



### Northhorn Cattle & Oxford Sheep.

Best Offering in Shorthorns:—  
 Reg Bull from 8 to 10 mos. old, by  
 sire as Junior Champion, Female,  
 winning Canadian Fairs, 1915.

In Oxford:—  
 Choice Ram Lambs by Imported sire

**JAS. G. THOMSON**

**J. A. WILSON, M. D.**  
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University  
 Medical College. Member of College of  
 Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office  
 and Residence—Elvira Street, North  
 MILDWAY.

**DR. L. DOERING**  
 DENTIST MILDWAY.

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University  
 Licentiate of Dental Surgery, and Member  
 of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario  
 Mildway. Entrance on Main Street. All the  
 latest methods practiced in dentistry. Visits  
 every second and third Saturday, Clifford  
 every second and fourth Saturday, and New-  
 tadt every second and fourth Tuesday of each  
 month.

### No Guesswork.

Our method of testing eyes and  
 fitting them with glasses, is mod-  
 ern, up-to-date and scientific.

**THERE IS NO GUESS-WORK**

It costs you nothing to let us  
 examine your eyes.

If you are suffering from head-  
 aches, pain in back of eyes, or  
 vision is blurred, or you get diz-  
 zy easily. Something is the  
 matter with your eyes. We fit  
 glasses that relieve the strain.

Prices Moderate.

**C. A. FOX**  
 JEWELLER & OPTICIAN  
 Walkerton

### Shorthorn Cattle.

Winners of the Silver Medal at the  
 Northern Exhibition for the past three  
 years.

Choice young stock of both sexes on  
 hand on hand.

**H. H. Pletsch**

R. R. NO. 1, CARLSRUHE  
 Lot 13, Concession 13, Carrick.

**R. H. FORTUNE.**

AYTON ONTARIO

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for Wellington,  
 and Bruce. Reasonable rates and  
 guaranteed. Arrangements  
 at this office.

Voluntary enlistment has taken  
 thousands of men from office  
 work. Conscription will take  
 more. Office help is scarce now  
 and will be scarce very soon.  
 Young women must fill the vacant  
 places and they need training.

### NORTHERN Business College

OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO

Remains open all summer to help  
 meet the demand for trained  
 office help. Students may enter  
 at any time. No increase in fees.  
 Circulars free on application.

**C. A. FLEMING, P. A.**  
 PRINCIPAL G. D. FLEMING,  
 For 35 yrs SECRETARY

Fall Term from August 27th.

### BLAHOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts  
 TORONTO, ONT

Is unquestionably one of Canada's  
 best commercial schools. The demand  
 for our graduates is far beyond our  
 supply. Prompt assistance to get positions is as-  
 sured all of our students who be-  
 come competent.

Write to-day for our handsome  
 Catalogue. It contains full in-  
 formation.

**W. J. Elliott, Principal.**

### Made Hit at Durham

Mr. John Rowland of Walkerton was  
 chairman at a big garden party on the  
 lawn of Dr. Jamieson, M. P. P., at  
 Durham on Tuesday evening of last week  
 and at which \$200 was realized for Red  
 Cross purposes. In referring to the  
 Walkertonian the Durham Chronicle  
 says: "About ten o'clock, the program  
 seemed to be nearing a close but the  
 chairman's speech was yet to come, and  
 when Mr. Rowland begins to unravel  
 himself, there's no telling how long it  
 will take him to run down. He was  
 scarcely started however, when the au-  
 dience took on fresh life, and they never  
 seemed to get weary. Mr. Rowland is a  
 very resourceful speaker, and he never  
 lets things lag. He bubbles over with  
 an earnest patriotism and the audience  
 sits with fixed attention for fear of losing  
 something. After talking long enough  
 for an ordinary chairman to tire his au-  
 dience to death, or send most of them to  
 sleep, Mrs. Jamie came out with a  
 tissue-paper basket of candy, worth  
 about five cents, and asked to have it  
 auctioned off, and the chairman was to  
 be auctioneer. It was at this point the  
 fun began. Bidding was brisk. In a  
 few minutes the valued parcel was  
 knocked down to Mr. R. H. McWilliams  
 for the small sum of ten dollars. He  
 handed over his cheque, looked happy,  
 and returned it to be resold. This was  
 repeated a number of times, and the  
 aggregate proceeds from the candy bas-  
 ket amounted to \$57.

### Fined for Theft.

The young Brant farmer, who stole  
 goods from Paterson Bros.' hardware  
 store on Wednesday of last week, was  
 arraigned before Magistrate Tolton in  
 the Town Hall on Thursday afternoon,  
 and on pleading guilty to the theft  
 charge was given a severe reprimand and  
 \$5.00 and costs. The culprit, it seems,  
 had driven up to Paterson's store with  
 his wagon, and ordering something that  
 necessitated the proprietor going into  
 the rear of the shop to get, had the front  
 of the store to himself. Taking advan-  
 tage of the situation, he helped himself  
 liberally to razors, knives, paint brushes,  
 oil cans, tools, etc., which he carried out  
 and loaded into the wagon. He then  
 drove to the Hartley House sheds and  
 returned on foot for the ordered goods.  
 A young lad who observed the robbery  
 from the street, kept his eye skinned and  
 when the farmer drove off, wised-up the  
 proprietor to the theft, and followed the  
 wagon to the sheds, and on the driver  
 leaving it, recovered part of the plunder,  
 and slipped it back to the store. The  
 farmer then drove off, and hid the rest  
 of his loot in Truax's mill, on his way  
 home. The fact that after charge of  
 theft had been laid, the balance of the  
 spoils were returned, helped to soften  
 the court towards the accused, and se-  
 cured a meagre punishment for the se-  
 rious nature of the offence. The Brant  
 man could assign no reason why he had  
 pulled off such a crime.—Herald and  
 Times.

### Charged With Firing Barn

Martin Hanson, a former Greenock  
 farmer, was arrested in Hespeler on  
 Tuesday, and brought to the Walkerton  
 jail by Chief Constable Ferguson. The  
 prisoner, it seems, turned over his farm,  
 west of Cargill, to his wife and left to  
 take a position first at Harriston, and  
 later at Hespeler. A fire broke out and  
 totally destroyed his wife's barn on the  
 night of Wednesday, Aug. 1st, and a  
 Provincial detective was put on the case  
 to investigate the origin of the myster-  
 ious blaze. The result was that Han-  
 son, who is stated to have made a flying  
 visit to that neighborhood about that  
 time, has been accused of firing the  
 barn. He will be arraigned before Mag-  
 istrate Tolton at Walkerton to answer  
 to a charge of incendiarism.

### 160th Reviewed by King.

"I saw the King to-day for the first  
 time" writes a Walkerton boy of the  
 160th. "He reviewed the Division in a  
 march past in column of fours. The  
 160th was given the honor of leading the  
 parade. That speaks very high for us  
 being picked out from 16 battalions.  
 Our Brigade Commander gave us great  
 praise for the way we carried it out.  
 The King is a small man but the Queen  
 is a big woman. Princess Mary was  
 there too. She is very good looking,  
 and with the soldiers, needless to say  
 she was the favorite."

A sad drowning accident occurred  
 about two miles from Auburn on Sun-  
 day, when Mrs. H. Govier, aged 31, and  
 the little ten-year old daughter of David  
 Lockhart, lost their lives. The girl was  
 visiting at the Govier home and had  
 gone in bathing, and soon got beyond  
 her depth in a hole in the creek, which  
 runs through the Govier farm, when Mrs.  
 Govier saw the little girl drowning she  
 bravely plunged in, but lost her own life  
 in the attempt. Mrs. Govier, it is un-  
 derstood, had been giving a children's birth-  
 day party, to which the little Lockhart  
 girl had been invited.

# The Store for Honest Values.

## Grocery Specials for this week

Dried Peaches	.....	.....	10c per lb.
Figs	.....	.....	5 lbs for 25c
Toilet soaps at old prices	.....	.....	5c per cake
Clothes pins	.....	.....	3 doz for 5c
One Second stove polish, reg 10c a tin at	.....	.....	2 for 15c
Large meat platters worth 50c for	.....	.....	25c
Glass sugar bowls, fruit dishes, etc, reg 25c at	.....	.....	19c

## Supplies for Pickling Season

Our vinegar is manufactured by the largest vinegar  
 works in Canada and cannot be surpassed for quality and  
 flavor. Still selling at last years prices, 40c per gallon.

How about your supply of Mustard, Tumeric, Curry  
 powder, Pickling spice and jar rubbers?

Put down an extra supply of fruit and vegetables. Get  
 your supply of crown fruit Jars now.

## Swat the Fly

Tanglefoot	.....	.....	2 double sheets for 5c
Smith's Fly Poison	.....	.....	5c per pkg
Wilson's Fly Poison	.....	.....	10c per pkg

## Summer Goods must go

All summer goods have received there marching orders.

A large number of people took advantage of specials in  
 summer goods these past two weeks.

There are still broken lines left which we have marked  
 still lower.

Outing shoes and pumps; Voiles and dress goods; mid-  
 dies, white Underskirts and Princess slips.

A desirable line of children's caps, night-gowns, petti-  
 coats, etc, at half to-days prices.

## Children's White Hose

Jolly clown Brand, strong and serviceable. Reg 25c  
 for ..... 15c

Girls and ladies black lace Hose, reg 25c, 35c and 50c at  
 2 pair for the price of One.

Tan Hosiery, reg 25c to 35c for ..... 19c

Ladies black silk ankle hose, reg 45c for ..... 35c  
 reg 30 for ..... 23c

Men's Khaki Smocks and Pants, worth 1.50 for ..... 98c

Terms—Cash or Produce

Highest market values paid for Produce

# HUNSTEIN & KNECHTEL

GENERAL MERCHANTS

## Germania Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

ESTABLISHED 1878  
 HEAD OFFICE - AYTON

The Oldest, Cheapest and  
 Safest Company in  
 the Province.

Amount at risk, over four  
 million dollars.

This Company pays market  
 cash value for live stock  
 killed by lightning.

**J. M. Fischer**

Agent - Mildmay

## HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS



MAY 8th TO OCTOBER 30th

Every  
**TUESDAY**  
 "ALL RAIL" - also by

**THURSDAY'S STEAMER**  
 "Great Lakes Routes"  
 (Season Navigation)

Your Future is in the West

The fertile prairies have put Western  
 Canada on the map. There are still  
 thousands of acres waiting for the man  
 who wants a home and prosperity. Take  
 advantage of Low Rates and travel via

**Canadian Pacific**  
 Information from Ticket Offices: 141-145 St. James  
 St., Phone M 8125, Windsor Hotel, Windsor  
 and Place Viger Stations.

**Light Four \$1110**  
 Country Club (four-seater)  
 J. O. B. Toronto  
 Price subject to change without notice

### The Peak of Motor Car Fashions

This new Overland Country Club Light Four is a distinctive  
 and smart car in the low-priced car class.  
 The rich, gray body, with black fenders and trimmings is set  
 off to pleasing advantage by red wire wheels that give just  
 the right flash of brilliant color.  
 The two comfortable front seats move forward or back in-  
 dependently, and a spacious aisle between gives free passage  
 to a roomy seat for two passengers in the rear.  
 For riding comfort, the Overland Country Club is a revelation.  
 Long, cantilever rear springs give it the riding ease of a much  
 heavier, bigger car.  
 It has ample power—and it is economical of gasoline.  
 An easy car to handle, and completely equipped.  
 An unusual demand for this model makes it necessary to place  
 orders at once to secure spring delivery.

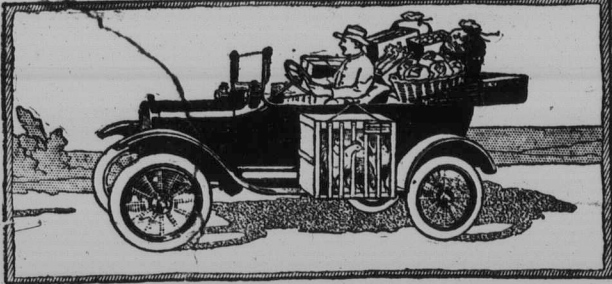
**PETER REUBER, AGENT.**

Willys-Overland Limited, Toronto  
 Willys-Knight and Overland Automobiles, Ltd.

Mrs. Reynolds, Goderich's blind, but  
 indomitable knitter, recently received a  
 complimentary and appreciative letter  
 from the head office of the Canadian Red  
 Cross Society in Toronto. Since Febru-  
 ary 1st, 1915, to August 1st, 1917, Mrs.  
 Reynolds has knitted 520 pairs socks, all  
 of which were knitted by her for the sol-  
 diers. She knits regularly every week  
 four pairs of socks, a wonderful showing  
 for a blind woman in her 82nd year.

Citizens of Melbourne village in Mid-  
 dlesex County are agreeable and con-  
 sidered the dust nuisance in a very satis-  
 factory and inexpensive manner. Each  
 factory owner on the leading street  
 bought enough oil and hired an Indian  
 with a watering can to sprinkle the pro-  
 portion of street allot to him in front of  
 his premises, and it cost from two to  
 three dollars apiece for a thorough good  
 job.

Fashions go and come again, and his-  
 tory repeats itself. From fyles for May,  
 1836, the Kingston Whig resurrects the  
 following paragraph: "Everything is  
 high in Kingston at present. The price  
 of provisions is high, men's wages are  
 high, the water of Lake Ontario is high,  
 the merchants spirits are high, and the  
 ladies' skirts are high."



## Quick Hauling to Market

Just think of the time the Ford saves a busy farmer in hauling milk to the cheese factory—vegetables, butter, eggs and poultry to market—fruit to the railway station. One fruit grower, last season, made four trips a day to the railway station, a total of 144 miles, and carried as high as 72 crates of 11 quarts each on a trip. He couldn't have made more than one 36 mile trip a day with a team.

The Ford soon pays for itself in the time it saves the farmer. With help so scarce, every farmer needs to make use of every precious minute of his time. To him the Ford car is a real necessity. Indeed, some farmers tell us that it is doubtful if they could carry on their farm work under present labor conditions if it wasn't for the time the Ford saves them.

No farmer need be without a Ford. In fact, the average farmer could afford one if it was double the price. It is as easy to drive as a horse, three times as fast, and costs less per mile to run. Why not order one to-day?

**Ford** Runabout \$475  
Touring 495

F. O. B. Ford, Ont.

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

**LIESEMER & KALBFLEISCH**



## Many Thousand Farm Laborers Wanted for Harvesting in Western Canada

"Going Trip West"—\$12.00 to WINNIPEG "Return Trip East"—\$18.00 from WINNIPEG

### GOING DATES

August 21st All stations in Ontario West of Smith's Falls up to and including Toronto on Lake Ontario Shore Line and Harbour, Peterboro' Line, also from stations between Kingston and Renfrew Junction, inclusive, and from stations on Toronto-Subway direct line. From stations on Smith St., Marie Branch, from stations on Main Line, Beauport to Franx, inclusive. From stations Bethany Junction to Port McNicoll and Burketon-Boboygen.

August 23rd From stations West and South of Toronto up to and including Hamilton and Windsor, Ont., on Great South, Walkerton, Teeswater, Wingham, Elora, Listowel, Goderich, St. Mary's, Port Burwell and St. Thomas branches, and stations Toronto and North to Bolton, inclusive.

### SPECIAL THROUGH TRAINS

Further particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, W. B. HOWARD, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

## CREAM.. WANTED

We are in the market to buy CREAM, sweet or sour, at the highest market price.

### We Supply Two Free Cans

Pay twice each month, test each can received, send our patrons a statement of the weight, test and butter fat in each can, with the empty can returned.

We refer you to any bank as to our standing.

Write for cans to-day.

## PALM CREAERY

TRELEAVEN & RANTON  
PALMERSTON, ONT.

NOTICE—We want an Agent here for Palm Dairy Ice Cream. Write for prices and terms.

In 1915 and 1916, Manitoba lakes produced 48,000,000 pounds of fish, 75% of which was exported to the United States. For 8,000,000 pounds of whitefish, the fishermen received on the average five cents a pound. In some Canadian cities Manitoba whitefish sells at fifteen cents a pound or more. The Food Controller for Canada is arranging to reduce the wide margin between fishermen and consumers.

"Economy puddings" and "economy meat pies" are the latest forms in which food is served in certain fashionable hotels. Plain foods are growing in favour again the world over since the war.

A New York man, fearing the draft, married a widow with three children, and then committed suicide. He put a lot of people to a heap of trouble for nothing.

The American corn crop is reported favourable from a majority of the big surplus producing states.

### The Boosters Prayer

Teach us to drive through life without adding into other people's business. Preserve our brake lining that we may stop before we are ditched. Help us to find the knocks in our own motors and hearken not so much to the clashing of the other man's gears. Teach us that lying about sales is not salesmanship. Lead us not into temptation of joy riding with other men's wives and do the same for our wives. Keep the screws in our heads as tight as we would to have the screws in our automobiles and never let us lose sight of the fact that people who live in gasoline houses should not throw lighted matches around other people's houses.—Ford News.

The British people, in the army and out, need our entire surplus. They need more—they need part of what we usually consume.

## WINNER OR WASTER - Which are You?

On a recent occasion the Honorable the Minister of Finance for Canada, in addressing a representative Canadian audience, dealt with the urgency of everybody doing, even in the smallest way, their share towards aiding the Empire.

It is well to remember that every dollar thrown away extravagantly does one hundred per cent. more good to the enemy than one dollar saved by ourselves.

The wealth of the world finally filters through individual dollars, and if the curse of extravagance strikes deeply enough, our ruin is bound to follow.

Save a dollar TO-DAY and do a hundred per cent. more for the Empire than your extravagant neighbor does for the enemy.

Interest to Depositors at 3 per cent.

## Merchants Bank of Canada

MILDMAY BRANCH H. R. LEWIS, MANAGER.

## Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the Estate of John Hunstein, late of the village of Mildmay in the County of Bruce, Merchant, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statutes of Ontario in that behalf, that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of the above named John Hunstein, who died on or about the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1917, are required to send by post prepaid or deliver to John A. Johnston, Mildmay, our agent for the hereinafter named Executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased on or before the 18th day of August, 1917, their names, addresses and full particulars of their claims duly verified, and the nature of the securities if any held by them and after the said 18th day of August, 1917, the said Executors will proceed to distribute assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the claimants have had notice, and he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims they shall not have had notice.

MAGDALENA C. A. HUNSTEIN } Executors  
PETER C. HUNSTEIN }

Dated at Mildmay, this 23rd day of July, 1917.

## Dates of Fall Fairs, 1917.

Following are the dates of a number of Fall Fairs as given by the Agricultura Societies Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

Ayton.....	Sept. 18 and 19
Chesley.....	Sept. 18 and 19
Durham.....	Sept. 20 and 21
Gorrie.....	Oct. 6
Mildmay.....	Sept. 17 and 18
Paisley.....	Sept. 25 and 26
Pinkerton.....	Sept. 21
Port Elgin.....	Sept. 19 and 20
Ripley.....	Sept. 25 and 26
Tara.....	Oct. 2 and 3
Teeswater.....	Oct. 2 & 3
Hanover.....	Sept. 20 & 21
Holstein.....	Sept. 26
Lucknow.....	Sept. 27 & 28

## Farm For Sale.

Lot 10, Con. 3, Carrick, is offered for sale at reasonable terms. This farm has splendid buildings, is well fenced, and is in excellent cultivation. Nearly all seeded down.

John Harper.

## Eat Less Meat

How often has it been said by expert dietitians that we ought to eat less meat. Particularly in the summer months we load up our systems with too much meat. The office boy knows what is the matter when he says the boss has a bad stomach. To-day the meat problem is becoming serious, and those who are familiar with the situation are seeking the co-operation of the public to make the supply go as far as possible. To stop eating meat one must find a substitute, and Ontario is happily placed with having a substitute that costs nothing to produce, which can when a good home market is developed, be handled at a price far below what is the present cost. The substitute is fish. The lakes and rivers of this Province abound in fish of high food value. Only ten per cent of the annual catch is sold within the province, the remainder being exported. Fish could be sold in Ontario at a much lower price than what obtains on the market at present if people would only learn to use it more frequently and the dealers were able to handle it in sufficiently large quantities to buy more economically. This important consideration is being placed before the people of the province of Organization of Resources Committee. It has a two-fold object: First, to relieve the drain on other food commodities, and, second, to assist in some way to reduce the cost of living. On patriotic grounds, on economic grounds and—particularly during the hot weather—on the ground of health, it is good to eat more fish.

The Canadian quartermaster general in England has introduced changes in feeding our soldiers over there that will result in a large saving of money. The Canadian School of Cookery has been opened in London, under Major E. W. Ross of Calgary, chief inspector of army catering. The men are sent there in parties of eighty to undergo a three weeks' course as company cooks. Others take six weeks to become sergeant's cooks, and others again, take a course as cooks for officers' messes. From the messes of this school are also issued diet sheets which are distributed to every Canadian training area, and have to be strictly adhered to. Special endeavor is made to include as many Canadian dishes as possible. Inspectors from the school are constantly visiting Canadian training areas. This new system among the Canadians has created considerable interest among the Imperial staff.

Should joy riding in autos be stopped by the authorities, there is no class it would so effect as the hotel keepers. While there is considerable gasoline sold, yet the profit on it by the middleman is supposed to be very small, but the autos bring more patrons to many hotels than the trains.

Some young men would get along better if they had less point to their shoes and a little more in their conversation.

## Are You Patriotic?

Certainly you are.

Then remember that it is every Canadian's Duty to help now, and buy the only strictly Canadian-made Binder Twine, the FOUR MAPLE LEAF BRANDS. You are not only guaranteed first class quality and a right Price, but you give that much more employment to some Resident of Canada, and your money remains at Home. For Sale at GEORGE LAMBERT'S Produce store, where you can get the best grades of flour and feed, together with a good supply of his famous mixed Echo chop.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.

## GEO. LAMBERT.

Mildmay

Ontario

## SELECT JEWELLERY

Diamond Rings, Cut Glass Necklaces, Silverware Brooches, Watches and Clocks

Fancy China and Glassware

WE INVITE YOUR INSPECTION.

C. Wendt - Jeweler

## Western Fair

London, Canada

Sept. 7th to 15th, 1917

1867--"A half Century of Success"--1917

The Great Agricultural Exhibition of Western Ontario

\$32,000.00 in Prizes and Attractions

A very interesting Programme, including Military and other features—Twice Daily.

FIREWORKS EACH NIGHT  
TWO SPEED EVENTS DAILY  
REDUCED RAILWAY RATES

Prize Lists, Entry Forms and all information from the Secretary.

LIEUT.-COL. W. M. GARTSHORE,  
President

A. M. HUNT,  
Secretary

## A Range You Can Trust

The "Pandora" doesn't require constant watching. You can trust it to do its work while you rest or attend to other duties. The Pandora has features that insure far greater efficiency and economy than can be found in other ranges. Write for free booklet.

### McClary's

## PANDORA RANGE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY  
SASKATOON EDMONTON

## Liesemer & Kalbfleisch

One man's son making shells at \$5 a day and another man's taking them at \$1.10 a day, is one of the main reasons why recruiting became unpopular in Canada. Right at the beginning of this war munition factories should have been taken over and operated by the Government.

Cleveland, Ohio, employers have said to their employees: "Become citizens or lose your jobs—if you want to work with us you must fight with us." That is the spirit which should actuate Canada.

The more you do, the more you are capable of doing. The reason that most people don't accomplish more is because they don't attempt more.

# Your Problems

Conducted by Mrs. Helen Law

Mother and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification, but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 237 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

**Knitter:**—Bright colored cretonne is perhaps the most popular material for a knitting bag, though goods of all sorts from khaki to silk can be used. Cut a seven-inch circle of cardboard for the bottom and cover on both sides with plain sateen. Cut cretonne a yard and a quarter by 16 inches, seam up and join to the circle. Cover four or five-inch embroidery hoop with ribbon and to this attach a band one and one-half inches wide by eight long, sewing the lower end of the band across the seam of the bag near the bottom. This bag is roomy and can be easily closed by gathering up the top and slipping through the ring, and conveniently carried by slipping the hand over the arm. It may be lined with plain sateen like the bottom. Khaki colored liner makes a serviceable bag.

**B.H.:**—It is very difficult to remove paint, but you might try turpentine or benzine.

**B.B.:**—The only safe and permanent cure for superfluous hair is treatment by electrolysis. This can be given only by an expert.

**Housewife:**—As you will notice in the splendid course in Domestic Science now appearing in the Household Department, there are five types or groups of foods:

1. Foods depended upon for mineral matter, vegetable acids and body-regulating substances, such as fruits and succulent vegetables.
2. Foods depended upon for protein, such as milk, eggs, meat and dried legumes.
3. Foods depended upon for starch, such as cereal breakfast foods, flours, meals and foods made from them.
4. Foods depended upon for sugar, such as sugar, molasses, syrups,

honey, jams, thick preserves, dried fruits, sweet cake and desserts.

5. Foods depended upon for fat, such as butter, cream, salad oil and other table fats, lard, suet and other cooking fats and oils, salt-pork and bacon.

In order that the meals may supply all the needed nutritive elements, one must make sure that all groups are well represented; not necessarily at every meal, but when the family diet is considered day by day and week in and week out. Quantities should vary, particularly of the energy-yielding foods, for persons engaged in different pursuits necessitating different amounts of exercise. The heavier the work the more food is needed. In planning meals in accordance with the method here suggested, choose only a few dishes and make sure that the different groups are represented in the daily fare.

Foods in groups 1 and 3 are less expensive, as a rule, than those in group 2, and for this and other reasons should be used freely as the basis of the diet, with sufficient amounts of foods from groups 2, 4 and 5 to round out the meals. Remember that the materials used in cooking or served with foods (flour, eggs, milk, fat, sugar, etc.), add their food value to the diet. Remember, also, that it is not necessary to supply all the types of food at every meal, providing enough of each is supplied in the course of the day. For example, if the foods which are depended upon for nitrogen (meat, eggs, milk, etc.) are found in abundance at breakfast and dinner, it is not necessary to include them at supper or lunch, or if a person prefers a light breakfast he may leave out the nitrogen-rich food and perhaps some of the other foods in the morning and make up for it at the noon and evening meals.

# Bedtime Stories

**Bed Time.**  
"Story time and bed time, kiddies!" called Aunt Barbara.  
"Oh, Aunt Barbara," pleaded Bobby, "mayn't we stay out a little longer? It isn't very dark, you see, and we're having such fun playing tag with the fireflies."  
"And the birds haven't gone to bed yet," added Bluebell.  
"The baby birds are all tucked in," answered Aunt Barbara, with a laugh. "But they're in bed all the time," argued Bobby. "We mean those that go upstairs to bed, same as we do."  
"Well," said Aunt Barbara, smiling, "it is certainly a beautiful evening; so you may have fifteen minutes more of it, if you like."  
"Thank you, Aunt Barbara!" cried Bluebell, and off ran the children to make the most of their extra freedom. "Birds don't go upstairs," mused Bluebell, as she skipped across the large grassy triangle in front of the old house in which she and Bobby were spending the summer with Aunt Barbara. "They just fly into the trees and cuddle up on a branch, don't they?"  
"Oh, I suppose so," answered Bobby. "But what's that out in the road, Bluebell?"  
"Where? Oh, that funny thing bobbing along by the edge of the grass?" returned Bluebell. "Why, why, it's a—a sort of a big little bird, I think!"  
"It is a bird," declared Bobby, "and it's pretty big, but I don't believe it can fly. Maybe it's hurt in some way."  
"No," objected Bluebell. "It doesn't act hurt. I guess it's young and its wings aren't very strong."  
"Oh, that's too bad!" sympathized

Bobby. "It will have to stay on the ground all night, and a cat or a weasel may catch it."

"Let's call Aunt Barbara," proposed Bluebell. "She'll put it into a basket and take it into the house where it will be safe."

"That might frighten it," said Bobby. "Let's watch it a minute."  
"It's brown and long-looking," whispered Bluebell. "I wonder if it's a quail."

Bobby shook his head. "No, quails are fatter," he replied.  
Along the road, in the twilight, bobbed the clumsy little creature until it reached the grass that bordered the roadside. It wriggled up on the grass and kept on to the foot of a tree.

"If we had a ladder, Aunt Barbara might put it up in the tree," said Bobby.

But, to the children's surprise, the little traveller did not wait for a ladder or for any help. Without any pause for thought it began to go straight up the tree trunk toward the leafy shelter above.

"Look! Look!" cried Bluebell; but Bobby was already looking with all his eyes.

With its tail for a prop and with a little lift to its wings the bird hitched along its strange stairway.

"Its wings are yellowish underneath," remarked Bobby. "I'm going to get Aunt Barbara."

"Aunt Barbara! Aunt Barbara!" he shouted at the side door. "There's a bird here going upstairs all by itself!"

Aunt Barbara hastened after Bobby. "It's a young flicker," she told the children. "He knows how to take care of himself, doesn't he?"

"And he goes upstairs to bed without having anyone call him," said Bobby, laughing, with a shy glance at Bluebell.

"And now we'll go, too," said Bluebell, and slipped her hand into that of her aunt.

**Detecting Stale Eggs.**  
Since stale eggs contain substances deleterious to the health, it is advantageous to test their condition before serving them as food.

Eggs purchased at the average city grocery store are in varying degrees of freshness, from those guaranteed to have been laid within twenty-four hours to those which have been in the hands of farmers and merchants for weeks and perhaps in cold storage for months.

It is a simple matter to test the age of an egg by holding it in front of a lighted candle in a dark room. The egg should be shielded from the flame by a cardboard or other material. In this a hole should be cut slightly smaller than the egg, against which hole the egg should be placed where the light may penetrate and reveal the position of the yolk and of the little air chamber which exists at the larger end. If an electric light is available, or a bright gas flame, these are, of course, much more effective in showing up the condition of the egg.

When an egg is fresh the air chamber is small and the yolk is visible in the middle of the shell. When advanced in age, the air space increases in size, and the yolk

sinks out of place, sometimes sticking to the side of the shell on which the egg has been lying.

At a still later stage in its deterioration, the egg shows one or more distinctly dark spots, due to the growth of a fungus, in addition to an increased air space, and the outline of the yolk is no longer definite. A decayed egg shows a greatly increased size of the air space, due to the shrinking of the shell contents, and a general running together of the white and yolk, no central dark nucleus outlining the yolk being visible.

Another method of testing an egg to find out whether or not it is a storage egg, and if so how long it has probably been held, is to place it in a 10 per cent. solution of salt at 70 degrees Fahrenheit. If the egg is absolutely fresh, it will sink. But if it is old, it will not do so, even if it is only a few days old.

The age of the egg can be determined, to some extent, by the position at which it floats upon the water.

A rancher from Islay, Alberta, recently returned from Iowa, where he purchased thirty head of pure bred Aberdeen Angus cattle, paying as high as \$1,000 each for some of the cows.

# WHEN THE THRESHING MACHINE COMES

To Assist The Housewife in Her Task of Preparing Meals For the Harvesters.

Not so much what to serve as what not to serve needs to be considered in preparing meals for threshing crews. Variety must be worked into all meals rather than into one meal. One error that we women too often make is the custom of serving more than one kind of dessert. Another, is the duplication of the same type of food as, potatoes, rice and spaghetti, all of them starch foods, which should be substituted one for the other, not all served at one meal.

The menus given here can be modified to suit local conditions. The use of the fireless cooker is strongly recommended for cereals and such foods as need long, slow cooking.

The evening meal should be anticipated and everything prepared in the morning that can be so prepared thus saving strength, time and fuel.

Cookies, cake, salad dressing, beet pickles and other items may be prepared the day before the first meals are served.

**Breakfast:** Fruit, cereal, creamed dried beef, poached eggs, potato cakes, hot biscuit, jelly, coffee or milk. **Dinner:** Pork, apple sauce, rice, boiled beans, boiled cabbage, fresh onions, corn bread, bread, caramel-custard ice cream, coffee or milk. **Supper:** Cold sliced pork, fried potatoes, baked beans, cottage cheese, corn bread, bread, baked apples, whipped cream, tea or milk.

Immediately after breakfast put the beans on to cook and when parboiled once, divide and prepare half for baked beans and allow the remainder to cook with the pork until tender. Make cottage cheese.

Caramel-custard ice cream is made by combining three cups of milk, two eggs or four yolks, one and one-half cupful sugar (one-half caramelized) and making a steamed custard. When this is cooled, add three cupfuls cream and freeze. This may be made early in the morning and packed.

The baked apples should be prepared during the morning. Extra rice should be cooked and all that is left from dinner should be put into a pan and molded ready to slice for breakfast.

Put breakfast cereal in fireless cooker after supper.

**Breakfast:** Fruit, cereal, minced ham, scrambled eggs, creamed potatoes, hot biscuit, jelly, coffee or milk. **Dinner:** Boiled dinner, horse-radish sauce, lettuce, corn bread, jelly, tapioca pudding, coffee or milk. **Supper:** Corned-beef hash,

poached eggs, greens, sliced tomatoes, corn-bread, fruit, cake, tea or milk.

The boiled dinner should be started early in the morning. The tapioca pudding should be made soon after breakfast and thoroughly chilled.

For the boiled dinner wipe carefully a piece of well corned beef, plunge into boiling water and let simmer four or five hours until the meat is tender. A piece of salt pork from which the rind has been removed may be added and the two cooked together. About one and one-half hours before time for serving prepare carrots, turnips and beets.

Add the turnips and carrots to the stock and after the meat is tender remove until nearly time to serve. Cook the beets separately, using some of the meat stock to cover them. Prepare onions and cabbage, and parboil each separately to take away some of the strong flavor. Cook the onions separately in the meat stock and after the cabbage has been parboiled put it in the kettle with the turnips and beets in separate dishes. Place the meat in the center of a large platter and arrange the vegetables attractively about it. Horse-radish sauce is made by soaking one-half cupful of soft bread crumbs in milk. Drain and mix with one-half cupful of well-drained horse-radish. Whip one-half cupful cream and fold in carefully the mixture of bread crumbs and horse-radish. The greens should be soaked and thoroughly washed ready to cook in the evening. Boil potatoes for breakfast the following morning.

Put breakfast cereal in fireless cooker before bedtime.

**Breakfast:** Fruit, cereal, bacon, eggs, fried rice, muffins, syrup, coffee or milk. **Dinner:** Baked ham, gravy, boiled potatoes, creamed peas, fried apples, radishes, bread, lemon pie, iced tea or milk. **Supper:** Cold sliced ham, mustard, potato salad, buttered beets, pickles, bread, preserves, baked custard, tea or milk.

At dinner time cook extra potatoes for the evening and breakfast the following morning. Cook the beets which may be reheated and buttered for the evening meal. Prepare the baked custard.

At night, put breakfast cereal in fireless cooker. Mix and mold biscuit for breakfast. Keep in the refrigerator over night. Bake as usual in the morning.

# Poultry

Egg eating is a habit frequently started by a broken egg in the nest. To prevent: Have dark nests; keep nests clean, and avoid feeding egg shells. Change of pens will sometimes stop the habit.

Mark the pullets this fall so that you will know just how old your hens are. A leg band on the right leg one year and on the left leg the next will assist in culling the flock.

If your chicks are not doing well something is wrong. Look out for lice, and for worms in the intestines. Two-year-old hens had better be sent to the market. They seldom pay for their feed if kept over a third season.

Supplement the regular feeds of the hens with a wet mash—fed crumbly. Feed all the chicks will clean up before going to roost, but none should be left in the trough, for it will sour. Chickens will do better if not compelled to pick their living with the old fowl. There will also be less trouble from lice.

A growing chick will not thrive on short rations. If the right kind of food is fed, there is little danger of overfeeding, especially if given plenty of range.

**'Tis Quality Always Counts.**

The farmer has need to be the most pragmatic of all men. He must put everything to the test. There are few fixed values on the farm. Some Jerseys give thin milk, and some Holsteins give small quantities. One ton of silage may not be half as good as

another ton. One pure bred hen will lay twice as many eggs as another pure bred hen of the same name. There is often as much as fifty per cent. difference in the producing qualities of two lots of seed corn of the same variety.

You can not take anything for granted, but must watch and weigh, and measure and test. It is a fortunate thing that nearly all farmers are unconscious scientists. They have the gift of "sizing things up." They know by instinct and judgment many things that may not be acquired in books. Sometimes this makes them impatient of book knowledge.

But the book farmer, who also has practical knowledge, has the better of it, usually, and it is every man's privilege to avail himself of the current technical attainments of his trade.

**Fresh or Rotted Manure.**

Perhaps one of the most remarkable results obtained in our experiments with fertilizers has been the discovery that, as far as ordinary farm crops are concerned, fresh and rotted manure, applied at the same rate, have given practically equal yields. The explanation for this is not easy to find, since rotted manure, weight for weight, is very considerably richer in plant food than fresh manure. It probably lies in the better inoculation of the soil with desirable micro-organisms for the assimilable forms by the fresh manure and the greater warmth set up by its fermentation in the soil affecting beneficially the crop in its early stages.

# The Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON AUGUST 26.

Lesson IX.—The Captivity of Judah—2 Kings 25. 1-21. Golden Text—Ezek. 33. 11.

With the lesson text should be compared Jer. 39. 1-10; 52. 4-16. Kings tells nothing of Zedekiah, the last king of Judah, except the events connected with the siege and fall of the city. Jer. 27, 28 suggests that he became involved in treasonable negotiations as early as his fourth year, but no serious harm resulted (compare Jer. 51. 59). Finally he yielded to the pressure of the pro-Egyptian party and revolted.

Verses 1, 2. Siege of the city. Ninth year—tenth month.—The siege began in January, B. C. 587. Nebuchadnezzar.—The greatest king of the Chaldean empire, B. C. 604-562. Forts.—Better, a siege-wall. Eleventh.—The siege continued for a year and a half, due partly to the natural

strength of the city, partly to the interference of Egypt (Jer. 37. 5).

3-7. Capture of the king. Fourth—Supplied from Jer. 52. 6, July, B. C. 586. Famine—Compare Jer. 37. 21; 38. 9. Men of war.—The text seems to have suffered in transmission. Compare Jer. 39. 4; 52. 7. Perhaps we should read: "And when the king and all the men of war saw it, they fled and left the city by night."

8.—Near the pool of Siloam. The expression "Between the two walls" is not quite clear. Arabah—the Jordan valley. Jericho—Evidently the king and his companions broke through the Chaldean army and tried to escape across the Jordan, but they were overtaken near Jericho. Riblah—A city in the far north, in the Orites valley. Put out eyes.—A form of punishment frequently applied by the Assyrians to rebellious vassals.

8-12. Destruction of Jerusalem. Burnt all the houses.—The attempt was made to blot out the city entirely. Captive.—It would seem that the entire population of the capital, and of the rural population all but the poorest were carried away. Fell away.—Deserters in the course of the siege. Multitude.—Perhaps better, artisans. Compare "craftsmen and smiths," in 2 Kings 24. 16. Poorest.—Men without influence, and, therefore, not dangerous.

# PRACTICAL FARMING



## DAIRY COWS' SUMMER RATION.

By Earl W. Gago.

One of the most common mistakes in the feeding of dairy cows on the farm is that the good cows are not given a sufficient quantity of feed, above that required for their physical maintenance, to obtain the maximum quantity of milk they are capable of producing. Successful feeding of dairy cows involves the provision of an abundance of palatable, nutritious feed at a minimum cost, and feeding this in such a way as to receive the largest milk production from the feed. One successful dairy farmer defines feeding for profit as liberal feeding, or feeding to the full capacity of the cow.

From the standpoint of economical milk production, a dairy cow should not be fed more than she will consume without gaining in weight. But there are times when it is desirable to make exceptions to this. Practically all heavy milk producers lose weight in the early part of their lactation period; that is, they produce milk at the expense of their body flesh. When such cows approach the end of their milking period they normally regain the flesh they have lost, and the dairyman can well afford to liberally feed them, with the assurance that he will be repaid in the form of milk when the cows again freshen.

Pasture is the natural feed for cows, and for average conditions, with ample pasture of good grasses, or legumes in good succulent condition, good production can be secured.

Experts advise us that grain should be fed to heavy-producing cows under all pasture conditions. Variations should be made to meet different conditions and individual cows. Grain-fed cows or pasture need not contain the same percentage of protein as for winter feeding. Pasture being an approximately balanced ration, the grain ration should have about the same proportion of protein to other nutrients. The following mixtures are suggested for supplementing pasture without other roughage:

Mixture No. 1. Ground oats, 100 lbs.; wheat bran, 100 lbs.; corn meal, 50 lbs.; per cent. of digestible protein, 10.3.

Mixture No. 2. Wheat bran, 100 lbs.; corn meal, 100 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 25 lbs.; per cent. of digestible protein, 12.7.

Mixture No. 3. Corn-and-cob meal, 250 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 100 lbs.; per cent. of digestible protein, 15.5.

Mixture No. 4. Wheat bran, 100 lbs.; gluten feed, 50 lbs.; corn meal, 50 lbs.; per cent. digestible protein, 13.6.

To carry the dairy herd over a period of short pasture without falling off in milk, soiling crops are growing in favor. For this purpose, second-growth red clover, alfalfa, oats or peas are excellent. Corn is also available usually in August and September. What may be a disadvantage in the use of soiling crops is the extra labor required to cut and haul these crops from day to day, when field work is pressing hard.

The summer silo is gaining in favor in many sections. An acre of corn in the form of silage will provide succulent roughage for several cows for a season. During periods of drought, when both pastures and soiling crops fail, a silo filled with well-matured silage grown the year previous is most valuable.

In planning a summer silo, the farmer should keep in mind that its dimensions should be in relation to the number of cows fed daily. As a usual thing, under summer conditions, a cow will consume about twenty pounds of silage. Therefore, silage enough must be provided daily to prevent excessive surface fermentation. On this basis, a summer silo for twenty cows should be eight feet in diameter; for thirty cows, ten feet; and for forty cows, twelve feet. As eight feet is about the minimum diameter of a silo for best results, a summer silo is most applicable for twenty or more cows.

# Hogs

Dusty feeding floors or sleeping quarters cause the pigs to cough much of the time. The floors should be swept or flushed off with water every day.

Take no chances with a sick hog. Act quickly. Get a veterinarian or a trained man immediately. Use the telephone or send to town at once. Only prompt action will stop hog cholera losses. Every hog saved will help win the war.

Feeding unpasteurized whey from the factory to calves or pigs is an excellent way to spread tuberculosis. Breeding ewes require at least

twelve square feet of floor space in the shed.

Skim milk and grain can be fed to much better advantage to hogs than to mongrel dairy calves.

Rape seeded at the last cultivation of corn will furnish abundant nitrogenous feed for hogs in fall.

The only way to improve the hog on the farm at the lowest cost is by using pure-bred males on well selected sows.

A pig that has been stunted in the early stages of its life should never have a place in the breeding herd.

The hog makes a mature product quicker than any four-legged animal, and in these strenuous times should be the mainstay in our efforts to increase meat supplies.

# Horse Senses

**Care of Horse's Hoofs.**

The hoof is more exposed to wear and tear than any other portion of the horse's body. The hoofs correspond to the claws of other creatures. The outside is of hard, dense, compact, insensible horn in thin layers. The inner hoof is supplied with blood vessels and nerves, indicating sensitive-ness.

If nails are directed wrongly in shoeing and penetrate this sensitive part of the horse's foot, they cause pain, inflammation and possibly lock-jaw and death.

If the hoofs dry up or become brittle there are many remedies, but none better than nature. The dew is cooling and softening and will heal hoofs much better than bathing in hard water. Many horse owners laugh at the idea of nature taking care of the hoofs. They are wrong.

Travelling on hard, dry roads, standing on dry floors, bathing with

hard water are all destructive to the hoof. If you must help nature it is beneficial to fill the hollow of the foot or the cavity of the shoe with one part tar oil and two parts whale oil, which will feed the hoof. A brittle hoof must have, in any case, food and the proper moisture.

The horse's hoof is made up of hidden springs, self-acting pulleys and cushions ever soft. These all have to be watched.

It is an exception to find an 8-year-old horse with a healthy set of hoofs. Nearly all are brittle, shelly-dished or the frogs are cut away or the heels are high and inelastic.

I've heard owners complain or blame the smith. But in the majority of cases it's the treatment the horses get in the stable that is to blame. The horses are left to stand all year around on a dry, hard floor or in the manure or be washed in hard water or driven barefooted on gravel roads. Overfeeding or anything that injures the horse's general health also affects the hoofs.

# The Dairy

In the management of the dairy cows it is very important that the milking be done at regular periods. That is at the same hour night and morning as nearly as possible. The more equally the twenty-four hours are divided in which the milking is done twice, the more uniform will be the quantity and the quality of the milk produced.

Do not expose calves to heat and flies, but during extreme heat keep them in a dark, cool place until four months old.

Free access to water and salt is essential for the best results in dairying. A belt of trees adjoining the pasture field in which cattle pasture is a real comfort to the animals in hot weather.

Spraying with some preparation to keep flies off cows is the price that must be paid for a normal milk flow from now on. Unchecked attacks by flies may easily reduce production twenty-five per cent.

We find that cows like our milking machine better than hand milking, especially young cows, says a writer in *Nor-West Farmer*. So far we have found only two cows that object to it seriously, and that only when it

is placed on the left side. We have two cows that hold up their milk, but they do the same with a hand milker. Since we have been using the machine have not had a single sore teat or udder. One man can milk from 30 to 35 cows in one and a half hours, do the stripping, feed his calves, and take the skim milk from the separator. The washing and care of the outfit would not average more than thirty minutes per day.

Individual records of each day's milk and the amount of butter produced will show up the questionable animals. Wheat bran and ground oats have usually been considered to have approximately equal values in the dairy cow's ration, but the cost of oats as compared to the market value of bran has usually been prohibitive, so that oats have been much less widely used than bran.

Silage helps the dairyman supply his herd with succulence in winter as well as in summer. It helps to keep the cows healthy and productive in the winter when green feed is lacking and dairy prices are highest. Inferior cows lower herd profits, but they can be detected by individual milk and butter records. Low yields mean small profits or more often actual losses.