considering what I should do.

"I'll make another try for the Chief Justice," I said to myself, "He'll be at home now." And off I went again.

* * * * *

Beverly House is low and elegant rather than grand and imposing, and when I reached it I wondered if the family were away, for it appeared to be quite in darkness. Closer, however, a ray of light could be seen at one or two of the windows, and then it appeared that the heavy curtains had been drawn across to prevent anyone from seeing from the outside, evidently a precaution in these perilous days, for usually the windows of the Chief Justice's home are quite unguarded, with the draperies left carelessly open, so that passers-by can see, if they will, the cosy interior, with its many candles in sconces and candelabra.

Almost instantly my knock was answered, and I stepped into a broad, low hall, in which a fire was burning at the farther end. Everywhere the coloring was softer and more harmonious than I had yet seen. There were tall plants, and, springing as it were from the midst of them, from the top of a pedestal, a gleaming statue of a slender and beautiful youth, poised on one toe, in the act of running.

"Surely it is Mercury, messenger of the gods," I said to myself—for only the night before I had read a description of this fair youth in a book of mythology—and, being left alone for a moment, I leaned forward to see if there were wings on the heels of the figure, being much gratified to perceive that they were there. I would have examined more closely had not the maid who admitted me returned, saying, somewhat to my surprise, that His Honor was ready to receive me, for I had apprehended more difficulty.

Forthwith she ushered me into a small room, in which was the Chief Justice himself. He was standing by the fireplace reading a letter, but glanced up as I entered, giving me a keen look that seemed to read me through and through. Then he mentioned to me to be seated, and, for a few moments, went on with his reading.

—I think I have before remarked that he is one of the handsomest men I have ever seen, and one of the most aristocratic in appearance, tall, and dignified in bearing with a keen, clear-cut face.

Finally, when he had ended, he put the letter very carefully in a leather wallet, and placed the wallet in a desk. Observing him closely as he moved it seemed to me that here was a man who would do whatever he did deliberately, swayed neither by emotion nor impulse, as great a contrast from Uncle Joe as could well be imagined. Something of the idealist, too, as might be judged from the height of his brow and the delicacy of his hands.

After that he sat down, turned towards me, put his long white fingers together, and asked.

"Well, young man, what can I do for you?"

"It's about my father," I said. "He's been arrested. That was all a mistake, sir. He had nothing to do with the rebellion from start to finish." On the contrary he thought it ill-advised.

"Your father?" he repeated, raising his eye-brows a little, so that I wondered if any hint in regard to my connection with Uncle Joe had connected itself with me in his mind.

"Yes, my father," I said. "He's in the goal now."—Then I proceeded to tell him the story of Big Bill.

He listened with interest, keeping his scrutinizing gaze on my face.

When I had ended he stood up, paced the room two or three times, then sat down again, closer to me, which seemed to me a good augury.



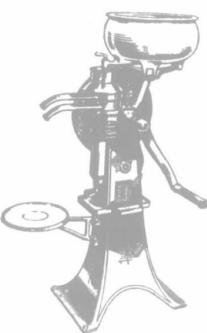
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There is a De Laval agent in every dairy community throughout the world—a constant reminder of the fact that when you buy a De Laval, the Company feels that its obligation to you has just started.



It is because of these facts that the De Laval has been justly called

"The Distinguished Service Separator."

The De Laval Company, Ltd.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

"Where is this—this Big Bill?" he asked.

"Why, he's at—" I began, and then stopped in confusion, for fear of compromising my uncle in any way because of my own relationship to him.—He's at—I'll bring him to you, sir."

Instantly I had a feeling that, in some way, I had quenched his growing interest in me.

He smiled, rather coldly.

"Well, well, it's the old story," he said, "I've been interviewed already in regard to a few scores of people who have had 'nothing to do with the rebellion.' The fact remains that they have been arrested and that those who have made the arrests sometimes have another story to tell. I'm afraid, my dear young man, that you will have to wait. Inquiry will be made

Strong baking powder is needed



GOVERNMENT Standard flours are coarser and heavier than the flours you have been using for years, and they require a strong, reliable leavening agent.

Egg-O is a pure, strong, double-acting baking powder.

Its first action occurs in the mixing bowl when cold water or milk is added. Allowing the dough to stand for 15 or 20 minutes will give better results, and when you put your baking in the oven Egg-O will continue to rise, and you will have no trouble getting light bakings.

EGG-O Baking Powder

You can use sour milk, sweet milk, buttermilk or water with Egg-O—a different and better baking powder.

Egg-O Baking Powder Co., Limited, Hamilton, Canada

Shorthorns Wanted

The Western Ontario Sales Co. intend to enlarge their November Sale into a Two Days' Show and Sales Event

A liberal Prize List for bulls and females will be offered—about \$350.00. In addition to the regular contributors a number of additional entries from Western Ontario breeders can be accepted. Quality will be the deciding factor in making the selections for this sale. All cattle are sold under positive guarantee, and it is useless to offer animals that cannot fulfill it. A banquet or public gathering to further livestock interests will be held in the evening of the first day. For particulars write: HARRY SMITH, Hay, Ontario

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Canadian National Railways

"The Way to the West"

into all these cases with as great despatch as possible. In the meantime let us see this—this Big Bill."

"But my father can't stand the gaol even for a short time," I exclaimed. "It's cold and damp, and he takes the rheumatism."

Again he smiled. "I find that the rheumatism is a very common disease," he said, which exasperated me somewhat, so that I felt my Irish blood rising, and my Scot's stubbornness, too; but I managed to keep my temper in leash, and to say, civilly enough.

"I may as well tell you, sir, that the only rebel—in our house was myself. My father had absolutely nothing to do with it."

"You a rebel?" he said flashing his penetrating glance upon me.

"Yes, sir," I replied, "I was at Montgomery's with the rebels.—Now sir, will you let me go to the gaol and let my father go home? My mother is in great distress, sir."

He arose and walked up and down the room again, hands behind his back, gaze bent on the floor as though in study, but whether of my own case, or of something quite foreign I could not in the least conjecture. Then he sat down again.

"Will you be good enough to tell me the whole story?" he said, "or at least as much of it as is pertinent."

"With pleasure, sir," I said, and thereupon told him as much as concerned my father and me, and others who, I knew, had been unjustly arrested.

To it all he listened very intently.—I have observed that men who achieve in anything whatever invariably have this faculty of intense concentration—then, when I had concluded, he remained quite motionless, regarding me with his steady, penetrating look.

So long did his scrutiny last that it was fast becoming embarrassing, if not positively painful; and I was casting about for something to say to break it, when there came a terrific thumping at the outer door; and immediately the excited voice of Uncle Joe, loudly demanding to see His Honour.

Instantly a smile passed over the Chief Justice's countenance, irradiating it as a burst of sunshine may irradiate a stern November sky.

"Ah, the good Doctor," he said, arising and going to the door of the room.

But Uncle Joe was at it already, with his hat in one hand and his walking stick in the other, red to the top of his precious bald head.—And behind him, in the hall, like a grim Caliban crept into all the beauty of it, lurched the hulking form of Big Bill.

"I've come to see you, Robinson," began my uncle, "about my brother-in-law my sister Mary's husband. He's been arrested. A damn shame, sir! A damn

shame! He had about as much to do with the rebellion as I had. Not a whit more, sir. Not a whit more! And there he is in the gaol, just as if he had been one of Mackenzie's own pack!—I tell you, it's damnable, sir! It's damnable!—This fellow 'll tell you about it, sir! This fellow—" turning towards the hall—

With that he espied me, and stopped short.

"Good Lord, Alan," he exclaimed, "Have you been here ever since? Nora told me you left three hours ago."

The Chief Justice was smiling at us quite genially, and here finding an opening in which to speak, drew forth a chair.

"Sit down, Doctor, sit down," he said, reseating himself as Uncle Joe complied.

—Big Bill, meanwhile, partly submerging himself by collapsing upon a chair, much too small for him, in the hall.

"This young man—your nephew, is he?" went on the Chief Justice, "has just been telling me all about it. He insists that he alone is the rebel, and that he be sent to the gaol in his father's place."

"What!" exclaimed Uncle Joe, sitting up very straight.

"He insists," repeated the Chief Justice, "that he alone is the rebel and that he be sent to gaol in his father's place."

Gradually the light of a great understanding spread over my uncle's countenance, and then, instantly his excitement left him. Upon him settled the indescribable dignity and tenderness that I have seen come to him once or twice in great crises of life and death, when a man's life,—or maybe a child's—hung in the balance. Slowly he turned towards me, looking at me so long and earnestly that I wondered what he would say, the Chief Justice, meanwhile, waiting as did I.

Then a misty wave of tenderness came into the brave Irish gray eyes—so like the eyes of my mother and now more than ever—and at last, still slowly, he turned back to Mister Robinson.

"He has told you that?" he said, "He has told you the whole story?"

"All that is necessary, I believe."

"And it's all true, worse luck!" said my uncle, "and I suppose I'm a culpable old criminal!"—smiling—"for not having him handed him over to the law.—Well, that's neither here nor there. I'm willing to take my punishment.—But I couldn't altogether blame the lad.—Honest before God, I couldn't! He's at the age Robinson—you know that. You know what I mean. He's at the age when a William Lyon Mackenzie can be a William Tell, or a Kossuth, or a Mazzini. You know that. And we'll not say it's all to the lad's discredit either.—All his life he's been in an atmosphere where he's seen the other side; he can talk, and with good argument too, when he's put to it. Why, sir, the thing's got to be principle with him to stand on what he thinks is the side of the people. I'm not so sure there's anything so intrinsically wrong about that, Robinson; only a bit of misguiding, perhaps, as to the way in which the people are to be best served. And I'll be blown if I don't think myself, sometimes, that maybe they haven't had a fair deal. As for his father, I'll stake my honour that there isn't a man in all Upper Canada that stands more firmly for all that's highest in what the British Empire stands for."

To all this the Chief Justice listened with courteous deference.

"That may be," he replied, when my uncle paused. "The fact remains that, according to his own admission—"

"—According to his own voluntary declaration, you mean, "corrected my uncle.

"Well, then,—according to his own voluntary declaration—he has borne arms with a mob gathered in rebellion against Her Majesty's Government."

The Chief Justice turned to me.

"—Against the existing Government," I made bold to say.

The Chief Justice smiled, and Uncle Joe looked worried.

"However," resumed the Chief Justice, "that is a matter for later sifting. And now, young man, "addressing me again, "what do you propose to do?"

"Stay right on the steps of the gaol, if need be," I replied, "until my father is liberated."

He frowned slightly.

"Indeed?" he said, and resumed his contemplation of me.

Evidently I was a white elephant on the Chief Justice's hands, and this probably Uncle Joe divined, for he came

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Alan," he exclaimed, "here ever since? Nora three hours ago."

Justice was smiling at us and here finding an open-speak, drew forth a chair, doctor, sit down," he said, as Uncle Joe complied. While, partly submerging lapsing upon a chair, or him, in the hall.

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to the assistance of the dignitary of the law.

"The lad's word is as good as your word or mine, or your bond or mine, for that matter," he said. "You may take it from me, Robinson, if he says he'll stay, he'll stay."

The Chief Justice bowed, and at once, I arose.

At that moment it was that Big Bill came into evidence.

Forgetting the overpoweringness of the Chief Justice's presence, and the unwanted and beautiful surroundings, he thrust himself into the midst of us.

"Ye're not goin' to the jail, Alan?"

"It's the only thing to do, Bill," I replied.

"Not goin' to give yerself up, all alone?"

"There's nothing else for it, Bill."

"Then I'm goin' with you," he said.

"Mister Lawyer," addressing the Chief Justice, "if he kin do it, I kin. I knowed all along I did a thing I'd be jailed fer, an' I've been waitin fer ye to put the handcuffs on. But if Alan kin go to the jail without no magistrate ner nothin' I guess I kin."

So we went out, of the house together, and I honoured the Chief Justice for this pledge of his insight into even a rough man's soul. His keen eyes had perceived that Big Bill had put upon himself fetters more binding than any the forge could make or the locksmith devise.

As we went down the steps, too, I had a distinct feeling that he was relieved that no less artistic action had been necessary to get rid of us. Officers of the law, with shackles, would have been a sad blur upon that spot of beauty, with its plants, and soft lights, and its young messenger of the gods, winged-heeled.—But perhaps the sense of his relief was all in my own soul.

Well, I am writing this in the gaol, glad enough for so long a story to while away something of the tedium. Of my experiences here I care not to write, although I have reason to believe I fare better than the most of the others. —It is the atmosphere of the place that I detest, and the knowing that all about me, behind these walls, grim tragedy holds revel.

My father has gone home, for the Chief Justice was as good as his word and secured immediate release for him; but my dear mother is here, and comes to see me every day. Also Uncle Joe and Nora come every day, and Aunt Octavia and Kate very often, and even Anne's dainty feet have found way to my door.

In ordinary times I might have been let out on trust, until the time of my trial, but in these troublesome days there is nothing of that.

—My trial? How strange that sounds! Yet am I glad than Hank and The School-master, and Jimmie and Dick are safe out of it, and well across the border, as they are by this time. . . And—whatever may come to me—I am thankful that my father, anxious though he may be over me, has escaped these cells and the strain of the court proceedings. But once did I set foot in a court-room, and even yet the memory of it is a nightmare to me,—all the more, perhaps, since I am so soon to face it again, and with a more intimate interest. It was a few days before my coming here, and, of course some of the rebels were up for trial. Even yet I can feel it as it comes back to me: the sea of heads (for the courtrooms are packed, these days, at every trial); the heavy air; the faces upon faces, some merely frankly curious, some anxious, yet many hard and sneering —for the rebels are in poor repute; the counsel and jury in their places, and the one man seated on high to judge (it was not the Chief Justice that day) as though he were the Lord Almighty and could see into the recesses of the hearts of men.—And yet I do know that so long as there is crime and blundering in the world such tribunals must be. . . Sorriest of all was the prisoner's bench. There was a man of about my father's age "up" that day. He was bent a little from hard work; his face was white already from the foul air of his cell and the lack of exercise; his locks of iron-gray hair were a little rough, despite his evident attempts at proper grooming. . . I did not wait to hear the verdict.

Uncle Joe tells me every time he comes that my trial will not be long delayed, and that I shall be sure to be acquitted.

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There is yet to be found a type of motor, a condition, use or industry, where spark plugs are required, that has not been served successfully and efficiently with Champion Spark Plugs. In aeroplanes. In high and low powered motor cars. In low speed tractors with heavy load. In gas engines on farm or in factory. In speedy motor-cycles or motor boats, and in the slower moving trucks, with ever-changing load and road conditions, a "plus service" is rendered by

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JAS 43, 3/8-18.
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It is not as if I had been in it since the beginning.

Well, we shall see.

This afternoon he stayed to the very last second permitted him.

In reply to my question as to how the sentences were going he was somewhat evasive, I thought. Perhaps he did not wish to worry me, for he has a great idea of the influence of the state of the mind upon the health of the body.

"After all, you can't blame the judges if they have to be a bit severe on some of them," he said. "They're only instruments of the Law,—and there has to be Law for the good of society. Now, there's Robinson, for instance—a high and loyal gentleman. There's not another man in Upper Canada in whose hands the administration of the law would be safer.—And in this matter of the rebellion, of course, there's precedent. There's always precedent. If the Law has to act harshly at this time, with the ringleaders, why it's inevitable. We can't let this country turn into a nest of disloyalty and anarchy."

He spoke wearily, and, despite himself, sadly; yet as one who sees but one way out.

—So there it is, I thought,—the one point of view and the other, the one cast of mind and the other. And how can there be unity?

"As for you, Alan," he concluded, smiling and trying to be facetious, "you'll be soon out of this. You young spalpeen, you know you're not even half a rebel."

Of that I think he is trying to persuade himself.

This evening a turnkey, also, talked with me, and told me some things that I have not heretofore heard. He, too, I believe, thinks me less than half a rebel, and so is disposed to be over lenient. Our prison, he says, is far too greatly overcrowded, as are also the gaols at London, Hamilton, Simcoe and else-

Don't Let Him Sneak Up on You

Old Potato Bug doesn't blow a horn to let you know he is coming. Just when your potato plants are shooting out tender green leaves this deadly destroyer sneaks in and begins to chew them up. Have a hot reception all ready for the pest by spraying plants with

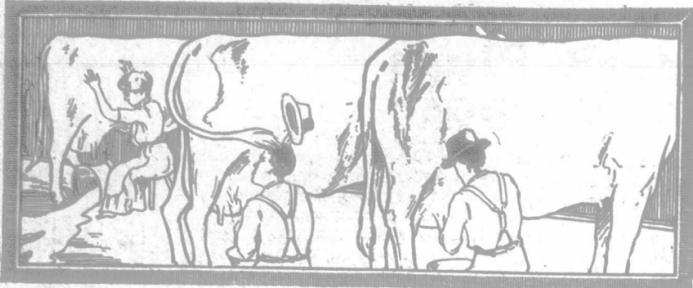
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Munro's Pure Paris Green is made to conform to Government standard. It is a fine fluffy, rich green powder, which mixes evenly in water. Ask for it by name at all stores where garden supplies are sold.

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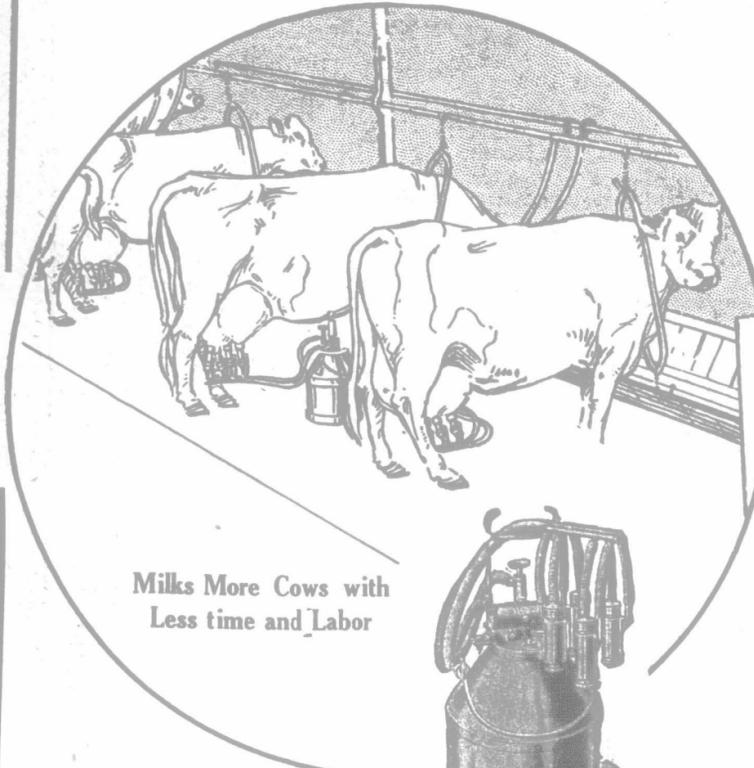
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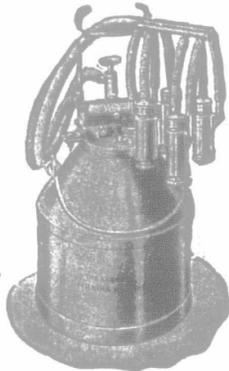
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Saves Work
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where, so much so, that the men have to be huddled together in the cells like cattle. The trials seem to come slowly, and already the men are beginning to while away the tedium of the time by whittling little articles, and, whenever they can obtain the necessary material, making little wooden boxes and other articles. All of their talk is of the folk at home, and whether the sentence is likely to be death, or banishment for life, for those who shall be deemed most culpable in the rebellion. There is great excitement, too, whenever new prisoners are brought in, and harrowing are the tales that some of them are telling of the miseries encountered in their ineffectual efforts to escape.—And yet these last, because of having been out in the pure fresh open, are not usually in such sorry case as those in the cells, who, because of the cold and dampness, and the foetid air, and the lack of opportunities for cleanliness, suffer much misery, so that many of them are becoming seriously ill.

Most pitiful of all, perhaps, are the cases of Peter Matthews and that fine old gentleman, Colonel Van Egmond, Matthews having been placed in solitary confinement, fettered with irons, in the most wretched dungeon of all, while the aged Colonel has become so ill that it may be necessary to have him removed to the hospital. Matthews, the turnkey says, sometimes talks through the cracks under the door to his fellow prisoners near by, telling them to be of good cheer, and solicitous only for the escape of Lount and others among his friends.

In the cell in which I am confined there are two other lads.

—They, too, have been writing letters—which must be read by alien eyes before they set forth in the mail bags.

One of them has just finished his. "Do you know what day this is?" he asks, turning to me.

"No."
"Neither do I.—Heigh-ho!"—with a yawn, "I wish the time would go a bit faster. It's confoundedly slow."

To be continued

Current Events.

Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur Brown, English airmen, in a Vickers-Vimy biplane, crossed the Atlantic from St. John's, Nfld. to Clifden, Ireland, in 16 hours 12 minutes.

Last week negotiations with the strikers in Winnipeg came to an end, without agreement. On June 10 a clash occurred between the strikers and the soldier constables, one of whom, a "V. C." man, was seriously injured.

Madame Breshkovsky, the "Little Grandmother of the Revolution" in Russia, spoke in Convocation Hall of Toronto University on June 9.

The American Federation of Labor on June 11 adopted a resolution by an overwhelming majority in favor of 2 3/4 per cent. beer.

On the charge that the wholesale Grocers' Association is a close corporation in restraint of trade, the President, Mr. W. P. Eby of Toronto, was summoned before the High Cost of Living Committee on June 14.

The Allies have recognized Kolchak's Government at Omsk. This will involve sending help against the Bolsheviks, probably munitions and supplies.

The modifications in the Peace Treaty presented to the Germans in reply to their counter-proposals, on June 16, will, it is thought, meet most of the objections to signing raised by the German delegates. By the new provisions the inhabitants of Upper Silesia will be permitted to vote whether they will remain German or go over to Poland. Also the Allied armies will be withdrawn as soon as Germany joins the League of Nations. The German demand for a mandate over the German Colonies is, however, refused. At time of going to press the reply of the German Government is not known.

The Dollar Chain

For blind and maimed Canadian soldiers, unless otherwise requested. Contributions from June 6 to June 13:

Geo. Sherrifs, Preston, Ont., \$1.00.
Previously acknowledged \$6,036.50

Total to June 13 \$6,037.50

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

The Inflation of Currency.

During the course of the Budget speech on June 5, Sir Thomas White stated that the total Dominion notes outstanding March 31, 1919 amounted to \$298,058,697.67 of which \$153,630,697.67 was secured by \$116,014,654.37 in gold reserves and \$144,428,000 by securities. "Our gold" said Sir Thomas, "is thus 38.92 per cent. of the total issue and 75.52 per cent. of the \$153,630,697.67 against which no securities other than gold are held." He further said that "a comparison with the note issues of Great Britain and the other Allies, including the United States, which was less than two years in the war, is such as to cause satisfaction to Canada with respect to the post war conditions of our currency. The policy will be to gradually restore our note issue to the statutory condition, which requires us to hold in gold 25 per cent. up to fifty million dollars of note issue and dollar for dollar for any further issue. This can be done by buying gold on the one hand or on the other hand by retiring outstanding notes from time to time from the proceeds of loans or from revenue. It will be a long time before the currency inflation of the world will be abated."

During the course of his speech, on the following Monday, A. R. McMaster, financial critic of the opposition charged the Government with faulty financing in the following words: "Our currency, both Dominion notes and bank notes, is grossly inflated—an evidence of credit inflation and a direct result of the issuance of fiat money by this Government." The purpose of this article is not to dwell on this attack on the Government but rather to use jointly the statement of the Finance Minister that the currency of all Allied countries has been inflated during the war, and the discussion on the subject by Mr. McMaster, in an endeavor to furnish information for readers on the subject. Naturally Sir Thomas White did not go into the manner by which inflation was reached but the opposition critic, to elaborate his point, did go into it rather fully. He first drew attention to the fact that between June 30, 1914 and March 31, 1919, the Government had increased the amount of Dominion notes outstanding from \$114,000,000 to \$298,000,000. Previous to 1914 notes issued in excess of \$30,000,000 had to be backed dollar for dollar with gold, but by the Finance Act of 1914 this amount was raised to \$50,000,000 so that an extra \$20,000,000 was secured that need be backed by gold to the extent of only 25 per cent. This resulted in securing according to Mr. McMaster, about \$15,000,000 of what

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The most perfect engine ever devised for general farm purposes. Their extra light weight and smooth running gives wide range of usefulness.

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4 h.p. Engine weighs but 190 lbs. and does everything any four horse engine can do—but it is also the original and only successful Binder Engine that will run a grain or corn binder, etc. Ask for full particulars of all sizes.

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JUNE 19

The Red in

Destroy the Common Barberry



THE Barberry should not be tolerated by the farmers of Ontario. It is a thief in their midst, which every year takes money from their pockets, by increasing the amount of rust upon their grain and thus reducing their crops. Farmers should therefore search out and destroy any Barberry bushes which may be growing on their farms.

These Black Rust spores fly through the air and lodge on Barberry leaves, where they grow and form clusters of bow spores.

The new spores fly through the air from Barberry leaf to young wheat, where they grow and form Red Rust.

The Common Barberry is a spiny shrub, from six to nine feet high, with yellow wood, arching branches and gray twigs. The leaves are bright green smooth, somewhat oval, from one to three inches long, the margins with bristly teeth. The flowers are small, yellow and borne in long, drooping clusters. The berries are oblong, red and sour. The purple-leaved variety is similar except for the color of the leaves, which are purple. Unfortunately, the Barberry has been much planted in some sections of Ontario for ornamental purposes, and has become wild in many localities.

The accompanying pictures give an idea of the appearance of the plant and the important part it takes in the 'vicious circle' in connection with the prolongation of the Red Rust disease.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture

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HON. GEO. S. HENRY, Minister of Agriculture



ONTARIO



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Loans to Farmers

NO type of loan is more acceptable to this bank than loans to farmers.

It is our policy to use our funds to promote the national development of the country.

Reliable farmers who need credit to increase production, will find us ready to make advances in any reasonable amount.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

The Molsons Bank

IS ALWAYS GLAD TO ASSIST FARMERS

in any legitimate financial way to make their farms more productive.

State your requirements to our local manager, and he will be glad to advise and assist you.

was practically fiat money, since \$20,000,000 extra notes could be issued with deposit of only \$5,000,000 in gold. Besides this, \$70,528,000 were issued to the banks secured only by the deposit of approved securities. This was criticized as a very serious departure from our gold standard and these issues brought the total note issue of the Dominion to \$207,000,000. Another \$100,000,000, or very nearly, was issued without security or by securities that are non-liquid. This sum included \$6,000,000 loaned to the Grand Trunk Pacific and backed by securities of that company endorsed by the Government, \$10,000,000 advanced to the Canadian Northern Railway on the backing of certain securities of the company, also endorsed by the Government, \$50,000,000 advanced to the Imperial Government backed by securities of the Imperial Government and a further "excess issue" of \$32,457,299 in Dominion notes made without additional security." This \$100,

000,000 therefore represented a dilution of our currency according to Mr. McMaster who proceeded to show that "such a dilution inevitably decreases the purchasing power of money, or, in other words, increases the prices of commodities."

Under what is known as Gresham's Law, poorer money always drives out the better money and the point was emphasized that whereas American bills and silver freely circulated in this country some years ago, now there is an unfavorable rate of exchange against Canadian money, amounting to between 2 and 3 per cent.

The speaker further said that "these inflations in currency are evidences of inflations in credit. Using this as a basis, the opposition critic discussed the effect of inflated currency upon the cost of living and the purchasing power of the dollar from which discussion, we quote the following:

"For countless generations men have worked out a mechanism of money credits for obtaining and paying for property, goods and services. It is the growth of centuries. For instance, one of the earliest known appearances of bills of exchange is when in mediaeval times the Papal See drew upon rich Orders in outlying parts of Europe for contributions, and threatened excommunication if the drawees did not accept the drafts. The system reaches its greatest perfection in time of peace, though in the Napoleonic war we have the instance of Napoleon winking at the purchase of greatcoats for his army from Great Britain, and although we learn that all through the Crimea war the Russian Government punctually paid the interest on its bonds held by individual British investors.

"However, this war threw out of gear the whole of what has been called the "mechanism of exchange." At any given time there exists, under ordinary circumstances at the disposal of private individuals, a great fund of purchasing power, which they may use to obtain the goods, etc., they desire. This pur-

chasing power, may take the form of metallic or paper money, or it may take the form of credit on the books of a bank, which credit is controlled and operated by the drawing of cheques. Now, if the State or Government wishes to secure for war purposes one-third of the product of the people's industry, it should, at the same time induce or compel the people to part with one-third of its purchasing power. If this is not done; if the Government, or the banks acting for it, simply create additional purchasing power—new money in the widest sense of the term—then the Government and the individual citizens will enter the market in competition for the proceeds of industry. Individuals offering their money for the goods they desire tend to keep industry working on these goods; the tax by offering additional purchasing power will seek to divert industry to the making of goods which the State needs.

"In these circumstances, it is inevitable that with purchasing power increasing faster than production, prices will rise. Each unit of purchasing power will buy less goods. The mass of the people will be forced by the rising prices to forego not only their usual and modest luxuries, but indeed the necessities of life, and thus in a roundabout and incomplete fashion the State will get the better of the individual citizens, and production will be devoted to the production of goods required by the State, and away from the production of goods required by private individuals. Under such a condition of inflated prices, the chief burden of war rests upon the mass of people, and industry is only imperfectly adapted to war needs.

"I may possibly be able to make my point clearer by the use of an illustration. Let us suppose that the total production of a community is represented by one million bushels of wheat, and that representing this million bushels among a population of one hundred thousand there are distributed one million tickets, each of which represents a fractional part of the available supply. But the division has

been very unequal among the people. Instead of each person having in hand ten tickets, his just proportion, some may, indeed, hold only one, some two, some three, some as high as 100. Now, supposing the Government needs one-third of the available wheat supply for its soldiers, it can force the people to give up one-third of the tickets; and if it be a just and wise Government it will see to it that those who have only one or two tickets representing the amount of wheat necessary for the maintenance of their health and strength, are not asked to surrender their tickets; that those having ten are asked to give up not more than three; and those holding 100 are required to surrender to the State a very large proportion, indeed, of their holdings. This is one method of taxation—the method of a properly graduated income tax.

"The second method would be for the Government to issue some new tickets, say, several thousand new tickets, and place them in the hands of their purchasing agents for presentation to those in charge of the nation's supply. What would be the result? The State would get its third, but the tickets held by the nation would all depreciate in value and would represent, instead of one bushel of wheat, a very much smaller portion. This might affect but little the health, strength, and comfort of the men who had formerly held 100 tickets affect little the health, strength, and comfort of the man who held ten; but it would mean the most hardship for the man who held one or two tickets. This is the method of inflation. This is why inflation bears so heavily upon the poor classes of our community."

The word "gorge" seemed to puzzle most of the children during the reading lesson, and in order to clear up doubts the teacher asked Tom Smart to write on the blackboard a sentence which must include the word. Tom thought over it for a moment, and wrote: "When we were coming to school we had a swim in the dam, and my gorge it was cold."

POULTRY AND EGGS

BABY CHICKS—WHITE LEGHORNS—Price reduced to \$15.00 and \$20.00 per 100. Order at once. B. Linscott, Brantford, Ont.

BABY CHICKS—BRED-TO-LAY S.-C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Safe arrival guaranteed. Descriptive catalogue free. Cooksville Poultry Farm, Cooksville, Ont.

BABY CHICKS FOR SALE—I HAVE A grand lot of S.-C. White Leghorn chicks ready for immediate delivery. The same stock as I had last year. Last year's customers will be glad to hear of this, in order to procure more. They reported phenomenal laying from this strain. Can also supply chicks from the best of laying stock in Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds. Wyandottes at \$28 per hundred, other varieties \$25 per hundred. All previous price lists cancelled. Will be shipping 5,000 per week during June. Order to-day. Hind, Baby Chick Specialist, 1378 Queen St. E., Toronto, Ont.

CANADIAN RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—Pedigreed trap-nested Bred-to-Lay stock, Heavy winter layers. EGGS that hatch strong vigorous chicks. Mating list and egg records free. F. J. Coldham, Box 12, Kingston, Ont.

EGGS WANTED
Highest cash price paid.
POULTRY WANTED
We require a large quantity of heavy live hens. It will pay you to sell to
C. A. MANN & CO.
78 King St. London, Ont.

WANT AND FOR SALE
FOR SALE FOUR FARMS IN FAMOUS Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, comprising about thousand acres and including two hundred acres of apple orchards. Excellent shipping facilities via water and rail. Apply Box 30 "Farmers Advocate" London, Ont.

HOME WANTED FOR BRIGHT BABY GIRL, aged three months. Good parentage. Apply Children's Aid, St. Thomas.

DAYTON AIRLESS TIRES

**Can't Puncture
Can't Blow Out**

Piers of live, elastic rubber built about one inch apart inside the casing and vulcanized or welded to take the place of an inner tube. Nothing can happen but wear. 30x3 and 30x3½ sizes only—Ford Sizes. More than 50,000 cars equipped with them in 6 years.

Big Money in becoming our exclusive dealer in your county. Tire experience unnecessary. Write today for terms. Dept. FA The Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co. Dayton, O.

The Fifty-sixth Wednesday, June called to order at On motion of Mr. J. M. K... The minutes of The President.

I beg to submit of Canada as at the the Profits covering Notwithstanding were \$1,383,569.40, regard with satisfac During the pa and in placing the entire approval. The financial p I am sure, with you Another Victo out the country, t \$4,338,800 was med in cash through the show the gratifying ings Department re Commercial Di ing that the earnings ending our full sup in truth be said, th ing essentially pro An issue of \$1.4 at 30th April, the n say in the meantime having already been Since the signi and Sub-Branche all the Banks main and profit are, in pr is not inconsidera in due course. You will, I am su of cordial apprecia has enjoyed is in no During the cour his untimely end. He was a man of so sonally was esteem The vacant seat a large shareholder in commercial enterpris All the various c The Auditors' C All of which is r

Statement for

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H. MONTAGU ALL P

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th April, 1919.

Proceedings of the Fifty-Sixth Annual Meeting Of Shareholders on June 4th, 1919.

The Fifty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Merchants Bank of Canada was held Wednesday, June 4th, in the Board Room at the Bank's Head Office at Montreal. The meeting was called to order at 12 o'clock noon.

On motion of Mr. K. W. Blackwell, the President, Sir H. Montagu Allan was asked to take the chair.

Mr. J. M. Kilbourn was appointed Secretary of the meeting, and read the notice calling the meeting.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read.

The President, Sir H. Montagu Allan, then presented the Annual Report, as follows:

THE ANNUAL REPORT

I beg to submit on behalf of the Directors the Fifty-sixth Annual Statement of The Merchants Bank of Canada as at the close of business on the evening of the 30th April, 1919, together with a Statement of the Profits covering the relative period.

Notwithstanding ever-mounting operating costs, the net profits resulting from the year's business were \$1,383,569.40, being an increase over last year of \$146,888.44, a showing which, I believe you will regard with satisfaction.

During the past year your Directors felt warranted in distributing an extra dividend of 1 per cent., and in placing the stock upon an 11 per cent. basis. No doubt their action in this respect will have your entire approval.

The financial position of the Bank as reflected in detail in the Balance Sheet before you, will meet, I am sure, with your full approbation.

Another Victory Loan last autumn was generously subscribed to by the Bank's clientele throughout the country, their total subscriptions reaching the very large sum of \$45,810,400, of which but \$4,338,800 was made up of conversions from previous issues. This left a net amount of \$41,476,600 paid in cash through the six months period, and yet, despite this heavy withdrawal, our deposits for the year show the gratifying increase in total of \$24,780,330, or 21.85 per cent. over last year's figures, the Savings Department receiving \$15,958,008 of this gain.

Commercial Discounts have also grown apace having increased \$19,680,410 during the year, indicating that the earning power of the Bank has been well maintained and that we are, to the common good, lending our full support to the agricultural and other producing industries of the country. For, it may in truth be said, this important increase is made up of advances in one way and another towards assisting essentially productive industries throughout the Dominion.

An issue of \$1,400,000 of new stock has been made, but as the allotment was to Shareholders of record at 30th April, the matter will fall for reference more appropriately at next year's meeting. Suffice it to say in the meantime that the new allotments are being satisfactorily taken up—a large proportion indeed, having already been paid for in full in advance of the instalment dates.

Since the signing of the Armistice on the 11th November last, we have opened numerous Branches and Sub-Branches at points carefully selected during the long period (ending with the Armistice), in which all the Banks maintained a strict embargo against branch extensions. These new fields of endeavor and profit are, in practically every case, realizing our expectations and while the relative initial expense is not inconsiderable, we have every reason to believe we shall be rewarded by amply profitable results in due course.

You will, I am sure, join with your Directors in extending to the members of the staff, one and all, a word of cordial appreciation for their loyal and efficient services, to which the measure of progress the Bank has enjoyed is in no small degree attributable.

During the course of the year death removed our esteemed colleague, Mr. Andrew A. Allan, and in his untimely end the Bank has suffered a heavy loss, deeply deplored by all connected with the institution. He was a man of sound judgment and high principles, whose advice was at all times as valued as he personally was esteemed and respected.

The vacant seat upon the Directorate has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Lorne C. Webster, a large shareholder in the Bank and a man of wide business experience, connected with many important commercial enterprises.

All the various offices of the Bank have been inspected during the past twelve months. The Auditors' Certificate is appended. All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. MONTAGU ALLAN,
President.

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ended 30th April, 1919

The Net Profits of the year, after payment of charges, rebate on discounts, interest on deposits, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, have amounted to \$1,383,569.40. The balance brought forward from 30th April, 1918, was 437,973.92. Making a total of \$1,821,543.32.

This has been disposed of as follows:
Dividend No. 124 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum \$175,000.00
Dividend No. 125, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum 175,000.00
Bonus 1 per cent. paid 6th January, 1919. 70,000.00
Dividend No. 126, at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum 192,500.00
Dividend No. 127, at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum 192,500.00

\$805,000.00
70,000.00
300,000.00
50,000.00
15,000.00
7,500.00
574,043.32
Balance carried forward \$1,821,543.32

H. MONTAGU ALLAN,
President.

D. C. MACAROW,
General Manager.

	1919.	1918.
1. To the Shareholders		
Capital Stock paid in	\$ 7,000,000.00	\$ 7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid	194,194.00	176,900.00
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account submitted herewith	574,043.32	437,973.92
	\$14,768,237.32	\$14,614,873.92
2. To the Public:		
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	13,316,033.00	12,327,168.00
Deposits not bearing interest	43,552,214.61	34,886,747.83
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date of Statement)	91,904,993.37	75,946,985.48
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	2,614,696.64	1,400,941.75
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	105,076.96	1,161,976.79
Bills payable	464,153.05	598,851.30
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		
	\$166,725,404.95	\$140,937,544.97

ASSETS

Current Coin	\$ 4,946,946.33	\$ 4,890,061.36
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	7,000,000.00	6,000,000.00
Dominion Notes	8,405,602.50	5,912,092.50
Notes of other Banks	985,044.00	893,078.00
Cheques on other Banks	6,082,616.99	5,311,786.12
Balances due by Banks in Canada	3,215.80	4,704.87
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom	123,496.50	82,580.83
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	1,903,040.10	1,357,848.03
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	6,005,573.65	5,435,466.66
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	4,119,705.32	4,060,204.70
Canadian Municipal Securities and British Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	15,238,399.32	14,589,065.54
Call Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	5,134,690.71	5,223,953.88
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	2,801,857.72	3,906,648.93
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	\$69,750,188.94	\$57,667,481.82
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	95,874,426.04	76,194,016.15
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	332,918.12	389,987.39
Real Estate other than bank premises	464,153.05	598,851.30
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for	782,326.64	312,928.11
Bank Premises at not more than cost (less amounts written off)	386,073.56	272,236.60
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	5,258,269.48	4,885,438.98
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	366,000.00	355,000.00
	515,149.12	310,612.02
	\$166,725,404.95	\$140,937,544.97

H. MONTAGU ALLAN,
President.

D. C. MACAROW,
General Manager.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

In accordance with the provisions of sub-Sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the Shareholders as follows:

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books of Account and other records at the Chief Office of the Bank and with the signed returns from the Branches and Agencies, and have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office against the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank at 30th April, 1919, and at a different time during the year, and found them to agree with such entries. We also attended at some of the Branches during the year and checked the cash and verified the securities held at the dates of our attendances, and found them to agree with the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion, the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank, and the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

Montreal, 23rd May, 1919.

VIVIAN HARCOURT,
GORDON TANSLEY,
Auditors

(of the firm of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co.)

THE GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

The General Manager, Mr. D. C. Macarow, in addressing the meeting, said:

MR. MACAROW.—In the first place, I would like to express, speaking on behalf of the Executive Officers of the Bank, indeed on behalf of the staff at large, our pleasure at having Sir Montagu Allan again amongst us and to extend to him our most cordial welcome.

In the mighty work overseas now happily satisfactorily and, let us hope, permanently concluded, Sir Montagu has, indeed, borne his share and it must be a proud thought to him, as it is a gratifying reflection to us, that in connection with that great work, his is a record of high and patriotic duty manfully embraced and efficiently carried through. (Applause.)

My words, Sir Montagu, but express feelings sincerely entertained. Your welcome is one of unaffected cordiality.

The moment is opportune, I am sure you will agree, and I gladly take advantage of it, to pay a tribute to the Vice-President, Mr. Blackwell, who has filled the chair throughout the President's absence with such a measure of outstanding capacity. From the rich storehouse of his wide-

varied and practical business experience, he has given with an unstinted hand, and it is no empty conventionalality to say that the measure of progress the Bank has enjoyed during his incumbency is due in no small degree to the benefit of his sound advice and the inspiration of his constructive courage. Withal, his courteous and considerate demeanor to everyone has made his a figure around the Executive Offices of the Bank as welcome as it is honored and respected. (Applause.)

After the concise yet comprehensive references and explanations made by the President in his address, which you have just heard, any attempt on my part at amplification with respect to the outturn of the year's operations in the matter of profits and to the general financial statement would, indeed, be superfluous and time-wasting.

I will, therefore, content myself by saying that I hope the situation as reflected by the figures given will be satisfactory to all and measure up in full degree to the expectations and wishes of everyone interested in the Bank's progress.

Last year you may remember I said that you might entertain with full confidence the comfortable assurance that the whole asset column represented dollar for dollar in actual value. I take pleasure in repeating that assurance this year—and with double emphasis.

May I be permitted to add a few brief and sketchy words of a general character and interest?

It is with feelings of intense relief that we now find ourselves gradually moving into peace times, leaving behind us that stressful period so darkened by the war's depressing shadows and under the dread pall of which we had become accustomed to live and to view things.

Of the spirit and virility of the Canadian people, we have had abundant illustration during the past few years. That spirit has carried us through the difficulties of the war period; that spirit, I know, will enable us to meet the no less difficult and complex questions by which we are now confronted.

Reference was made last year to the paramount necessity of keeping the wheels of industry un-interruptedly moving, and to the major importance, with that end in view, of developing along broad lines our export trade, to which, indeed, we must look in large measure for the carrying and eventual liquidation of our war indebtedness.

Much has been done during the twelve months in preparation for realizing upon the exportable surplus of this country's raw materials, foodstuffs and manufacturers, but as the development of a broad foreign trade is not a matter of a single year or even decade, it is to be hoped that having set our hand to the task the efforts already put forth will continue to be pushed forward with vigor and resourcefulness.

Canada's magnificent achievements during the war period have made this Dominion known the world over, presenting us opportunities awaiting only development at our hands along far-sighted and progressive lines.

In this connection it may be pertinently added that a solidly-established mercantile marine of our own is of the greatest national importance, if not, indeed, an absolute essential, if we are to succeed in any large and permanent way in world trade.

Without in any way attempting to touch upon matters having, perhaps, a more or less political aspect, may I be permitted to draw attention to the question of Imperial Preference and to express the keen feeling of interest and appreciation which we all must experience at the mother country's first step in the development of this far-reaching and all important policy.

You will be interested in knowing that according to our reports the condition of Canada's greatest industry, agriculture, is this year rich in promise, especially in the Western Provinces, where the crops have seldom, if ever before, got away to a better start.

We recently organized and put in motion The Bankers' Trust Company, which will operate to some extent as an auxiliary to the Bank. Such companies, well managed, are excellent, both as conservers of old and creators of new business for the Bank with which they are associated, and we expect our company, which opened its doors on the 1st of May, will prove a strong, conservative and useful ally.

Just one further word as to that all-important asset which the Balance Sheet does not reveal—the staff: I cannot too strongly endorse the words of appreciation so fittingly expressed by the President, and I have no hesitation in saying that in point of loyalty and efficiency the staff of this Bank is second to none.

For a long period prior to the signing of the Armistice and during demobilization thereafter, the staff of the Bank was reduced, indeed, to a veritable "thin, red line," but while numerically weak, the spirit was there in full strength, and we were enabled as a result to conserve and develop our business in the notably satisfactory manner, reflected by the comparative figures shown. (Applause.)

So much for that section of the staff, who, for one reason or another, were rendered ineligible for military service. There is a record which we recognize with appreciation and view with pride.

As to those who joined the colors, you will be interested in knowing that from a staff of 1,300, odd at the outbreak of war, enlistments numbered no less than 823 or roughly, 63 per cent. of the whole, which must very nearly represent 100 per cent. of the eligibles. (Applause.)

Of those splendid young men 73 made the supreme sacrifice, 87 were wounded, some more than once, and many received high decorations for valor and efficiency.

To the memory of those whose bodies sanctify the soil of France and Flanders, we can but offer the highest tribute of reverential respect.

To those incapacitated through wounds or otherwise, we are gladly endeavoring to render such assistance as lies within our power.

And to those eligible for re-entering the service of the Bank we are finding positions on a scale of remuneration, which provides against their suffering any hardship in a monetary sense by reason of having joined the colors. In other words, we are giving to each and every man the same salary as when he left, plus such increases as would have followed in the ordinary course had he remained.

To put it in a word, Gentlemen, we are proud of our staff, one and all, and I am sure that you

will agree with me that we have every reason to be proud of them. (Applause.)

On motion of Mr. D. Kinghorn, seconded by Mr. W. B. Blackader, Messrs. Vivian Harcourt and Gordon Tahsley, of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., were reappointed auditors of the bank.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL STOCK

It was moved by the President, seconded by the Vice-President—"That the Capital Stock of the Bank be, and is hereby increased from ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) to fifteen million dollars (\$15,000,000) by the creation of fifty thousand (50,000) new shares in the par value of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) each."

It was explained by the President that there is no intention of issuing this Capital in the near future, but that it was thought possible to make timely provision well in advance of possible or probable requirements.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. R. Campbell Nelles, seconded by Mr. A. Haig Sims, Messrs. John Patterson and Arthur Browning were, by unanimous vote, appointed scrutineers and instructed to cast one ballot for the election of the following persons as Directors:—Sir H. Montagu Allan, Mr. R. K. Blackwell, Mr. Thomas Long, Mr. F. Orr-Lewis, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Mr. A. J. Dawes, Mr. F. Howard Wilson, Mr. Farquhar Robertson, Mr. George L. Cains, Mr. Alfred B. Evans, Mr. E. F. Hebdon, Mr. T. Ahern, Lieut.-Col. James R. Moodie, Mr. Lorne C. Webster.

The ballot having been cast, the directors, as named, were declared elected.

The President—"Before we adjourn I would like to say a few words. As you know, I have been overseas four years. During that time there

has been a change in the General Managership of the Bank. I have not hitherto had opportunity of saying anything to the Shareholders with regard to our new General Manager.

"I do not wish to say too much about him because the result of his work has been so good that to express my opinion of it might be regarded as unduly flattering, and I may pertinently add that in so far as I can ascertain, he has the full support of a loyal and efficient staff. As President of the Bank I may say that his work has given me and the Directors every satisfaction and confidence for the future of the Bank, and I am sure that you will all agree with me that in Mr. Macarow we have found a very efficient man as General Manager." (Applause.)

On motion of Messrs. John Patterson and S. M. Baylis, a vote of thanks was tendered the General Manager and Staff, which was briefly acknowledged by Mr. Macarow, who said that while he fully appreciated the kind, over-kind, references to himself, it was not affection on his part to disclaim any measure of special credit for the progress shown, rather was it due to co-operative effort all along the line, extending from the Chairman of the Board to the junior clerk in the smallest office. The benefit of that intensive co-operation was recognized and acknowledged by none more than by himself."

Mr. Campbell Nelles—"Before we adjourn I would like to express the welcome of the Shareholders to the President, Sir H. Montagu Allan, on his return after four year's absence overseas. We all know why he was away, and we know of his splendid services in connection with the war and we are all delighted to see him back in his old position at the head of this Bank." (Applause.)

This concluded the business of the meeting, which then adjourned.

At a subsequent special meeting of the Directors Sir H. Montagu Allan was re-elected President, and Mr. K. W. Blackwell, Vice-President.

Victory Bonds.

It has been reported that agents are at work selling shares or stocks of different promotions throughout the country, and are offering to take Victory Bonds in payment. We do not know the accuracy of these reports, nor do we know what stock is being promoted. No man, farmer or otherwise, should purchase stock without knowing something of the organization behind the enterprise. We are satisfied that if there are no promoters at work to-day for the sole purpose of fleecing people out of their Victory Bonds, that they will soon be at work. We would say, then, part with your Victory Bonds on a sale proposition with great care. But here is also another factor. Victory Bonds are considered such a good investment to-day that men with money are buying these up and paying a premium as high as five and six dollars per hundred dollars. If you must sell your Victory Bonds get their full value. We know that from time to time some one must sell these bonds and in order that our readers may know what they are worth we shall publish market quotations in this paper. This is done with a view only of letting those who must sell know the true value of their Bonds. Those who can hold their Bonds should do so, as they will prove one of the best investments of the day.

Following were the values of Victory Bonds on June 14:

Table with 2 columns: Victory Loan maturing (1922-1937) and percentage values (101 1/2% to 107 1/2%).

Ontario Banking.

When comparing conditions under which bankers are doing business in Eastern and Western Canada, Vere Brown, a Western banker, paid the following tribute to Ontario farmers:

"Ontario, as I pointed out before, is an old settled province, the farmers there are the sons and grandsons of men who were the pioneers of the province. Banks are scattered at points not more than an average of eight miles apart. A branch manager in that province does not have to do anything but drive down the side line, take a look at a farmer's place, at his barns and other buildings, and general surroundings, to know what kind of a farmer he is. There is not any problem there at all in lending money safely to farmers; it is one of the safest kinds of business with which we have had anything to do."

Under circumstances, such as the foregoing, there should be no obstacle to keep the Ontario farmer and the banks apart. Nevertheless there is, in too many cases, a sort of reverence for the ordinary bank which is detrimental to business. Barriers such as this should be broken down and farmers ought to be able to approach the banker just as they would approach any merchant. Business is business whether we deal in cash, wheat, implements or dry goods.

On March 31, 1914, the net national debt of Canada was \$335,996,850, and in 5 years it has increased to \$1,584,000,000. During the coming year it is anticipated that the national debt will further increase to \$1,950,000,000 as a result of about \$300,000,000 demobilization expenses and additional cost to Canada due to increased cost of ammunition since September, 1917. This figure, therefore, will show an increase of \$1,614,000,000 in our net national debt, which will average over \$220 per head of population. It is gratifying to note that of this debt incurred by the Government, \$1,510,000,000 was loaned by the Canadian people, while only \$150,873,000 was borrowed in the United States, and \$362,700,000 in Great Britain. Moreover, our outstanding obligations are well distributed over a period of 25 years, so that time is available to adopt whatever measures are necessary to meet the redemption of each obligation.

The Eastwood and Woodstock Farmers' Clubs recently petitioned the Bankers in the city of Woodstock, Ont., to lengthen their hours for business on Saturdays. In this the Clubs were supported by the Board of Trade and the outcome was that the banks consented to keep open till 2.30 p.m. instead of 1 p.m. as formerly.

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Effect

Breeding certain to... stance. Our dreamed of to breed un and thus the reason of h duties before growth. The bigger fram stronger pro quality of ou improved, b some exten measure to breeding fr There are s of to-day w of letting th turty before they refuse heifers, but of an aged If we comp just two ye bull, with th cow by a fu in size, not whole perio noticeable, offspring of t life as regar weight for a breeding ma the capacity theory does practice by a

If a heife first calf at t in those her is carried in calf when h half over, an a big drain c is old enough we see the whilst suckl takes a year who prefer t will not mat four to twen she is at leas she drops t has practical has all the a strength to tions.

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The mere extra early c it is the ear these unions this system i be sacrifice neatly made everything to and symmet defect, lack to buy an made he ma small in fra mended as a are usually

Victory Bonds.

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June 14:

Canadian maturing 1922	101 1/2%
Canadian maturing 1923	101 1/2%
Canadian maturing 1927	104 1/2%
Canadian maturing 1933	106 1/2%
Canadian maturing 1937	107 1/2%

Ontario Banking.

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As I pointed out before, in the settled province, the farmers are the sons and grandsons of men who were the pioneers of the province. They are scattered at points not more than a few miles apart. The manager in that province does not have to do anything but drive down to take a look at a farmer's barns and other buildings, and to know what kind of a man he is. There is not any problem in lending money safely to him. It is one of the safest kinds of business with which we have had any experience.

In circumstances, such as the forementioned, there should be no obstacle to the Ontario farmer and the banks. Nevertheless there is, in too many instances, a sort of reverence for the bank which is detrimental to the farmer. Barriers such as this should be broken down and farmers ought to approach the banker just as they would approach any merchant. It is business whether we deal in cash, implements or dry goods.

In 1914, the net national debt was \$335,996,850, and in 1917 it had increased to \$1,584,000,000. In the coming year it is estimated that the national debt will increase to \$1,950,000,000 as a result of the \$300,000,000 demobilization bonus and additional cost to the Government of the increased cost of armaments in September, 1917. This year, we will show an increase of \$1,000,000,000 in our net national debt, or an average of \$220 per head of population. It is gratifying to note that the Government has loaned by the Canada Loan Commission only \$150,873,000 to the United States, and that the Government of Great Britain. More and more obligations are well known to the period of 25 years, so that it is possible to adopt whatever measures necessary to meet the obligations.

The Ontario and Woodstock Farmers' Association has petitioned the Bankers' Association of Ontario, Ont., to lengthen the business on Saturdays. The petition was supported by the Ontario Farmers' Association and the outcome was that the banks would keep open till 1 p.m. as formerly.

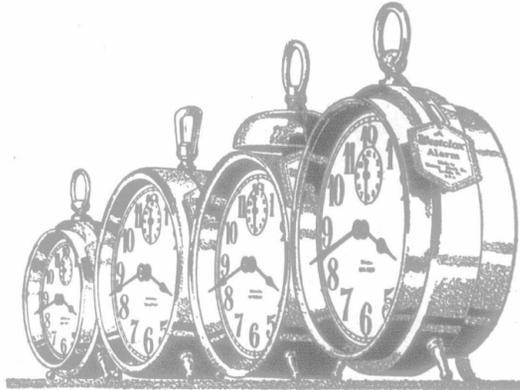
Effect of Early Breeding.

Breeding from immature animals is certain to end in a loss of size and substance. Our old-fashioned breeders never dreamed of starting their female animals to breed until they were fully matured, and thus they never became stunted by reason of having to perform maternal duties before they had half-finished their growth. The consequence was they made bigger frames and produced bigger and stronger progeny. Since those days the quality of our pure-bred stock has vastly improved, but size and weight have to some extent deteriorated, due in no small measure to the increasing practice of breeding from very young animals. There are still a few practical breeders of to-day who adhere to the old custom of letting their animals come to full maturity before mating, and not only do they refuse to breed from immature heifers, but they also prefer the services of an aged bull as long as he is useful. If we compare the produce of a heifer just two years old, sired by a yearling bull, with the produce of a fully-matured cow by a full-grown bull, the difference in size, not only at birth, but during the whole period of growth, will be very noticeable, and it is any money on the offspring of the older parents beating the offspring of the younger ones right through life as regards scale and substance and weight for age. It is asserted that early breeding makes better milkers, forcing the capacity of the milk vessel, but this theory does not always come true in practice by any means.

If a heifer is brought down with her first calf at two years old, as is the custom in those herds in which the above theory is carried into practice, she is carrying a calf when her period of growth is only half over, and when she calves she suffers a big drain on her constitution before she is old enough to bear it. How often do we see these young heifers go to rags whilst suckling their first calf, and it takes a year or two to get over it. Those who prefer to breed from matured stock will not mate a heifer until she is twenty-four to twenty-seven months old, so that she is at least three years old by the time she drops her first calf, and by that time has practically completed her growth, and has all the advantage of full growth and strength to perform her maternal functions.

A three-year-old heifer will produce as strong a calf as an aged cow, and the suckling of the calf or the milking of her, as the case may be, will put no undue strain on her constitution. She can breed again first opportunity, and if kept in nice healthy breeding condition will breed as regularly as heifers which are mated a year younger. It is granted, of course, that in mating heifers at fifteen to eighteen months there is a saving in time, but the economic results of the two systems must be studied. There is the animal's future to be considered, and what is gained at one end is in all probability lost at the other end of the animal's life. It is said, too, that early breeding stimulates early maturing characteristics, but the latter are encouraged quite as much by successive years of constant high feeding and early forcing in the young animals. If these very young heifers were allowed to rest after they had brought up their first calf not much harm would be done, but in most cases they are allowed, nay, encouraged to breed as fast as they will, so that they never get the opportunity to make up for their lost growth and the drain on their constitution. Thus we get small, undersized instead of strong, big calves, and all that is gained during the life of a cow is probably one more calf, for which a good deal is sacrificed in other respects. The mischief is not done simply by early mating, but by breeding from the progeny of early matings again at an immature age. It is that which ruins the size and constitution of a herd.

The mere fact of mating the heifers extra early one year will do no harm, but it is the early mating of the progeny of these unions which tells a tale. When this system is pursued size and vigor must be sacrificed. How often do we see neatly made and smart young animals, everything to be desired as regards quality and symmetry, but with that one serious defect, lack of size. Few breeders care to buy an undersized bull, however neatly made he may be. If fine in the bone and small in frame he can never be recommended as a sire. Animals of this kind are usually the produce of very young



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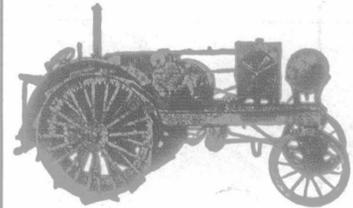
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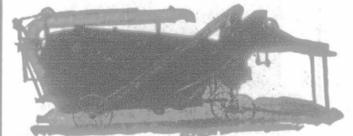
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SYDNEY BASIC SLAG SAVED THIS FIELD OF WHEAT



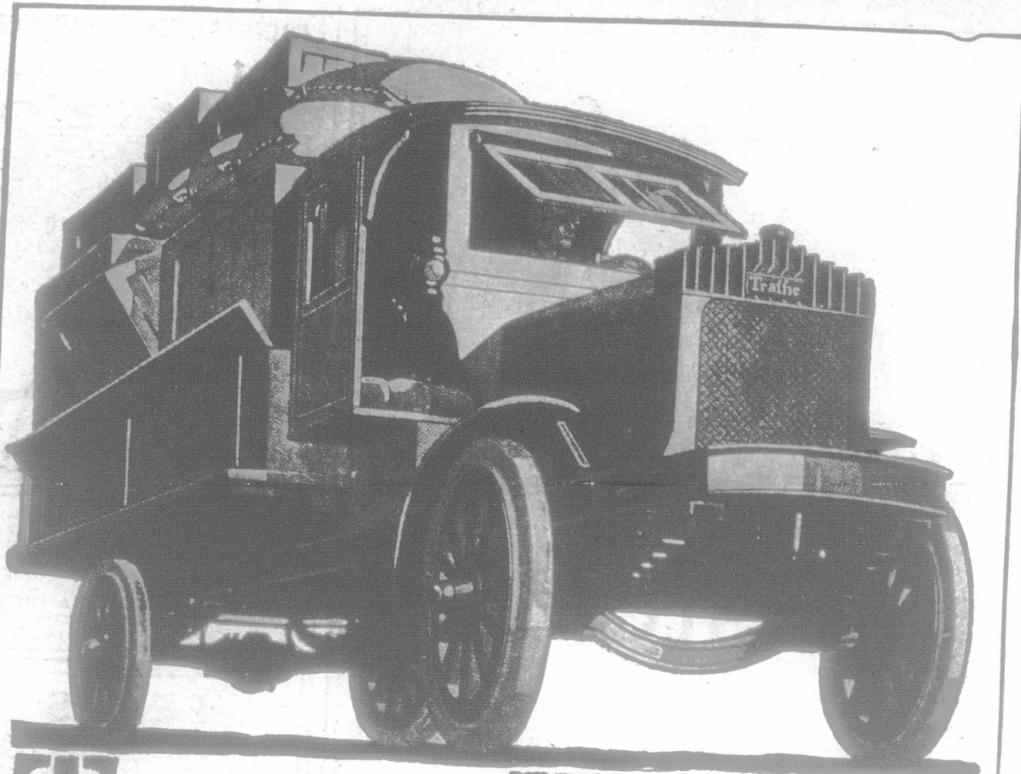
The following letter relative to the above field of wheat is interesting:
R.R. 2, Port Dover, Ont., April 9 '19
The Cross Fertilizer Co., Ltd.
Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Dear Sirs:-
I had this photo of wheat field taken on my farm last July. I might explain that I used Basic Slag on this field at the time of seeding in the Fall and I feel sure if I had not used it my wheat would not have been worth leaving. This was my first experience with Basic Slag and at the time I had so little faith in the slag that I did not bother fixing four of the runs in the fertilizer drill that were out of order. This explains the bare strips across the field. These streaks did not show up in the Fall and during the winter the wheat that did not get the Slag was killed out, while the rest was a very fine crop as you can see by the picture. I also missed one round with the drill that I did not sow Basic Slag and in that space the wheat was no good at all.
Signed Henry Misner.

Don't make a mistake this Fall of sowing wheat without using some Sydney Basic Slag. If you have never had any experience with it and would like further information we would be glad to send you our descriptive booklet free. Probably you could take a carload of Basic Slag and distribute among your neighbors.

Write us at once and we will have our Salesman call and explain the proposition to you.

THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., Limited - Sydney, Nova Scotia
Ontario farmers kindly address inquiries to our General Sales-agent: A. L. SMITH, 220 Alfred Street, KINGSTON, ONTARIO



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parents. Most breeders like scale and substance, and plenty of bone in a sire, for, when all is said and done, we must have weight when it comes to the block test.

The size and scale of a herd is gauged by the size of the matrons of which it consists, and if they are small the rest follow. The use of young sires is not so liable to do mischief as the mating of the heifers at too early an age. In all herds it becomes necessary to use yearling bulls on the heifers when aged sires become too heavy, but a very successful breeder who bred many showyard "cracks" once told us that he attributed a good deal of his success to the use of mature bulls, and never used an immature sire if he could help it. He was a great believer in breeding from fully-matured animals, and his theory was fully borne out in practice, for many very fine animals emerged from his herd.—From The Farmer's Gazette, Dublin.

When to Cut Grass and Clover for Hay.

It is regrettable that it is a too general practice among farmers in Canada to leave the hay crops to be cut much too long. There are, as a matter of fact, a large number of farmers who delay the cutting of the hay crop far beyond the time when it would pay them the most to cut. In many cases the reason for that delay is that it is a general belief that a somewhat increased tonnage may be secured if cutting is postponed, and in other cases the late cutting is practiced because it is even believed that a better quality of hay may be obtained than if the cutting were done earlier.

In the case of Eastern Canada, where mixed clover and timothy, or timothy alone, are the fundamental hay plants, a few suggestions based on experience may be found not to be out of order.

Timothy and red clover are the standard hay plants which universally are grown together. The clover is contributing the bulk of the hay crop the year after seeding, and the timothy is furnishing the bulk of the hay the following year or years. Supposing that a farmer has a field of mixed clover and timothy, what would be the best time for him to cut it for hay? The clover develops early and is ready to cut some time before the timothy has reached its best stage. Shall the farmer cut the hay when the red clover is in its prime, or shall he wait until the timothy is at its best? The answer is: cut when the clover is at its best, notwithstanding that the timothy mixed with it may not be as well developed as might be desired, for the reason that the clover is the more valuable part of the mixture. By cutting early, the clover is given a chance to recuperate and to produce a remunerative second crop, which it might fail to do if the cutting for hay is delayed too long for the sake of the timothy.

In case timothy forms the principal part of the hay crop, which it generally does two years or more after seeding to hay, it is important to handle it for hay in a proper manner. Timothy, like most other grasses, has a period of its own when it has the greatest feeding value, and when the hay made from it is apt to furnish the maximum feeding value per acre. This period is the time of blossoming. At that time, timothy is richest in flesh and milk-producing constituents and, if cut for hay when in bloom, the best quality hay may consequently be realized. It is a mistake to believe that better crops may be secured if cutting is somewhat delayed. Some slight increase in the yield may be obtained, but what is gained in quantity is lost in quality and feeding value pound for pound.

Under the circumstances, early cutting of timothy for hay must of necessity be recommended as the most economical method of securing a hay of the highest possible value.—Experimental Farms Note.

Mr. Tomkins was obliged to stop overnight at a small country hotel. He was shown to his room by the one boy the place afforded.

"I'm glad there's an escape here in case of fire," commented Mr. Tomkins as he surveyed the room; "but what's the idea of putting a prayer-book in the room in such a prominent place?"

"That," replied the boy, "is intended for use in case the fire is too far advanced for you to make your escape, sir."

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Most breeders like scale and plenty of bone in a sire, all is said and done, we must wait when it comes to the block

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Kennelwood Farm Angus Bulls—The strongest offering we ever had, all are sired by Victor of Glencairn, and a number are ready for service. Prices reasonable.

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

Farming and Other Businesses.

EDITOR 'THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE':

Judging from what one reads in the farm press at times there are numbers of men now in professional life who wish to farm but think they are unable to do so because they have little or no capital. At a first glance these men might appear to be the class desired in the rural districts to-day when men who are willing to be producers and not useless parasites are so alarmingly scarce.

An analysis of the conditions under which the average Ontario farmer started in business would show that comparatively few had anything to start with but a bit of brawn, some brains and plenty of grit and it is a noticeable fact that those who are most prosperous to-day had the least money to start with.

This is true not only as applied to the farm business but in practically every other line of industry. How many men are there in our cities who have handed to them to start with, a well equipped business? The really sound businesses of the cities were built up gradually but surely by men who started in a small way and under great difficulties developed a sound permanent business.

So it is obvious that new businesses must be built up to take the place of those that decay. A start must be made by someone and practically the same difficulties arise now as formerly.

The man who starts with only a small capital, must, if he buys a farm also make this interest on his money invested. He has equally as good chances of making a good labor income as the man who has his farm handed to him. As farmers we have in the past been unwilling to make use of borrowed money to our advantage being more willing to work for someone else than to make legitimate and successful use of someone else's capital. And yet an examination of the financial standing of city businesses reveals the fact that few of what appear to be very prosperous businesses are returning any more than legal interest on the money invested while many are losing propositions. As farmers we seem

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

We are offering several very choice young bulls of the best breeding. Will be priced to interest prospective purchasers. Inspection invited.

QUEENSTON LARKIN FARMS ONTARIO

Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus ANGUS CATTLE We have for sale, some nice young bulls ready for service. Also females. J. W. BURT & SONS Aberdeen Farm, Hillsburgh, R.R. No. 1, Ont.

Imported Shorthorns

Sires in Service: Imp. Collynie Ringleader, Imp. Clipper Prince, Imp. Orange Lord

We are offering a large selection in imported females with calves at foot or in calf. A few home-bred females, 19 imported bulls and 8 home-bred bulls, all of serviceable age.

J. A. & H. M. PETTIT - Freeman, Ontario Burlington Jct., G.T.R., half mile from farm. Phone Burlington.

The Salem Herd of Scotch Shorthorns

HERD HEADED BY GAINFORD MARQUIS, CANADA'S PREMIER SIRE. Write us about the get of Gainford Marquis. They have won more at Toronto and other large exhibitions than those of any other sire.

J. A. WATT - Elora, Ontario

THE PLASTERHILL HERD of SHORTHORNS

CANADA'S OLDEST DUAL-PURPOSE HERD. Herd headed by Green Leaf Record 96115; sire, Cressida's Hope (imp.); dam, Green Leaf (imp.).

Several choice young bulls by our former herd sire, Commander, a son of the great sire, Burnfoot Chieftain, and Missie, the 7,800-lb. R.O.P. three-year-old.

HUGH SCOTT - CALEDONIA, ONTARIO

Grand River Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Herd headed by "Burnfoot Champion" = 106945 = whose two nearest dams average over 13,700 lbs. of milk with an average test over 4%.

Four bulls (thick mellow fellows) from 9 to 13 months—Reds and Roans. Also a few choice heifers and two grade yearling heifers from heavy milkers.

JAMES McPHERSON & SONS - DUNDALK, ONTARIO

Spring Valley Shorthorns

—Herd headed by Sea Gem Pride = 96365 = Present offering includes two real herd headers. One imported in dam, the other by Sea Gem's Pride and from a show cow.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario Has EIGHT of the best young bulls that he has owned at one time, good ages and beautifully bred.

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Dominator 106224, whose two nearest dams average 12,112 pounds of milk in a year. Cows in the herd with records up to 13,891 pounds of milk.

Shorthorns Landed Home

—My last importation of 60 head landed at my farm on June the 20th, and includes representatives of the most popular families of the breed.

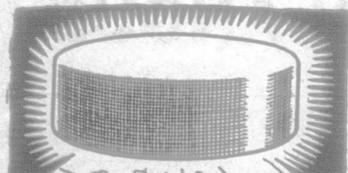
Pure Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns

We have several choice young bulls of the best of breeding and ready for service. Two are by Rapheal (imp.), one by Right Sort (imp.), one by Sittyton Selection, and several by our present herd sire, Newton Cedric (imp.).

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.

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will be greater than
REALIZATION
if you are not using a
Good Shorthorn Bull
I have a few imported ones ready
for service, as well as several
of my own breeding. The
price is not high.

WILL A. DRYDEN
Maple Shade Farm Brooklin, Ont.

English Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

For sale: Bull calves and young bulls.
English bred for milk and beef. The
right kind to head Canadian herds to in-
crease profits. From very moderate
prices and up. English Large, Black
Figs. A great bacon type, long and
deep, thrifty. Come or write.

LYNNORE STOCK FARM
F. Wallace Cockshutt
Brantford - Ontario

Mardella Shorthorns

Herd headed by the Duke, the great, massive 4-
year-old sire, whose dam has 13,599 lbs. of milk
and 474 lbs. of butter-fat in the R.O.P. test. I
have at present two exceptionally good, young
bulls ready for service, and others younger, as
well as females all ages. Some are full of Scotch
breeding, and all are priced to sell. Write or call.
Thos. Graham - Port Perry, Ontario
R. R. No. 5

Shorthorns For Sale

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

SOCKETT BROS.
R.R. No. 5 - Rockwood, Ont.
Phone No. 22, R. 3

I HAVE FOUR CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS

All are of serviceable age and from good milking
Dams. They are sired by my former Wedding
Gift herd sire, which was a son of Broadhocks
Prince. Also have younger calves by present herd
sire Primrose Duke, as well as females bred to
him. Inquiry invited. Write me also for any-
thing in Tamworths.

A. A. COLWILL (Farm adjoining Village, Bell
phone.) Newcastle, Ont.

Graham's Shorthorns

Present offering 2 choice bulls sired by
the Duke whose dam gave 13,599 lbs. of
milk and 474 lbs. of butter fat, R.O.P.
test. One dark Red 8 months. The
other Roan 13 months. Can also spare a
number of females.

Charles Graham, Port Perry, Ont.

Maple Leaf Farm Shorthorns—Headed by a
son of Master Ruby. Young
cows in calf and choice bull calves. Berkshires—
boars and sows ready for service.

JOHN BAKER, Hampton, Ont.
Bowmanville, all railroads.

FOR SALE

Newly-calved cows. Shropshire ewes and
ram. Priced right.

D. CASWELL Newtonbrook, Ontario

to have had the idea that because a store
front looks good that the business must
be successful. We do not see the failures
because where one fails there are others
waiting to take their chances. The city
business man who buys his stock with
borrowed money which he pays back when
he turns the stock over has more worry
than the farmer with a mortgage. So
we must conclude that, although re-
turns come quicker in other lines of
business and the success or failure of the
venture is determined sooner than where
a farm business is being started; still
the man who is really a farmer the
lack of a large amount of capital is no real
objection to him following farming as an
occupation providing he is willing to
profit by the use of capital that he can
borrow. So it is obvious that from the
class who say that they would farm if
they had plenty of money we can expect
no real farmers. They are the kind
who will never rise high in any occupation.

A good hurdler was never produced
without training over many hurdles. The
height to which a hurdler may jump
is limited only by his ability—and
the degree in which he develops it, so a
good farmer cannot be made by having
a farm handed to him equipped with
all the requisites necessary to carry on
the business unless he has had consider-
able previous experience. In farming as
in every line of industry the limit of
success possible of attainment is deter-
mined by the limit of a man's personal
ability. Among the maze of uncertain-
ties, apparent to one who seeks to decide
in what channel his energies will be
directed, one fact must always stand
out clear. "Nothing of value can be
had for nothing."

CHARLES M. FLATT,
Wentworth County, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Colt Uneasy at Nights.

Three-year-old colt has good appetite
and is in very good condition. At nights
he continuously kicks, tries to rub his
rectum, scratches his tail, paws and
looks towards his flanks. There are no
signs of worms. Should I call my vet-
erinarian?
L. F. B.

Ans.—He suffers from some intestinal
irritation. It would be well to have him
examined by your veterinarian, as you
suggest. If you do not do this, mix 3
oz. each of powdered sulphate of iron,
sulphate of copper and tartar emetic,
make into 24 powders and give a powder
every night and morning. After the
last has been taken give a purgative
of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger
and feed nothing but a little bran until
purgation commences.
V.

Miscellaneous.

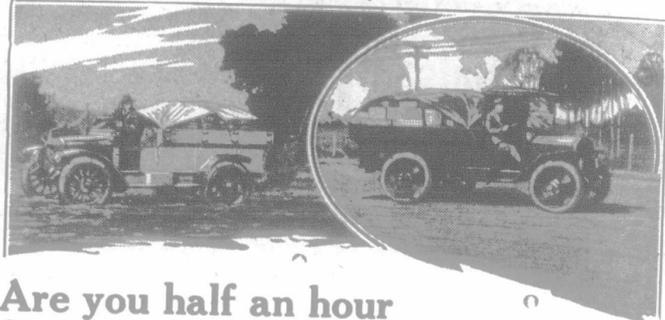
Gate Across Lane

I have bought a property in town, and
am now in possession. There is a rear
entrance, or right of way, which does not
go all the way between two streets, but
is available for the use of about half a
dozen houses.

The entrance of alley is from the street
which is on the north side of said block.
The occupant and owner of the south
half of house indicated has put a gate
across the lane at the south side of this
property. There is no occasion for having
a gate there; but the opinion is held that
the party may put a gate there, but
cannot prevent those to the south from
passing through the gate and using the
right of way. This opinion is held,
owing to the fact that the right of way
is not indicated on the town map and is
not for the use of anyone, except those
whose property back up to the alley.
The point I would like your opinion
on in this: The gate not being necessary
for any purpose whatever, can people
to the south of that gate be legally
required to close it every time a person
or team passes through it?

The writer has considerable teaming to
do through that gate this summer,
handling building material, and if not
obliged to close this gate as well as open it,
will not take the time to do so at every
load.
A. S.

Ans.—No.



Are you half an hour from town—or only 15 minutes?

TARVIA roads move farms
and suburban homes half-
way to town.

Of course, the distance re-
mains the same, but the run-
ning time (or driving time, in
the case of horse-drawn vehi-
cles) is cut
just about in
half when
communi-
ties build
Tarvia
roads.

Made in Canada
Tarvia
Preserves Roads
Prevents Dust—

The pic-
tures tell the story. The au-
tomobile shown on the left is
plowing over (or, more correct-
ly, *through*) a "30-minute road"
to town, wearing out tires,
wasting gasoline, racking the
car and its engine, carrying
only half a load—and making
the trip take twice as long as
it ought to take.

The right hand picture shows
a "15-minute road." It is just
as long as the other, but Tarvia
has made it a firm, smooth,
easy-traction road, the same

Winter and Summer, Spring
and Fall.

Light cars can roll heavy
loads over it with ease and
safety. In fact, experience has
proved that on a road like this,
one automobile (or one horse)
can do the work of two on a
road like the
one shown
on the left.

Tarvia
roads are
mudless,
rutless,
dustless,
water-proof, frost-proof and
automobile-proof.

For this reason many people
imagine that they must be
expensive. But Tarvia roads
are *not* expensive; in fact, they
are *very low in cost*.

The initial cost of a Tarvia road is
more than that of ordinary water-
bound macadam, but the great saving
in maintenance far more than offsets
the difference in first cost.

In the face of these facts, can you
and your neighbors afford to keep on
using a "30-minute" road another
season?

The **Barrett Company**
LIMITED

MONTREAL TORONTO HALIFAX WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N. B. SYDNEY, N. S.

SOUTHVIEW FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Victor Bruce, a Miss Syme by Victor. Present offering—two bulls of serviceable age
by former herd sire Secret Champion, a few heifers by this sire and bred to Victor Bruce; also
Yorkshire pigs either sex.
C. J. STOCK, (R. R. Station, Tavistock 1 mile) Woodstock, Ont., R.R. No. 6

Green Grove Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Oxford Downs

Herd sire Master Marquis =123326= a choice son of Gainford Marquis (Imp.) =83755=, Dam, Lady
Madge 5th =104318=. Several young bulls of service age and some females to offer, also one four-
year-old Clydesdale Stallion (thoroughly broken) from imported stock of choice breeding; and Oxford
yearling ewes and ewes with lambs. **Geo. D. Fletcher,** R.R. 1, Erin, Ont. Erin Sta. C. P. R.
L. D. Phone.

SHORTHORNS, CLYDES

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

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP. HERD ESTABLISHED 1855—FLOCK 1848
The great show and breeding bull, Brownale =80112=, by Avondale, heads the herd. Extra choice
bulls and heifers to offer. Also a particularly good lot of rams and ewes all ages. Imported and
home bred. **JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.**

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

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

Walnut Grove Scotch Shorthorns

Established 1840. Gain-
ford Eclipse and Trout
Creek Wonder 2nd in service. We are in a position to supply bulls and females of the
best Scotch breeding fit for either show or foundation stock. We invite inspection of
cattle. Write your wants. **D. BROWN & SONS, Shedden, Ont.** Long Distance
Phone. Twelve miles west of St. Thomas. P.M., M.C.R.

Beach Ridge Shorthorns and Yorkshires—Shorthorn herd headed by Sylvan Power
cut in 1915, and sire of the G. Champion bullock at Guelph Winter Fair, 1918. Young stock of all
ages, both sex, for sale; also young cows with calf at foot or in calf to Sylvan Power. We can
supply any want in Yorkshires.

R. D. HUNTER, EXETER, ONTARIO

GRAND VIEW FARM SHORTHORNS

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

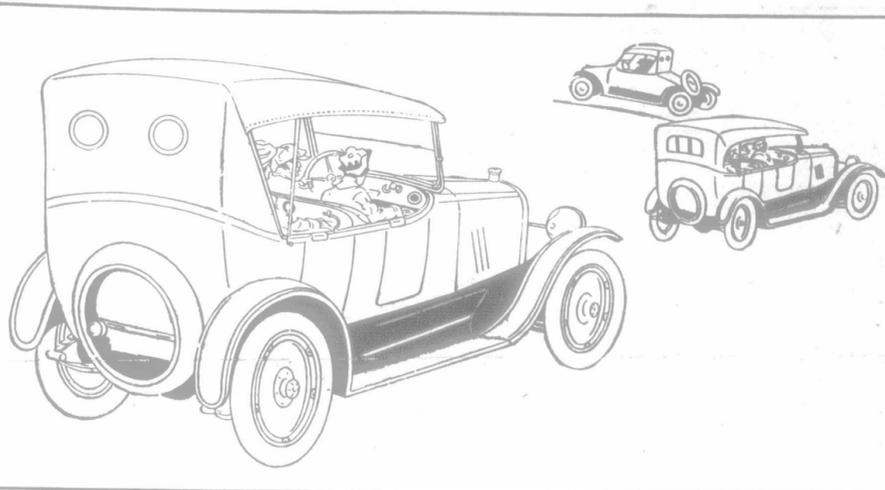
Markets and Prices for Canadian Products.

BY W. W. SWANSON, DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN.

It is obvious that the most important consideration for Canadian producers in the near future is the problem of markets and prices. No doubt much can still be accomplished by way of eliminating wastes, utilizing by-products, reducing costs of operation and the like, but these are relatively unimportant in contrast with marketing what is actually produced at remunerative and profitable figures. It is safe to say that a great part of the wheat crop of Western Canada, for example, before the war was sold at the cost margin of cultivation, and that in some sections the farmers were not making wages. This should certainly be borne in mind by those who have not scrupled to call wheat producers "profiters." Taking into consideration the cost of seed, of cultivating the soil, of labor and so forth it may be fairly said that many farmers even at the fixed price got little or no profit. A sudden fall in prices of farm products now would precipitate an agricultural depression none the less ruinous and formidable because less spectacular than an industrial or financial crisis with its army of jobless men. If the Government cannot see its way clear to fix the price of the 1919 wheat crop, it should at least make certain that transportation and elevator facilities, and markets abroad for Canadian agricultural products are assured.

Mr. Maharg, President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, performed a notable service for Western farmers when he urged the Government to take note of what the United States is doing through Mr. Hoover to provide an outlet for American farm products in European markets. Mr. Maharg stated, further, that it was distinctly promised when the last Victory Loan was launched that part of the proceeds thereof would be earmarked for this specific purpose—the maintenance of Canadian agricultural prosperity. He advocated the placing of credits at the disposal of the various European Governments to be drawn upon for the purchase of Canadian wheat, beef, pork and other farm produce. Since that time the Federal Government has arranged credits amounting to \$100,000,000 in all. This policy should be extended wherever possible, and as long as the European debtor can furnish adequate security for the ultimate repayment of the loan. Thus will markets be assured for the ultimate repayment of the loan. Thus will markets be assured for the products of the Dominion's basic and most important industry, on the one hand, and economic prosperity be guaranteed within the country itself, on the other. For it must be admitted that if farming is not in a prosperous condition here no other industry, least of all manufacturing, can flourish.

It should be noted that Mr. Maharg's program had bitter opposition when presented and encounters bitter opposition now. Certain critics demand to know what evidence the Government has that Serbia and Roumania, particularly, admittedly bankrupt, can repay these loans when due. They see in this policy only a reckless gambling with public funds, and submit that it is the part of private business to assume such risks if they are to be faced at all. Nevertheless it is clear to all who have given any thought to the matter that Canada, the United States and the other Anglo-Saxon democracies had much better run the inevitable risks involved than confront a devastated Europe brought to the brink of savagery and barbarism through starvation. Bolshevism feeds upon hunger and flourishes upon misery. The British Empire and the United States will find it not only more humane and, in the end, less costly to finance and provision Europe, including the Central Powers, than to wage interminable war merely to glut a grudge. As for the argument that all this is the business of private, rather than of public finance, the obvious reply is that the nations have opened a new page in human history in which the resources of Governments will be used for the benefit of mankind. For it is a significant fact that a failure of the rice crop in China throws thousands of cotton spinners out of a job in Lan-



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JUST see the Briscoe and ride in it—learn that you can have low upkeep cost and at the same time smart appearance and luxurious riding qualities.

The first time you drive a Briscoe you will instantly get that feel of reserve power, which means your car is equal to all emergencies. With that sweet-running engine ready to give you instant acceleration whenever you need it, your Briscoe slips through traffic tangles—purrs along park drives—speeds you over the country roads—in comfort.

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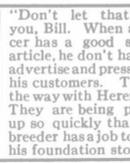
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"Don't let that stop you, Bill. When a grocer has a good selling article, he don't have to advertise and press it on his customers. That is the way with Herefords. They are being picked up so quickly that the breeder has a job to keep his foundation stock."

For list of members or other information regarding Herefords, address:

J. E. HARRIS, President, Kingville, Ont. JAMES PAGE, Secretary, Wallacetown, Ont.

Raymondale Holstein-Friesians

A herd sire of our breeding will improve your herd. We have sons of our present sire, Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo (sire of \$12,750 Het Loo Pieterje) and also sons of our former sire, Avondale Pontiac Echo. Several of these are of serviceable age, and all are from good record dams. Quality considered, our prices are lower than anywhere else on the continent. These youngsters should not remain long. Write to-day.

RAYMONDALE FARM
Vaudreuil, Que.

D. RAYMOND, Owner
Queen's Hotel, Montreal.

Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

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

GORDON S. GOODERHAM, Clarkson Ont.

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

Silver Stream Holsteins—Choice Bulls

We have six from 7 to 14 months old, sired by King Lyons Colantha, the records of his six nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. butter in 7 days, and by King Lyons Hengerveld 5 nearest dams average 31.31 and from R.O.P. tested dams. Individually as good as their breeding. If interested, write for particulars and prices or better come and see them. Jacob Moak & Son, R.R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

Cedar Dale Farm—The Home of \$15,000 Sire—Lakeview Johanna LeStrange, the \$15,000 son of the 38.06-lb. Lakeview LeStrange, is our present herd sire. We have young bulls sired by him and females bred to him—at right prices. Also have bulls of serviceable age by our former herd sire, Prince Segis Walker Korndyke, son of King Segis Walker.
A. J. TAMBLYN, Cedar Dale Holstein Farms, one mile from C.N.R. Station, ORONO, ONT.

WINDEMERE HIGH TESTING HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Hill-Crest Rauwerd Vale—Sire Hill-Crest Ormsby De Kol; dam—Hill-Crest Pontiac Vale the former Canadian Champion 22,785-lb. four-year-old. We have young things (both sex) from this sire that we are offering and also cows bred to him. Our R.O.P. records run as high as 26,448 lbs. of milk and 1,040.2 lbs. of butter for the year. W. Fred Fallis, Millbrook, Ontario

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

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Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with FLEMING'S FISTULA AND POLL EVIL CURE—even 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. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Fleming Bros., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

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Our stock is rich in "May Rose" "Governor of the Chene" and "Mashers Sequel"—blood. Choice animals for sale, from imported stock.
B. P. HILL & A. N. FAULKNER
Great Village, Nova Scotia.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS

A few choice young cows and heifers, 1 bull calf, 2 bulls 2 years old. A very nice bull 4 years old, would exchange for bull equal merit. See them, they are priced to sell.
ARTHUR F. O'NEIL & SONS
R. No. 2, Denfield, Ont.
'Phone Granton

minutes?
Summer, Spring
can roll heavy
with ease and
experience has
a road like this,
le (or one horse)
work of two on a
road like the
one shown
on the left.
Tarvia
roads are
mudless,
rutless,
dustless,
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VANCOUVER
EY, N. S.
DRNS
two bulls of serviceable age
to Victor Bruce; also
dstock, Ont., R.R. No. 6
rd Downs
p.) = 83755 -. Dam, Lady
es to offer, also one four-
ce breeding; and Oxford
Ont. Erin Sta. C.P.R.
DES
so six Clyde Mares and
OYER, R. No. 3 Oshawa,
C.P.R.
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HED 1855—FLOCK 1849
es the herd. Extra choice
all ages. Imported and
Ruby Marquis, a son of
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a calf to him. Get our
o. 1, Elora, Ont.
Established 1840. Gain-
ford Eclipse and Trout
bulls and females of the
We invite inspection of
Ont. Long Distance
eaded by Sylvan Power
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18. Young stock of all
Sylvan Power. We can
KETER, ONTARIO
HORNS
Have a few choice bull
Right Sort (Imp.)
ELLWOOD, ONTARIO

Here is a Cletrac Fact — Kerosene Fuel!

IN operating the tractor fuel is an important item.

Gasoline is 36 cents a gallon. Kerosene (coal oil) is 18 cents.

The Cletrac Tank-type Tractor works on kerosene. Not just goes—but works—100%.

And the Cletrac uses no more kerosene than other tractors use gasoline.

On this cheap fuel the Cletrac will do a hundred things around the farm—do them quickly and well—save man-power and horse-power—save time and money.

Plow at 3½ miles an hour—the best plowing speed.

Pull a disc, harrow and drag over even muck land to the tune of 40 acres a day.

—and never pack the soil. The track-laying Cletrac rides on top—your seed-bed is perfect.

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Now is the time to find out about the Cletrac Tank-type Tractor. Write the Cletrac dealer or us for our book, "Our Owners Say," the story of what the Cletrac is doing for other farmers—told in their own words.

Ontario Experimental Farm,
Ottawa, Ont.

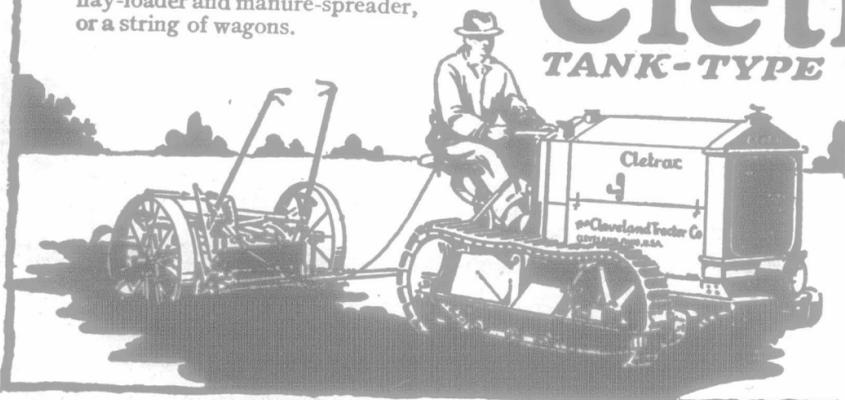
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Gentlemen—

I take pleasure in stating that the work done by you with the Cletrac Tank-type Tractor recently, on the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, was entirely satisfactory, either on plowing, discing or on belt work.

I might put particular emphasis on the satisfaction it gave in driving a No. 3 Massey-Harris Blizard Blower in filling one of our silos; the power delivered was very even and the motor handled the work apparently with very little effort.

(Signed) D. D. GRAY,

Farm Superintendent.



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Write us about your fencing needs. The kind, the purpose, the amount, and we will tell you exactly what it will cost at your station. Shipped—fresh made—from our Factory direct to you. Descriptive literature, price list and order blanks for the asking. Do it now. We are the Farmers' Friend.

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3 young bulls—5 months old—well marked—good individuals. Dam of No. 1, 29.20 lbs. butter in 7 days, 100 lbs. milk in one day. Dam of No. 2, 22.08 lbs. butter in 7 days. Sire's dam 34.98 lbs. butter in 7 days at 4 years old. Write for pedigrees or better come and see them and their dams.

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

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

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29 Pounds Butter—103 Pounds Milk

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

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We have several 10 months old, from dams with official records up to 100 lbs. of milk per day and 32.32 lbs. butter in 7 days. These are well marked and straight individuals. Inspection invited.

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Cut any length.

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15 ready for service, 1 younger. From dams with 32.7 lbs. butter in 7 days to those priced for the most conservative buyer. Females also.

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R. R. NO. 4, PORT FERRY, ONT.

cashore—that no country can be plunged into economic distress without injuring all. This is a hard saying for those who vainly imagine that a high protective tariff and weakened competition from abroad can lift a people into an economic paradise.

No time should be lost in fortifying Canada's position in the world market, and especially in the British market, because other nations are losing no time. It will not do to rest upon our oars simply because the value of the country's exports of manufactured and raw materials, including farm products, increased so greatly during the four years of war. In the near future there will be a return to more or less normal conditions, to such conditions as obtained before the outbreak of hostilities, when the Dominion in marketing its agricultural products particularly, was compelled to meet the unrestrained competition of the world. How great was that competition is seen from the following table which shows the percentage of total wheat imports that the United Kingdom received from its overseas Dominions:

Period	Canada	Australia	India	Total per cent
1901-5	9.2	5.9	13.9	29.0
1906-10	55.1	8.2	11.7	75.0
1911-13	20.5	10.6	18.0	49.1

Although the United Kingdom in the two years preceding the war obtained nearly one half of her wheat imports from her overseas Dominions, that was far from sufficient for the shock of war brought home to the United Kingdom the realization of the almost fatal fact that approximately 80 per cent. of the flour and wheat consumed came from abroad, and of that half was secured from countries that might, or might not, be friendly. For the five year period before the outbreak of hostilities the Argentine alone supplied Great Britain with about 30 per cent. of its wheat imports. Canada and the Argentine, indeed, were becoming Britain's chief granary, rapidly eliminating the United States. Still it should not be forgotten that the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates the yield of the present winter wheat crop at 837,000,000 bushels, while the spring wheat yield is expected to be as high as 300,000,000 bushels. An enormously increased acreage in the United States has been sown to wheat, and part of that increase may be maintained to give competition to Canadian wheat in the future.

Great Britain was less dependent upon external sources for its meat, than for its wheat and flour supplies. During the ten years preceding the war about 40 per cent. of the meat consumed was imported. The most remarkable thing here is to find that the United States had been practically eliminated as a purveyor of beef to the United Kingdom. The following table shows the chief facts in connection with British beef imports in the pre-war period:

Country	1901-5	1906-10	1911-13
Australia.....	2.3	5.0	12.2
Argentina.....	32.6	60.0	80.5
United States.....	60.5	25.0	1.2
Other.....	4.6	10.0	6.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Canada made wonderful progress in its exportation of animals and their products to Great Britain during the war, the shortage of shipping, the arrangement of credits here on British account and other favorable factors working together to achieve these results. There is no reason whatever to prevent the Dominion enlarging its markets for beef, bacon and pork in Great Britain if the natural advantages of the prairie provinces are exploited to the full. The Government of Saskatchewan has taken a step in the right direction by arranging for the construction of stockyards at Prince Albert and Moose Jaw. A properly co-ordinated marketing system for the West, based upon Winnipeg having at its command modern shipping and refrigerating facilities would do much to build up the pork and beef trade. At the same time it must not be overlooked that the United Kingdom itself is doing everything in its power to encourage and establish agricultural production at home. It is this domestic agricultural revival that may prove most formidable to the

Argentine, Canada. hitherto he and Scotland and land t down has cheap ferti nances of w in England farmers we business w profitable. farm worke a far wider made of l wages of a pace with for the fi it has be this class Under vari farm labor are being holdings an a living. In to-day the Napoleonic Prices are no Laws, by a have been enactment. tariff "refor the farmers movement to permit for a tariff foreign mar never be los a tariff on of no benefi the Dominio for export, t Law would to the agr United King It must British nat vinced of th that the ado purposes is c was publish Supply of th by a commi famous and of British s supplemente year in whi undertaken the historia What is sign is the fact th in Great Br years is attr Corn Law— tective tariff culture. Pro tained impo foreign foods presented al part of whe ported come other Britis that any c system may upon farmi Royal Societ domestic agr creased and of a new e intensive cu better seeds; tural educat pastures to p greater prod products by arable land. that the Brit will offer far seas producer past. As th afforded Cana market for changed cond fully followed of the farmi When all i economic fut value and vol agricultural p portant part. in the nation during the wa concerned wi now be lost, a speeding up the fiscal year ports exceed 000,000, and was two and figures for the a considerable the total trac must be kept the people of t

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Argentine, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Millions of acres of grass lands hitherto held out of cultivation in England and Scotland have been put under crop; and land that had been permitted to run down has been extensively treated with cheap fertilizers—notably slag from furnaces of which there is a great abundance in England. As a war measure the farmers were urged to raise more swine, a business which they have found very profitable. Moreover, since so many farm workers were drafted into the army, a far wider use than in the past has been made of labor-saving machinery. The wages of agricultural workers has kept pace with the rising cost of living, and for the first time in a hundred years it has been made worth while for this class to remain on the land. Under various legislative measures both farm laborers and demobilized soldiers are being encouraged to take up small holdings and find on the land homes and a living. In fact, in the United Kingdom to-day the agricultural conditions of the Napoleonic period are being duplicated. Prices are not protected as under the Corn Laws, by a tariff, but for three years they have been kept high by government enactment. It is just possible that the tariff "reformers" may be able to swing the farmers into their protective tariff movement by persuading the workers to permit taxes upon food in return for a tariff against the importation of foreign manufactured goods. It should never be lost sight of here that whereas a tariff on agricultural imports can be of no benefit to Canadian farmers, since the Dominion has a surplus of foodstuffs for export, the enactment of a new Corn Law would bring very substantial gains to the agricultural producers of the United Kingdom.

It must not be supposed that the British nation is so thoroughly convinced of the superiority of Free Trade that the adoption of a tariff for protective purposes is out of the question. In 1917 was published a report on "The Food Supply of the United Kingdom," prepared by a committee of the Royal Society—a famous and distinguished association of British scientists. This report was supplemented by a later one, issued last year in which a comprehensive study is undertaken of British agriculture from the historical and economic standpoint. What is significant to Canadian farmers is the fact that the decline in agriculture in Great Britain during the past fifty years is attributed to the repeal of the Corn Law—or, in other words, the protective tariff that formerly favored agriculture. Protest is made against the continued importation of cheaply produced foreign foods. As a study of the figures presented above disclosed that a large part of wheat and wheat products imported comes from Canada and the other British dominions, it is plain that any change in the British fiscal system may have far-reaching effects upon farming in this country. The Royal Society's committee urges that domestic agricultural production be increased and extended by the adoption of a new economic policy; by more intensive cultivation and the use of better seeds; by the fostering of agricultural education; by the conversion of pastures to ploughed land; and by the greater production of animals and food products by a more extensive use of arable land. In any case it is evident that the British nation, for the future, will offer far greater competition to overseas producers than they have done in the past. As the United Kingdom has afforded Canadian farmers the principal market for their exportable surplus, changed conditions there should be carefully followed and studied by the leaders of the farming community at home.

When all is said and done, Canada's economic future depends upon the value and volume of its exports of which agricultural products are the most important part. While astonishing progress in the nation's export trade was made during the war, a good deal of it—that concerned with military supplies—will now be lost, and must be made good by speeding up production elsewhere. For the fiscal year 1918, the Dominion's exports exceeded its imports by \$500,000,000, and the country's total trade was two and a half-billion dollars. The figures for the fiscal year 1919 will disclose a considerable falling off, but nevertheless the total trade will be very large. It must be kept in mind that the war cost the people of this country upwards of two

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We are offering a half dozen young bulls of serviceable age at prices that should clear them fast to make room for our coming importation. These bulls are all from R. O. P. dams and sired by our Bright Prince and Raleigh herd sires.

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Our present offering is a year-old bull calf, the 20th May. His two grandams will average 1,100 lbs. butter, and 17,500 lbs. milk. His sire is a son of Sunbeam of Edgeley, and his dam's dam is Fanny of Edgeley. His two grandams won 1st at Guelph, in aged class, in 1916 and 1918, and on re-test in 6 months have given 9,000 lbs. of milk, and are giving 47 lbs. a day now. He is a double grandson of the Champion cow, Sunbeam of Edgeley. Anybody interested please write at once. James Bagg & Son, (Woodbridge, C.P.R.; Concord, G.T.R.) Edgeley, Ontario

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Nothing for sale at present; except bull calves, born after January 1st, 1919

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

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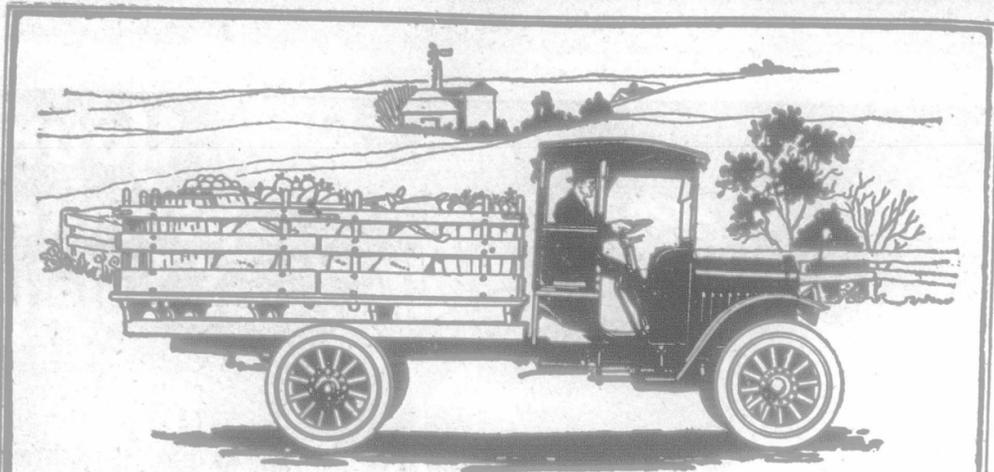
Edgeley Prince Sunbeam "5450"

A five-year-old Jersey bull offered for sale to avoid inbreeding. He is a son of Sunbeam of Edgeley, whose record is 18,744 pounds of milk and 926 pounds of fat. He is a large typey individual of excellent quality.

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A MAXWELL truck will go farther, do more than six good horses—in less time. And it costs no more. It feeds only when it earns. It defies weather. It is always on the job—ready to haul anything from 50 bushels of grain to 3,000 pounds of potatoes—anywhere, any distance.

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AT SPECIAL PRICES. Several young bulls of serviceable ages. All from R.O.P. sires and dam. Come and see them.
JOHN A. MORRISON, Mount Elgin, Ontario

Glencair Ayrshires—Herd established 40 years. Producing ability from 8,600 to 11,022 lbs. If that sort of production appeals to you, we have heifers all ages and young bulls for sale. Thos. J. McCormick, Rockton, Ont. Copetown Station, G.T.R.

Homestead Farm R. O. P. Ayrshires

At the head of our herd at present we have a grandson of the great Jean Armour. He is being used on the daughters of our former sire Garglaugh Prince Fortune (imp). We can spare a few R. O. P. females of this breeding and also have young bulls. MacVicar Bros. Phone 2253, Harrietsville, Belmont, R.R. No. 1, Ont.

Westside Ayrshire Herd—I can price females with records up to 12,000 lbs. milk, and have one fine, young bull, 14 months old, a maternal half-brother of Snow King, and closely related to Briery 2nd of Springbank and Lady Jane on his sire's side. Also two young bull calves, with dams giving 65 lbs. per day in mature class and 45 lbs. per day as 3-year-old. Write, or come and see them.

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billion dollars; that this huge outlay on materials, supplies and so forth was made at inflated prices; and that the debt is even heavier than it appears since it can be paid for only by the production and sale of goods in a falling market. Farmers, mine operators, lumberman and manufacturers will, in other words, be obliged to greatly increase their output to obtain the same money return that they secured during the past four years. This is a point usually overlooked; but the war debts must grow cumulatively heavier as prices fall unless other measures be taken to stimulate production, increase immigration, develop the nation's natural resources and so reduce the per capita taxation and debt that each producer is called upon to pay.

How illusory statistics of increased wealth and trade may be is made clear by a recent investigation of the U. S. War Trade Board, Bureau of Research, into the "Export Trade Policy of the United Kingdom, 1913-1918." The significance of this study is shown not only in the data presented on the actual trade between the United Kingdom and the United States during the four war years, but in what that trade would have amounted to at pre-war prices. This investigation of trade conditions shows that in terms of current prices the total British export trade for 1917 was 94 per cent. of the total of 1913—a truly marvelous record considering the fact that the United Kingdom at that time was almost alone supporting the transportation and commercial burden of the war. Nevertheless, the point to be noted is this: Prices had risen so rapidly that the figures are misleading. If prices had not risen so rapidly the exports for 1917 would have been approximately only 45 per cent. of those for 1913. During the same period United States exports increased about 150 per cent. in terms of prevailing prices. Put into the prices of 1913, however, the approximate increase of American exports was only 75 per cent. while the total volume of American foreign trade, from the point of view of shipping used, actually showed a decline. The fact is that while the United States made headway in the markets of South America and the Far East during the war it has been chiefly at the expense of Germany, and not of the United Kingdom. A sudden fall in prices in the United States leading to an industrial and agricultural depression would more than wipe out the gains made during the war. It must not be forgotten, in this connection that the United States will come out of the struggle with a national debt of billions—the war having cost it, from first to last, about thirty billion dollars.

In our present examination of markets and prices, one important factor may be touched upon in conclusion. It is sometimes thought that farmers have little or no interest in such matters as banking and international exchange—that these concern "business men" alone. But that is far from the truth. The price, for example, that farmers secure for their great cash crop, wheat, is the world price, less transportation and storage costs and the like. Now, in normal times, the world price for wheat is the Liverpool price; and Canadian farmers get that price less all the intermediate costs and charges, such as commissions and so forth. It is not what the wheat sells for at Liverpool that exporters here receive, but the value of the English pound sterling on this side of the Atlantic, in Montreal and New York. Limits of space prevent our going into the matter in detail at the present time, and full discussion must be left for a later article; but it should be noted that British money—the pound sterling—has fallen greatly in value within the past few weeks on the Montreal and New York financial markets. This is due chiefly to three causes: British securities are no longer being sold in big amounts to build up credits here; British loans are no longer being negotiated on a big scale for the payment of purchase of war materials; and the British agents, the great banking firm of J. P. Morgan and Company are no longer buying sterling bills of exchange to support their value in the market—as was done during the war, when J. P. Morgan purchased almost four billion dollars' worth of sterling bills to support the value of the pound sterling. The immediate effect of the decline in the value of British money is to discourage exports to Great Britain, and this in itself acts as a sort of protective tariff for British farmers and manufacturers.



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Prospect Hill Berkshires

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

Champion Duroc Jerseys—Herd headed by two champion boars: Campbell 46, 3941, Toronto and London champion, 1916, 1917; Brookwater Ontario Principal 9735 (imported), champion Toronto and London, 1918. Write, or come and see my herd. Satisfaction guaranteed. CULBERT MALOTT, R.R. 3, Wheatley, Ont.

FOR SALE

Pure-bred Yorkshire Pigs

Six weeks old. GERMAN FINDLAY, Walkerville, Ontario

"The Advocate" Ads. Pay

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Widow's Share.

If a man dies without a will what share can his widow take, there being no children but a number of brothers and sisters. A. S.

Ans.—The widow could claim a third, where there is no will.

Black Paint.

What is a recipe for black buggy paint? J. M.

Ans.—For a glossy black paint, the following recipe has been used: Amber, 8 ounces; linseed oil, 4 ounces; asphaltum, 1½ ounces; resin, 1½ ounces; oil of turpentine, 8 ounces. Heat the linseed oil to the boiling point, add the amber, asphaltum and resin, and when all are melted, remove from the heat and gradually add the turpentine.

Pigs Do Not Fatten.

What is the cause of pigs not fattening when they are fed half barley and oats. They seem thrifty enough, but when six and a half months old only weigh about 150 lbs. E. A. R.

Ans.—There may be some constitutional disorder. Thrifty pigs should fatten on barley and oats, but it is possible that the pigs were stunted when young and have never attained the size they should have. Deranging the digestive organs by improper feeding after the pigs are weaned results in setting the pigs back and the effect is hard to overcome at a later date. The pigs must be grown before they are put on heavy feed for finishing. If you do not get the bone and frame it is impossible to get the weight.

Work Hours on a Farm.

How many hours each day does a man have to work on the farm, he being hired for eight months? G. B.

Ans.—Farm work never ends, and the owner of the place usually works from sunrise to sunset. There are no legal hours for the hired man on the farm, unless such is made at the time of hiring. It is customary, however, for the men to arise at around five o'clock, and on many farms the teams quit work between half past five and six and the regular chores must be done after that. During haying and harvest it is often necessary to work in the evening in order to save the crops. Too long hours should be avoided if possible, and if a man does faithful work, he will very often accomplish more in fewer hours than is customary on the farm where many hours are put in.

Seeding to Clover.

I have a field of 4 acres in oats and buckwheat which I wished to seed to alfalfa, but could not obtain the seed. Can I sow this, after the oats and buckwheat are harvested, and secure a crop next summer? I purpose giving the ground a top dressing of stable manure. Which would you advise, seeding this fall or next spring for a crop next summer? How many pounds of seed should be sown per acre? Should it be harrowed in, or sown just before a heavy rain? If I sowed sweet clover on another field this fall, or next spring, would it give a crop next season? How many pounds of sweet clover should be sown per acre? I planted an acre of potatoes using fertilizer very heavily; can I sow this to alfalfa after digging the potatoes? How many times can alfalfa be cut in a season? B. W.

Ans.—With the price of all clover seeds, one cannot afford to take any chances in getting a catch. Alfalfa and sweet clover should be sown with a spring crop, or else in July on well-prepared soil. Waiting until the oats, buckwheat and potatoes are harvested does not give the crop a chance to gain a good stand before the winter sets in. Sowing late in the fall, or early in the spring will not give a crop of any account the following year. Either crop sown in the spring will give a fair amount of pasture in the fall, but then it is not advisable to pasture alfalfa; at least, it should not be pastured closely. From 18 to 20 lbs. of alfalfa or sweet clover is the rate of seeding recommended. A good stand of alfalfa can be cut two or three times according to the season.

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—We have one of the strongest selections of young sows and boars we ever had in the herd. Write us also regarding your next herd sire. We have them from great milking dams—all good families. **J. E. BRETHOUR & NEPHEWS, Burford, Ontario**

Young Yorkshire Pigs For Sale

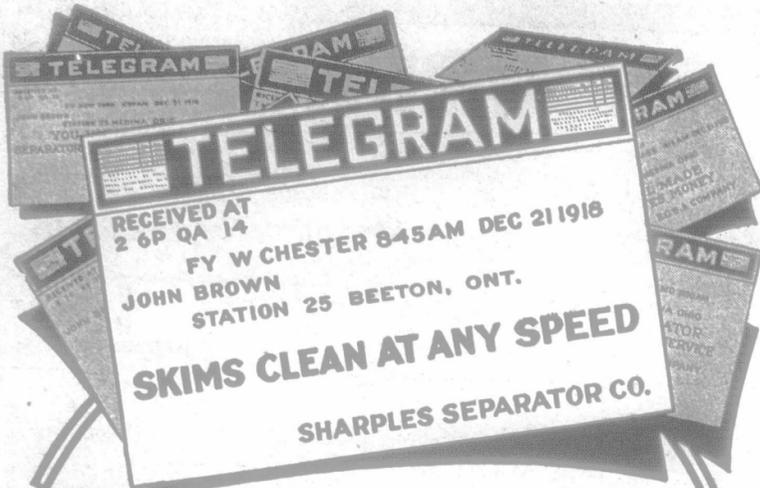
5 boars and 4 sows 6 weeks old, sired by a Weldwood boar. This is a litter of good ones. For further particulars apply to **David A. Ashworth R. No. 2, Denfield, Ont.**

Sunnyside Chester Whites and Dorsets. In Chester whites both sexes, any age, bred from our champions. In Dorsets ram and ewe lambs by our Toronto and Ottawa champions, and out of Toronto, London and Guelph winners. **W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont.**

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If you want a brood sow or a stock boar of the greatest strain of the breed (Cinderella), bred from prize-winners for generations back, write me. **JOHN DUCK - PORT CREDIT, ONT.**

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Either sex, 5 months old; good individuals, well grown. Let us know your wants in Angus or Holsteins. **C. C. KETTLE, Proprietor. W. A. WOOLLEY, Manager, Wilsonville P. O., Ontar**
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Suppose you were Farmer John Brown and you wanted to buy a separator. You asked several separator manufacturers to send you a *ten-word* telegram, stating in the most convincing way, why their separator was the one you should buy. Sharples would only need *five* words: "Skims clean at any speed," and you would not have to ask for anything further.

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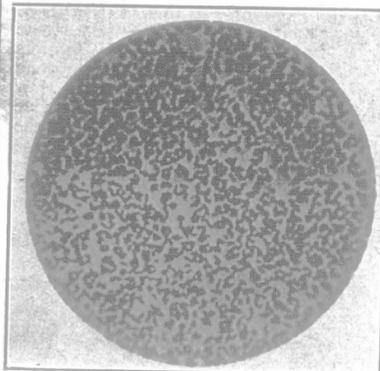
H. A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.
 G. H. FERGUSON, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines

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Our School Department.

Little Things That Are Very Important.

We are inclined to look upon things we see and come in contact with daily as the all-important objects of life. There are some things which we come into contact with daily but we do not see them, nor do we, as a general thing, pay any attention to them. Animals, trees, buildings, fields, and all natural objects are of great importance to us, but we must really go back further still to little invisible forms of life as the most important of all. These little invisible forms of animal life are generally known as bacteria. They exist everywhere—in water, in land, in the air, and they are even found in our own bodies. A great scientist once said that if land and water were freed of bacteria there would not be a vestige of animal or plant life left on the earth at the end of three years. Lipman, a bacteriologist, describes these minute organisms thus:



The Bacteria Which Cause Pear Blight.

These germs are magnified 1,000 times.

"Bacteria are minute living things lying in the borderland between plants and animals. Their existence was undreamed of until times comparatively recent, yet their appearance on the earth antedates that of man.

"We know that an almost endless number of plants and animals now extinct have run their course on this earth in passing from lower forms to higher, in adapting themselves to a new environment. We do not know of the cycles of change through which the bacteria has passed, nor do we know of the birth and the passing of forms long ago vanished. We know merely that in the world of to-day their name is legion, that they differ not only in form and size, but also in the chemical changes that they produce. The rivers, the sea and the earth all have their specific bacterial inhabitants. There are bacteria that cause abnormal conditions, or 'disease' in plants or animals; there are others that are harmless; there are still others that are known to be distinctly beneficial and indispensable to the growth of higher organisms."

We are sometimes inclined to look upon the bacteria in milk as very harmful, and some of them are, but among the bacteria which are found in milk is the lactic acid germ which helps cream to sour or ripen, so we can churn it to the best advantage, and also helps in the manufacture of cheese. Cream, normally ripened, contains more than a 100,000,000 of these little germs and sometimes as many as 500,000,000 per c.c. There are, on the other hand, bacteria which cause blue milk, red milk, bitter milk, rosy milk, and many other undesirable conditions. The bad kind, too, may get into the churn and cause the cream to foam, thus preventing the butter from coming.

The surface layers of the soil contain bacteria of many different forms. In fact, there would be no vegetation if it were not for the action of bacteria. Here, too, we find good and bad bacteria, but perhaps one of the most beneficial kinds that we can mention are those which make their homes on the roots of leguminous plants, such as clover, alfalfa, peas, etc. In exchange for their board and lodging, they supply

the clover, or what ever their host plant is, with nitrogen obtained from the air. Pull up a well-grown clover, alfalfa, pea, or vetch plant and you will find little white nodules clustered on the roots. These are the homes of the particular bacteria of which we speak. Sometimes farmers inoculate clover seed with these germs in order to set up this happy relation at the start between plant and germ life. When the soil has been producing clover plants for years there is no need of this precaution being taken, for the bacteria will be already there. Nitrogen is one of the most expensive fertilizer a farmer can purchase. Therefore, it will be easily seen that these bacteria which like the clover plants so well are not only beneficial but very valuable little animals to have on the farm. We have only mentioned two or three of the beneficial kinds of bacteria, but there are a great many. On the other hand, there are bacteria which are quite as bad as those we have mentioned are good. Did you ever notice how the limbs of the pear trees seem to die in the summer time? The leaves wilt and the branches soon become brown and dry. This is all due to the action of bacteria, which get beneath the bark and work their way down to the trunk of the tree, killing as they go.

There is a continuous battle being waged constantly between these good and bad bacteria, and while some of them are very undesirable creatures and do a great deal of damage, we could not live at all were it not for germ life.

A Empire Day Celebration.

Rural teachers are beginning to look about them for ways and means whereby they can interest the pupils, thus making the actual work of teaching much easier. It is necessary to make use of every day occurrences and something which enters into the life of the student in order to impart the information contained in the text book or regular lessons. J. A. Carroll, the Agricultural Representative for Peel Co., Ontario, writes about an interesting event which took place in the County and says:

"I went over to Malton school where their progressive teacher, Miss Holmes, is making some departures from the old monotony of rural school life. The occasion was the Empire Day Celebration, and to me was quite unique. On arriving we were given a warm lunch, after which the program commenced consisting of a school song, recitations, addresses, solos, duets and other vocal selections supplemented by gramophone music. Mr. Beckwith the rural Y. M. C. A. organizer, was with me and after I had addressed the pupils, he took them out on the playgrounds to introduce some new sports. The children were extremely enthusiastic and entered into all the games with intensity, and after the affair was over the boys were still around Mr. Beckwith until the car actually pulled away, asking further details of all kinds of sport. I think there is room for some work in this line in the rural schools, as some of the old school games might well be supplemented.

"After the program was concluded, a banquet was held and all work in connection with serving of food was done by the girls entirely. They were not assisted by the teacher or any of the parents. All the waiters were dressed in white with suitable head-dress and everything was done in a very exemplary manner. Toasts were proposed and responded to by pupils and visitors and I must say that they seemed to enter into the spirit of the function and everything went off particularly well. Miss Holmes deserves great credit for this departure from the usual humdrum, especially in view of the fact that these children are making just as much, if not more progress, with their studies since these new features have been introduced. One of the trustees told me that previous to this teacher commencing at their school, he had trouble with his children not wanting to attend regularly, but since Miss Holmes had interested them, it was difficult to persuade them to stay home a day, on any pretense."

ment.

what ever their host nitrogen obtained from a well-grown clover, catch plant and you will find nodules clustered on the roots of the plants which we speak. Some inoculate clover seed with bacteria to set up this happy relation between plant and soil. The soil has been enriched for years there. No precaution being taken, the bacteria will be already there. It is one of the most expensive things you can purchase. There is no doubt easily seen that these bacteria are like the clover plants, very beneficial but very difficult to have on the soil. Only a few kinds of bacteria are mentioned in the literature. On the other hand, there are many more. Some are bacteria which are very useful. Some are those we have mentioned. You ever notice how the trees seem to die in the winter? The leaves wilt and the bark becomes brown and brittle due to the action of bacteria beneath the bark. They grow down to the trunk and kill the tree. A continuous battle is being fought between these good and bad bacteria. Some are the enemies and do a great deal of damage. We could not live without germ life.

by Celebration.

beginning to look for means whereby the pupils, thus making teaching much easier. Make use of every day something which enters the student in order to bring the material contained in the regular lessons. J. A. ... writes about an ... which took place in ... Malton school where ... teacher, Miss Holmes, ... from the old school life. The ... Day Celebration, ... quite unique. On ... a warm lunch, ... program commenced ... of song, recitations, ... and other vocal ... by gramophone ... the rural Y. M. C. A. ... and after I had ... he took them out ... to introduce some ... dren were extremely ... ed into all the games ... after the affair was ... still around Mr. ... car actually pulled ... details of all kinds ... re is room for some ... the rural schools, ... school games might

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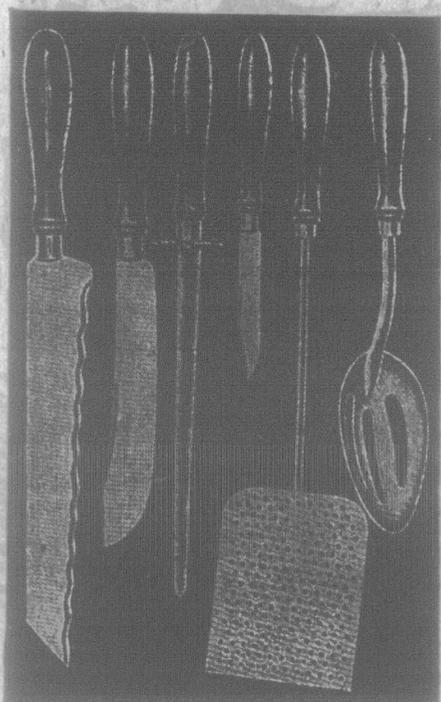
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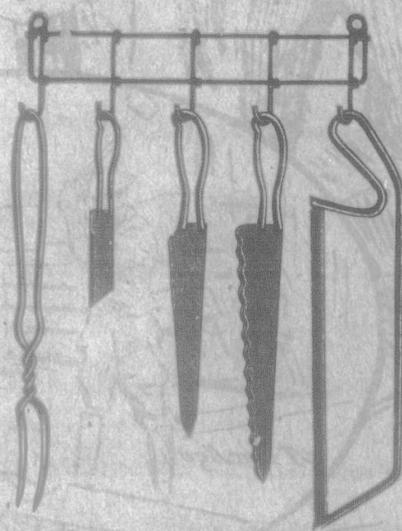
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