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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE SUCCEED

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

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LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 19, 1920.

No. 1456

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Yours truly,  
J. E. CHAMBERS,  
Carnarvon, Ont.

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Yours truly,  
JOS. E. LONG,  
R. R. No. 1,  
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# GILSON

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Yours truly,  
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Yours truly,  
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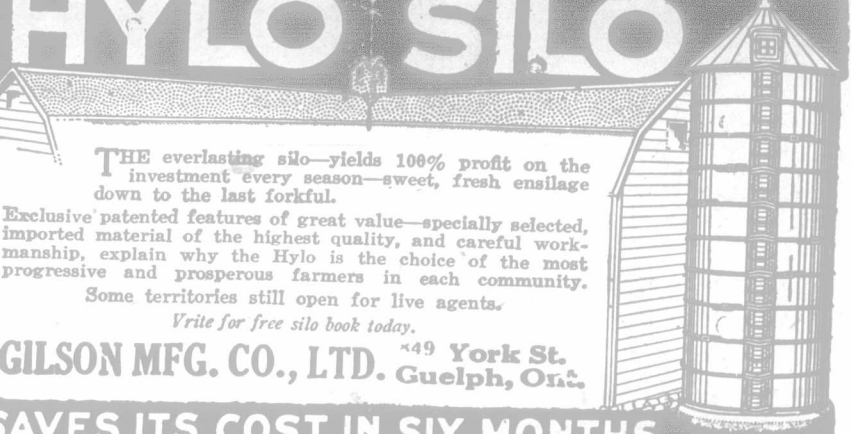
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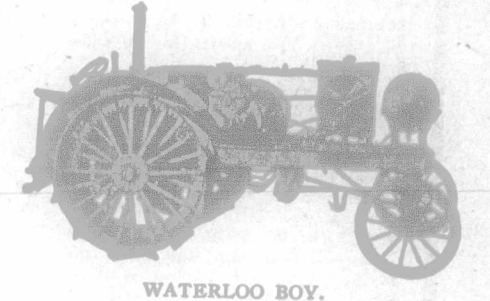
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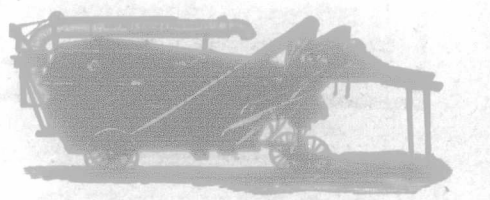
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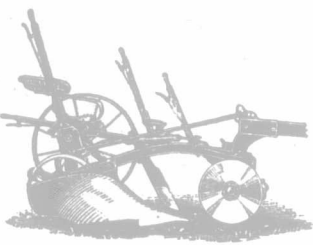


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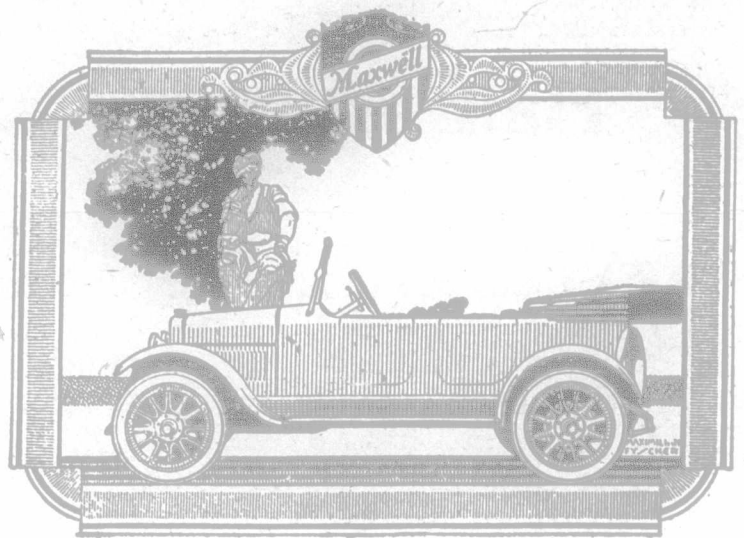
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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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ESTABLISHED  
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

LV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 19, 1920

1456

## EDITORIAL.

Starve out and destroy the fall brood of the Hessian fly, and thus protect next season's wheat crop.

Rust on the mold-board and the harrow teeth at this season of the year is a bad omen for next year's crops.

Supply and demand formerly influenced the price of cheese, but exchange is now a third factor of no mean importance.

A poor hen will lose a farmer under present conditions as much as \$1.50. Cull the flock and get rid of the "star boarders."

Some farmers invest their surplus money in the town or city, and then complain about the exodus of youth from the country.

The corn crop is rather patchy, but there will be a large tonnage to care for this fall. A silo is the best shelter for a good corn crop.

After all, the great financial magnates depend on the products of Canadian farms to make exchange right and keep the country solvent.

Apples are one article of diet which have dropped in price. One can scarcely dispose of first-class Duchess and Wealthies at a remunerative price.

No one should be in such a hurry that he has not time to stop, look and listen when approaching a level crossing. Too much haste frequently ends in a tragedy.

The considerate auto driver switches on the dim lights when meeting a rig or other auto. But there are altogether too many who think that they are the only ones on the road.

By careful farming and reasonable improvements a man acquires assets that are more valuable than bonds or debentures. It is bad practice to rob the farm with city investments in view.

No exhibit at a fall fair should receive a prize unless it merits one. A fair does not function as an educational factor when it rewards an exhibitor for bringing out wormy apples or scrub live stock.

The West in time of stress deserted the hog, but eastern farmers have had so much experience in the game that they know, in Irish terms, "it pays to keep a few hogs even if it doesn't pay."

Good farms, good homes, good schools and good churches will make the country a place so desirable that young and old will be loath to leave. The recreational and social side of farm life is a deciding factor.

August is a trying month for dairymen, and it is then that carefulness and cleanliness are rewarded in the quality of the milk. Use plenty of ice or cold water, let sunlight do its part, and keep the utensils clean.

According to Lloyd-George, Poland's attack on Russia could not be justified. If the Poles had paid more attention to history they would, no doubt, have known better than to attack a country that has brought about the downfall of the most powerful armies in the world. Napoleon's defeat and utter rout in Russia is still a warning that wise statesmen are not prone to forget.

### The Other End of the Beef Cow.

The nurse cow has become a very important part of the present-day show herd. After one has taken the trouble to stroll through some of the out-of-the-way barns that house these matrons at our larger exhibitions, this fact becomes apparent. As we think of this side of the show game, we cannot help wondering—why so many of these nurse cows?

We realize that there is no cheaper nor better way to fit a calf for the show than by putting it on a cow that will give plenty of milk. It provides for growth, mellowness of fleshing and bloom that is difficult to get in any other way. It gives that fine handling quality and mossy coat that has carried many a calf to the top of its class. The man who has a youngster that he thinks good enough to win would be foolish if he did not give it every chance for maximum development through the nurse cow.

There is another side to the nurse cow question, however, which should cause a little anxiety. This is the cow that has to be carried to foster the young calf whose mother cannot provide it with enough milk for ordinary growth. This cow is seen, not only in our show circuits, but in many pure-bred breeding herds, where the ultra beef type is being aimed at. In the blind rush for a perfect beef type, the milking end of the beef cow has been almost completely overlooked. In many of our breeding herds it is not uncommon to see the cows of outstanding type very sadly lacking in udder development, with calves at their sides that show by their coats that they are not receiving enough milk. After all, the ultimate market for the animals that the pure-bred breeder produces is the ordinary farmer whose cows must support their own calves. And if he continues to breed with a view to beef alone, the time will come when not only he but those to whom he has sold seed stock will suffer as a result. The early improvers of our beef breeds kept an eye to milk production, along with easy feeding and quick-fleshing qualities, and it is up to the breeder of to-day to work more along these lines. The valuable cow in the herd is the one that is right in body conformation and does not require a nurse cow to raise her calf.

### Solid Settlements in the North.

The Premier of Ontario could not have spoken a plainer truth at Monteith Farm than when he said the need of New Ontario was "concentrated, solid settlements." The policy in the past might have been all right, but circumstances combined to make the actual settlement of New Ontario anything but judicious. Anyone travelling through the North Country during the past ten years could not help but deplore the conditions there existing. Land grants to veterans and the activities of the speculators have retarded development in the North twenty-five years, and unless Hon. Mr. Drury and his Government make very vigorous efforts to correct these wrongs the development of the North country will be retarded for another quarter century. During the last ten years representatives of "The Farmer's Advocate," who have travelled through New Ontario, have always noticed the scattering of settlements as the outstanding wrong in the North, and through this paper the Provincial Government has repeatedly been urged to adopt more drastic regulations in regard to land settlement. In 1915 it was pointed out that one of the greatest hindrances to the speedy breaking up and settling of Timiskaming soils was speculation. Property was held by parties not living on the land, neither were they developing it. When a young man wished to launch out for himself he was obliged to go some distance from his father's homestead before he could locate, and in between the two farms would lie hundreds of acres of undeveloped fields held by speculators. At the same time "The Farmer's

Advocate" said: "Any Government looking to the development of New Ontario should do all within its power to eliminate the element of speculation that tends to the scattering of homes. Smaller farms might have some disadvantages, but they would bring the people closer together, give them better roads, schools, and social organizations, and at the same time provide sufficient land for many years on which to work. However, if the lots endowed upon veterans could be taken up, and those held purely for speculative purposes could be 'jumped,' if the owner after a certain number of years did not settle on it or induce another to in his behalf, the country would benefit considerably."

Many sad tragedies are indelibly written on the pages of history covering the development of New Ontario, owing to this scattering and isolation of homes. It is fortunate indeed for this new country that the Premier has taken the matter to heart, and it is to be hoped that his Government will follow up his recent remarks with a policy adapted to the conditions there.

### Farmers and Hired Help.

Greater changes, by far, have taken place in the last six or seven years than occurred in the twenty-five preceding, and in no particular are these changes more pronounced than in their relationship between employed and employer. The situation is absolutely reversed. Some employers have been able to adapt themselves to the altered circumstances; others have not, and in the latter class are to be found the majority of farmers.

The great bulk of producers on the land to-day have experienced brighter times in regard to farm help. In former years men went to the fields in the spirit of rivalry; the best man took the lead, and if another could surpass the alleged champion no effort was spared in order to do so. Neighborhood records were continually being discussed and continually broken. Those who have come up through the years of the cradle, the hand-scythe, the hoe and the axe can well grasp the meaning of these words. Where two or three men were involved in any task the work was carried out more as a contest than as an ordinary day's work, and if any member of the party could not or did not enter into the spirit of the game he was ignominiously distanced and eternally disgraced.

Farmers still inherit a little of that old-time enthusiasm for manly work and supremacy in the field, but the help we get nowadays are a new race with different aims and less ambition. The help of bygone days earned in some cases twice as much as they received; the situation is now reversed, and farmers are obliged to pay, too often, twice what a man is worth. Nevertheless, the farm help of to-day will average up well with the city laborer, and in the majority of cases we believe the former is superior. City employers have adapted themselves to the new conditions, and farmers will sooner or later have to do the same. We are inclined to expect too much—a day's work now was not a day's work fifteen or twenty-five years ago, and we may as well look on it in that light. We shall have to be satisfied with less efficiency and with less work done.

The crux of the whole matter, however, rests in the fact that the manufacturer or city employer completes his cost accounts and prices his commodity accordingly. Farmers cannot do the same, but they can improve their cultural methods, plan better, adopt efficient methods of marketing, which in the long run means co-operation, and otherwise offset to a considerable extent the disadvantages of the times. Without courageous and progressive plans in our farming operations we are simply getting along. More help must be utilized to make farming, as an industry, profitable and progressive, and to this end the governmental and economic machinery of the country should be timed and adjusted.



## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, Manager.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"  
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### In the Mountains.

By SANDY FRASER.

For a man that takes an interest in what Nature can dae in the way o' tearin' things up an' creating what we call "scenery", British Columbia is the place to go. For, whether I travelled by train or by steamer, I saw naething but a succession o' mountains an' valleys an' lakes, till my head got dizzy an' my eyes grew dim wi' lookin'.

But wherever ye go ye find men there ahead o' ye, at work o' some kind, tryin' to mak' a livin' or a fortune, accordin' to their ambition or necessity. It's a God-forsaken place that some man won't settle doon in and call it home. How the owners o' a guid mony o' the wee farms, that I saw here an' there, made oot to find three meals a day beats me. They must have had some ither occupation to depend on and be rinnin' the farm for pleasure. There's that kind o' people that can tak' amusement oot o' anything, ye ken.

The morning I took the train for the Okanagan country I had an illustration o' the labor-saving tendency o' the men o' the West. A habit they're acquiring from their neighbors doon south, I suppose. We were passin' a small lake and there, near the shore, was a raft built and on it a wee gasoline engine that was running a circular saw. The saw was on the edge o' the raft, wi' the blade half-way doon in the water. And there they were, cutting ties from lang timbers that were floating in the lake all about them. Not a man on the job was lifting onything heavier than his pike-pole. They just floated the timbers up against the saw and the wee engine did the rest. It was a different proposition to the circular-saw outfits that I had been acquainted wi' back hame.

About noon we left the train and got on board the steam-boat that makes the round o' Okanagan Lake every day in the week that the weather's fine, and it isn't Sunday.

It wasn't long till we got oor first glimpse o' the fruit-farmers that we have heard so much about the last number o' years. There's Kelowna and Peachland and Summerland and ither places along there, wi' mair pleasant-sounding names, till ye think ye must be on the boarders o' the Promised Land, and no mistak'.

It's all vera fine sure enough. I spent ten days, or mair, in those parts and I'm feelin' free to admit that I've seen worse country. In fact, gin it were a case o' being exiled from Glengarry for some crime I had committed, and I had my choice, I think I'd choose a wee fruit-farm in the "Okanagan", about a couple or three miles oot frae the toon o' Kelowna.

The fruit business has its ups and doons, of course, like raisin' hogs and growin' wheat an' everything else, but the outlook for the fruitgrower in British Columbia, just at present, seems to be pretty good. He has a market for all he can grow, he has a climate that he's all the time braggin' about, and he can raise a "bumper crop", although he doesn't get a drop o' rain from May till November.

It's this last fact that gives him the start o' a guid mony o' us. He gets his rain "made to order", as ye might say. It's the irrigation system that makes the Okanagan Valley an improvement on the Sahara Desert as a place o' residence.

The water is brought doon from some lake awa' back in the mountains by means o' a big wooden trough, or "flume," as they call it in that country. Then it is carried around to the different farms by smaller fumes an' ditches, till every one gets their share. There's a system o' regulation and a man appointed to look after the water an' see that nobody is gettin' a bigger supply than they are payin' for. That's the sore spot in the scheme. Ye're taxed for the water and if ye don't pay up ye soon begin to feel the effects o' the dry weather.

It is the habit o' the fruit-growers there to keep the ground between the trees cultivated, although some o' them sow alfalfa or red clover, noo an again, and plow it down. The way they get the water to the trees is by plowing four furrows between each two rows o' trees and letting the water from the small flumes run into them. It's a big job to get the water tae all the trees, but some way they seem to manage it. After the water has been running in these furrows for two three days, maybe, they shut it off and as soon as the ground has dried a wee bit they go over it wi' the harrows to loosen up the top soil and keep the moisture from gaein' awa' into the air. It's a case o' "what we have we hold" wi' them. Water is good money oot there and worth savin'.

They tell some pretty interesting stories o' the money that has been made by certain parties that have gone into fruit growing on a big scale. They're real optimists all right. There's never a word about the failures. I heard o' one chap at Kelowna that got \$26,000 for his apple crop last year, on forty acres. The general idea o' the value o' improved land oot there seems to be in the neighborhood o' about one thousand dollars an acre. No just the place for a poor man to get his start, you'll be sayin'. All the same some o' the best off farmers there



Summerland, B. C.

were workin' for a day's wage six or seven years ago. The chance is there for the right kind o' a man. Like most parts o' this country.

And there is mair ways o' makin' a living than by selling a crop o' apples right on the start. Talk about mixed farming. Ye get it there, gin there's ony such thing. They go in for tomatoes wholesale, and cabbage and tobacco and several ither things on the same scale. They sell cherries by the car-load and onything ye want in the line o' plums, peaches, pears, apricots and such like, just place yer order early enough and they will supply ye. The man wi' a thin purse can get in in one way, if not another. It will be a wee bit slow at first, that's all. For a chap who likes the hills and the lakes an' that sort o' thing, the Okanagan Valley might not be the worst place in the world to settle doon in, maybe.

For mysel', I find the mountains unco' attractive. I suppose it's some sort o' an instinct that comes tae me from my auld ancestors that used to roam the Highlands o' Scotland, a couple o' hundred year back. The while I was in Summerland I used to be off climbin' the rocks an' tryin' to get high enough up tae get a look at the Pacific Ocean. But I never made it oot. Nae matter what mountain I would get to the top of there would be another still higher that I couldna see over, do my best.

It struck me that the auld preacher, back hame, would get a text for a sermon oot o' a situation like that. He'd be applying it tae life in general and saying that when we surmounted one difficulty we were preparing ourselves for the fight wi' another and greater difficulty that was coming tae meet us just around the corner. That's the thing that mak's life interesting, he says. Climbing over yer troubles an' leavin' them in the road behind ye. "When climbing's done I'm done," says he.

But I'm gettin' awa' from my subject, which is a sign that I hae said all that is necessary for the present.

City folk, as well as farmers, are apparently rejoicing that crop prospects are good this year. However, the world's granaries need replenishing before prices of foodstuffs can drop very much. Greater and still greater production in all lines is needed. If the laboring class, mechanics and tradesmen were working as assiduously to increase production as are the farmers it would not be long before the supply would catch up with the demand which would result in lowering of prices on the necessaries of life.

### Nature's Diary.

By A. BROOKER KLUGH, M. A.

BLUEBERRIES AND HUCKLEBERRIES.

We have in Canada many species of Blueberries and two species of Huckleberries. These two names are quite generally regarded as synonymous, and the same species is indiscriminately called either a Blueberry or a Huckleberry, but they really belong to quite distinct plants. The fruit of a Blueberry has either five or ten cells containing many small seeds and may be bluish, black or red according to the species, while the fruit of a Huckleberry is ten celled, each cell containing a single large nutlet, and is black and more or less shiny. Owing to the small size of the seeds in the Blueberry they are not noticed in eating the fruit, but because of their large size in the Huckleberry the fruit is decidedly "seedy."

The Dwarf Huckleberry is a low shrub of sandy swamps along the Atlantic coast, while the Black Huckleberry grows to a height of three feet, the young leaves and flowers are sticky with resinous droplets, and it is found from Newfoundland to Manitoba.

One of the commonest Blueberries in Canada is the Early Sweet Blueberry, (*Vaccinium pennsylvanicum*) which occurs from Newfoundland to Saskatchewan. This shrub, which is from one to two feet in height, grows in sandy soil, and is particularly abundant in regions where there is much rugged country with exposures of granite rocks. This is the earliest of all the Blueberries to ripen, and is the species which furnishes the main supply for the market. In some localities the fruits of this species attain a large size, particularly in season of sufficient rain-fall, and I have found some fruits which measured just over half an inch in diameter. There is a form of this species, known as the variety *nigrum*, which instead of having blue fruit covered with a whitish bloom as is usual with this species, has a black fruit without any bloom.

Another species which is very common from Labrador to Manitoba is the Velvet-leaf Blueberry, (*V. canadense*), a species which is much like the preceding species but has the leaves downy on both sides, and also has downy branchlets. The fruit is similar to that of the preceding species, but usually has a denser bloom. It often grows with the Early Sweet Blueberry, but is also found in bogs. The fruit ripens later than that of the last species.

The High Blueberry, (*V. corymbosum*), is fairly common in bogs in some parts of the country from the Atlantic coast to Manitoba. It attains a

height of from six to twelve feet.

There are several species of Blueberries in British Columbia, but the one which is likely to attract the most attention is that remarkable contradiction the Red Blueberry, (*V. parvifolium*), with its bright red fruit. The fruit of this species is decidedly acid, but I noticed that at high altitudes it was much sweeter than at sea-level.

There are several ways in which Blueberry shrubs differ from our other wild fruits. One of these is the fact of their having small fungi intimately associated with their roots, fungi which perform the work of securing nitrogen. These fungi known as mycorrhizae will grow only in an acid soil, and hence restrict the range of the Blueberry to barrens and bogs.

Another peculiarity is that the cold of winter is necessary as a stimulus for growth during the coming spring and summer. It has been found that when a Blueberry plant has finished its active growth and gorged its twigs, stems and roots with starch and other stored food for early spring use, it becomes dormant and refuses to grow again at the temperatures which are under normal circumstances most suitable for growth, unless it is first exposed to the effects of cold. Dr. Coville of the United States Department of Agriculture has found that one effect of the chilling is to turn the stored starch into sugar, which is then available for growth. Along with the development of sugar, and caused in part by its accumulation, there develop within the minute cells of the plant enormous internal pressures, which enable the plant to push its buds open. These pressures are frequently as high as seven atmospheres, or more than a hundred pounds to the square inch—a stress that would start a leak in a low-pressure steam-engine, and they may become as high as four hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch—a force sufficient to blow the cylinder head off a high-pressure engine. The reason that the plant does not explode is because it is broken up into many extremely small and strongly-built cells instead of having one big interior cavity. These minute chambers are often as thickly walled proportionately as an artillery shell and are of such construction as to be able to withstand enormous pressures.

Another fact brought to light by Dr. Coville is that cross-pollination is absolutely essential for the successful fruiting of the Blueberry. In a long series of experiments it was found that self-pollinated flowers never matured fruit, while cross-pollinated flowers grown under exactly the same conditions fruited abundantly.



# THE HORSE.

Whips were intended for driving oxen, not horses.

It has been estimated that good grooming is equal to two quarts of oats.

A stiff brush is best for grooming. The curry-comb is more useful as an auxiliary.

Keep the feed boxes and mangers clean. Stale feed soon becomes offensive in hot weather.

A good horseman will not take a team to the field with the sweat of yesterday still incrusting in the hair.

Horses, like men, become impatient when they are not fed at the accustomed hour. Punctuality is important.

A horse can often be discouraged from gnawing his manger and stall by keeping a piece of rock salt always before him.

Lift the collars occasionally to cool the shoulders, and wipe off the sweat and dirt with a rag carried for the purpose or with a wisp of grass.

Never give a horse, when heated, large quantities of grain or water. Allow the animal a few mouthfuls of water and permit him to stand awhile before giving the grain.

A horse's stomach is small, and not designed for the accommodation of large quantities of roughage. A considerable part of the hay ration should be given in the evening when the animal is idle.

A horse suffering from heat or sun stroke may show one or more of the following symptoms: He may suddenly stop sweating and breathe short and quickly, his ears may droop, and he may stand with his legs braced sideways.

## The Horse Stable and Its Equipment.

BY DR. G. H. CONN.

It is not the intention of the author to attempt to state just how a horse barn should be built, but it is our aim to point out those desirable features of a practical utility stable. It is necessary if one would obtain the greatest service from his work horses to provide a shelter for them. The kind of a barn that is necessary is largely determined by the climatic conditions, and may be influenced some by the amount of work the animal has to perform. A stable that would be ideal for one owner might not do for another man at all, due to the local conditions that are present. However, there are certain features that should be found in most barns, and in this discussion we shall consider them as to their desirability as a shelter for the animal, and the preservation of his health, permanence and convenience. Each man in planning a stable can do so, approximating this as near as local conditions will indicate.

**LOCATION OF THE STABLE.**—To our mind the location of the stable is one of the most important features concerning the erection of a stable. It is important for several reasons: It may save labor in caring for the animals, lessen the dangers of acquiring diseases, add to the appearance of the homestead, and make the best use of the natural elements, the sunlight and the air.

The stable should always be located on ground that has as much natural drainage as possible. This will place the barn as far above the water line as possible. A stable located in a low, wet spot will be damp and unhealthy. It should be located so as to provide pure air and an abundance of sunlight. The surrounding buildings and the prevailing winds should always be taken into consideration. If possible it is best to place the stable with the house between the stable and the prevailing winds, or odors from the barn may become very obnoxious at various times. In most sections the cold winds usually come from the north and west, and for this reason in the large farm barn the horses should, if possible, be stabled on the south or the east side of the building. If they are placed on the south side they will receive a greater amount of sunlight than from any other location. This not only assists in keeping the animals healthy but adds to the cheerfulness of the surroundings.

A hard clay, limestone or gravelly soil is much better for the location of a stable than black, mucky, peaty soil. Where the latter is used it is usually necessary to sub-drain the soil thoroughly. In these soils it requires much more care in the building of the foundation and the floor.

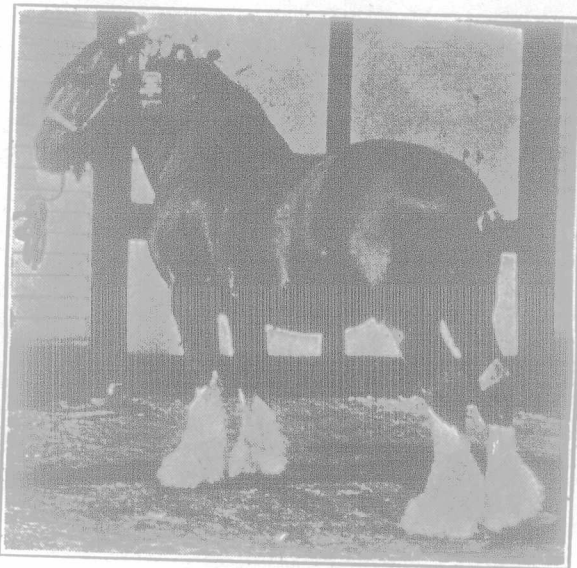
In some sections of the country bank-barns are very common. They are objectionable for this reason, that they can very rarely be ventilated properly, are usually dark, and quite often cold and damp. It is a fact that in many large stables of this kind many horses suffer from periodic ophthalmia or moon-blindness, and that they usually go blind.

**IMPORTANCE OF VENTILATION.**—Ventilation of the stable is the act of keeping the air of the building approximately pure, to draw out the excessive moisture, to retain enough heat in the stable to keep the animals comfortable while it is closed and filled with stock. It requires a certain kind of structure in many climates to carry out this ventilation properly, but these facts can be supplied in detail by ventilating experts.

In a stable not ventilated a 1,400-pound horse requires 1,500 cubic feet of air space; in the stable that is properly ventilated this same horse can be maintained very satisfactorily in 730 cubic feet of air space. This is a great saving in space, more than enough to provide for the ventilation if it had no other good features. It removes the moisture from the stable that is given off by the animals during respiration; this is a very valuable feature, as we know that animals do not often suffer from the cold in a stable in which the air is dry. According to the late Prof. F. H. King, the stable at no time should contain more than three and three-tenths per cent. of air that has been once breathed, and that to keep the breathed air down to this per cent. it must enter and leave the stable at the rate of 71.6 cubic feet per minute. This is based upon a horse weighing 1,400 pounds, and is the statement of an expert in the King Ventilating Company.

It is impractical, if not impossible, to think of securing proper ventilation for the barn, without installing the proper devices for securing the desired results. The doors and windows through which the ventilation must all take place in the barn that has no ventilation system, must be permanent, and this makes it impossible to secure the desired results due to the shifting of the direction of the wind. If it were possible to always have the air currents coming from the same direction, and with about the same velocity, it might then be possible to ventilate the stable fairly successfully by using the windows and doors.

In using the doors and windows for ventilating purposes, drafts are very likely to result, and during rain and snow storms, they permit much moisture gaining access to the stable. From our experience and that of many men of good judgment, we can hardly understand why any one should build a stable for animals without installing a thorough and efficient ventilating system. They practically all are built upon the



Bonnie Woodside.

An aged Clydesdale stallion that has won many times on the Western Circuit for Massie Bros.

same principle, and there is very little preference between them as far as we know. However, the ones made from galvanized iron or metal would, no doubt, be the cheapest and most satisfactory in the long run. In building a stable it would be advisable to submit plans to the engineers of some large ventilating company, or an authority on ventilation who could advise upon the successful ventilation of the proposed structure.

**MATERIALS USED.**—In times past most stables were built entirely of wood. The growing scarcity of wood and its correspondingly high price makes it necessary that we use other building materials, such as brick and concrete. These two substances make very good stable walls when properly constructed, but when care is not exercised they are very unsatisfactory, due to the dampness. Concrete is rapidly growing in favor as a building material, but where animal life is to be housed in the structure, the greatest of care must be used to secure the best results. Before building a stable of either concrete or blocks, it would be advisable to interview several owners of this class of stable and secure the results of their experience.

**THE FLOOR.**—Without a doubt the concrete floor is the most popular of any floor that has ever been used in the stable. There are some objections to it however, but most of them can be overcome fairly satisfactorily. It may be damp if the stable is located where the water level is high, but this can be overcome by subdraining, the use of a layer of cinders or crushed stone under the floor to facilitate drainage, and by a layer of flat tile below the floor or within the floor; also by special construction of the floor. The concrete floor is cold, but this can be taken care of by a supply of bedding in the stall. It is also smooth and horses must be handled very carefully to prevent injury from slipping; this can be prevented largely by roughing the surface of the floor.

It also has many advantages; it is permanent, easily cleaned, sanitary, does not leave any space beneath for the circulation of cold air, and for harboring rats and mice; does not have any cracks for the accumulation of dirt, disease germs and filth; will not absorb the liquid manure and the urine, thus preventing bad odors. The floor should slope 2 inches in 10 feet to drain off the urine properly.

**THE WINDOWS.**—In our judgment most stable windows are placed much too low; they should not be for the animal to use for looking out, but for the admission of sunlight. When they are too low and are left open the air produces a draft that hits the animal squarely; when placed higher, it will pass above them. Windows should be placed 8 feet from the floor, should be hinged at the bottom, and should open inward. During cold, windy days those windows on the leeward side may be kept open, and on calm days those on both sides. There should be one window for each horse, and should provide a space of at least 4 square feet. It should contain glasses of small dimensions rather than one large glass, as they are not so easily broken; usually 2 or 4 makes the best size for small windows. The glass can be protected by slats of wood or metal, or by wire screen.

**THE STALLS.**—The ideal stalls for the most comfort of the horse is the box stall. Where space and the numbers of horses will permit and the expense is not too great, this type of stall is to be recommended. It should be about 10 by 12 feet for the work horse, and it is advisable where colts are being raised to have one stall about 12 feet square as a foaling stall.

The tie stalls should be roomy to provide comfort for the horse; they should be 11 feet from wall to heel posts, and 5 feet 6 inches from centre to centre. For cribs it might be well to make the stall 6 feet wide. It requires about 18 feet of space for one row of stalls, and about 30 feet for two rows. The stalls should face toward the walls.

Since lumber of good quality is very high in price it is advisable to use the steel fixtures that several manufacturers are putting upon the market; they have these advantages: They are sanitary, have a nice appearance, durable, strong, require little attention when properly installed, and can be easily kept clean. No doubt when the length of time they will last is considered, they are cheaper than wood by quite a large percentage, comparing the original cost of both.

**THE MANGER.**—With the large amounts of saliva that are drivelled into the manger or feed box, for sanitary reasons the iron manger is the only one that is to be recommended. It should be wide and shallow and not short and deep; this prevents a great waste of grain. It should be easily cleaned. A manger should have perfectly smooth surfaces and have rounding corners. A rim projecting inward from the top usually prevents the wasting of feed, but it should be so constructed that dirt and spoiled feed will not accumulate. It should be placed about 3 1/2 feet from the floor.

**THE HAY RACKS.**—The hay racks ought to be on a level with the manger; they should be fairly deep and wide and long. Hay racks that are placed above the horse's head may be the means of the animal getting dirt or chaff in the eyes, and besides much hay is wasted by the animals pulling it down to be eaten; some of the hay will fall to the floor and it will be soiled and trampled. With present high prices it would require only a small quantity of feed being wasted to pay for the best of hay racks. A loose hay rack is to be discouraged, due to the waste. Hay racks should be so constructed so they can be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and so they will not permit of a large collection of dirt and trash.

**STABLE DOORS.**—The stable doors should be at least 8 feet high and 4 feet wide. With a narrow, low door the nervous horse is not only liable to injure himself by striking the side of the door, but he is also liable to injure the attendant by crowding when going through the door. Many a good horse has been injured by a door that was too narrow. We are of the opinion that the two-section door is the one that is in the most common use. By making the door in two sections the lower part can be closed while the upper part is left open. They should be hung on strong T hinges. If made in two sections the lower section should be of sufficient height that an animal would not attempt to jump over it.

If the door is made in one section only it can best be placed upon a track with rollers. Such a door does not work so well upon hinges as it does by rolling on a track.

**LATCHES, CATCHES AND FASTENERS.**—These should all be considered as to practicability, adaptability, durability, construction, ease of operating and location. They should all be so placed that there will be no sharp projections upon which the horse may become injured. Such injuries may be of very little concern at times, but at other times they may produce a very serious injury that may endanger the animal's life, or greatly affect his market value.

**STABLE DRAINAGE.**—Under no circumstances is it advisable to drain a stall from the centre; by that we mean putting the drain in the centre of the stall; this is the source of ammonia vapors and obnoxious odors from the urine, which are detrimental to the best health of the animal, and, to say the least, is very unsatisfactory. By sloping the stall 2 inches in every 10 feet, the urine can be drained to the rear of the stall, where a shallow gutter can be made; if the stable is less than 20 feet this gutter can slope to either end of the stable and empty into a drain. If the stable is more than 20 feet, and up to 40 feet, it will be best to make the slope both ways from the centre of the stable, and have a drain at both ends of the stable. If the barn is long and it is desired to have the drain in the stable, it will be best to have the slope from each end of the stable, toward the centre. If the drain is placed in the stable, a suitable trap should be placed to prevent the return of any sewer gas or obnoxious odors. There is also difficulty in getting at the drains to unstop them when they are placed in the stable. They frequently become clogged



from small particles of bedding and dust and dirt, that washes into them.

Everything considered, draining the urine and liquid manure to the outside of the stable to a suitable catch-basin will give the best results, and save a great deal of expense in getting at the one in the stable when it clogs up, and will, in the end, prove much more satisfactory.

**THE LITTER CARRIER.**—During the past few years the price of farm labor has made some wonderful increases; it is also difficult to keep farm labor, due many times to the lack of labor-saving devices. There was a time when the farm laborer expected to perform most of his work by "main strength and awkwardness," as the old saying goes, but they have not been slow to note the improved labor-saving devices, consequently they are more easily secured and kept where the farmer has an up-to-date equipment.

The litter carrier can be installed in practically any stable, and it is an exceedingly convenient means of handling the manure and litter from the stable. It will save enough in labor in the course of a few months to pay for it.

**NOTE.**—To offset some of the disadvantages of a concrete floor in the stall, a false floor is frequently laid on top. Two-inch lumber spaced between  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch, to permit of drainage and cleaning, is in general use. This provides the advantages of a concrete floor and eliminates the disadvantages. Elm, beech and maple are used for such a floor.—Editor.

## LIVE STOCK.

Crop prospects are good, this should help the stockman this coming winter.

Beware of sheep and cattle bloating when first turning on rape or second growth clover.

High-priced feed won't turn a scrub into a profit-making individual, but it may help his appearance.

The lambs for market should be on fresh pasture, and a little grain will aid in fitting them for the block.

Did you ever try cutting green corn for the pigs confined to the pen? They are apparently very fond of this kind of green feed.

Have you secured your flock header? The first usually get the pick of the flock, and you should not be content with any second rate sire in your flock.

We have failed to locate a man who admits that he can afford to use a scrub bull, yet many continue to use one when all evidence is against it being a profitable herd header.

A Huron county farmer who finds it difficult to get suitable labor to work his 400-acre farm is contemplating selling one hundred acres and devoting more time to the raising of better live stock.

Market receipts show a marked fluctuation from time to time. If we are to build up an export trade it is important that there be a fairly steady supply going to market from month to month.

Judicious in-breeding may intensify some good characteristic in the progeny, but one must know his stock before attempting in-breeding and even then must be careful not to carry it too far.

Prof. Sackville advises plenty of green feed and exercise in the paddock for young pigs on the sow. Lack of these two essentials to thriftiness account for many a failure in raising winter litters.

Those few feet of silage left in the silo when the herd went on grass comes in very handy now. If a little silage for summer feeding is profitable would not a full silo to supplement the pastures over a longer season be a bonanza to the stockman.

On July 23 the Western Canada Shorthorn Sales Association sold 83 head of Shorthorns by auction at an average of \$354 on females, and \$485 on males. The highest-priced female was Roan Lady 58th, selling for \$1,150 to an American breeder.

When weaning the lambs some attention should be given to the ewes' udder. If still milking freely she should not be turned on fresh pasture for a few days, and the milk should be drawn. Do not have lambs and ewes in adjoining fields. Separate them as widely as possible.

Aberdeen-Angus breeders held a successful sale at Brandon the last week of July when 62 females sold for a total of \$31,250. Blackbird of Glencarnock 3rd., the female champion at Saskatoon and Brandon topped the sale of \$3,000 going to the bid of C. H. Richardson of Alberta.

It is too late to make entries for the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, August 28 to Sept. 11, but there is yet time for the Western at London, September 11 to 18. The Western Fair are issuing a catalogue of live stock this year. Help the management by making entries early.

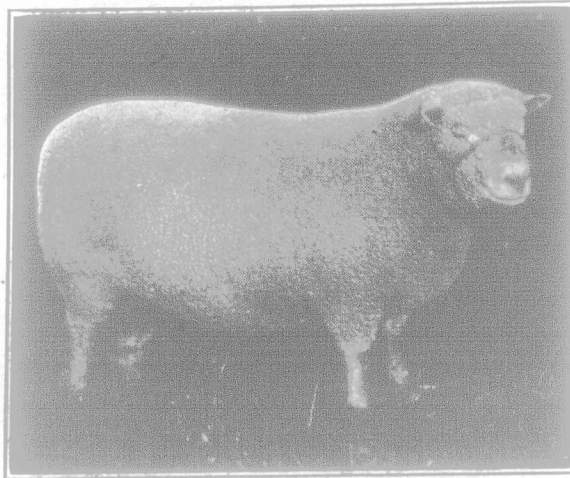
Hon. Duncan Marshall who with J. A. Watt and T. A. Russell has been purchasing stock in

Britain has, we understand, secured a number of prize-winning Shorthorns and Southdowns at the Royal Show, among which are reserve champions.\* In all about 100 Shorthorns of top-notch breeding are in the importation.

J. D. Brien of Ridgetown, writes that a Cotswold lamb born in April, 1919, weighed 198 pounds on May 1, 1920, and the fleece weighed 24 $\frac{3}{4}$  pounds. Mr. Brien states: "I never yet in my experience saw a lamb with such a remarkable fleece; not one ounce of bad wool. If we had shorn close on legs, breast and head, I am sure the fleece would have weighed 25 pounds."

This is the time of year when the eggs of the gadfly are being laid. Prevention of the trouble is more practicable than effecting a cure. Smearing the noses of the sheep with tar is a preventive recommended. It is not an enviable task treating each member of the flock individually, an easier method is to apply tar to the edge of the salt trough and the material will adhere to the nose while the animal is getting its salt allowance.

The Summer Consignment Sale of the Ontario Duroc Jersey Breeders Association held in Essex, on Saturday, July 31, came in a very busy time for the farmers of the county as harvesting and threshing were



**Two-shear Southdown.**  
Reserve champion at the Royal.

very general. Ideal weather prevailed and the crowd who attended the sale was rather small. The offering of Durocs was a credit to the breed and highly commented upon by Duroc Jersey breeders from the United States. Thirty-five sows brought an average of \$95 each. Service boars sold as high as \$110, while spring boars brought from \$25 to \$50 each. Purchasers were distributed over Southwestern Ontario and one young boar was sold to Michigan.

### New Piggery on the O. A. C. Farm.

For a number of years the Animal Husbandry Department of the O. A. C. has been raising hogs and carrying on pig feeding experiments and breeding work in buildings which were wholly inadequate and not in keeping with the importance of the work being done. A new building is now nearing completion and the herd will soon be transferred from its old quarters to the new location, which is on the highest elevation of the experimental grounds. This piggery is built for service, and, while it may not be as fancy as some piggeries, it is a building designed for convenience in feeding and caring for swine and also to promote healthfulness and thrift in the herd. The building is 32 feet wide and 130 feet long, with an 8-foot ceiling. The foundation is of concrete, extending 15 inches above the floor. The remainder of the wall is three ply of lumber and one of paper, with the width of the studding for air space. The ceiling is of 2 by 6-inch material, with the boards placed two inches apart. There is ample room in the loft for a large supply of straw. The slatted ceiling is a means of ventilation. There is a window 4 feet deep and 3 feet wide in each pen. They are hinged at the bottom, opening in at the top so as to admit fresh air without causing a draft on the pigs. Having the straw in the loft will tend to absorb moisture and make a much more healthful pen than if there was no straw over the



New Piggery at O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

pigs. The pens are 11 feet wide and 12 feet deep, with a door leading out of each to a paddock which is the width of the pen and 24 feet deep. The doors to the paddock may be raised or lowered by means of rope and pulley operated from the feed passage. Steel fronts are used throughout with gates leading from each pen to the passageway. The floor, troughs and partitions are of concrete. In a corner of each pen is a sleeping pen surrounded by a concrete ledge but covered with boards. These boards may be lifted out for cleaning if dirt accumulates underneath them. It is generally recognized that boards are preferable to concrete for hogs to sleep on.

Fourteen pens of the size mentioned are for growing pigs, and there is a tight partition separating these from the remainder of the piggery, as it is not considered advisable to have young pigs in the same quarters as growing and fattening pigs. There are two pens, each 8 by 12 feet, fitted up as farrowing pens. They are across the feed alley from the boiler room, and as there is a tight partition on either side these pens will be at moderate temperature even in zero weather. Beyond the farrowing pens are eight pens for sows and their growing litters. The accompanying illustration gives a view of the piggery and the paddocks adjoining. There is also a small acreage of land to be devoted to hog runs and pasture. An open shed will be noticed at the one end. This is 16 feet wide and 36 feet long, 5 feet high at the back and 8 feet high in the front. There will be a row of windows at the top of the front, leaving between four or five feet open. This shed is for wintering the breeding sows. It should be quite comfortable in the shed, and it affords a place for the sow or young pigs to take exercise in mid-winter.

In the loft over the piggery are bins which will hold several tons of feed. A track is put in so that the loft may be filled with straw by the use of slings. These conveniences will undoubtedly save a good deal of time and hard labor. A feed and litter carrier is installed in the piggery. Judging from the appearance and layout, this building should give splendid results.

### Actinomycosis or Lump Jaw.

Actinomycosis, commonly called lumpjaw, is a disease due to a specific fungus and characterized by the appearance of enlargements of connective tissue, growth of bone, or abscesses, which usually appear about the head of the animal affected. The disease is not contagious in a general sense, but should an animal consume the pus escaping from an abscess on a diseased animal, it is possible the disease might be contracted. While the disease is most common among cattle, it is occasionally seen in swine, and very rarely in horses. Cattle which have access to straw stacks, especially of barley or bearded wheat, are probably the most subject to the disease from the fact that the beards are liable to scarify or puncture the tissues of the mouth, hence render the virus easy access. Stable-fed cattle are often infected by feed fed in a dry stable, but which was grown on low lands, especially that subject to over-flow of water. The cause of the infection is a thread-like fungus known as the *Streptothrix actinomycetes*, or the *actinomycetes bovis*, commonly called the ray fungus. This fungus grows on various grasses, particularly on the awns of barley and related plants, especially when these have grown on low lying land. Infection usually takes place through abrasions on the mucous membrane of the mouth, or through wounds in the skin.

**Symptoms.**—In cattle the disease appears in different forms, as, enlargements about the head or throat; an affection of the tongue; disease of the lips or growth in the mouth, pharynx or larynx. The enlargement may appear on any part of the head, some part of the lower jaw being the usual seat. If the bone be not involved the lump is more or less movable by manipulation, while, if the bone be involved, of course it is immovable. The growth is usually gradual, sometimes quite slow and an eruption and discharge of mucopurulent pus may occur, the wound heal and in a variable time the eruption recur, etc. In other cases no eruption takes place. The general health of the animal does not appear to be interfered with for considerable time. In cases where the bone is involved, the teeth sockets in most cases become involved, the teeth become loose or drop out, the animal, as a consequence, is unable to masticate properly, and fails more or less rapidly in flesh. When the tongue is involved, a condition known as "wooden tongue," it becomes enlarged and hardened, and the animal has not the normal use of it; there is



and 12 feet deep, with paddock which is the top. The doors to the paddock are made of rope passage. Steel fronts leading from each pen through and partitions each pen is a sleeping ledge but covered with matting for cleaning if needed. It is generally desirable to concrete for

tioned are for growing separating these from it is not considered the same quarters as there are two pens, growing pens. They are boiler room, and as side these pens will be in zero weather. Eight pens for sows and accompanying illustration the paddocks adjoining land to be devoted to shed will be noticed wide and 36 feet long, feet high in the front. At the top of the front, open. This shed is for should be quite com- ments a place for the sow mid-winter.

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**Lump Jaw.**

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generally well-marked salivation and a gradual decline in the condition of the animal as it cannot masticate properly, chiefly due to his inability to make its tongue perform its functions. In other cases only isolated areas of the tongue are involved when nodules of different sizes can be noticed, in which cases ulcers may appear.

Actinomycosis of the lips is very rare. When seen a well-marked thickening and hardening of the muscles, especially of the upper lip, is noticed, or nodules of various sizes appear in the tissues of the lip. Actinomycosis of the pharynx causes difficult breathing and swelling of the throat, with more or less well-marked inability to swallow. Diagnosis is sometimes difficult as swelling due to injuries may be mistaken for the disease. However, these usually appear more suddenly, but there are exceptions. In doubtful cases the only method of definite diagnosis is by the use of a microscope by a bacteriologist or others familiar with its use, as of course in a case of actinomycosis the fungus can be found by the microscopist. The course of the disease is usually somewhat slow. It is claimed that some mild cases make a spontaneous recovery.

Treatment.—In cases where the disease is confined to soft tissue, the quickest and most satisfactory treatment is dissection. The animal should be cast and secured, the seat of operation should be clipped, or better shaved, and disinfected with tincture of iodine, or a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid, or one of the coal-tar antiseptics. The hands of the operator and the instruments should also be thoroughly disinfected the growth cut down upon and carefully dissected from the skin and underlying tissues, the wound carefully stitched, leaving a small opening at its lowest part for the escape of pus, and then kept clean and disinfected three times daily until healed, the stitches being removed in ten days to two weeks. Where the tumor is in the region of the throat it is well to get a veterinarian to operate, as there are many important blood vessels in this region. When bone is involved or the tongue or lips the seat of disease, if treatment be given in the reasonably early stages, the so-called "iodide-of-

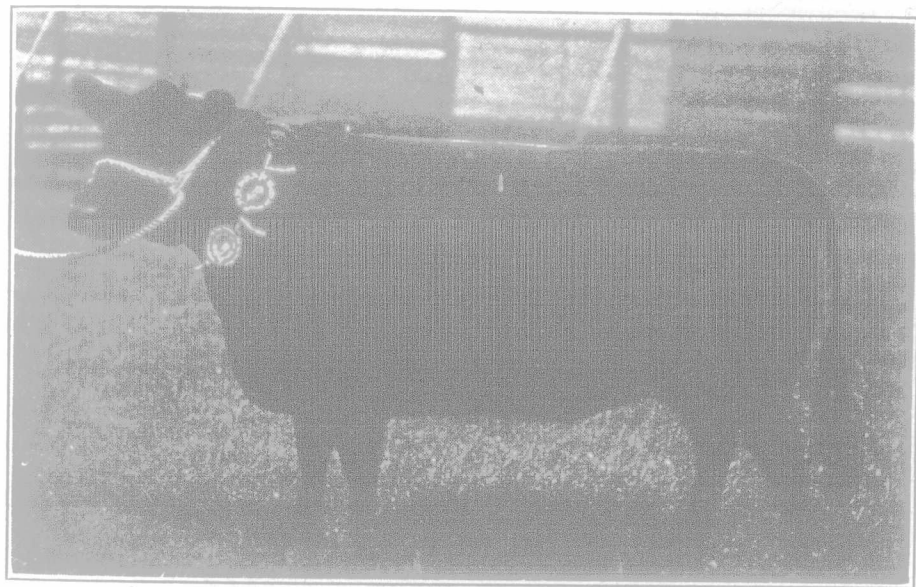
less excuse for the use of a grade ram than is the case with other classes of farm animals. The initial cost of a pure-bred is reasonable, the increase is rapid and the number in the flock comparatively large, which all mean the returns from the use of a good ram in the flock are soon apparent. Not only should the ram be a pure-bred, but he should possess all the characteristics that are associated with a good sire, together with proper type and conformation. Unless a sire possesses abundance of vigor and vitality he will prove a disappointment as a breeder. A broad, short head, bright, full eye, large muzzle, thick neck, a deep, full chest, broad and deep in heart girth and a bold, stylish carriage all indicate an animal with plenty of strength and constitutional vigor. He should also conform to the true mutton type, being short and straight in leg supported on strong upright pasterns, full and deep in body, straight in his lines, long and level hindquarters with full, deep thighs. He should possess to a marked degree all the characteristics of the breed which he represents. The fleece, of course, will vary, depending upon the particular breed to which he belongs, but in all breeds it should show density and quality, together with sufficient length consistent with the breed in question. A clear, pink skin is an indication of health and quality and should not be overlooked. There should be no indication of horns or scurs on those breeds that are hornless. In selecting a ram many prefer to choose a twin, believing that the chances for double lambs will be greater than from a single ram.

AGE TO BREED.—There is considerable difference of opinion regarding the age at which a ram should be brought into service. Where comparatively small flocks are maintained there is a tendency to use a ram lamb. Such a ram can be purchased cheaper, and on flocks ranging from half a dozen to twenty, they will give satisfactory results provided they are judiciously handled. On farms where twenty-five or more ewes are to be bred it would be advisable to secure the service of a mature ram. There is the added advantage of purchasing an older ram; the buyer knows exactly what he is getting, which is not always true when buying

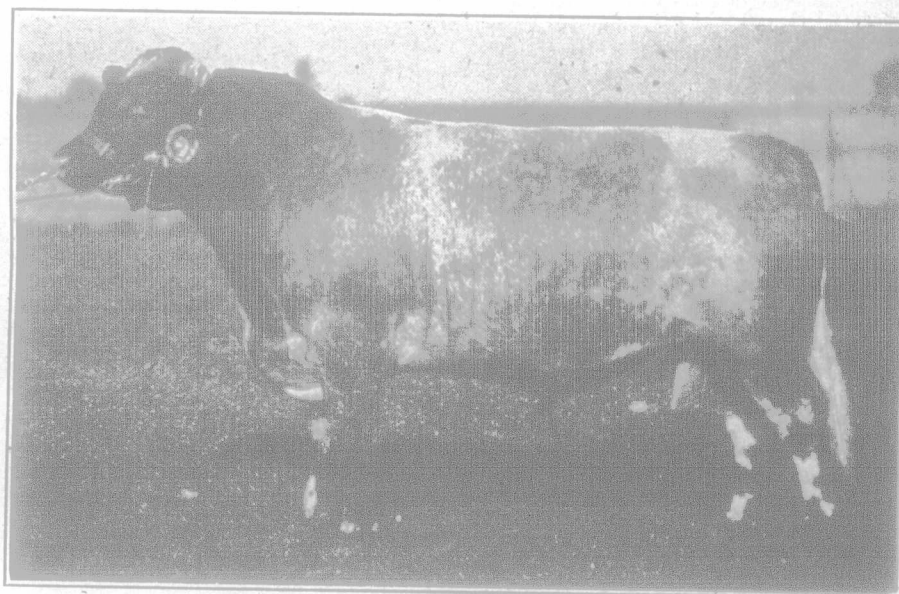
with the flock until later in the summer, at which time it is well to separate him from the ewes; otherwise, as the cool nights in the fall approach, there is danger of the ewes breeding. During the fall, the ram may be allowed to pasture with the male lambs, or if that is not convenient give him the run of a grass paddock in company with some other member of the flock if possible.

THE EWES FLOCK.—Where the object is the production of lamb and wool for the ordinary market, a flock of grade ewes will give satisfactory results provided they are of the proper type, the flock culled carefully and mated to a good pure-bred ram. The ewes should show all the characteristics desirable in a mutton sheep, i. e., blockiness and fullness of form, strength and vigor, together with feminine character. The type of fleece already described in discussing the ram should also be looked for in the ewe flock. The importance of selection in order to maintain a high standard and to develop uniformity in the flock is a feature of sheep management that should be carefully observed. In order to cull the flock intelligently it is important that the owner have an intimate knowledge of every member of the flock. It may happen that some of the most useful ewes in the flock may be in thin condition due to nursing two husky lambs all summer; this being true, there is a danger of discarding a desirable ewe. A ewe sound in mouth and udder and a good breeder should be retained in the flock until her period of usefulness is past. However, there are usually a few members of the flock, i. e., those with broken mouths, defective udders, undesirable conformation or non-breeders that should be discarded and their places taken by a few of the choicest ewe lambs. Possibly the best time to do the culling is at the time the lambs are weaned. At that time the flock can be gone over carefully, and it is a favorable time to detect the ewes that have not proven their worth. At this particular time, too, the lamb flock is sufficiently developed, that the ewe lambs to be kept may be intelligently selected.

FALL MANAGEMENT OF THE FLOCK.—After the lambs have been separated from the flock, the aim should be to prepare the ewes for the subsequent lamb crop. The



**Mendoza.**  
Champion Aberdeen-Angus female at the Royal Show.



**Babraham.**  
Champion dual-purpose Shorthorn male at the Royal.

potassium treatment" is effective in a large percentage of cases. It consists in giving the patient iodide of potassium three times daily. For an average-sized animal commence with one-dram doses, and increase the dose by one-half dram daily, that is, three doses of one dram each the first day, three of one and a half drams each the second day, three of two drams each the third day, etc., until the animal shows symptoms of iodism (poisoning by iodine) which are: a loss of appetite and thirst, a flow of fluid from eyes and mouth, (in cases of tongue trouble, of course, the latter symptom is present before treatment commences, hence is not to be considered). So soon as any of these symptoms become well marked the administration of the drug must cease. In most cases the enlargement gradually reduces in size for some time, but in many cases does not entirely disappear but the process of growth ceases, the fungus has been destroyed, and a cure is claimed. If in about three months after treatment ceases symptoms indicate that the disease has not been arrested, a second treatment should be given. WHIP.

**Selecting and Mating the Flock.**

Although it is too early in the season to breed the farm flock, it is not too early to consider the ram that is to be used, nor to think about conditioning the ewes for the breeding season. The increase of the flock depends a good deal on how the ram and ewes are handled and cared for prior to and during the breeding season. The following paragraphs from Ontario Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 274, written by Professors Toole and Sackville, give practical information on the matter referred to.

In order to make any progress in the development of live stock it is absolutely essential to maintain a good pure-bred sire for use on the herds and flocks. There is no more direct or economical method of improvement. An animal that has been bred and developed from good ancestors for a number of generations is bound to give better results as a sire than a scrub. There is possibly

a lamb. In other words, a promising lamb is sometimes disappointing as a mature ram.

NUMBER OF EWES TO RAM.—Under ordinary conditions of mating, that is to say where hand coupling is not practiced, a mature ram will care for a flock of from forty to fifty ewes. As already suggested about half of this number would be sufficient for a lamb approximately eight months old. With the ordinary flock of fifty ewes or less it will be necessary to arrange for a change of ram every two years to prevent too close breeding. Of course, where more than fifty ewes are maintained and more than one ram in service required, it will be possible to retain the sire in the flock for a longer period.

FEEDING AND CARE OF RAM.—The aim should be to keep the ram in good vigorous condition at all times of the year. A short time before the breeding season commences a light feed of grain once per day might be advisable. During the time the ram is doing service in the flock a fairly liberal supply of grain should be fed. A ration consisting of two parts oats and one part of bran gives good results. A mature ram can safely be fed from one to three pounds per day, the amount depending largely on the work the ram is doing. This, however, is a matter of the feeder's judgment. In order to retain the vitality of the ram and to get best results it is not wise to let him run with the flock continuously during the breeding season. A satisfactory plan is to allow the ram to run with the ewes during the daytime, shutting him away at night. In this way it is possible to give him two feeds of grain a day and in addition an opportunity is afforded for a rest. The question of mating is discussed more fully in another section. At the conclusion of the breeding season the ram may be allowed to run with the flock. The ration fed to the flock will usually suffice to maintain the ram in proper condition during the winter.

As the ewes approach lambing time it might be advisable to remove the ram from the ewe flock, which will avoid any danger of injuring the in-lamb ewe. When grass comes the ram may be turned to pasture

rain on the ewes during the few months previous to weaning will usually result in the flock being in thin condition, and it is necessary that they receive good care so when the breeding season comes they are in good condition and gaining in flesh. It will be necessary to put the ewes on scant pasture a few days after weaning in order to check the milk flow and give them a chance to dry off. At the same time the flock should be watched carefully for a few days and milked out by hand. Unless this is attended to there is a possibility of udder trouble as it is usually the best producing ewes that require attention. The day after the lambs are weaned the flock should be assembled and each ewe should be milked out. Two days following they should be again gone over. At this time it will be found that some members of the flock will require no more attention; these may be marked with colored chalk. In about three or four days more those not marked will require a third milking out. With the exception of a few of the best milkers the flock will then be safe, but it may be necessary a few days later to again strip out a few of the heaviest milkers.

When the ewes are safely over the weaning process they should be moved to good, fresh pasture, and given an opportunity to regain the flesh lost during the period of nursing the lamb. It is a fact that has long been recognized by sheepmen that ewes in good vigorous condition when mated to the ram will give a much more satisfactory lamb crop than when bred in comparatively thin flesh. "Flushing" is the common term, and is simply conditioning the ewes preparatory for the breeding season. Ewes in such condition will give birth to strong, rugged lambs; there is a tendency for a larger percentage of twins and the ewes are more likely to conceive. Rape pasture has given excellent results for fall feeding of ewes. For best results the flock should have the run of a grass pasture in conjunction with the rape. Care should also be exercised in turning the flock on for the first few days, otherwise bloating may result. Very satisfactory results have been obtained at the Ontario Agricultural College with rape pasture



for both ewes and lambs. There is something about the crop that adds tone and bloom to the flock. The 1919 lamb crop was one of the best on record, and is largely attributed to the excellent condition of the ewes that were on rape pasture the previous fall. If it is not possible to provide rape pasture a very good substitute would be either fresh spring seeding or the second growth of clover, the aftermath of a hay field. Whatever pasture is used it should be of such a nature that the flock will be well nourished, and when the time comes to turn with the ram they are in real good flesh.

It is desirable that the flock should go into winter quarters free of ticks and lice. For this reason fall dipping should not be overlooked. This should be done before the weather becomes too cold. If possible choose a bright, sunny day, and if the work is done in the morning the flock will have time to dry off the same day.

Note.—For further information on dipping see section on this subject.

**BREEDING.**—The gestation period for the ewe is approximately five months. The most favorable time for the young lambs to be born will depend largely upon such conditions as housing accommodation, feed supply, and when and how the lambs are to be marketed. In pure-bred flocks, especially where exhibiting is practiced, it is often desirable to have the lambs come early in order that they may be well developed and show or sell to the best advantage. In such cases the ewes are bred to lamb in February and March.

On the other hand, where the object is to market the lambs in the ordinary way, it is usually better policy to have the lambs come later. Early in April is a pretty satisfactory time to have the lambs arrive. As a rule the weather is then comparatively mild and there is little risk of the youngsters becoming chilled, and they get off to a good start before going to grass. Some prefer to have the ewes lamb on grass as they claim there is less loss, it means little if any grain feed for the ewes, and the lambs go right ahead and make satisfactory growth. There is a little more difficulty in giving the detailed attention to the young lamb and its mother than is necessary while the flock is running out on grass, and it is doubtful if the lamb born later than early in April will reach, that year, the development of the one dropped at that time. However, as already suggested, it is a question that depends, to a great extent, on local conditions, and one that can be left to the judgment of the flock-owner.

Before introducing the ram to the flock, the ewes should be gone over and all dirty wool and dung tags clipped from the hindquarters. This will give the ram a better opportunity to perform service and will result in fewer barren ewes.

In ordinary farm practice the ram may be turned with the flock during the day and taken away during the night. This is much more satisfactory, both for the ewe and ram than allowing them to remain together during the entire breeding season. It might be wise to go even further than this and allow the ram to mix with only part of the flock at a time. The object should be to conserve as far as possible the vitality of the ram, and still make sure that the ewes are receiving attention at the proper time, and to accomplish this without undue time and labor. It sometimes occurs that the ram will have a preference for one or two ewes and will ignore others that require service. In such cases it may be necessary to remove a ewe from the ram after the first service and permit him to devote his attention to other members of the flock. When the ram is first turned with the ewes his breast may be painted with a soluble paint and the marking on the rump of the ewe will indicate those that have been bred. As each ewe is marked showing that she has been served she may be removed and the served ewes kept by themselves, thus permitting the ram to devote his full attention to those ewes that have not been bred. At the end of eighteen days, change the breast marking to another color, and this will show those ewes that are taking the second service. In this way it is possible to keep a fairly accurate record of the service of each ewe and to note those that are coming the second time. Many sheep owners have had the misfortune to have in service a ram that did not get the ewes in lamb, this is particularly true in case of a lamb or a recently imported ram. When a number of the ewes are coming back for the second or third service it would look a little suspicious, and in such cases it would be wise to secure the service of another ram that had proven a sure getter.

### Live Stock at the Brandon Show.

One of the best live stock shows of the Western circuit was staged at Brandon. It was commented upon by several American breeders as being superior to many of the State fairs. The classes were considerably better filled than at the preceding Western exhibitions. The judging was followed by a large crowd of apparently interested spectators. The showing of Clydesdales was strong. There were no less than eleven entries in the aged-stallion class, with Carbrook Steel, shown by Ben Finlayson, at the top. This horse has clean, flinty-boned legs, and showed true, snappy action. The female classes were also strong. In the yield mares there were nine out, with Colony Peggy, from the Experimental Farms, Brandon, at the top. She has substance and quality to go with her excellent feet and legs. The champion mare was Doon Lodge White Heather. The Percheron classes were interesting, as they were well filled with individuals of draft type showing trappy action and good quality. There were twelve entries in the aged-stallion class, and finally the honors rested upon Monarch, owned by C. D.

Roberts & Son, Winnipeg. This horse was later made champion, although Count Vimy won the Canadian-bred championship.

The Shorthorn show exceeded all expectations. Many herds from Manitoba came out to compete against the herds showing on the Western circuit. Lancaster Lord topped the class of aged bulls, with Maxwalton Major, from the American herd, in second. The strong class of ten two-year-old bulls was headed by Maxwalton Monarch from the Carpenter and Ross herd, but in the senior yearling class Barron's Lavender Chief came to the front, and his Augusta Stamp was also picked for winner of the senior calf class. The aged-cow class presented strong competition. Collynie Best, from L. E. Bowes' herd, Calgary, was at the top. She is a deep, thick-sappy individual of the right type and conformation. The two-year-old class was again headed by Lovely Thaxton 2nd., from the Carpenter and Ross herd, while in a class of nineteen senior yearlings Barron came to the top with Rosa Hope 20th. The senior and grand champion female was Collynie Best, with Rosa Hope 20th as reserve. H. D. Smith, of Ancaster, had a heavy day's work in placing the White Faces, the showing of Herefords being particularly good. Beau Perfection 48th was picked for first place in the aged-bull class, with Clifford's Cavalier in third. In the junior calf class, Clifford was at the top with Cavalier Perfection. There was keen contest in the aged females between Cook's Miss Joy and Clifford's Perfection Lass 5th. The former, however, triumphed and later won the grand championship. In graded herds the Ontario herds won out. In the Dottie classes were found many low-set, thick, smooth, evenly-fleshed individuals and it was no easy task in picking out the winners, Black Cap McGregor and Glencarnock Ringmaster were the champion males, with Blackbird of Glencarnock 5th, as grand champion female. This calf topped the Aberdeen-Angus sale the following day.

The showing of dairy cattle fell off somewhat when compared with the Alberta show. A. E. Hulet, of Norwich, again won the aged-bull class with Ladoga's Prince Abbeckerk, and also won the bulk of the prizes in the female classes. The sheep and swine classes were fairly well filled with typey, well-fitted individuals.

### Sweet Clover as a Pasture.

It is but recently that sweet clover has come into prominence. For a long time it was called a weed, and according to the definition of a weed, may yet be considered such when found growing in a grain field. However, it has proven its value as a fodder plant on numerous farms. When it was first advocated there was considerable ridicule on the part of those who maintained that the plant was a pernicious weed. However, many who at one time scorned it have adopted it into their farm system of cropping. It had long been felt that the ordinary pasture crops did not carry sufficient stock in the average season to make profitable returns. The advent of sweet clover has partially helped to decrease

two head per acre, and when seen recently by the writer there was still an abundance of feed on this field. Professor Toole considers it one of the best pasture crops grown. An estimate of its value on the College farm this year can be ascertained from the fact that in previous seasons it was found necessary to sow twenty acres of annual pasture in order that the herd might be carried through the season. This year twenty acres of oats were sown for pasture, as usual, but it has been found unnecessary to turn on to it; consequently it will be harvested and threshed. The field looks good for sixty-five bushels to the acre. With oats at a dollar a bushel, this would figure out to a revenue of \$1,300, without counting the feeding value of the straw. Under other pasture crops usually used this annual pasture would have been consumed to carry the cattle through the summer; thus it might be considered that the sweet clover made a cash gain of \$1,300. Other farmers have had similar experiences and have testified to its worth as a pasture crop.

A study of this plant as a pasture crop has revealed to the writer the importance of not turning the stock on to it too early in the spring. If feed is to be obtained in the late summer, it is important that the plants get a chance in the spring. When the cattle were turned out to the field at Weldwood, on May 20, there was little feed left after July 20, whereas when the College herd was turned on the first week in June there was still an abundance of feed the first week in August, after having carried a larger number of cattle per acre. If one does not wish the field reseeded, it should be clipped closely with the mower before the middle of August, or else plowed under. Some are making a practice of allowing the crop to reseed itself, plowing in the fall and sowing to grain the following spring. They then get a catch of sweet clover without going to the expense of reseeding. Where the regular rotation is followed, it is advisable not to let the plant reseed itself, as it might become a nuisance were it allowed to grow in the other crops. It has a place in Canadian agriculture, but it should be kept in its place.

## THE FARM.

### Protection Against Lightning.

By J. RANSON GARDINER.

The question of the advisability of erecting lightning rods on farm buildings has often been discussed and although the loss by lightning is small in proportion to the total loss by fire from all causes, this proportion is tremendously increased when buildings in rural districts only are taken.

Scientists, since the days of Benjamin Franklin, have generally agreed that if lightning rods are installed in a proper scientific manner there is practically no danger of loss of life or property by lightning. The general public have been more skeptical, and this no doubt,

has been due largely to the diametrically opposite methods so often advocated, through ignorance and incompetence, by those erecting rods in the past.

It is easy to understand that if the doctors differed it was difficult for those who had not the knowledge necessary to comprehend the discussion to determine whether to rod or not to rod—and being in doubt they generally did nothing.

The loss by fire every year is such a serious tax upon the country that any discussion that can help to decrease the loss should be carefully considered by those owning property as there has been a certain lack of attention by the public to protection against lightning.

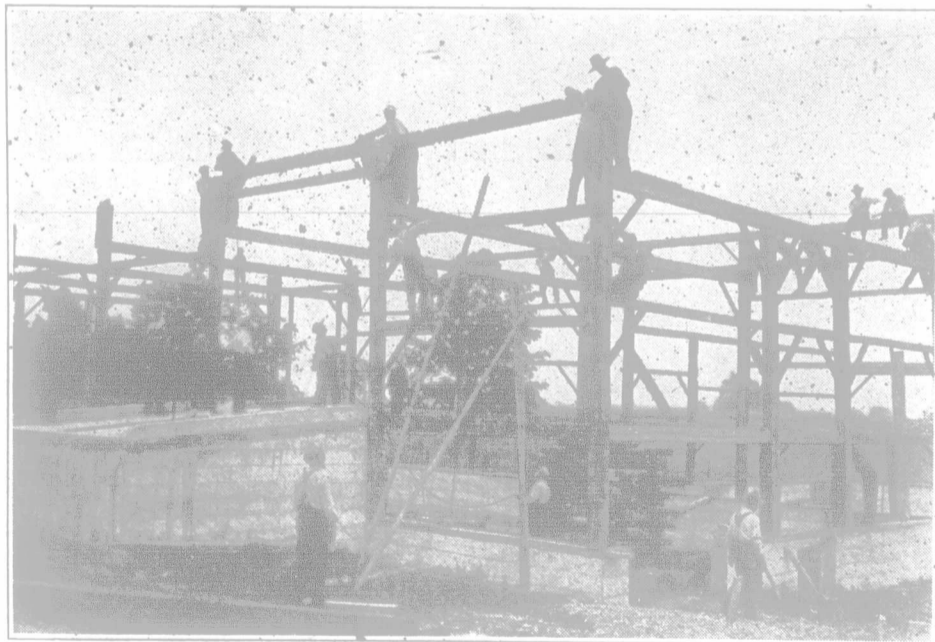
There is little doubt that when buildings are rodged in a scientific manner the damage by lightning is negligible but in order to prove this assertion the following statements from insurance companies in different parts of the country are given.

The Farmers Mutual Lightning Protected Insurance Co. of Michigan, who insure rodged buildings only, with a total insurance of \$55,000,000 during the four years 1909-1912, paid out only \$32 for damage from lightning during those years.

The Patrons Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Michigan, who take both rodged and unrodged risks, received only three claims for damages on rodged structures in eleven years.

In Iowa, over 50 companies keeping the necessary data report that approximately 50 per cent. of their risks are on rodged buildings and the efficiency of the rods was 98.7 per cent. over eight years business.

In Ontario for the year 1917, the Fire Marshall reports that lightning was responsible for 51 per cent. of the losses on farm property, the damage amounting to \$660,164.00 and only one of these buildings were rodged. In 1915 the efficiency of rods was given as



Making an Old Barn Into a New One.

Part of the frame of a 100 by 49 ft. barn on W. Bogues farm, Lambeth, Ont.

the cost of pasturing, as more stock can be carried to an acre of sweet clover than on an acre of any other crop. It has been used at Weldwood as a pasture crop for two years, where it proved very satisfactory. Not only did the cows milk well but they kept in good flesh. This year twenty-three head of cattle were turned on a 15-acre field on the 20th of May, and in June five horses also pastured there. By the 20th of July the sweet clover was cropped fairly short and it was found necessary to turn on to another pasture field. During the two months the herd had no other feed except that obtained in the one field.

Sweet clover was grown as pasture for the first time on the College Farm at Guelph this year, and it has proven so satisfactory that it is understood there will be a large acreage of this crop devoted to pasture each year. Twenty acres were seeded to this crop a year ago at the rate of fifteen pounds per acre. On June 5, forty-four head of cattle, practically all mature and eight brood sows were turned on. This is considerably over



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**R.M.**

**Lightning.**

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96.1 per cent in number and 99.9 per cent. in damage. The damage was stated as being due chiefly to side-flash.

Some persons have hesitated to erect rods because of the idea—somewhat prevalent—that a lightning rod may easily change from a complete protection to a menace because of some mechanical defect in the system. This idea has been proven to be entirely erroneous and that though mechanical defects are by no means to be desired they do not, as soon as they appear, necessarily make the rod into an added danger.

It would undoubtedly be to the advantage of all if some method could be devised of licensing those selling and erecting lightning rods so that all rodding would have to be inspected and approved by the Canadian Board of Fire Underwriters before payment was made. This would give the public some guarantee that their rods were erected in accordance with the latest approved methods and that they would get protection when they got rods.

Lightning rods are usually subdivided under three parts: 1. The air terminal or point; 2. The rod or conductor; 3. The earth terminal or ground. The prevailing practice in the United States and in Canada has been to use either copper or iron for the rods. Aluminum has been used but rarely and rods of two metals combined are not recommended as being less durable than rods of one metal as they are subject to electrolytic action.

The physical properties of the three metals are as follows:

	Copper	Aluminum	Iron
Specific gravity.....	8.8	2.7	7.7
Melting point.....	2012 F.	1157 F.	2840 F.
Conductivity.....	100	48	16

Copper is the best available conductor of electricity and as one of the important qualities of a rod is resistance to both atmospheric and soil corrosion, copper has been used very extensively. The corrosion by smoke and gasses can be prevented by coating the exposed portion, as near a chimney, with lead. The question of resistivity has been much discussed, but it is claimed that as the earth terminal has a much higher resistance than the rod that this quality in a rod is of very great importance.

Aluminum stands next to copper in conductivity value and is not easily corroded, but it is very sensitive to the action of alkalis. It is also highly electro-positive, so that when used all the parts should be of this metal in order to avoid galvanic action.

Iron has the advantage in high-frequency resistance and in price, and it is no doubt that it is the latter quality that has often caused iron to be selected. In order to make it durable it must be coated with a heavy coating of zinc.

The Fire Underwriters require approved "standard" rods, if of copper to be in the form of a flexible cable or a rigid tube, bar or rod; if it be of steel to be of the twisted star section form. The weight of the copper cable to be not less than 3 oz. to the foot (187.5 lbs. per 1,000 ft.) with the individual wires of the cable not less than 0.45 inch in diameter and may be of the rope lay, loose twist or braided type with or without a supporting core. If a rigid tube or bar is used the weight must be the same as for the cable. The star section steel is to be of mild steel of 3/4 inch diameter from point to point and weighing not less than 320 pounds per 1,000 feet of length. It must be coated with 20 pounds of zinc per 1,000 feet.

The above weights are for structures not exceeding 60 feet in height; for those over 60 feet and not exceeding 150 feet the above weights must be doubled and if over 150 feet they must be trebled. There should be as few joints as feasible and these must be mechanically and electrically secured and protected from corrosion.

No insulators should be used as the rods are intended to be in metallic connection with the building in order that the charge may flow up the rods to the points and into the air. All the large metal surfaces such as eaves-troughs downspouts, water and drain pipes should be connected to the rods and thus assist them in collecting and dissipating the electricity.

Air terminals or points are required within two feet of each chimney, cupola, ventilator and gable and an additional terminal spaced not over 25 feet apart on all roof ridges. These points must be very securely fastened to the structure to prevent them being blown over or damaged as it is most important that they be held in a vertical position.

Earth connections or grounds are the portion of the system needing most attention as once covered over, any defects will not be seen. They must be taken down to permanent moisture, usually from 8 to 10 feet below ground level and in any case well below the footings. Efforts should be made to obtain the lowest possible resistance consistent with economy.

Damage to the rods, where they enter the ground and if near doorways, should be prevented by boxing around same or by some other method and care should also be taken to prevent seepage from manure pits corroding the metal.

The number of earth terminals required is dependant upon the number of the air terminals. If the air terminals do not exceed six, two ground terminals are usually sufficient and should be at diagonally opposite corners. Three terminals to be provided where more than six points and not more than twelve are used, and an additional terminal for each five points after the first twelve.

The above gives an outline of the practice at the present time, for the installation of lightning rods in Canada

and the United States, and any further investigations made to bring about greater uniformity of practice should be encouraged.

**A New Trouble for Owners of Rented Farms.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE:"

A call came recently to the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, asking for the services of an inspector to look over some oat fields that a tenant farmer had sown with oats bought from a neighbor but badly polluted with wild mustard seed, although the writings forbade the sowing of any foul seed on the farm during the length of the lease. The owner had

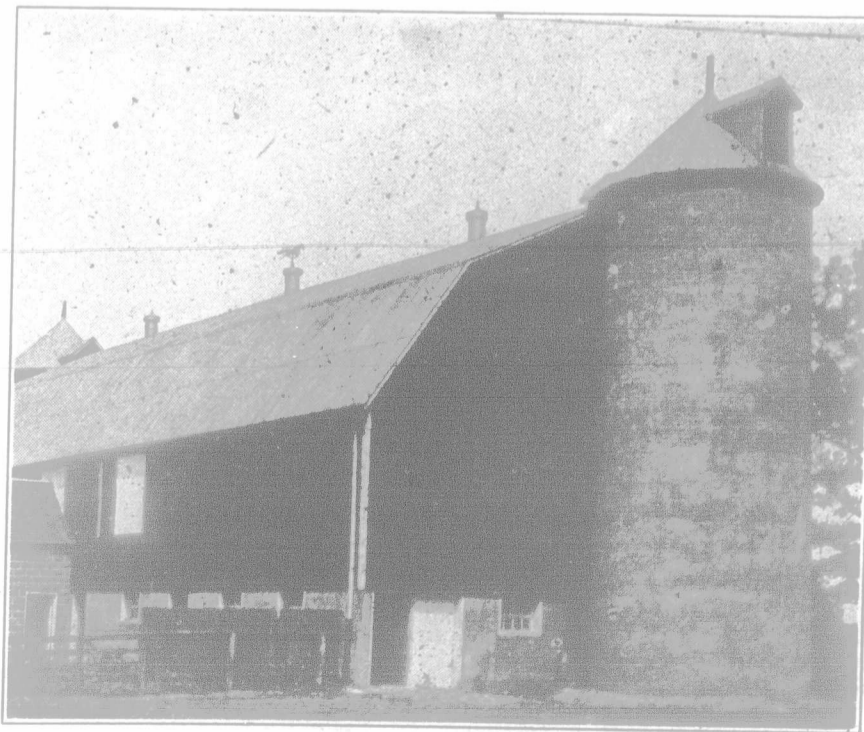


Silos of this Type are Durable, Neat and Generally Satisfactory.

only to deal with odd spears of mustard previously and now he looked forward to a continual fight with this weed the rest of his life, with the chances against him for total eradication. The tenant had not shown very much willingness to try to make amends by pulling it, and although the crop was not very heavy he didn't feel like plowing it down as the owner advised.

The sending away for help seemed to furnish the magic for almost its entire disappearance. When the writer and owner went out early one morning to estimate the damage and suggest what was best to do, we were agreeably surprised to see that the mustard had disappeared excepting a few small plants here and there. The tenant and his wife had spent a day even with a down-pouring rain in pulling it out, as large bundles of the weed in fence corners testified, and a promise was obtained to still further supplement the work. I was thinking the owner was fortunate that the weed was mustard, for what if it had been bladder campion? In some parts of Ontario it might have been in uncleaned oat seed and he wouldn't have known about it.

This is a weed that is spreading very fast over the Province, and is contaminating too much red clover



The Cement Silo is a Very Popular, Neat and Attractive Type, and is Rapidly Increasing in Numbers.

seed, sweet clover seed and alsike. Farmers will do well to examine or have examined for them the seeds they are sowing or have sown on their farms. The Seed Branch renders a free service in this regard, and there is really no excuse for ignorance or carelessness in this matter, as samples are even carried free through the mails to Ottawa. T. G. RAYNOR.

**THE DAIRY.**

**Silage the Dairyman's Standby.**

There is an old saying that the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and if this test is applied to the value of a silo on a dairy farm, it will work out very much to the advantage of the silo. It is estimated that there are between 400,000 and 500,000 silos in use on the farms of the United States, and while no estimate has been made for Canada that we know of, the number is rapidly increasing. Many dairy farms in Eastern Canada now have more than one silo, and during 1919 cheese-factory patrons in Eastern Ontario alone built 264 new silos. Silos are naturally to be found in greatest numbers in the recognized dairy districts, and it has virtually come to be recognized as a sign of a prosperous dairy district when the use of silos is noticeable from the roadsides. Even on the prairies where live stock and mixed farming are not yet fully established the silo is fast getting in its good work, and a recent report marked the establishment of at least 150. It is probably not far from the truth to estimate that in a dairy county like Oxford there are at least 3,000 or 4,000 silos. The rapid increase in the number of silos being built annually is sufficient proof of their value, especially since the silo is not a new thing in Canadian agriculture, but has for nearly a quarter of a century been proving its worth in reducing feed bills and decreasing the cost of producing milk. The best advertisement the silo can have is the large number of satisfied users. Silage has come to be recognized as the standby of the dairy farmer on account of its bulk, succulence, palatability and economy. These four factors constitute the basic requirements of dairy cattle feeds and need only be supplemented by concentrates of the desired character to properly balance the ration.

**TYPE AND SIZE OF SILO.**

Having decided on the necessity for a silo one must next decide what kind of a silo shall be built. Here we run up against the choice of materials, such as wood, cement, hollow tile or brick, as well as the general type of construction. Before deciding whether the silo shall be of concrete or brick, or whether it shall have a roof or not, it is necessary to bear in mind the fundamentals of a good silo. The silo is really a storage for feed, and should be built so as to combine economy with durability and a water-tight, air-tight condition inside. Experience has shown the advisability of the round or nearly round silo with smooth, perpendicular walls. Another very essential condition is that the silo must be of the proper capacity to hold sufficient silage for the requirements of all the stock to be fed, and that the diameter must be no greater than will provide the silage necessary for a day's requirement without spoiling. So far as we know, no material is best for silo building, provided the silo is properly constructed. Each man must decide for himself and base his decision on the above factors along with personal preference.

The size of the silo cannot be estimated unless one knows the daily amount that will be required. This may be determined from tables I and II, which give the daily amount consumed by various classes of stock and the amount that must be consumed daily for silos of different diameters. These tables will suffice for determining the diameter of the silo, while the height can be determined by the length of time silage will be fed and by the total annual requirement in tons. The condition of the corn when ensiled and the rate of filling will each influence the capacity. In addition, the silo should be higher than is actually necessary to hold the silage required in order to allow for settling. If a second filling is made the extra height will not need to be so great, but where only one filling is given a 30-foot silo will settle 5 feet or more and where a solid roof is provided for the silo, as it should be, this much extra height will have to be provided. Generally speaking, the height should be two or three times the diameter, and should not be much less than 30 feet to secure the greatest economy in capacity. It is usually a good plan to start building the silo from 4 to 6 feet below the level of the ground as this makes it unnecessary to build the silo so high.

**THE PRESERVATION OF SILAGE.**

The weight and value of silage are closely related. Weight, however, is primarily dependent upon the amount of moisture contained in it, while the value of the silage



as a feed depends upon the amount of dry matter contained and the degree to which the air is excluded from the silo. In this respect moisture is very important, since it is necessary, even when the walls are tight and when the silage is tramped thoroughly, to have a sufficient amount of moisture present to fill up the small spaces so as to admit the minimum amount of air. Failure to exclude the air is the principle cause of moldy silage since air must be present before fungi can develop. After six years' investigation at the Connecticut Experiment Station it was concluded that silage fermentation is similar to the fermentation that occurs in milk. Silage is really pickled corn, and it will keep as long as the bacteria which destroy the acids are kept from it. Molds are acid-destroying organisms, and when these are able to gain entrance to the silage they will destroy the acids of the silage, and it will spoil and decay. Molds require air, however, and thus the dairyman is provided with a method of attack against their presence. The fact that acids act as a preservative for silage is also the chief reason why there should be plenty of moisture incorporated in the silage. Moisture is necessary to proper fermentation in the silo, and if the corn is not ensiled until it has matured too much, water will have to be added if there is to be sufficient moisture to encourage fermentation. As a matter of fact there should be about 70 per cent. of moisture in silage to guarantee the best quality. Less water is likely to result in the development of molds as well as a less palatable feed, while much more moisture will produce a silage high in acidity. So far as we know there is nothing to the contention that the juice from silage will destroy the walls of a silo due to the acid in it, but it is a good plan, however, to wash the inner walls of the silo every few years with a creamy cement.

From what has already been said regarding molds and moisture it may readily be gathered that the value of silage as a feed depends to quite a degree upon the amount of water contained in it, and upon the care with which it is preserved from the air. The dry matter of silage, of course, contains all the nutrients and experiments have shown that ensiling the stalks alone gives a silage which weighs less per cubic foot and is less valuable as a feed by a very considerable amount. Thus a measured bushel of silage made from the stalks alone is not much more than half as valuable as the same quantity of silage made from well-eared corn, where the ears are ensiled also. By weight, a bushel of silage made from the stalks alone is 63 per cent. as valuable. In addition to this fact the digestibility of the grain probably exceeds that of the stalks.

As to the money value of silage as a feed, opinions will differ, but it will be generally conceded that silage is as economical a feed for dairy cows as it is possible to produce on the farm. Some follow the rule in valuing silage that it is 40 per cent. as valuable as timothy hay. We take it that this rule may or may not hold good, depending upon the character of the season and the purpose for which the timothy hay is used, because the latter as a feed for milk production is not to be recommended at any time. It was proven at the Indiana Experiment Station that for feeding steers over an eight-year period silage was worth \$11.30 per ton when corn was worth \$1.50 per bushel, and that when corn sells for \$1.25 per bushel silage is worth \$10.21 per ton. These figures have reference to the feeding value of silage as compared with the market prices of grains, but in most cases the cost of silage in the silo is not so high. Last year the Dominion Experimental Farms stated that the cost of silage in the silo was about \$3 per ton, but we doubt very much whether many farmers were able to produce it at that figure. The probability is that the average cost was much closer to \$5, and even higher in many cases. So far this season corn has not had the best chance to grow on account of the cool weather, and if the yield is down the cost per ton of silage from this crop will be proportionately higher. Hence the necessity of paying extra attention to the matter of proper maturity at cutting time and good preservation in the silo. The proper time for cutting is when the corn shows the first signs of ripening. The kernels will then be in the firm dough stage, or just about at the stage, when it will be possible to shell them off the ears. This will be just about the time that the ear begins to glaze.

An increasing number of dairymen are annually beginning to appreciate the value of the summer silo. When the short pastures occur during the last of July and early August the cows must have a supplementary feed of some kind or the milk yield will be decreased. Soiling crops are sometimes grown, but on the average farm these are much more expensive to grow than silage, and many farms now have a second silo to provide this supplementary summer feed. There is little doubt that summer silage is profitable and the coming years will see much more of it in use.

TABLE I.  
Daily Feed for Various Kinds of Stock.

Kinds of Stock	Weight of Animal	Pounds Silage Per Day
Colts	500	5
Stock horses	1,200	12
Work horses	1,300	10
Calves	500	12
Stock cattle	1,000	20-30
Beef cows	1,300	30
Dairy cows	1,000	30-40
Dairy cows on short pasture	1,000	15
Fattening cattle	1,200	25
Stock sheep	—	2-3
Fattening sheep	—	2-3

TABLE II.  
Relation Between Amount of Herd and Diameter of Silo.

Diameter in Feet	Approx. Weight of Layer, 2 ins. Deep to be Fed Daily		Number of Stock Required at			
	Winter	Summer	40 lbs. each	30 lbs. each	20 lbs. each	15 lbs. each
10	263	525	13	17	26	35
11		633	16	21	32	42
12	378	755	19	25	37	50
13		885	22	29	44	59
14	515	1,030	25	34	51	69
15		1,178	29	39	59	79
16	670	1,340	33	44	67	89
17		1,513	38	50	75	101
18	850	1,700	42	56	84	112
20	1,050	2,100	—	—	—	—

**Good Cheese Sale for United Dairymen.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

We held our 10th sale on Friday, Aug. 6, and taking all the circumstances into consideration we consider it the most successful of the series. The grave situation in Europe, the continued fall in foreign exchange, and the fact that the export market for several days was practically at a standstill, all combined to disquiet the cheese trade, and on Friday morning several of the Montreal exporting firms endeavored to arrange for a general agreement that no cheese would be purchased outright on either Friday or Saturday. However, this arrangement was not effected, but it was understood that the prices would be kept at the lowest possible figure. At Gould's Cold Storage, 7,000 boxes, mostly from Ottawa Valley points, were sold on Friday at 23½ cents for colored, and 23 cents for white. The cheese boarded at Brockville on Thursday had not been settled for, but had been shipped to Montreal subject to prices being arranged later. On Friday morning, however, the situation looked better to the writer, and as I knew that some cheese was required for prompt shipment, I decided to hold a sale. The prices we obtained were extremely good, and were a cause of annoyance to several of the large firms here. When the prices became known, several of the salesmen who had sold at Gould's went after the buyers and got another fraction of a cent out of them. The prices we made undoubtedly set the pace for Saturday's boards, but Cornwall got only 25 3-16 for colored against 25 13-16 for our No. 1 colored, and 25½ for our specials. Prices on the country boards showed a wide fluctuation, white cheese fetching 23 cents at Campbellford and Stirling on Thursday, and 25¾ at Belleville on Saturday. Colored cheese brought 23¼ at Stirling, 24½ at Iroquois, and 25¼ at Belleville, while 24 cents was the best bid at Perth, and 24½ the best bid at Napanee.

The prices at our sale on Friday were as follows: 160 special colored at 25¾; 1,035 No. 1 colored at 25 13-16; 117 No. 2 colored at 24 13-16; 35 special white at 24 15-16; 520 No. 1-white at 24¾; 102 No. 2 white at 23¾.

At Gould's on Tuesday 7,000 boxes colored and white sold at 24½ cents delivered Montreal, and on Friday the same quantity at 23½ cents for colored, and 23

cheese weighing. Unfortunately last week he was out of town, and it was only possible for me to have one lot re-weighed. I have written the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, pointing out that we need the inspector particularly on Thursday and Friday of each week, and asking him to arrange so that the inspector will be here on these days. I am bound to say that all the weights that have been re-tested have shown that the weighing by John McLeod, the public weigher, has been accurate. I think it desirable, however, to have all lots re-weighed that show a loss of a pound a box and over, and hope to have this done in future.

Notwithstanding the premium obtained on colored cheese last week, I am still firmly of the opinion that too large a quantity of colored is now being made, and that before long white cheese will bring the higher price. It is difficult to say just when this change will come about, and I hesitate to take the responsibility of advising factories to change from colored to white immediately, because the former may bring a higher price this week and possibly next. Last week we had one new factory from Leeds County, and we are advised of several new factories that will ship this week.

W. W. MOORE.  
Manager United Dairyman Co-operative Limited.

**HORTICULTURE.**

**Planting Deciduous Trees About the Farm.**

Nearly everyone likes to see nice trees. They have many uses on the farm, either to beautify the home surroundings, to set off the roadside, or to provide shade for the live stock in the pasture. It is not much trouble to plant an occasional tree or group of trees where they will be appreciated and helpful in making farm life more appreciated and some way or other a beautiful countryside is nearly always associated with the presence of a sufficient number of trees to relieve the monotony of bare land, roads and fences. Too many of our farm houses lack the natural beauty and the coziness which a few trees wisely placed will bring to them and it is unfortunate that more trees are not to be found in some sections. Nice shade or ornamental trees not only add to the contentment of those who can enjoy them, but they add materially to the appearance and selling value of any farm that possesses them and for this reason, if for no other, they should be planted out in reasonable numbers on every farm that has not already an abundance.

There are many deciduous trees native to Eastern Canada that are much more attractive than foreign varieties. The latter are too frequently planted to the exclusion of native varieties especially when these are fairly easily obtained. Trees may be planted in the spring or fall and if the latter is decided upon the planting may be done at any time from August to October. Fall planting is not desirable, however, unless the district is suitable and weather conditions favorable. For all planting the season should be long and the climate such as will give the trees a fair chance to take hold of the ground to some extent before the severe winter sets in. If the soil is poor it should be well prepared and a good quantity of loamy soil or well rotted manure worked in. The hole into which the tree is to be set should be dug deep enough and large enough to accommodate the roots of the tree without too much crowding and it is advisable to place the larger roots toward the prevailing winds to assist in anchoring the tree. In most respects one should plant shade trees after the same manner as one would plant fruit trees and they should be set somewhat deeper than they were before they were dug up. If they are nursery trees that have been budded or grafted, the union of stock and scion should also be buried. After the tree is set



Sweet Corn is One of the Most Popular Crops the Market Gardener Can Produce.

cents for white, delivered Montreal. Prices on country boards were: Peterboro colored, 25¼; Campbellford, 95 boxes colored at 25 9-16; 654 white at 23; Brockville 3,000 offered, no bids; Stirling, 23¼ for colored, 23 for white; Vankleek Hill, 25 1-16 colored, 24 11-16 for white; Iroquois 24½ for colored; Perth, the best bid for colored and white was 24, with no sales; Napanee 24½ bid for colored, with no sales (cheese sold on curb we understand at 24¾). Picton, 25 9-16 for colored; Winchester district, 24¾ for colored; Belleville colored, 25¾, white, 25¾; London best bid 24½ with no sales; Cornwall, 25 3-16 for colored.

The drop in Sterling exchange last week amounted to 8 cents on the pound.

We have been watching the weighing of our cheese very closely, and I have had a large number of lots re-weighed by the Dominion Government inspector of



and well filled in and firmed about the tree, it should be well watered before the top mulch is put on. The watering will help the tree to take hold on the soil and the mulch will prevent the moistened soil from drying out too quickly. Even after they are well established care should be taken to see that young trees have plenty of water. During the winter also, trees whose roots are not very hardy should be provided with a mulch of manure or litter of some kind to prevent the roots from dying.

Before the trees are set, all broken or dead roots should be cut away, but as much root as possible should be left. The reason for this is that if much of the root must be cut away the top must be cut back in proportion and it is not desirable to cut any more of the top away than necessary to enable the tree to grow. Sometimes it is desirable to move fairly large trees and this can be done very successfully provided the moving is done when the ground is frozen. It is advisable however, to prepare for the moving of large trees the spring previous. Thus if the trees are to be moved this fall there should have been a trench dug around them in the spring from three to six feet from the trunk according to the size of the tree. This trench is filled with good rich soil and tramped thoroughly so that by fall, where the roots have been cut in digging the trench, new feeding roots will have formed which will assist the tree to get a start when it is transplanted. Distances of planting depend upon the kind of tree, as some are very much larger and need more room to spread than others. Such trees as the larger oaks and hard or sugar maples should be planted 40 feet apart. American elms should have 50 feet between each two trees, while soft or silver maples, Norway maples, and black walnuts may be planted 30 feet apart. Beech requires 25 feet, poplars 20 to 30 feet and other oaks 25 to 40 feet.

The following is a list of some of the most important ornamental and shade trees with brief notes concerning each:

**Ailanthum, or Tree of Heaven.**—Hardy in Southern Ontario, the blossom tree being most frequently planted as the staminate blossoms have an objectionable odor.

**White Ash.**—This is an admirable park and shade tree as it withstands smoke and fumes well.

**American Beech.**—This is a low-branched, wide-spreading and drooping tree with smooth, ash-gray bark.

**Paper or Canoe Birch.**—A fairly large and interesting poplar with papery bark which peels easily.

**Cut-Leaf Birch.**—This is a rough-barked tree with drooping branches. It is a most ornamental and attractive tree for lawns or avenues.

**Butternut.**—A very valuable ornamental tree. The bark is not so rough and lighter in color than the black walnut. It produces edible nuts which everyone appreciates.

**Coffee Tree.**—A very ornamental and attractive tree for single specimens or groups. The buds burst very early in the spring.

**The White Elm.**—This is a most graceful tree that grows tall and rapidly. It is the best of the elms and is excellent for all purposes.

**American Chestnut.**—This is a native of Southern Ontario and produces edible nuts pleasing to everyone. It is often seen growing in the fields or in small groups and makes excellent shade.

**Basswood, Lime or Linden.**—This tree prefers plenty of shade and produces sweet smelling blossoms which are very attractive to bees.

**Honey Locust.**—This is a quick growing tree suitable for windbreaks.

**Maidenhair Tree or Ginkgo.**—This is an interesting Oriental tree which does well in Southern Ontario.

**Norway Maple.**—This maple is a splendid lawn tree with a compact dense head with dark red foliage in the spring that turns purplish green in the summer. The stems are red.

**Wier's Maple.**—This is a maple very often seen and has a marked weeping habit. Manitoba Maple. Good for shade or windbreak and grows very quickly.

**Hard or Sugar Maple.**—This is the maple syrup tree and is a very beautiful tree from early spring to late autumn.

**Soft or Silver Maple.**—This tree is attractive and quick growing, but the limbs are easily broken by wind and ice.

**Swamp or Red Maple.**—A tree with a beautiful red foliage in the autumn. It prefers a damp soil.

**Magnolia or Cucumber Tree.**—This tree has a classic appearance and is pyramidal in form, with yellow flowers and cucumber-like fruit.

**American Mountain Ash.**—This tree is very attractive in autumn and has small red berries.

**Scarlet Oak.**—A tree with large foliage deeply cut and turning a brilliant scarlet in the autumn.

**White Oak.**—The best American oak with twisted branches and a massive crown. It is a very stately tree.

**Bur or Mossy Cup Oak.**—This is an attractive, rugged oak that is splendid for an avenue.

**Cottonwood.**—A rapid growing and hardy poplar as well as one of the largest. It has yellowish twigs in winter and in the summer the leaves are its distinguishing feature.

**Lombardy Poplar.**—This is a splendid tree to break the sky-line and is a quick grower although short lived.

**Tulip Tree.**—An attractive tree the year round, and grows to a large size in Southern Ontario. The flowers are tulip-like.

**Black Walnut.**—A lovely tree that possesses beauty, gracefulness and richness of foliage. It should be planted wherever it can be grown.

**Royal Willow.**—This willow has a rich, silvery foliage and is very attractive in groups.

**Leaved Willow.**—Has dark glossy green leaves in contrast to the other willows.

## POULTRY.

### Why Not Keep Poultry Accounts?

Poultry keeping is a side-line on most farms, but it can be made a much more profitable side-line than it is in most instances. We doubt if the average flock returns anything like a fair amount of money for the labor expended on it. This is not, however, a criticism of the value of poultry, because it is well known that where a flock of laying hens is made up of good individuals and is well cared for, they will return good money for the labor expended on them. The great trouble in most instances is that the hen is not looked upon as a very important asset to the farm, and if the family gets all the eggs that are needed from time to time, not much more is expected from the flock. But even a steady supply of eggs for the table is not obtainable from some flocks, and we heard of a farmer not long ago who had a flock of about 100 hens and was buying eggs for his own consumption. This looks like a poor business proposition; not the kind of a proposition that will help to swell the labor income from the farm.

There are boarders in the farm flock as well as in the dairy herd, and if a simple system of accounts were kept for the flock it would soon show whether the hens were paying their way or not. Farming is a business just the same as selling groceries. Farming, however, is usually a business of many branches, and the farmer is not much ahead at the end of the year if one branch of his business has lost the money that some other branch had made. This is like borrowing from Peter to pay Paul, the result of which is that no progress is made. The average flock of hens on the farm is about 52, and it would be quite possible to supplement the labor income of the farm to the extent of \$100 or \$150 yearly if a little more attention was paid to the laying flock and the way they are accounting for the feed consumed and the labor expended on them. A flock of this size is by no means too small an item to bother looking after. Business firms let no by-product of the business go to waste, even if it is only waste paper. Everything that can be sold is sold, and whatever cannot be sold is re-used in the business if at all possible. If it is true in the ordinary business it is particularly true of farming where there are so many sources of revenue, each one of which if it is neglected may materially affect the income of the farmer. How many farmers or their wives can tell the hens in the flock that are layers and are worth keeping? We venture the assertion that they are very few. And yet it is fairly certain that at least 20 of the 50 hens in the average flock are non-producers and should be marketed immediately.

The Poultry Division of the Dominion Experimental

national industry well on to the one hundred million dollars a year demands business methods, and in order to help the industry and to make it possible for the average poultryman to keep track of his poultry operations, the Poultry Division has put out a very simple form for poultry accounting, copies of which will be sent to any person making application and who will return to the Poultry Division each month a copy.

For several years these poultry accounts have been supplied to persons asking for them, and a compilation of the reports shows some very interesting data. For instance, of all the farms reporting their poultry operations 84.5 per cent. of them show a profit, and of this number the average receipt over expenditure for each hen per year is \$2.04. As might be expected, a number of reports show a distinct loss each year, and that is where one of the benefits of the account form comes in. Either the farmer himself or the Poultry Division at Ottawa can pick out the weak point or points and have them rectified.

Some other interesting figures are obtained from these reports. Among these are figures that show the average number of hens on the farms reporting is 52.9, the average expenditure per hen, that is, for feed, appliances, etc., is \$2.91, and the average profit over expenditure is \$2.04. One farmer claims that he can attend to 100 hens while he is attending to one cow, and his average return from 100 hens is \$250.00.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### The Fallis Sale.

The dispersion sale of Shorthorns held at Elmgrove Farm, Brampton, Ont., by James R. Fallis on August 11, proved to be one of the most successful sales of the year. The general average of \$350 for the 49 head passing through the sale was not a high average in comparison with several other sales held during the past season, but here, it must be remembered, that the calves in nearly every case were sold separate from their dams, and the entire herd was dispersed, and not on one animal was there any reserve. The herd showed in excellent condition, and the purchasers, almost without exception, may feel that the prices which they paid were reasonable and leave them plenty of margin for profit. The sale was well conducted with Capt. T. E. Robinson in the box, and Mr. Fallis' hospitality may be said to have outclassed everything we have seen at public sales for some time. The various averages obtained were \$409.65 for 29 cows three years old and upwards; \$287 for 12 one and two-year-old heifers, and over \$300 for 5 calves under the year, mostly of which were only a few months old. The top price for the day was paid by Sir Frank Bailey at Oakville, Ont., for the 6-year-old Celia-bred cow Celia Gem, who passed through the ring at \$1,350. A 4-months-old heifer calf from Calceolaria of Oak Bluff, and sired by a son of Gainsford Marquis sold up to \$740, and the herd bull, which was a two-year-old son of Butterfly Duke, went at the unreasonably low figure of \$190 to L. P. McInnis, of Owen Sound. Other sales in detail follow:

Calceolaria of Oak Bluff, Peter Stewart & Sons, Rockwood.....	\$500
Heifer calf, O. Marshall, Elora, Ont.....	740
Broadhooks Lass, Peter Stewart & Son, Rockwood.....	340
Celia Gem, Sir Frank Bailey, Oakville.....	1,350
Celia Gem 2nd, O. Marshall, Elora.....	600
Nonpareil of Hillside 6th, Harry McGee, Islington.....	595
Nonpareil of Hillside 7th, E. M. Steen, Streetsville.....	380
Carrie 10th, Peter Stewart & Son.....	380
Mildred Royal, W. Hopper, Pailsey.....	380
Sybella 12th, E. V. & W. O. McKinnon, Rockwood.....	220
Lily Carden, J. W. McNab, Rockwood.....	410
Roan Lily, Robt. Amos, Moffat.....	275
Hero's Lass 2nd, W. Steen, Erin.....	625
Lady Braemar, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.....	410
Lady Braemar 2nd, Wm. Trent, Brampton.....	280
Braemar Lady, H. J. Miller, Keen.....	300
Celia 26th, W. G. Hopper.....	450
Fair Maid, Thos. J. Mercer, Markdale.....	300
Dainty Polly, Jas. Douglas, Caledonia.....	725
Roselenty, Sir Frank Bailey.....	550
Matchless 14th, Smith Griffin, Erin.....	405
Netherlea Matchless Peggy, H. J. Miller.....	410
Netherlea Matchless 3rd, O. Marshall.....	450
Dalmeny's Maggie 2nd, H. Notwell, Hillsburg.....	215
Dalmeny Queen 2nd, Robt. Amos, Moffat.....	450
Braemar Beauty 8th, Arthur Bennett, Elora.....	200
Languish Queen, A. W. Coe, Elmvalle.....	295
Languish Queen 3rd, H. J. Miller.....	260
Languish Queen 4th, A. W. Coe.....	180
Alette, C. A. Downes, Acton.....	350
Alette 2nd, A. W. Coe.....	210
Grace Darling, H. W. Morrison, Mona Road.....	350
Patricia, Wm. Wilson, Erin.....	235
Lovely Kassey 6th, H. J. Miller.....	280
Gladys Beauty, A. McMillan, New Hamburg.....	205
Daisy Red, G. O. Kirk, Inglewood.....	235
Pearl Languish, Thos. Andrews, Brampton.....	360
Augustine Butterfly, Geo. & Arthur Riley, Cayuga.....	435
Butterfly Bess 2nd, H. J. Miller.....	180
Pellurianna, L. P. McInnis, Owen Sound.....	250
Norval Kind, Wm. Wilson.....	205
Lady Sultan, Wm. Wilson.....	100
Rowan Appleby, H. J. Miller.....	165
Red Appleby Violet, H. J. Miller.....	100
Champion Lad, Thos. Aikin, Brampton.....	275
Sir Augustus, L. P. McInnis, Owen Sound.....	190
Braemar Count, E. S. McLean, Toronto.....	100



The Busy Hens are the Ones that Lay the Eggs.

Farms System has a system for keeping poultry accounts that may be obtained merely by writing for the forms. They desire that one copy of your monthly record be returned each month, but if you do not care to do that, it should be a very easy matter to make out a simple form of your own. Recent information from the Poultry Division makes reference to this matter in part as follows:

Three dollars profit over cost of feed each year for every hen on the farm is a very good return, and according to monthly accounts received from farmers, by the Poultry Division of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, there are a good many farmers' poultry flocks which are actually giving this profit every year, and some even better. Poultry keeping on the farm is not merely a side-line now, but is a sane business proposition and the hit-and-miss methods that formerly obtained in poultry work should no longer be tolerated. A

15 lbs. each	
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week he was out me to have one ry Commissioner, the inspector par- each week, and ctor will be here t all the weights hat the weighing as been accurate. l lots re-weighed d over, and hope

ained on colored the opinion that eing made, and ring the higher this change will e responsibility colored to white ring a higher ast week we had d we are advised is week. V. W. MOORE. ative Limited.

## URE.

### es About

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are many de- trees native to anada that are ore attractive eign varieties. er are too fre- planted to the of native varie- ally when these easily obtained. y be planted in or fall and if is decided upon ng may be done me from August r. Fall planting arable, however, ther conditions should be long es a fair chance before the severe uld be well pre- or well rotted the tree is to be enough to ac- out too much the larger roots anchoring the ant shade trees lant fruit trees than they were e nursery trees union of stock the tree is set



# Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Comment on week ending August 12  
Quotations on last Monday's Markets.

## Receipts and Market Tops.

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

	CATTLE						CALVES					
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Top Price	Good Steers	Week Ending	Receipts	Week Ending	Top Price	Good Calves	Week Ending	
	Aug. 12	1919	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	1919	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	1919	Aug. 12	1919	Aug. 5	
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	6,320	6,619	5,717	\$13.90	\$14.00	\$15.50	1,437	1,165	1,931	\$19.50	\$22.00	\$20.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	1,640	2,091	899	13.75	12.75	13.50	1,389	1,761	1,273	16.00	15.50	16.00
Montreal (East End)	1,428	2,307	892	13.75	12.75	13.50	969	1,379	767	16.00	15.50	16.00
Winnipeg	7,531	5,923	5,745	12.00	13.10	12.50	689	920	650	12.00	12.00	12.00
Calgary	2,226	4,039	1,615	10.05	—	11.00	392	1,619	214	10.50	—	12.00
Edmonton	396	1,614	730	11.00	11.00	10.00	117	221	131	10.25	9.50	11.00

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Top Price	Selects	Week Ending	Receipts	Week Ending	Top Price	Good Lambs	Week Ending	
	Aug. 12	1919	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	1919	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	1919	Aug. 12	1919	Aug. 5	
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	3,315	6,269	5,111	\$20.75	\$24.75	\$21.50	6,368	5,424	8,838	\$14.50	\$18.75	\$16.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	1,758	2,974	2,071	20.50	23.75	21.75	3,428	3,692	2,466	13.00	16.50	14.50
Montreal (East End)	2,027	2,723	1,778	20.50	23.75	21.75	1,997	2,321	1,518	13.00	16.50	14.50
Winnipeg	2,180	2,618	2,935	21.00	22.50	19.25	1,808	314	1,010	14.00	16.00	13.50
Calgary	565	322	363	19.75	—	18.75	769	513	380	—	—	13.00
Edmonton	230	522	189	19.00	23.00	18.25	156	160	211	12.00	12.50	12.00

### Market Comments.

#### Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

Liberal offerings of cattle of poor grading combined with the exceptionally high temperatures and the continuation of the holiday season with its consequent lack of fresh meat consumption, were the factors responsible for a draggy market and lower tendency of prices. Very few cattle of good grading were offered and the rank and file of the stock was weighed up at prices \$1 below the quotations at the previous close. Heavy steers moved from \$12.50 to \$14.25, handy-weight steers of good grading from \$12 to \$13.90, those of medium quality from \$10.50 to \$12 and common from \$8 to \$9. Good quality butcher cows moved readily during the early part of the week, but were slower and 15 to 25 cents weaker at the close; choice cows sold from \$11 to \$12, and most of the good from \$9.25 to \$11.25. Choice bulls weighed up at \$7.75 and the remainder from \$5.75 to \$7.25. Canners and cutters suffered drastic cuts and sold mostly from \$3.25 to \$5.25. There was a fairly steady demand for stockers and feeders, especially for short-keeps weighing around ten hundred and fifty pounds, and selling within a range of \$11 to \$12. Choice stockers moyed at \$9.25 to \$11. There were a number of loads of good feeder cattle from Winnipeg on the Yards, and these combined with local receipts made up fairly heavy offerings, which produced a slightly slower market than during the previous week. The calf market was steady throughout the week under light receipts; choice veal sold from \$19 to \$20, good calves from \$18 to \$19 and common from \$16 to \$17.25.

Under liberal receipts there was a slightly weaker tone to the market for lambs and prices declined to an extreme of \$1.50 per hundred, choice lambs moving from \$14 to \$14.50 during the early part of the week and from \$13 to \$14 during mid-week. Yearlings sold on a steady market from \$12 to \$13, while good ewes moved from \$7 to \$9.

There was a fairly liberal run of hogs and the market was slightly weaker, sustaining a 50-cent decline on Monday. The market was unsteady throughout the week at the new level. As the trade is endeavoring to operate at lower initial costs any very liberal volume of receipts will cause a downward fluctuation in prices.

The total receipts from January 1 to August 5, inclusive, were: 173,011 cattle, 56,847 calves, 198,255 hogs and 53,641 sheep; compared with 184,690 cattle, 43,329 calves, 212,264 hogs and 50,433 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

#### Montreal.

Owing to the extremely high temperature and absence of a great many people from the city of Montreal, the demand for fresh meats is at a low ebb, and under fairly liberal receipts the market for cattle was subject to very severe cuts in prices. The top price for good butcher cattle averaging around eleven hundred pounds was \$13.75. Some fairly good steers averaging around nine hundred pounds moved at \$10.75, light steers in fair flesh sold with medium to good heifers and cows, within the range of \$8.50 to \$9, while thin yearling steers

TORONTO					MONTREAL (Both Yards)				
CLASSIFICATION	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	
STEERS									
heavy finished	43								
STEERS good	501	\$12.50	\$12.00-\$13.25	\$13.90	197	\$12.00	\$10.75-\$13.75	\$13.75	
1,000-1,200 common	65	10.00	9.50-10.50	12.00	184				
STEERS good	491	12.00	11.50-12.75	13.25	136	11.00	10.75-11.50	11.50	
700-1,000 common	518	10.50	9.00-11.25	11.75	421	9.25	8.00-10.50	10.50	
HEIFERS good	607	12.50	12.00-13.00	13.25	55	10.25	10.00-11.00	11.50	
fair	534	10.50	9.50-11.50	12.00	179	9.00	8.50-9.50	9.50	
common	286	8.50	8.00-9.00	9.50	413	7.75	6.00-8.00	8.00	
COWS good	771	10.30	9.25-11.50	12.25	196	9.50	9.00-10.00	10.50	
common	986	7.92	7.25-8.50	9.00	655	6.50	6.00-8.00	8.00	
BULLS good	86	8.62	7.75-9.50	10.00	18	8.75	8.50-9.00	10.00	
common	260	6.69	5.75-7.50	8.50	391	5.75	5.50-6.00	6.50	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	109	4.41	3.25-5.50	5.50	96	4.25	3.00-4.50	4.50	
OXEN	7				10				
CALVES veal	1,430	18.00	17.50-18.50	19.50	1,641	12.00	8.00-13.00	16.00	
grass	7				717	5.50		6.00	
STOCKERS good	569	9.00	8.50-9.50	10.00					
fair	81	8.00	7.50-8.50	8.50					
FEEDERS good	393	11.50	11.00-12.00	12.50					
fair	13	9.50	9.00-10.00	10.25					
HOGS selects	3,006	20.41	20.25-20.75	20.75	2,265	20.25	20.00-20.50	20.50	
(fed and watered) heavies	3	19.42	19.25-19.75	19.75	172	18.00	18.00	18.50	
lights	149	18.39	17.25-18.75	18.75	743				
sows	152	16.45	15.25-17.75	17.75	587	16.00	15.00-16.50	16.50	
stags	5				16				
LAMBS good	4,462	13.75	13.00-14.50	14.50	1,314	12.00	12.00	13.00	
common	402	11.99	11.00-12.50	12.50	3,280	9.50	8.00-11.00	11.00	
SHEEP heavy	26								
light	1,012	8.50	8.00-9.00	9.00	152	7.00	7.00	8.00	
common	466	6.25	6.00-7.00	7.00	679	6.50	5.50-7.00	7.00	

moved at prices as low as \$6. The top for good cows was \$10.50, and was paid on a load from the Winnipeg Stock Yards which averaged about twelve hundred pounds per animal. Butcher cows of good grading of the heavy bellied dairy kinds, sold at \$9 and young cows up to \$10; common classes of cows sold down to \$3 for thin, old cannors. The top for bulls was \$10, and was paid on heavy breedy fat animals. Good meaty bulls weighing around twelve hundred pounds, moved from \$8.50 to \$9, Bologna bulls from \$5.50 to \$6.50, and yearling bulls at \$5.50. The quality of the calves offered was only fair and apart from another sale of \$16 the general run of stock sold at \$13. Thin grass calves moved slowly and sold down to \$4.50.

There was a sharp break in the market for lambs during the week, and although one small lot of lambs was weighed up at \$13 per hundred, the remainder of the good lambs did not sell above \$12, while common lambs from the East sold from \$8 up. Sheep were disposed of in the range of from \$5 to \$7 for the general run and up to \$8 for a few picked animals.

There was some improvement in the general quality of the hog runs during the week, although most of the hogs to date have lacked in weight for the packer trade. During the week, a price of \$20.50, off cars for selects, was paid for

hogs for the local shop trade. Sows sold from \$15 up, and mixed lots of hogs from \$17 to \$18.50.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—The total receipts from January 1 to August 5, inclusive, were: 19,482 cattle, 48,183 calves, 41,508 hogs; 18,711 sheep; compared with 21,272 cattle, 53,817 calves, 51,295 hogs and 15,769 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

EAST END.—The total receipts from January 1 to August 5, inclusive, were: 21,595 cattle, 38,593 calves, 29,341 hogs, and 15,123 sheep; compared with 23,743 cattle, 38,024 calves, 32,917 hogs, and 15,897 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

#### Wool Market Report.

An active market prevailed for graded Canadian wools. During the past week some 400,000 lbs. of medium combing wool from Ontario and Quebec were sold. This sale leaves very little graded wool from these two Provinces unsold, although considerable Maritime wool is still on the market. The grading of Western wool is proceeding rapidly. The quality of Alberta wool is particularly good this year, especially that from Southern Alberta. Most Canadian mills are still running to full capacity and, owing to the grading and quality of

Canadian wools, are more interested in buying at home than previously.

Quotations for graded wools are as follows:

Western Graded wool.—Fine staple, 55c. to 59c.; fine clothing, 48c. to 52c.; fine medium staple, 56c. to 60c.; fine medium clothing, 53c. to 57c.; medium staple, 45c. to 48c.; medium clothing, 37c. to 42c.; low medium clothing, 33c. to 35c.; low staple, 25c. to 30c.; coarse, 20c. to 22c.;

Eastern Graded wool.—Medium staple, 50c. to 55c.; low medium staple, 42c. to 45c.; low staple, 30c. to 34c.; coarse, 23c. to 25c.

#### Cheese Markets.

At the regular meeting of the Cornwall cheese board, on Saturday last, 2,171 boxes of colored cheese were sold at 25 3/4c. At St. Hyacinthe, Que., 600 boxes of cheese sold at 24 1/4c. There were 1,248 boxes of colored and 147 boxes of white cheese offered at the Belleville cheese board, and all sold at 25 1/2c. At Madoc cheese sold at 25.9-16c. The cheese receipts at New York were 3,543 boxes; whole milk flats, white and colored, specials, sold at 27 1/2c. to 28 1/2c.; average run, 25 1/2c. to 26 1/2c.; whole milk twins, current make, specials, 26 1/2c. to 27 1/2c.;



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Markets

Department of Agriculture, Live Stock Intelligence Division

Table with columns: Price Good Calves, Same Week, Ending 1919, Week Ending Aug. 5, 1920. Values range from \$22.00 to \$9.50.

Table with columns: Price Good Lambs, Same Week, Ending 1919, Week Ending Aug. 5, 1920. Values range from \$18.75 to \$12.50.

Table with columns: Price Good Hogs, Same Week, Ending 1919, Week Ending Aug. 5, 1920. Values range from \$13.75 to \$8.00.

Table with columns: Price Good Cattle, Same Week, Ending 1919, Week Ending Aug. 5, 1920. Values range from \$11.50 to \$8.00.

Table with columns: Price Good Sheep, Same Week, Ending 1919, Week Ending Aug. 5, 1920. Values range from \$10.00 to \$6.50.

Table with columns: Price Good Poultry, Same Week, Ending 1919, Week Ending Aug. 5, 1920. Values range from \$20.50 to \$16.50.

Table with columns: Price Good Wool, Same Week, Ending 1919, Week Ending Aug. 5, 1920. Values range from \$13.00 to \$7.00.

Table with columns: Price Good Hides, Same Week, Ending 1919, Week Ending Aug. 5, 1920. Values range from \$20.50 to \$16.50.

Table with columns: Price Good Butter, Same Week, Ending 1919, Week Ending Aug. 5, 1920. Values range from \$20.50 to \$16.50.

Table with columns: Price Good Eggs, Same Week, Ending 1919, Week Ending Aug. 5, 1920. Values range from \$20.50 to \$16.50.

average run, 25c. to 26c. On Friday last the United Dairymen Co-operative Ltd., Montreal, sold 459 No. 1 white at 26 1/2c.; 1,416 No. 1 colored at 25 1/2c.; 392 No. 2 colored at 25 1/2-16c.; 79 boxes No. 2 white were not sold, 25c. being asked and 24 1/2c. only bid. The total quantity offered was 2,346 boxes.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle receipts were very liberal at Buffalo last week, and as a result, prices went off generally from a half to a dollar, the heaviest decline being noted on a medium and fair kind of handy butchering cattle and fat cows generally, even canners and cutters showing a full half dollar take-off. Canadians ran freely, there being in excess of eighty loads for the week. In the shipping steer line best natives sold up to \$16.40, but they were of a class to themselves and no criterion to the general trade. Some eleven hundred pound steers on the grassy order and running to the commoner kind, sold down as low as \$11 to \$12. Best Canadian shipping steers showed a range of from \$13 to \$13.50 generally, good weight cattle bringing the latter price, with one load of very prime weighty Canadians reaching \$15. In the handy butchering steer line around \$14 stopped the best, common and fair kinds ranging down to \$9 to \$10. Very few butchering heifers were good enough to sell above \$10.50 to \$11, common, light kinds selling down to \$6.50 to \$7. Stocker and feeder trade was very dull and weak. The fewest number of these grades have gone out of Buffalo for the feed lots this year, for many years past. Bulls were given an especially hard jolt, a decent kind of good weight sausage bulls dropping to around seven cents. The very best, large dairy cows sold steady, with the medium, common kinds slow, at about slaughter prices. Receipts for the week totalled 5,550 head as against 5,400 for the previous week and as compared with 6,350 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations: Shipping Steers Natives.—Very prime, \$16 to \$16.40; good to choice, \$15 to \$15.50; common to fair, \$12.50 to \$14.50; plain, \$11.50 to \$12. Steers, Canadians.—Best, \$14 to \$15; fair to good, \$13 to \$13.50; common and plain, \$11.50 to \$12. Butchering Steers.—Yearlings, good to prime, \$16 to \$16.50; choice heavy, \$14.50 to \$15; best handy, \$13.50 to \$14; fair to good, \$12.50 to \$13; light and common, \$9 to \$10. Cows and Heifers.—Heavy heifers, \$12 to \$12.50; best butchering heifers, \$11 to \$11.50; good butcher heifers, \$10 to \$10.50; fair butchering heifers, \$8 to \$9.50; light, common, \$6 to \$6.50; very fancy fat cows, \$9.50 to \$10; best heavy fat cows, \$8.50 to \$9; medium to good, \$7.75 to \$8.25; cutters, \$5.50 to \$6; canners, good, \$4 to \$4.50. Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$8 to \$9.50; common to fair, \$8 to \$8.50; best stockers, \$8 to \$8.50; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.25; common, \$6 to \$7; grazing cows, \$6.50 to \$7.25. Bulls.—Best heavy, \$9.50 to \$10; good butchering, \$8.50 to \$9; sausage, \$7.50 to \$8; light bulls, \$6 to \$7. Milkers and Springers.—Best, \$100 to \$125; medium to good, \$80 to \$90; common, \$55 to \$70. Hogs.—Prices at all marketing points were on the decline last week. Trade here was very slow, and the close of each day showed some going over unsold. Monday heavy hogs sold at \$16.50, mixed grades that showed a packer's sort landed at \$17 and \$17.10, with several decks of sorted light hogs going to order buyers at \$17.25, and pigs landed at \$17. Tuesday prices went off 10 to 25 cents, and Wednesday some sold steady, but in some cases values were off 10 to 15 cents from Tuesday. Thursday the trade was slow, with prices 25 to 35 cents lower than Wednesday, top being \$16.75, though not many sold above \$16.50, heavies went as low as \$16, and pigs ranged from \$15.50 to \$16. Friday's trade was more active, with values strong to a dime higher. Receipts for the week were 19,000 head, as compared with 15,283 head for the week before, and 16,700 head for the same week a year ago. Sheep and Lambs.—Trade, both on sheep and lambs, was slow and lower all of last week. Monday best lambs sold at \$14.50, with culls ranging from \$10.50 down, and before the week was out values were off fully a dollar. Friday buyers got best lambs at \$13.50, and culls sold from

\$9 down. The latter part of the week best wethers were quoted from \$8.50 to \$9, best ewes sold at \$8, and cull sheep ranged from \$3 to \$5. These prices on the aged stuff were 50 cents to a dollar lower than for the week's opening. Receipts for the week totalled 9,500 head, as compared with 4,932 head for the previous week, and 4,800 head for the same week a year ago. Calves.—Last week's calf trade was rather unsatisfactory to the selling side. Urgent orders were lacking, and it was with difficulty that a clearance could be made. Monday best veals, including Canadians, sold at \$19, with culls ranging from \$16 down, Tuesday and Wednesday none sold above \$18.75; Thursday best sold at \$18.50, and while Friday showed the best natives selling at \$18.50, top Canadians were hard to place above \$17.50. Cull grades the latter part of the week went from \$14 down, grassy kinds selling from \$6 to \$8. Receipts for the week were 4,200 head, the week before there were 4,906 head, and for the same week a year ago 2,900 head.

Toronto Produce.

Breadstuffs. Manitoba Wheat (in store, Ft. William).—No. 1 northern, \$3.15; No. 2 northern, \$3.12; No. 3 northern, \$3.08. Manitoba Oats (in store, Ft. William).—No. 2 C. W., 99c.; No. 3 C. W., 96c.; extra No. 1 feed, 96c.; No. 1 feed, 92c.; No. 2 feed, 90c. Manitoba Barley (in store, Ft. William).—No. 3 C. W., \$1.45; No. 4 C. W., \$1.35; rejected, \$1.13; feed, \$1.13. American Corn (track, Toronto, prompt shipment).—No. 3 yellow, \$1.85 nominal. Ontario Oats (according to freights outside).—No. 3 white, nominal. Ontario Wheat (f. o. b. shipping points, according to freights.) No. 2, winter, per car lot, \$2.20 to \$2.30. Peas (according to freights outside).—No. 2 nominal. Barley (according to freights outside). Malt, \$1.20 to \$1.25. Buckwheat (according to freights outside).—No. 2 nominal. Rye (according to freights outside). No. 3, \$1.75. Manitoba Flour.—Government standard, \$14.85, Toronto. Ontario Flour (prompt shipment).—Government standard, \$12.90, nominal, in jute bags, Montreal, nominal, in jute bags, Toronto. (Old crop.) Millfeed (car lots, delivered, Montreal freights, bags included).—Bran, per ton \$52; shorts, per ton, \$61; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.75 to \$4. Hides and Wool. Hides F. O. B. Country Points.—Beef hides, flat cured, 10c. to 12c.; green hides, 9c. to 11c.; deacon or bob calf, 25c. to 50c.; horse hides, country take-off, \$3 to \$4; No. 1 sheep skins, \$1 to \$1.50; shearing and spring lamb, 25c. to 50c.; horse hair, farmers' stock, 38c. to 40c. City Hides.—City butcher hides, green flats, 13c.; calf skins, green flats, 18c.; veal kip, 13c.; horse hides, city take-off, \$4 to \$5. Tallow.—City rendered, solids in barrels, 9c. to 10c.; country solids in barrels, No. 1, 8c. to 9c.; cakes No. 1, 13c. to 14c. Wool.—Unwashed, coarse, 16c. to 18c. medium, 24c. to 26c.; fine, 32c. to 34c. Farm Produce. Butter.—There was practically no change in butter during the week. Fresh made creamery prints selling at 60c. to 61c. per lb.; solids at 59c. to 60c. per lb., and choice dairy at 50c. to 52c. per lb., wholesale. Eggs.—Eggs were slightly firmer, No. 1's selling at 60c. to 62c. per doz.; selects at 65c. per doz., and selects in cartons at 69c. per doz., wholesale. Cheese.—Cheese kept stationary at 36c. per lb. for the old, and 32c. per lb. for the new, wholesale. Poultry was steady at last week's lower quotations on spring chickens with the exception of live-weight hens from 4 to 5 lbs. and under 4 lbs., which were slightly firmer; the following prices being quoted to the producer: Chickens, spring, per lb., live weight, 35c.; dressed, 40c.; ducklings, spring, per lb., live weight, 30c.; dressed, 35c.; hens under 4 lbs., per lb., live weight, 28c.; dressed, 28c.; hens, 4 to 5 lbs., per lb., live weight, 30c.; dressed, 30c.; hens over 5 lbs., per lb., live weight, 32c.; dressed, 32c.; roosters,

per lb., live weight, 23c.; dressed, 25c.; turkeys, per lb., live weight, 40c.; dressed, 50c.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Receipts were light the beginning of the week, but increased materially towards the end, until on Thursday they were the heaviest so far this season, and prices declined on the bulk of the offerings and fairly slumped on some.

Apples.—There are too many low-grade apples being shipped in, which are simply piling up to become waste, plus the expense of shipping, and should be kept for pigs, as they are unfit for humans. The demand for choice ones, however, was active, and good prices were being paid.

Plums and Peaches were shipped in especially large quantities, and prices materially declined.

Raspberries were fairly plentiful, and choice fruit continued to bring a good price, but there were some very wet which had to be sold at very much lower prices.

Lawton berries came in a little more freely but brought high prices.

Cherries are just about over for this season, and prices advanced slightly.

Red and black currants and gooseberries are also in the vanishing class, so prices for choice fruit kept firm. Some over-ripe, wet ones having to be sold at much lower rates.

Cantaloupes are beginning to come in but they are a very poor variety so far.

Tomatoes came in very freely and declined in price.

Corn was shipped in quite heavily and declined in price.

Potatoes were slightly lower in price.

Apples.—25c. to 75c. per 6 qts., and 20c. to \$1.25 per 11 qts.

Blueberries.—\$1.75 to \$3 per 11-qt. basket.

Cantaloupes.—75c. to \$1 per 11 qts., and \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 16 qts.

Currents.—Red, 18c. to 20c. per box; \$1 to \$1.25 per 6 qts, and \$1 and \$1.75 to \$2 per 11 qts. Black, \$1.75 to \$2 per 6 qts., and \$3 to \$3.50 per 11 qts.

Gooseberries.—\$1 to \$1.25 per 6 qts., \$1.75 per 11 qts.

Lawton Berries.—20c. to 35c. per box.

Peaches.—20c. to \$1 per 6 qts.; 35c. to \$1.25 per 11 qts.

Pears.—45c. to 75c. per 6 qts.; 50c. to \$1.35 per 11 qts.

Plums.—30c. to 75c. per 6 qts.; 40c. to \$1.25 per 11 qts.

Raspberries.—15c. to 30c. per box.

Tomatoes.—30c. to 40c. per 6 qts.; 30c. to 60c. per 11 qts.

Beets.—20c. to 25c. per doz. bunches.

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

Corn.—20c. to 35c. per doz.

Cauliflower.—\$1 to \$2 per doz.

Celery.—75c. to \$1.25 per doz.

Cabbage.—40c. to 75c. per doz.

Gherkins.—75c. to \$2 per 11-qt. basket.

Lettuce.—Head, 75c. per doz.

Potatoes.—\$2.50 to \$3 per bag; \$1.75 to \$1.85 per bushel.

Vegetable Marrow.—A glut on the market.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Compared with week ago, good choice handy weight steers and yearlings and prime heavies generally 50c. higher; some sorts 75c. stronger; rough heavy cattle strong to 25c. higher; good grassy steers, 40c. to 50c. higher; plain weighty grassers steady; common kinds, 25c. to 40c. higher; good to best she stock and canners, 25c. higher; others 25c. to 50c. lower; bulls, steady to 25c. higher; calves, 25c. to \$1 lower; stockers, mostly 50c. higher. Hogs.—Top, \$15.50; bulk light and butchers', \$15.25 to \$15.80; bulk, packing sows, \$14.15 to \$14.50; pigs, firm; bulk, desirable kinds, \$14.25 to \$15. Sheep.—Compared with week ago; fat lambs, \$1 to \$1.50 lower; yearlings, \$1.50 to \$2 lower; ewes, 50c. to 75c. lower; feeding lambs, 25c. to 50c. higher; feeding sheep and yearlings, steady to lower.

Sale Dates.

Sept. 16-17—Ottawa Valley Holstein Club Sale, Exhibition Grounds, Ottawa. Sept. 29, 1920—Pettit-Elliott sale, Freeman, Ont.—Shorthorns. Oct. 7—Curry-Bowes & Bowes, Markdale, Ont.; Scotch Shorthorns. Oct. 20—Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association, Western Fair Grounds, London, Ont.; Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Sec'y.

Monday's Live Stock Markets.

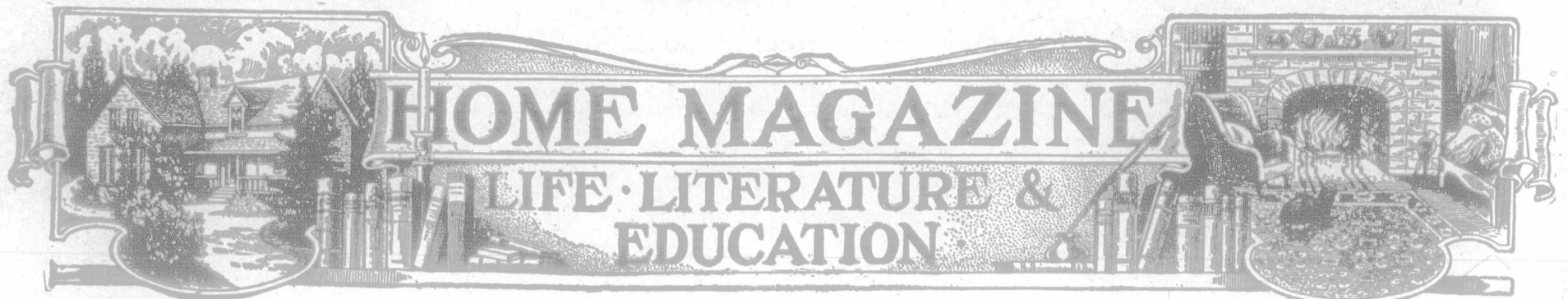
(Dominion Markets Service.)

Toronto, August 16. Cattle.—Receipts, 2,654. In spite of lighter receipts than last Monday, market suffered a further decline of half a dollar in nearly all classes. Packers held off from buying when market opened. Top load was 18 steers averaging 1,130 pounds, selling at \$13.75. Twenty-four loads of Western stock were on the market. Quotations: Heavy beef steers, \$13.75 to \$14.75. Butcher steers, choice, \$13 to \$14; good, \$10.50 to \$12.50; medium, \$7 to \$9; common, \$6 to \$7.25. Butcher heifers, choice, \$11.75 to \$13.75; medium, \$6.25 to \$8.75; common, \$6 to \$8. Butcher cows, choice, \$9.50 to \$11.50; medium, \$6.25 to \$8.75. Canners and cutters, \$3 to \$5. Butcher bulls, good, \$9 to \$10; common, \$5 to \$7. Feeding steers, good, \$11 to \$12.25; fair, \$9 to \$10; stockers, good, \$7.75 to \$9.75; fair, \$6.50 to \$7.25. Calves.—Receipts, 532. Calf market after a delayed opening was one dollar weaker; choice, \$16 to \$17; medium, \$13.50 to \$15.50; common, \$12 to \$14. Milch cows, choice, \$100 to \$160. Springers, choice, \$125 to \$175. Sheep.—Receipts, 1,890. Few sheep passed over the scales; those that did sold a dollar lower. Lambs were steady at last week's prices. Ewes, \$6.50 to \$8.50; lambs, \$11.50 to \$13.50. Hogs.—Receipts, 1,579. Hog market was quiet with prices off a half dollar. Quotations fed and watered basis: Selects, \$19.75; lights, \$17.75; heavies, \$18.50; sows, \$14.50 to \$16.50. Buffalo, August 16. Cattle.—Receipts, 3,250. Best shipping steers were 25 cents higher. Natives sold for \$15.75; Canadians sold at \$14 to \$14.50. Hogs.—Receipts, 8,000. Heavies were \$16, and lights \$16.75. Sheep.—Receipts, 4,400. Best lambs sold at \$13; best ewes at \$7 to \$7.50. Calves.—Receipts, 2,000. Tops sold at \$17.50.

Montreal.

Dressed Hogs.—The prevailing warm weather is having its effect on the provision market, small butchers and dealers going very carefully in measuring their requirements from day to day. Prices, however, continued firm with abattoir dressed, fresh-killed hogs quoted at 30c. to 30 1/2c. per lb. Poultry.—Prices of poultry continued firm with turkeys quoted at 57c. to 60c. per lb.; small spring chickens 50c. to 55c.; milkfed chickens, 42c. per lb.; ducks, 45c.; geese, 37c. to 37c., and broiling fowl, 40c. to 42c. per lb. Potatoes.—Receipts of potatoes continue heavy and further declines have taken place in prices. Canadian stock was quoted at \$1.75 to \$2 per 80-lb. bags in round lots. Shipments of full car lots have not yet been reported, but dealers were expecting carloads to be moving in about ten days time. Maple Products.—The market for maple products continued quiet and prices were unchanged. Maple syrup was quoted at \$2 per gallon in wood and \$2.10 to \$2.25 per gallon in tins. Maple sugar was 26c. to 28c. per lb. Eggs.—The demand for eggs continued good and prices were firm. Strictly new-laid eggs were quoted at 69c. per dozen; selected eggs, 66c.; straight candled eggs, 64c.; No. 1 candled, 58c., and No. 2 candled, 50c. per dozen. Butter.—The demand for butter continued quiet but prices held about steady. Pasteurized creamery was quoted at 58 1/2c. to 59c.; finest creamery 58 to 58 1/2c.; and fine creamery 57c. to 57 1/2c. per lb. Cheese.—There were no developments of consequence in the market for cheese. The present exchange situation is still interfering with the export business. Prices are ruling around 24c. per lb. Grain.—The domestic demand for oats was light, but improvement is reported in the enquiries for export with bids quite a few cents under the market. No. 2 Canadian Western oats were quoted at \$1.17; No. 3 Canadian Western, \$1.14 1/2. No. 1 feed, \$1.12 1/2 and No. 2 feed, \$1.11 1/2. Barley is being held in the West at more money than exporters can afford to pay and a light business for export is reported with domestic trade nil. Flour.—The local flour market continued quiet and featureless. Manitoba spring wheat flour was quoted at \$14.85. Continued on page 1465.





### Night For Adventures.

BY VICTOR STARBUCK.

Sometimes when fragrant summer dusk comes in with scent of rose and musk

And scatters from their sable husk the stars like yellow grain,  
Oh, then the ancient longing comes that lures me like a roll of drums  
To follow where the cricket strums his banjo in the lane.

And when the August moon comes up and like a shallow, silver cup  
Pours out upon the fields and roads her amber-colored beams,

A leafy whisper mounts and calls from out the forest's moss-grown halls  
To leave the city's somber walls and take the road o' dreams.

A call that bids me rise and strip, and, naked all from toe to lip,  
To wander where the dewdrops drip from off the silent trees,  
And where the hairy spiders spin their nets of silver, fragile-thin,  
And out to where the fields begin, like down upon the breeze.

Into a silver pool to plunge, and like a great trout wheel and lunge  
Among the lily-bonnets and the stars reflected there;

With face upturned to lie afloat, with moonbeams rippling round my throat,  
And from the slimy grasses plait a chaplet for my hair.

Then, leaping from my rustic bath, to take some winding meadow-path;  
Across the fields of aftermath to run with flying feet,  
And feel the dewdrop-weighted grass that bends beneath me as I pass,  
Where solemn trees in shadowy mass beyond the highway meet.

And, plunging deep within the woods, among the leaf-hung solitudes  
Where scarce one timid star intrudes into the breathless gloom,  
Go leaping down some fern-hid way to scare the rabbits in their play,  
And see the owl, a fantom gray, drift by on silent plume.

—“Poetry” Magazine.

### More From the School for Rural Leadership, O. A. C., Guelph.

THE *Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine* reporter regrets very much that a verbatim report of President Reynolds's address delivered before the School for Rural Leadership at the O. A. C., Guelph, on July 28th, was not available. This time, our readers must take instead, reluctantly as they are given, the scattered notes jotted down upon that occasion in the lecture-hall. These notes may serve, however, to convey the ideas of the speaker to those who were not privileged to attend the Rural Community School, and to recall them to those who were so privileged.

#### Rural Problems. Lecture III.

IN beginning President Reynolds briefly outlined his two preceding addresses, recalling that he had expressed the conviction that the increasing dominance of the town, or “town-mindedness,” even in the feelings and point of view of rural people, had not been altogether good, and that we should attempt to restore the balance between country and town, and to make country thought and country people of more consequence in Canada. He wished to make it clear that what he had said was no accusation against classes or individuals. Someone

has said, he remarked, that you can't characterize a whole nation. Neither can you characterize a whole class. We cannot arraign the capitalists, as individuals. If we had been born in their class we should likely be doing the things they do. Had we been born in the labor class, with the years behind the “labor” point of view, imposed by history and circumstance, we should probably feel just as the people in that class feel. In his last lecture he had tried to present the farmers' point of view, which had led to the political revolt of last year. He had dealt also with facts, conditions and systems, not presenting an argument but a point of view. No class can point to another and say “Thou art the man!” The farmers, in permitting the drift of things in Canada, are as guilty as anyone else. They voted for protection. Look what an opportunity they had in 1911! Moreover (with a smile) the speaker knew a few farmers who have speculated in town lots and so contributed to that system which has redounded against country life. He knew also, farmers who have encouraged their children to leave the farm by disparaging their own occupation and way of living. Such men as these sometimes send their boys to the Agricultural College and expect the teachers there to undo the mischief they have done. It is impossible to blot out the mischief done during the impressionable years of childhood by giving a wrong point of view.

Farmers have also been responsible for the drift away from the country by failing to give the children enough opportunities, educational and otherwise. If country life would be what we would have it, we must supply an equal degree of mental and moral training. Why should the boy and girl intended for a profession get a University education, and the boy or girl for the farm be satisfied with a public school education? Parents often *lavish* on the bright boy the means of education for a profession, and deny the less bright one any chance. “A little

Last winter another student came to President Reynolds and asked to be excused from school for a few days, as he wanted to go the city to buy a tractor for his farm. That boy of twenty years of age went up to Winnipeg and bought a \$2,000 tractor. He will stay on the farm.

Unfortunately, in Ontario that degree of responsibility has not been granted to young men and women as freely and as early. In Manitoba the College is not criticized for educating “away” from the farm. The College itself is not doing any better than the O. A. C.; the difference is in the degree of responsibility given to young people in that Province. “Here is a text for you, as you go back to your people in the country,” said the speaker: “Present to parents the idea that as the children get older and become deserving of opportunity and responsibility they be given increasing responsibility,—that the father and mother gradually relinquish responsibility to the bright boy and girl. There is too much conservatism, too much clinging to reins of power, too much lack of confidence in the boys and girls.”

A question thrown in at this juncture by one of the audience precipitated a lively discussion on the subject of young people leaving the farm, and the idea was brought out that the bright young man and woman will not be mendicants and supplicants at their father's purse. They must be reasonably independent if they are to be contented on the farm.

Taking part in the discussion, President Reynolds said, “I consider that withholding opportunity of outlook from young people is largely a cause of their abandoning country for city life. Isn't it a humiliation for a young man or woman to have to say, ‘I'm going to town; may I have a quarter?’” For the last four years, (if he might be personal) he had been giving his own boys a monthly allowance, and requiring the younger of them to give strict account of how the money is

“Everybody thought the boy would be an absolute failure—and he was.” If you withhold confidence you prevent self-confidence.

Returning to his subject, the speaker said he believed the solution of this question, viz., the overpowering dominance of the town and city versus the weakening of the country, will be to secure some sort of organic union between town and country interests. Personally he thought this very difficult to do, because any place of over 25,000 population is necessarily antagonistic in its interests to country life. A town of that kind begins to harbor a number of people whose intention it is to prey upon the productiveness of the country, to live by their wits and by the work of others. So long as such people find harborage there is no hope of remedy.

The solution of all this, and of depopulation of the country, the speaker thought, lies in re-building, if possible, small country towns and villages. A few weeks ago he was in a small village whose chief industry is a canning factory. It affords the means for disposing of specialized products raised on the surrounding farms. A town of that sort does establish the right relation between town and country. The people there know the inter-dependence between town and country. They know that if the products on the farms fail, their own income will fail. The trouble with large cities is that they are so far removed from the country. We must accomplish the rehabilitation of the country town, for example, go back 40 years ago to that feature. There should be a deliberate purpose and intent against too much concentration in large cities. Such cities try to pull away the factories from the small places. We need a deliberate and definite campaign. We need to create a feeling against too large cities, which are unwieldy and uncivilized. We want to create a feeling for the open country and the small town. Why should we boast that Canada has so many large cities? We have grown too far that way.

Another thing that has drawn boys and girls away from the farm is ambition for wealth, place, larger opportunities. What is the remedy?

On our commissions for public welfare how often do you see country opinion recognized. It's a habit, you see, to overlook it. Now, the experiment in the Legislative Halls of Ontario should prove there is some excellence in the country, some public spirit. If this Government of farmers succeeds, what a demonstration of the modicum of wisdom to be found in the country! If the people in that country see the country recognized on public commissions they will see as great opportunities in the country as in the town. We want, as rural leaders, to give to the country mind a fair measure of self-confidence. (1) Belief of the people in themselves. (“I mean that the rural experience is invaluable in development of the individual powers. The rural person is of as much importance as person in the city.”)

Question from one of the audience “Are not most of the important people in the cities country born?”

Answer: “Yes—but most of them have adopted the town attitude.”

Continuing: The development of class consciousness, as shown in the choice of farmers to represent rural constituencies is not enough. There must be no ignoring of country people on public commissions.

There must be capable leadership in the country. In this the country minister and school teacher can help. They belong to the country, but how often do they not belong, in spirit and sympathy! How often do their wives not



A Perennial Border.

education is enough for you,” they say, “you are to remain on the farm.” There is a better way than that. Last spring the Province of Alberta began building three or four agricultural schools (placed in various centres of the Province, and provided with “residence” boarding houses) in which were to be taught agriculture and domestic science. Alberta was looking for teachers to man these schools, and a request was made to Prof. Reynolds that he secure these teachers at a salary of \$3,000. The position was offered to three students, and was declined. They were going back to the country to start farming, they said; they saw something better on their *own* farms.

spent, so that advice can be given in case it is not being expended wisely. The boys are thus acquiring experience and skill in handling money. They managed to buy \$750 in war bonds, most of the amount having been earned by themselves by outside endeavor, they would not have thought of buying the bonds had they not acquired the business habit. As a contrast to this throwing of responsibility upon young people President Reynolds cited an instance in which a man whose son was to attend the Agricultural College brought the youth all the way from England, paid his expenses ahead for him and transacted all possible business for him.





belong! "The fact that you (the audience) are here, shows that you belong, and are chosen men and women for country leadership."

At this point someone interpolated: "The U. F. O. will not let us be members." Reply.—"They'll get over that. Don't forget that the Grain Growers are much older. The first phase of that body was antagonism to all outside organizations. Now it is reaching out. The present President of the Manitoba farmers' organization is a minister. The present Secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers was a minister at Neepawa when appointed secretary of the organization.

We must have rural leadership,—but it must come from within. We are doing what we can to develop this spirit.

**Lecture by Prof. Blackwood.**

A very interesting lecture on soils was given by Prof. Blackwood, who had glass bottles of the various kinds of soil to illustrate. All soil is broken stone in various grades according as it is ground finely or coarsely. Tilling is for "structure," to join the particles into crumbs, as it were. What we want to do is to granulate the soil so there will be no danger of a structure that will become sticky or puddled. Stickiness is caused by colloids, and lime is added to get rid of them. Colloids that come together are safe. Clay is said to "flocculate," sand "granulates." You must always add vegetable matter or humus to get the soil in good tith.

In order that the audience might get a good soil vocabulary that would enable them to read soil articles in future intelligently, Prof. Blackwood put the following table on the blackboard (the asterisks denoting the qualities necessary for good soil):

**Structure:** Open\*, compact, puddled, friable\*, granular\*.

**Class:** loam, clay, clay loam, sandy loam, sand.

**Tith:** good, bad.

**Texture:** fine, coarse.

**Moisture, air, heat and plant food.** By stirring or cultivating the surface of the ground frequently you make these available.

But the subsoil should be right too. If you are going to buy a farm be sure to take an auger to see the subsoil. For example it may have too much moisture. If you find too little moisture on any plot you are working fertilize the soil and too much moisture will not go off through the leaves (transpiration). So long as you can keep the water going through—good drainage—so the air can get in, the blades will not turn yellow. As a rule we need every particle of rain such as we get here for a grain crop. Clay will draw water up 7 or 8 feet; sand will not. Humus is the best water-holder of all as the particles themselves are porous. Soil with too much moisture is cold, and heat is needed for growth.

Drainage reduces the immediate need for fertilizer, but every ton of fertilizer that can be got should be used, and put on the good fields. The best is barnyard manure, commercial fertilizer next.

Soils fail to produce crops oftener on account of poor physical conditions than poor chemical composition. Fertilizers give the greatest efficiency on well-drained land. Drainage reduces the net loss of plant food where crops are grown. Every soil, with the exception of heavy clay that is too wet, should be ploughed in the fall, but care should be taken not to work it after rain before it is ready. If worked up too soon it will puddle and make an impervious top.

If one wants to make the most of one's land one should spend first on drainage, then on fertilizer. The Government will advance loans and all you have to do is to pay interest at 5 per cent, and a small portion of the principal each year. A man will be sent, if you apply for him and pay his travelling expenses, to make a drainage survey and tell you what to do. Clay tile is the best for drainage.

A pleasant as well as an interesting trip was then made to the fields where Prof. Blackwood made borings with an auger to show different kinds of soil and subsoil.

(To be continued.)

**Among the Books**

**On the Onion.**

(FROM "MY SUMMER IN A GARDEN," BY C. D. WARNER.)

I know that there is supposed to be a prejudice against the onion; but I think there is rather a cowardice in regard to it. I doubt not that all men and women love the onion; but few confess their love. Affection for it is concealed. Good New Englanders are as shy of owning it as they are of talking about religion. Some people have days on which they eat onions,—what you might call "retreats," or their "Thursdays." The act is in the nature of a religious ceremony, an Eleusinian mystery; not a breath of it must get abroad. On that day they see no company; they deny the kiss of greeting to the dearest friend; they retire within themselves, and hold communion with one of the most pungent and penetrating manifestations of the moral vegetable world. Happy is said to be the family which can eat onions together. They are, for the time being, separate from the world, and have a harmony of aspiration. There is a hint here for the reformers. Let them become apostles of the onion; let them eat, and preach it to their fellows, and circulate tracts of it in the form of seeds. In the onion is the hope of universal brotherhood. If all men will eat onions at all times, they will come into a universal sympathy. Its odor is a practical democracy.

**Through Nationalism to Internationalism.**

BY TAKASHI HARA, PREMIER OF JAPAN, IN THE "OUTLOOK," NEW YORK.

THE idea of a League of Nations is no modern invention. Broadly stated, it is nothing but the sense of comradeship in our every-day intercourse applied to the community of nations. For good or evil, the modern world is a large-scale world, and its most characteristic features connected with finance, industry and commerce are, to a great extent, international. Science, art, philanthropy, literature—even sport—are now fast assuming an international character. Never before have the communities and races of men met and mingled together as they are meeting and mingling to-day.

The modern world is essentially international. Internationalism is as inevitable as gravitation. In that sense it is in the abstract neither good nor bad. Its goodness or badness depends upon the mode of its application or manifestation. Unless, therefore, it is turned into a good channel, it will be worse than a wasted power and mankind will lose by it instead of gaining.

Side by side with internationalism we have nationalism, which is sometimes looked upon as detrimental or even opposed to internationalism. Nothing could be more erroneous. On the contrary, the road to a sound internationalism lies through a healthy nationalism. If we believe in the essential unity of humanity, if we feel that we are all fundamentally the same, irrespective of sex, age, race, or color, in virtue of our mere humanity, we must, however, admit on the other hand, the value of variety and the uniqueness and individuality of every human soul. And if we admit this in individuals, we must also admit the unique corporate individuality of social groups and distinctive nationalities. The recognition of this fact leads to the acceptance of nationalism.

We are told to "do unto others as we would they should do unto us." But unless we first learn how "others" wish to be treated before we proceed to put the Golden Rule into practice I am afraid it may prove to be even a source of trouble and misunderstanding. There is a distinct possibility of finding that others are not like ourselves. And in setting out to know how others wish to be treated, let us fix in mind the self-evident truth that just as one man is different from his neighbor, so one nation is different from another in wants, views, and outlook on life.

It is a fundamental mistake to conceive of a human being as a mere mathematical unit and to suppose him to have just the same wants as another. Behind him are his ancestors; around him are his relations and kin looking back to a

remote common ancestry and common surroundings. In and among all these he lives and moves and has his being. I think it was an American writer who remarked that men may change their clothes, their politics, their wives, their religions, their philosophies, but they cannot change their grandfathers. A man is not self-existent; he is a secretion of the past and a reflection of his environment. The same may justly be said of that aggregation of individuals which is designated under the title of a nation.

To-day we are actually witnessing these two principles, nationalism and internationalism, in active ferment. The question naturally arises: How are these two apparently contradictory phenomena to be reconciled? The answer is, as I have said, that the road to internationalism lies through nationalism. A right understanding of the meaning and value of nationality is an indispensable preliminary to any and all attempts at a solution of the international situation. It will never do to level men down to a gray, indistinct cosmopolitanism and call it a process of internationalization.

We must recognize and honor the individuality of nations—that is to say, the different corporate inheritance of each—and then strive to find therein the true foundation of internationalism by laying hold of the eternal things in each nation which fundamentally unite our common humanity. Variety, rather than detracting from, adds to the final strength and beauty of the international structure; and that structure we must set ourselves to raise in a spirit of tolerance and respect for the varying genius of the different nations. Herein lies the fundamental principle of the world's peace.

**Your Health.**

BY "MEDICUS."

**Some More "Don'ts" and "Dos" for the Mother or Nurse.**

1. Don't use your baby as a plaything, and don't permit other people to do so with the pretense they are entertaining the baby. As a matter of fact, in the majority of cases, the baby is entertaining them when it should be resting. Leave the baby alone as much as possible. Then you and your friends will not give it an infection,—cold, measles, diphtheria, pneumonia, etc. It can entertain itself better than you can. Place it on a rug covered with a clean sheet, on the floor or on a soft mattress where it can kick its limbs and demonstrate to you in a very short time how much more effectively it can exercise both arms and legs when lying on its back than when lying on your knee entertaining you.

2. Don't give your baby a "comfort." There unfortunately seems to be a feeling, especially among young mothers, that when a child cries, if a "comfort" is placed in its mouth everything possible has been done to soothe it. Don't forget that you have a very bright baby and he learns mighty quickly and once he acquires a bad habit it is very difficult to break him off. (In fact he is daddy's boy). If you rock your baby to sleep, for instance, after a few times you will find it difficult to put him to sleep without rocking. The same applies to singing him to sleep.

The "comfort" of all habits is the most filthy, the most dangerous, and the most un pardonable. Every nation should pass a law prohibiting the use or even the manufacture of these public nuisances. Mothers who would not for a moment think of taking their children to a place where there is diphtheria or scarlet fever do not hesitate for a moment to give their child a "comfort," and they have been seen to put "the comfort" in their own mouth to moisten it before putting it in the baby's mouth; and after the babe has had it for a while it falls out, and it may fall on the floor and become contaminated in that way, or if it lies for a while in the baby's cradle, in the hot summer weather it soon becomes covered with flies. It is then picked up and put in the child's mouth again, and then you wonder how the baby ever got measles, whooping cough, diphtheria or some of the catching diseases. It does not require any scientific knowledge to recognize what a filthy habit this is, and what an appalling source of danger, and unfortunately these "comforts" are most frequently used with children in a run-down, fretful condition, when they are most susceptible to infections.

In addition to this there is a great danger of producing deformity to the

mouth. One doctor took plaster of Paris casts of the mouths of children to whom "comforts" had been given, and then compared them with casts of the mouths of the children who had no "comforts." He found in the first set of casts that the hard palate together with the roof of the mouth was arched very high, and why? The "comfort" is so much larger than the nipple of the mother and this too-large mass of rubber presses the soft bone of the palate upwards and forwards, producing a deformity of the roof of the mouth; this in turn presses on the septum or partition of the nose and causes it to bulge sideways. Well, is this harmful? Wait till you are fifty years old, more or less, and have to wear "store teeth." The dentist can't make the plate stick up because he says your palate is too high. And don't you pity those unfortunates? They can't eat taffy in company.—"Oh, no; they are not fond of taffy, never were." (Some whopper!) Then they dare not laugh (only a constrained smile). If they are overcome with something funny they cover their mouth with their handkerchief, but now they are liable to swallow their teeth. That actually happened to one of my patients. Then a deflected septum is a common cause of catarrh! Those children are always getting a cold; their nose is always "running." The "comfort" may cause a protruding mouth and help to accentuate a "pug nose." Remember, in no instance whatever is a "comfort" a particle of good, and therefore nothing will justify its use. It is probably one of the greatest menaces of modern times, and its manufacture should be condemned by all Governments.

**Bathing and Clothing.**

3. Don't keep a tight binder around the baby's abdomen. It will not prevent a hernia (rupture). In fact, it may help to cause it. It is so uncomfortable for the babe. It is a common cause of vomiting. The binder is on so tight that it does not allow anything for expansion and contraction in the size of the stomach. It is unnecessary and may actually be harmful.

The hotter the day the less clothing on the babe. Give him an air-bath. He will thank you for it. Remember the danger of heat stroke. One of the earliest symptoms of heat stroke is a diarrhoea. Don't have the clothing tight so as to interfere with the free movement of the limbs and muscles, and thus interfere with their development.

Every baby should be given a full tub bath at least once every day, preferably before the second morning feeding. The room in which the bath is given should be warm and the temperature of the water approximately 100 degrees (use your milk thermometer). In addition to this daily bathing, during the hot weather, the baby's comfort will be materially added to by two or three sponges in the forenoon and afternoon.

Keep the baby dry and clean at all times. Never rock or toss him about. He is always healthier and happier when left alone. Under no consideration wake him up to show him off to some of your friends.

**Health Slogan.**

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

**The Children's Poem.**

**The Busy Fairies.**

All day long the little fays  
Go flying to and fro;  
They have such heaps of things to do  
That human folks don't know.

There are the flowers and trees to paint  
With colors bright and fair,  
And some of them to fill with scents  
And perfumes rich and rare.  
The sun wants calling every morn,  
The moon when it is night;  
Each little star needs polishing  
To keep it clear and bright.

And when the children have been good  
And busy all the day,  
At night the fairies take them off  
To Fairyland to play.

When Columbus landed in the West Indies he was presented with a kind of bread made from a grain which the natives called "mahiz." From this word is derived the English maize, under which name the plant is known in Europe.



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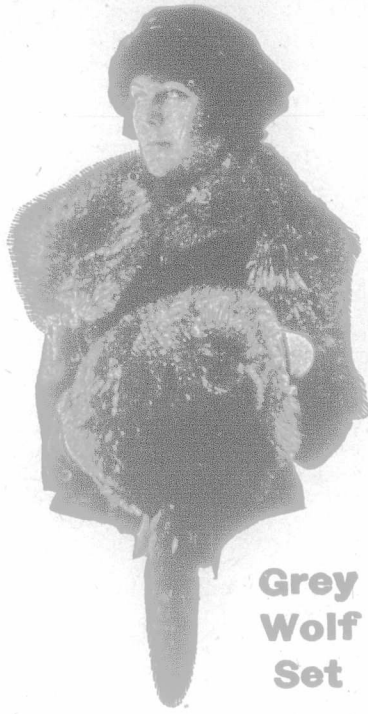
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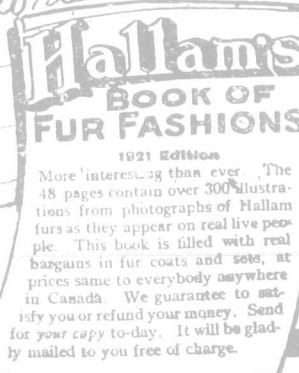
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and by return mail you will receive this book



**Hope's Quiet Hour.**

In His Hand.

Jesus said unto them, They need not depart; give ye them to eat. And they say unto Him, We have here but five loaves, and two fishes. He said, Bring them hither to me. He blessed, and brake and gave the loaves to His disciples, and the disciples to the multitude. And they did all eat, and were filled; and they took up of the fragments that remained, twelve baskets full. And they that had eaten were about five thousand men, beside women and children.—S. Matt. 14.

That old story must have come often to the minds of workers among famished men, women and helpless little children, in these years of strain. Think of Hoover and his assistants facing the hungry millions in Belgium, with supplies of food on this side of the Atlantic! Yet he did his best, in faith and hope, and the millions were fed.

Canon Burroughs, writing before the war was over, said: "Peace will not end the real work of the war. In a sense it will rather be the signal for tackling it. The real work of the war awaits the survivors—the rising generation of to-day. And it will be the harder work for being less heroic. There will not be the novelty, the excitement, the heartening sense that everybody else is doing it. For that very reason most people won't do it. Most people only do things so long as they are 'being done'." He goes on to say that after the war there will still be "fighting jobs" for the asking—work and adventure and sacrifice for all; and those who live selfishly will be the true shirkers—"after the war."

That message is repeated everywhere. We look out over the world and we see vast multitudes in need—they need food for bodies, minds and spirits. They need homes large enough for decency, they need education and a thousand other things. Most of all they need to know the love of our Father, and the Comradeship of our Elder Brother, and the indwelling Spirit to give them peace in the midst of strife and joy in darkest hours of sorrow. We turn to God, in our helplessness—as the disciples turned to their Master in that crowded desert place—and ask Him to supply the need of men, women and little children. How startling was the answer they received that day: "Give ye them to eat!"

Their prompt reply seemed conclusive: "We have here but five loaves, and two fishes." Their five tiny bun-like loaves and two little fishes would hardly be enough for one person in the crowd. They were not worth considering in the face of so many thousands of hungry people.

But Christ never despises a small offering. Even a cup of cold water, willingly given, is a treasure. He values and uses. We live in a world of miracles. You take a handful of wheat and cast it into the ground. It is lost to your sight, but God works with and in it until it is marvelously multiplied. Year after year the increase goes on, until your little handful is enough to feed millions—and it still goes on!

When I sit down at my desk each week, thinking of the many readers of the "Advocate" who are hungry for spiritual food; I am well aware of my own spiritual poverty. My Master says, kindly but compellingly: "Give them to eat!" I long ago gave up saying hopelessly: "My supply is not enough for my own soul's need, how can I give real help to other souls?"

Of course, the answer to that discouraged question is: "You can't feed them. Bring all that you have to Christ." If you read our text carefully you will see that the loaves and fishes were first given to Christ, then He gave to the disciples and the disciples to the multitude. Because the supplies were laid in His hand there was enough for everybody, and twelve baskets of fragments were gathered up for future use.

How glad the giver of those loaves must have been afterwards—the little lad, who must have thought his coarse barley cakes were not worth anything to the great Prophet he had followed in wondering enthusiasm. Laid in the hand of Jesus they were sufficient to supply the physical need of that hungry crowd. But that was a comparatively small

result. Only God can number the millions who have been helped spiritually because that boy unselfishly gave away the food he had been wise enough to provide for himself. If he had only shared it with his neighbors it would not have been enough for two, but, because it was put in the hand of Christ, there was plenty for everybody and the boy himself did not have to go hungry.

Let us give up the faithless and foolish attitude of false humility, which is the position of a "slacker". No one on God's earth has a right to say: "I am so weak and powerless that it is useless for me to try to help in the tremendous task of world-reconstruction. Everybody is helpless (in his own strength) if it comes to that! The greatest leader on earth to-day has only the powers of mind and body which God has seen fit to trust to his keeping. We are called to take stock of the things committed to us, as the disciples were sent to find an answer to the searching question. "How many loaves have ye? go and see." When we have found out something of our own abilities and opportunities, our first business must be to place them unreservedly in the hand of God. Consecration is not an easy thing, and we find it is necessary to renew our self-dedication every day, lest we selfishly take back the lives offered to God. Each of us must face self and say:

"Yield thy poor best, and mind not how or why,  
Lest one day, seeing all about thee spread  
A mighty crowd marvellously fed,  
Thy heart break out into a bitter cry:  
'I might have furnished, I, yea even I,  
The two small fishes and the barley bread."

We have nothing to say about the use God will make of our offered lives. One soldier, who offered his life to his country, was kept in Canada doing unexciting routine work, while others were sent into the front line trenches. A soldier's business—and a Christian's—is go where he is sent. It is never our business to complain because our post is less exciting—or even less important (apparently)—than that of other people. No man can judge the value of his own life-work. Even our Leader,—with His panic-stricken followers turning their backs on Him, and His loved people delivering Him up to a horrible death in the full vigor of His splendid manhood,—seemed to have made a failure of life. Success of the best kind often comes too late for a man to see it in this stage of existence. The seed sown plateously and prayerfully may not spring up until the sower has passed out of this field of God's vineyard. But the seed is not, therefore, wasted.

How many loaves have you? That is a question which only you and God can answer truly. Perhaps you have many talents which you yourself have no idea that you possess. One thing has been pretty certainly settled, and that is that no two people make exactly the same finger-prints. If, in such a trifling part of our make-up, we are unique, it is not likely that any person on earth is exactly like any one else in any particular.

If that is true, then each person who reads this has some distinctive offering to make. You can place in the hand of God something which no one else can give. You need not fret because you can't do the splendid work another of His servants is doing. Remember that no one else can do your special work as well as you can do it—if you are willing to work with God in humble obedience.

A friend of mine who spent last Easter in Spain, wrote about the lettering running all through the Alhambra: "There is no Conqueror but God." She said that "this repeated message, with its quiet assertiveness, proved a positive comfort to constantly remember."

We have seen how the mighty power of Germany was shattered. Right has again proved itself stronger than might. "One with God is always a majority." Life is a glorious opportunity of service; and, if we want to make our lives worth while, of course we do!—it is utter folly to work alone. There is no Conqueror but God, and God will certainly Conquer. Right is Might, and "he always wins who sides with God." Don't waste the precious opportunities of life; for Christ is graciously saying: "Bring them hither to Me." We are helpless; but He has all power in heaven and in earth (S. Matt. 28:18). We can draw on His power for

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doing His work, and the supply will never run short.

I write with glad hope, knowing that He Who has given me the privilege of clasping hands with you is with me now. Let us rejoice together in His Presence!

"Lowly we kneel before Love's mystery— Come near—come very near to us, great Christ—

For Thou in earth and heaven we seek— Thou art our one desire."

DORA FARNCOMB.

For The Sick And Needy.

The Quiet Hour Purse is still very full. If I draw on it for a few dollars (for the needy) the loss is made good in a day or two. Last week I paid out nine dollars and received seven. Two dollars came from a reader in Grand Valley and five dollars from an old friend, Mrs. Wm. T. J.

At this rate it will take some time to reach the bottom of the Q. H. P.

I send my thanks to those who have sent "Onward," "East and West," "Northern Messenger," "The Daily Mirror," etc., for the shut-in. Your kindness—like the Tree beside the river—yields its fruit "every month." Yes, and every week, almost.

DORA FARNCOMB, 6 West Ave., Toronto.

The Ingle Nook

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

A FRIEND in the country closed a letter to me, not long ago, with these words: "I'm going to stop now and go out on the verandah and listen to the night sounds; they are so different from the day ones."

Now, anyone who could write like that, who feels like that, is a poet. There are many poets who do not write, you know, just as there are many rhymsters who do write but are not poets. The true poet is always an artist, but who can describe what it means to be a real artist? The thing must be felt, and can in no wise be realized by reading definitions.

Moreover, the close observation and feeling that could make one want to "go out on the verandah to hear the night sounds," must be a part of the mental and emotional equipment of everyone who really loves the country. If one sees only work (and certainly people should enjoy work) or the money that comes from it, necessary though that may be, one has missed the best tang and flavor of rural living. To get all of that, one must love one's family and comrades, and one must be able to thrill with the pink flush of dawn, and the white cloud-ships drifting over the blue sea of the moon-tide sky, and the piled up purple and gold of evening; one must know as one knows old friends, the shady little nooks of the neighboring wood, and one must hear the music that murmurs through the waving tree-tops, and the babble of the brook, and "the night sounds that are so different from the ones in the day."

—Have you ever noticed how the sounds seem to come to you in the night? —the tinkle of a cow-bell in a distant pasture, the "swoop" of a night-jar's wings, the shrill chirr-rr-rr of crickets in the grass, even the barking of two dogs, replying to each other away up the concession line (you wonder what they are saying in that doggie conversation), and, above all, the night-winds murmuring through the tops of the trees.

Perhaps you don't enjoy just sitting listening to sounds now and then; but, again, perhaps you do.

Speaking of music: I have just heard of an organist in a big city church (in Canada) who has recently added to his choir a first-class victrola, from which sacred solos and choir selections from the very best singers in the world will be given to the congregation. Personally I see nothing to frown down in the idea, although I do think I should like the victrola to be in a screened loft built for it high at the back of the church. If the screen were made of pierced woodwork in an ecclesiastical design there would be

nothing incongruous, and it surely would be something to hear sacred music sang, even once during a service, by "the best singers in the world." In some places it is hard to have first-class music, and, while choir and congregational singing should by no means be given up, a victrola might be a very welcome addition to lovers of music.

Did you read in the papers a few weeks ago a statement made by Dr. Mayo, of the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn., that his opinion was that the next war will be waged by disease germs thrown from airplanes? The fact that he mentioned such a thing shows its possibility, and it does not require an extraordinary vivid imagination to picture the ghastliness and horror of such a "warfare." The very possibility suggests the present and urgent need of supporting the League of Nations, the Children's Era Movement (see July 29th issue of this paper), and every other influence that can be brought to secure international sympathy and friendship—humanitarianism rather than mere chauvinism.

I saw in the newspapers recently notice of a proposal to found a scholarship in connection with Toronto University in honor of the late John H. Moss. Why could not this have been done during his life-time? Why not recognize the contribution of any man to the public weal while he lives instead of waiting until after he dies? Why do we persist in laying nearly all the flowers on coffins?

JUNIA.

Worth Thinking Over.

"We can never hope properly to raise the public standard until we elevate the individual standard."—Warren G. Harding.

"I suppose that the school histories of every nation are pretty bad. I imagine that most of them plant the germ of international hatred in the boys and girls who have to study them."—Cwen Wister.

Community Centres.

The following letter from Prof. S. B. McCready, of the Social Service Council of Ontario, may be interesting to more than myself:

"Dear Junia.—We have to thank you for a large number of inquiries that have come to our office regarding Community Centres. There seems to be a very wide interest in the matter. This morning's mail brought a request from a girl in Calgary to send a pamphlet to her mother at Tara. We have been getting a very fine response, too, to a questionnaire recently sent out dealing with this subject. Some time later we may be able to give you something more definite as the result. There seems to be good evidence of the awakening of a community consciousness in many places, and it is our hope that the letter and questionnaire may stimulate this even if we do not get a reply.

You may be interested in a rest-room that I saw a few days ago at Georgetown. One of the banks, (Merchants) has leased a suite of rooms adjoining the bank building, and had them fitted up very nicely indeed for the accommodation of all and sundry. They are used as much by the townspeople almost as by the country folk. No "strings" are attached to their use. The bank keeps itself very discreetly in the background and does not show any selfishness in its philanthropy. It is a great boon to country families. There is a nice rest-room, wash-room, and large rooms suitable for a committee meeting or even eating lunches for the women. The gift is warmly appreciated too. People come past other trading centres, it is noticed, just because they know that there is this fine accommodation. The men's room is very much used for all sorts of small meetings. The janitor service is excellent, the lighting good and the general atmosphere very pleasing. One rarely sees a municipal building kept as well. If any of your representatives are in that direction it might be worth while to drop in and see it. It furnishes a good object lesson. It should not be left altogether to banks to work out a simple social need like this.

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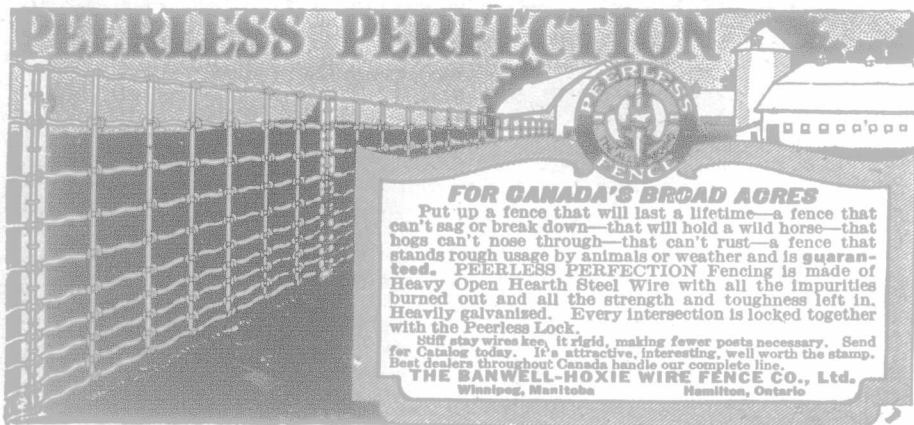
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With kind regards; yours very truly,  
S. B. MCCREADY,

Field Sec. for Community Organization,  
610 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto

An enclosed slip contains the following: "There are many lines of community activity developing throughout the Province, such as the eleven-acre Memorial Park in Lobo Township, Middlesex County, the organization of the Matilda Community Association at Brinston, in Dundas County, and the purchase of a five-acre athletic field in Campbellville, Halton County, through the leadership of the Amateur Athletic Association. It will be our aim to make such good work understood widely, so that the movement may be extended. Our Field Secretary's services are available to communities desiring them."

Also a copy of a questionnaire is enclosed. Anyone can get this questionnaire by writing to the Social Service Department, 610 Confederation Life Building, Toronto, for it. We hope you, Reader, will write for it and answer the questions.

Doing so may pave the way to beginning a striking progress along many lines right in your locality.

### Tomatoes in Variation.

**Tomato Omelete.**—Slice stale light bread, and after wetting it in the following tomato sauce, fry light brown in sweet drippings or butter. Sauce: after stewing one quart of ripe tomatoes, season with butter, salt, pepper and sugar if liked. Rub through a colander.

**Tomato Omelette No. 2.**—Scald, peel and remove the cores from six large tomatoes. Stew till soft, then pass through a sieve.

Add three tablespoonfuls of bread-crumbs, four eggs well beaten and mixed with four tablespoonfuls of sweet milk. Salt and pepper to taste.

Mix well and bake in a moderate oven. Serve with butter.

**Fried Green Tomatoes.**—Green tomatoes and those just beginning to turn may be cut into rather thin slices, rolled in flour, and fried in butter. When done make a gravy by adding some milk or water and more flour if needed. Pour over and serve.

**Tomato Fritters.**—To one quart of stewed tomatoes, add milk to make them a little thin, about one-half cup of flour, or enough to make them of the consistency of waffles, fry in boiling fat and serve hot.

**Tomato Hash.**—Take bits of any cold boiled meat, chop fine, season with salt, pepper and butter and place in a baking pan; cover with cooked tomatoes that have been seasoned with salt, pepper and butter and place in the oven to brown. Serve hot. A little sugar may be added if liked.

**Tomato Toast.**—Cook and season to taste nice ripe tomatoes and pour over slices of nicely toasted bread, serve hot. Nice for breakfast or supper.

**Tomatoes and Macaroni.**—Boil one pound of macaroni in three pints of salted water for fifteen minutes. Take up in a deep platter, sprinkle thickly with grated cheese and pour over this a sauce made of well-cooked and strained tomatoes. Season with salt and pepper.

**Green Tomato Pickles.**—Over a half bushel of sliced green tomatoes, sprinkle one and a half cupfuls of salt and stand over night. In the morning drain off all the water and place in a jar with layers of grated horseradish and whole mustard seed. Cover with good cider vinegar either hot or cold. Place a weight on to keep all under the vinegar and in a few days they are ready for use.

**Tomato Salad No. 1.**—Scald and peel ripe tomatoes. Chop with celery and pour off the juice. Add any good salad dressing.

**Tomato Salad No. 2.**—Arrange in layers, slices of ripe tomatoes and green cucumbers. Dress with cream mayonnaise.

**Tomato and Salmon Salad.**—Place a layer of crisp lettuce leaves in salad bowl then a layer of peeled and sliced tomatoes, next a layer of salmon, then tomatoes, heaping some salmon in the centre to finish. Moisten each layer with mayonnaise dressing.

**Stuffed Tomatoes.**—Get them as large and firm as possible; cut a round place in the top of each, scrape out all the soft

parts; mix with stale breadcrumbs, cooked green corn, onions, parsley, butter, pepper and salt. Chop very fine and fill the tomatoes. Carefully bake in a buttered pan. Have the oven moderately hot, they burn easily.—Sel.

### Pickles and Catsup.

**Pickled Onions.**—Peel small white pickling onions and put in a jar with a teaspoonful of whole pickling spice to each jar. Boil cider vinegar, allowing 1 tablespoon sugar to each quart. Let it cool and pour over onions to fill jars. Cover or cork well at once.

**One Can Sweet Pickled Cucumbers.**—Select small cucumbers; scrub and wash, sprinkle with salt and cover with cold water. Use half a cup of salt to two quarts of water. The next morning, drain, rinse in cold water, drain again and pack in a fruit jar; pour in vinegar to cover the cucumbers; prepare more cucumbers, day by day. When the jar is filled, drain off the vinegar, and add to the cucumbers green or red peppers, whole cloves, white mustard seed, ginger root, a few bits of mace or a piece of bay leaf. Scald three cups of vinegar and one-fourth a cup or more of sugar; pour over the cucumbers filling the jar to overflow; adjust the rubber and cover and set aside.

**Old-Time Tomato Catsup.**—Slice a peck of ripe tomatoes and two dozen onions. Let them boil one hour. Then press through a sieve. Add one quart of vinegar, one pint of port wine, one tablespoonful of ground cloves, one tablespoonful of allspice, half an ounce of mace, four nutmegs, grated, one tablespoonful and a half of pepper, one scant teaspoonful of cayenne, and half a cup of salt. Scald over the fire and store in fruit jars or in bottles, covering the corks with sealing wax.

The spices and wine aid in keeping the catsup, still it is best to store the catsup in small cans or bottles that no more may be exposed to the air than will be used in a short time. We see no reason why spice extracts should be better than the ground spices.—American Cookery.

**Spiced Peaches.**—Peaches should be peeled, but the pits not removed. Add to five pounds of fruit three of granulated sugar, one quart of best cider vinegar, one teaspoonful ground cloves, and one teaspoonful of allspice. Place all in a porcelain lined kettle, and boil slowly for three-quarters of an hour, when they are ready for bottling. The self-sealing jars, such as are used for preserves, are best for these also. The peaches should be carefully removed from the syrup, and placed, one at a time, in the jar until it is nearly full. Then pour in syrup enough to fill the jar to the brim. Seal while hot, as ordinary preserving is done, and let them stand for three or four days, when they will be ready for use.

### Drying Fruits.

THERE are many good commercial driers on the market, and directions go with them, but fruit can be dried very well in the sun, on a home-made rack over the stove, or on plates in a slow oven. Berries are dried whole; apples, peaches, pears and quinces dry better if cut into rings or quarters. A clean, bright knife, enamelled or granite vessels, and an apple-corer are required for the work. A good test for the heat in oven or drier drying is that the product should never be so hot that it cannot be grasped with the hand. Start with a temperature of about 110 degrees F. and increase to 130 degrees F. Dry until tough and leathery; crisp drying, as for vegetables, is not necessary.

When done pour from one box to another, once a day, for a few days, and if any sign of moisture appears, return to the oven for half an hour.

When drying in the sun never leave out after sundown, as then moths may deposit their eggs and cause trouble later. Bring the racks into the house and finish in the oven, or cover closely over night and return to the sun next day. Store in tight boxes or bags, or tightly-covered jars, in a dry place.

**Some Extra Hints.**—Peaches are easily peeled if dipped first in a kettle of boiling water for 1½ minutes, then plunged into cold water. Cut in two, remove the pit and lay on the drier with the pit side up so that none of the juice (and flavor) will be lost.

Pears are nice when cut lengthwise



stale breadcrumbs, onions, parsley, but-  
Chop very fine and  
Carefully bake in a  
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**and Catsup.**

Peel small white pick-  
in a jar with a tea-  
pickling spice to each  
gar, allowing 1 table-  
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to fill jars. Cover

**Pickled Cucumbers.**—  
ers; scrub and wash,  
and cover with cold  
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pour in vinegar to  
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mustard seed, ginger  
mace or a piece of  
three cups of vinegar  
p or more of sugar;  
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the rubber and cover

**Catsup.**—Slice a pick-  
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port wine, one table-  
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ounce of mace, four  
tablespoonful and a  
scant teaspoonful of  
cup of salt. Scald  
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*American Cookery.*  
Peaches should be  
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**Fruits.**

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into halves, with the stem removed and  
the core left in. Or they may be quart-  
ered and cored, or sliced.  
Plums need not be peeled. Otherwise  
prepare as peaches.

To prevent discoloration of apples while  
in course of preparation, as fast as the  
fruit is prepared drop it into a weak salt  
solution—3 level teaspoons salt to one  
gallon of water. Some use a little vinegar  
in the water. When enough is ready  
drain quickly and well and dry at once.

**Pies in Season.**

**Flaky Pie Crust with Butter.**—Make the  
crust in the usual way, using 1/2 cup butter  
to 3 cups flour. Next roll the paste into a  
sheet. Wash 1/4 to 1/2 cup of butter and  
spread it over the paste, in little bits.  
Fold the paste 3 times, turn it around  
and roll out into a long strip. Fold 3  
times, turn and again roll out. Repeat  
the folding and rolling. It is then ready  
to use.

**Pie Crust with Lard.**—One full cup of  
lard, 3 cups flour (rounded), 1 even teasp.  
salt. Rub together until thoroughly  
mixed, and set away in a cold place until  
you want to make a pie. It will keep  
any length of time cold and dry. When  
you wish to make a pie take 1 cup of the  
mixture and as little cold water as you  
can possibly get it together with, adding  
a few drops at a time. Hardly more  
than a teaspoonful will be needed. Roll  
out and on the top crust sprinkle a little  
of the dry mixture to make it flaky.

**Custard Pie.**—Two cups hot milk, 1/2  
cup dry cake crumbs, 2 tablespoons  
sugar, 1 egg slightly beaten, 1/8 teaspoon  
salt. Mix the crumbs and milk, let  
stand 5 minutes then put through a  
potato ricer or heat until smooth. Add  
sugar, egg and salt. Line a deep pie  
plate with crust, rolled thin. Brush  
the edge with water, lay a strip of pastry  
all around the edge, press down and pinch  
into shape. Pour in the filling, dust over  
the top with nutmeg and bake in a moder-  
ate oven. If the oven is too hot and the  
custard boils the pie will be spoiled.

**Lemon Pie.**—One slice bread an inch  
thick, 1 cup boiling water, 1 cup sugar,  
yolks of 2 eggs, 1/8 teaspoon salt, grated  
rind and juice of 1 lemon. Remove  
crusts from bread, cover bread with  
boiling water, let stand a few minutes,  
then press through a ricer or beat until  
fine. Add the sugar, the egg yolks  
slightly beaten, salt, lemon rind and juice.  
Use as filling same as for custard pie.  
Cover with meringue made with the  
whites of the eggs.

**Meringue for Tarts and Pies.**—Whites  
of 2 eggs 1/4 cup gran. sugar. Beat the  
whites very stiff, add the sugar gradually  
and spread over the pie, mounding it up  
in the center. Put in a slow oven for  
about 15 minutes for pies and 10 for  
tarts. If baked slowly meringue will  
not settle.

**One-Egg Meringue.**—White of 1 egg, 1/2  
cup gran. sugar, 1 teaspoon baking-  
powder, 1/4 teaspoon flavoring extract.  
Beat the egg stiff, add sugar mixed with  
baking powder gradually, flavor, spread  
on the pie and bake in a moderate oven  
10 minutes.

**Cherry Pie.**—Two and one-half cups  
stoned cherries, 2/3 cup sugar, 2 1/2 table-  
spoons flour, 1 teaspoon butter. Line  
a pie plate with pastry, fill with the  
cherries, add sugar and flour mixed, and  
dot butter over the top. Cut the top  
1/2-inch larger than the plate and cut  
a few small gashes in the center. Put it  
on the pie, turn the edge under the lower  
crust and press firmly. Brush the top  
with milk and bake until browned. The  
oven should be hot for the first 15 min-  
utes, and then the heat should be reduced.

**Orange Pie.**—One and one-half cups  
hot milk, 1/2 cup cake crumbs, 1/2 cup  
sugar, grated rind of 1/2 orange, juice of 1  
orange, 1 egg slightly beaten, — teaspoon  
salt. Mix milk and crumbs, let stand  
5 minutes then put through a ricer. Add  
other ingredients. Fill and bake same  
as custard pie.

**Prune Pie.**—Two cups cooked prunes,  
1/2 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon flour, grated  
rind of 1/2 orange. Stone the soaked  
prunes, cut in quarters and put into a  
paste-lined plate. Cover with sugar,  
flour and rind mixed. Cover with  
upper crust, brush with milk and bake  
in a hot oven half an hour, reducing the  
heat during second half of the time.

**Lemon Pie.**—Make pastry, roll out and  
press over the outside of a pie tin. Prick  
with a fork and bake. Take off and let  
cool. **Lemon Filling:** 1/4 pint boiling

water, add butter size of an egg and 1 1/2  
tablespoons corn-starch dissolved in a  
little cold water. Add 1 cup sugar, the  
juice and grated rind of a lemon, 2 eggs,  
a little salt. Cook over boiling water  
stirring all the time. Use the whites for  
a meringue for the top adding 2 table-  
spoons sugar. Set in a slow oven to stiffen.  
If you like the meringue browned set  
in the top of the oven afterwards for a  
minute.

**Strawberry Custard Pie.**—One and one-  
half cups sweet milk, 2 table-  
spoons sugar, 2 eggs, 1 dozen large berries. Beat  
eggs and sugar, add milk and berries cut  
in slices. Bake slowly without a top.

**Cream Pie.**—One egg, large cup milk,  
1 teaspoon corn-starch, a little sugar, a  
little vanilla. Cook over boiling water  
and use as filling for baked pie shells.  
When cold and just before serving cover  
with whipped cream. If the cream is  
not used dust with nutmeg before putting  
into the oven.

**Buttermilk Pie.**—Two cups buttermilk,  
1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon flour, 2 eggs,  
pinch salt. This is enough for filling for  
2 pies. May cook it first and pour into  
baked shells.

**Dried Apple Pie.**—Fill a lined pie plate  
with this mixture: 1 pint stewed dried  
apples mashed fine or put through a ricer  
or colander. Add a piece of butter size  
of an egg (or less), 1 1/2 cups sugar, 1  
teaspoon each of mace and cinnamon,  
1/2 a grated nutmeg. Criss-cross strips  
of pastry over the top and bake.

**Mock Pumpkin Pie.**—Line a plate  
with pastry. Make a thin gruel with a  
pint of boiling water slightly salted, and  
2 large tablespoons cornmeal. Sweeten  
to taste after adding 1 cup milk, 2 well  
beaten eggs, and a little ginger and cinna-  
mon. Sprinkle cinnamon over the top  
and bake as usual.

**Rhubarb Pie.**—Line plate with pastry.  
Filling: Mix 1 cup sugar with enough  
rhubarb for the pie, 1 egg and 1 large  
cracker rolled to crumbs. Put on top  
pastry and bake.

**Vinegar Pie.**—Three eggs, 1 cup sugar,  
1/2 cup vinegar, 1 heaped tablespoon  
flour, butter size of an egg, 1/2 cup hot  
water. Beat yolks of eggs with sugar.  
Add butter and hot water, also vinegar.  
May add juice of a lemon to the vinegar.  
Mix flour smooth with water and add.  
Bake with one crust. Use whites for  
meringue on top.

**Another Vinegar Pie.**—One cup molasses  
1 cup sugar, 1 cup vinegar, 1 cup flour,  
3 cups water. Boil all together and  
use for pie shells as in making lemon pie.

**The Scrap Bag.**

**The Laundry.**

When using a washing machine always  
dissolve the soap and add to the water;  
1 lb. soap to 5 gals. water will make a  
soap jelly that can be kept on hand. A  
firm, white braided clothes-line is better  
than a twisted rope one, as it can be  
washed when necessary. Boiling a new  
line will help to keep it from stretching.  
Never leave a wringer with the pressure  
on, as this causes the rubber on the rollers  
to flatten. Always keep the mechanism  
of the wringer oiled, and the whole ma-  
chine covered when not in use to keep  
out dust and grime.

**Baking Potatoes.**

Before baking potatoes let them stand  
in hot water on the back of the stove for  
15 minutes. They will bake in much less  
time.

**Left-over Fruit Juice.**

Take any left-over fruit juice and for  
each cupful allow 1-1/2 tablespoon plain  
gelatin powder. Dissolve the powder in  
enough water to cover for 30 minutes.  
Heat fruit-juice to boiling, stir in the  
gelatin, strain carefully and set on ice or  
in a cool place over night. Serve as  
dessert with whipped cream or boiled  
custard. Nutmeats make the dish mor  
fancy.

**Kitchen Scissors.**

A stout pair of scissors should be kept  
in every kitchen. They will be found  
great time-savers when cutting up lettuce,  
parsley, etc., and when cutting fins and  
tail off fish, as well as for many other uses.

**A Handy Soup Mixture.**

Bits of left-over cooked vegetables, if  
dried slowly in the oven until bone-dry  
and stored in glass sealers, will be found  
useful for next winter's soup kettle.



## Give Your Wife a Holiday Put a LIBERTY WASHER in Your Home

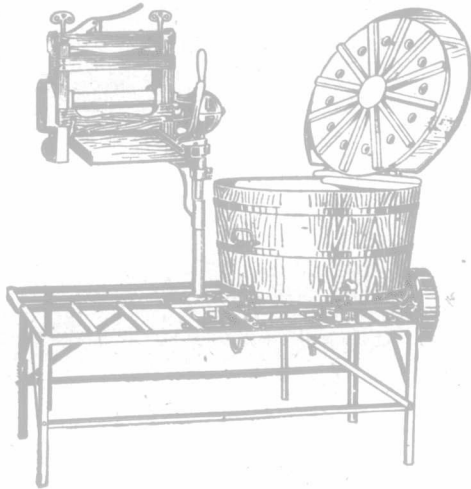
EVERY woman who has washing done in the house should have it done with a washing machine. Consider how tiring hand-washing is, how the back aches, the hands get big, red and sore, and no matter how much one rubs and scrubs and takes the skin off the knuckles, one never can do the washing as thoroughly as the wonderfully successful

### LIBERTY WASHER

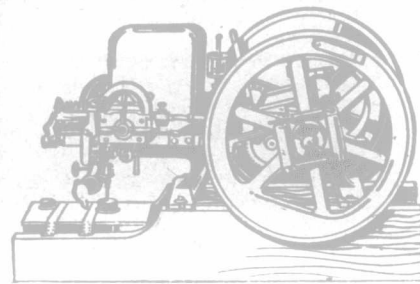
A Liberty Washer doesn't cost much. It would be cheap at twice the price. Famous both in the United States and Canada for its effective service.

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**Mutual Life of Canada**  
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### An Odd Fish.

BY "ANISON NORTH."

"He's an odd fish, isn't he?"

The words were spoken by Jack Ranson, as "Big Fidelity" hurled himself in, open-mouthed, purple-faced, winner of the inter-year 2-mile race. All about were cheering under-graduates, and the observation stand was white with the flutter of handkerchiefs waved by the girls from the big girls' college across the campus, many of whom, carried beyond handkerchief-waving, had risen to their feet and were cheering too.

And yet Jack Ranson, standing beside Phil Carol, was saying quietly, "He's an odd fish, isn't he?" And Phil Carol, second-year student, was replying.

"Yes. Look's as if he's to be the big sports man in this Alma Mater. A fellow's got to admire those chaps too, but they sometimes don't amount to much off the field. Wonder how he'll come out.—Hello! Down he goes!"

Big Fidelity, reaching the starting point in the last round, had dropped upon the grass, and a group of enthusiasts had crowded about, making a screen during the rubbing-down process. Ranson and Carol, by stepping on the curb of a flower-bed, could just see over a parapet of Panama hats.—Yes, he was an odd fish, this winner, long and lank of limb, huge of shoulder, prominent of brow and square of jaw. The mouth, still open to admit of his panting for breath, was unusually large; the heavy brows beetled over narrow indentations that sheltered long, narrow eyes.

Jack Ranson, editor of the "College Gazette," glanced from the prostrate figure at Carol—Carol, straight as an arrow, with the limbs of an Apollo and the face of a patrician, Carol with his hypnotic eyes and musical voice. Involuntarily he noted the contrast, then promptly forgot it in the further interest of the race.

Yes, "Big Fidelity," first-year man, had downed the college in the long race of the inter-year sports. It was hinted, too, that before long he would show his prowess on the foot-ball field, and elsewhere where strength of muscle and alertness of wits might be needed; and there were great prognostications in regard to what he might do, later, in the inter-college tournaments that were already in the air.

His name, of course, wasn't "Fidelity." It was Fiddis—but Fidelity, dubbed somehow, as college names come, and abbreviated soon to "Fid," answered for all practical purposes.

When Jack Ranson next saw Big Fidelity it was in the library. The big first-year man was sitting at a table in an alcove, his face bent over a book, both elbows on the table, his head supported by his big hands.

"Hello, Fid," said Ranson, "give us sumpin' for The Gazette this week?"

Fid neither looked up, nor moved by a half-inch.

"Hello, Fid! I say, Fid!" in a louder tone.

No response.

"Fid!"—in a moderate roar. And Big Fidelity, with eyes still fixed on his book, slowly lowered one of his great paws, fixed a word with a square-topped index finger, and looked up in a dazed preoccupied way.

"I—I beg your pardon. Were you speaking to me?"

"Was I speaking to you? Say, was I shouting to you, bawling at you, roaring at you like a bull of Bashan?"

Whereupon little Ducie, at the next table, burst out laughing. "Talk about deaf as a door-nail! Fid's deaf'n that,—deaf as old Dean Protherby—when he gets his head in a book."

"How does Big Fid get on in the classroom?" asked the reportorial Jack of little Ducie at the first opportunity.

"Well, I guess. Why he simply walks over the rest of us already, submerges us, sends us to nowhere! And say, you should hear him argue. He just made mincemeat of the old Prof. yesterday in Philosophy hour. Didn't leave him half a leg to stand on. And the old Prof. was madder than a hornet. I see Fid in the back of his books for the rest of the term!"

And that night in the privacy of his own room Jack Ranson said to his visitor, Phil Carol, "By the way, Carol, you said something about those sports fellows falling down when it comes to the in-

tellectual theatre. Right-o on—most counts, but I don't believe it holds good with Big Fid."—Whereupon followed the story of his deafness in the library.—"I tell you chaps who can concentrate like that are bound to make good everywhere."

"You bet!" assented Phil in his attractive drawl. "But isn't he, as you said, an odd fish?"

\* \* \* \* \*

As the weeks went on it seemed that Big Fid was forever coming up on the crest of whatever wave might happen to be uppermost. If the first year chanced to win in a football match it was "Big Fid's" master stroke that turned the day. If someone took "one hundred per" in any subject from literature to higher mathematics the name "Henry Pearce Fiddis" stood opposite the magic number. Even in the scrimmage, when the first-year men got into a mix-up with some of the town boys and covered themselves with glory and the college with disgrace, it was Big Fid who was arraigned as the leader, and who, after three hours' cross examination, refused to back down upon a single point. There was talk of expelling him at that time, and the "Old Prof." was emphatic upon the subject, but the President's admiration of the big student, and the clamorous exoneration of the boys won the day.

Everywhere and at every time Big Fid was the natural leader, wherever leadership was needed, and the foremost wherever ability could be shown.

Then, all of a sudden, there came a change. For some inexplicable reason he withdrew himself, as much as possible, from the sports. "Deuce take it, what's to them anyway?" he burst out at last, when pestered too much about it. "Go ahead yourselves."—But his class-room work was beginning to lag also. Sometimes, with a sort of fierceness, he would hurl himself upon his books and come to the top with his old sparkle, but usually he seemed inclined to dream, and he became absent-minded to a degree. Some solution to the mystery seemed afforded when it was noised about that he had been writing "stories or articles or something" for a magazine, and it was mooted that he had a novel on hand, though there were not a few who considered that it was "rotten" for him to play off in the middle of the term.

But it was Jack Ranson who hazarded that there was a "bit of fluff and feathers" somewhere.

A week later he met "them," far on the outskirts of the town walking side by side, very slowly, beneath the maple trees from which the last leaves of crimson and gold were dropping. "She" was very pretty, in the doll-like, appealing way that goes straight to the affections of so many men. She had baby blue eyes, and golden hair, and a mouth like a June rosebud; and she wore the trimmest of blue silk sweaters over her white dress, and carried the daintiest of blue silk parasols over her otherwise uncovered "crown of glory."

"By Jove! Wh-ew!" whistled Jack, under his breath.

Next day he ventured to give Big Fid a bar about it. The huge fellow colored like a girl, right up over his athletic neck, and to the tops of his outstanding ears. "She's coming to The Hall next term," he said, simply, indicating the girls' college across the campus.

Jack Ranson, honoring his reticence, determined to keep the secret and say nothing of the pretty little scene beneath the maples. But the thought that bundled through his thinking apparatus and out again—for, after all, he was not greatly interested—was, "Old Fid all over! Great snakes, but he's got it bad! Throws himself into that in the usual way, body and soul, deaf to everything else. Well I wish him luck, but I wouldn't like to have him concentrate on me. . . . Come to think of it though, girls are different. Shouldn't be surprised if that little bundle of blue and gold leaves him without a word to say for himself. Well I hope she'll not spoil him. Looks like it just now. Wish he hadn't run foul of her for a few years yet"—which, it must be confessed, was no very complimentary way even to think of a young woman.

But, truth to tell, Jack Ranson was not thinking too complimentarily of her. Away back in his subconsciousness somewhere was a lurking suspicion as to whether a doll with a merely helpless, appealing face could appreciate a devotion



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such as Big Fidelity could give. This love among the roses—or autumn leaves rather—with an animated wax doll was all very well, but for his part Jack Ransom liked a face with more character. And—well, Big Fidelity had never been used to girls. This was, no doubt, his first attack. . . . Well, he only hoped she wouldn’t keep him mooning long enough to spoil everything else. And if he married her—pshaw, a fellow with ability like Big Fid’s at any rate! . . . Ho, hum! There goes “the midnight hour!” What the deuce are those fellows across the hall still scrapping for?—If—if—if—and in a moment Jack Ransom was snoring lustily, Big Fid and his bit of fluff and feathers all forgotten. \* \* \* \* \*

Family complications, due to illness and other matters, kept Jack Ransom at home until some time after New Years. When he returned he found that the first dance of the term over at the Hall was on, and, as he loved dancing, he hugged himself on being back so opportunely.

Almost inside of the drawing-room door he came upon Big Fid.

“Hello, Fid!” he said, “how are you? Going to dance?”

“No,” said Fid, savagely, “I dance like—the devil!”

Ransom laughed. “Interesting, at all events, to see how his majesty does it. Perhaps you’d be giving some of us a few necessary lessons.”

But Big Fid only glowered, evincing no mood to be more communicative, so Ransom strolled on, mingling with the prettily-gowned girls with the ease that made him a favorite everywhere. At the farther end of the room he found Phil Carol, looking even more handsome than usual. Jack had always told him that he looked like something stepped out of an old Court picture of the days of Louis Something-or-Other, and to-night he looked, more than ever, the part.

“Where are your powder and peruke, Phil?” he bantered, “where your slashed coat? Where your silver buckles?”

To which Phil responded, very irrelevantly, “cut it out, Chappie.”

The orchestra, in the adjoining dancing-hall, was tuning up, and as the young men hurried about, affixing themselves to desired girls and dances via dainty pink programmes, Jack perceived that Phil was floating off with a vision like a summer cloud, a floating, sheeny thing in dazzling white surmounted by a golden head like a glint of sunshine above the vaporiness.

For a moment he wondered where he had seen her before, then expressed his solution of the problem by a low whistle, which caused his own partner to look up in an amused way.

“That girl dancing with Phil Carol,” he stammered, in explanation.

“Oh, yes,” was the reply. “All the boys are mad over her. She’s very pretty, don’t you think?”

“Very. What’s her name?”

“It’s quite appropriate,—Carol Seymour—pretty too, don’t you think?”

“Very,” repeated Jack, then half to himself,—“Carol Carol,” whereupon his partner laughed.

“Carol, Carol—yes, it is unfortunate isn’t it? Not only on account of the puns. You know the old rhyme, don’t you?—Change the name and not the letter, change for worse and not for better.” But I’m not superstitious.”

“So it’s got to that, has it?” asked Jack.

“The talk? Oh, yes; it seems to be a foregone conclusion that there’s some thing doing there.”

“And what about—” began Jack, then stopped abruptly, remembering. Besides he had caught, through an open doorway, a glimpse of Big Fidelity, standing by himself, propped against the wall, his arms folded tight, and his brows bent, rather savagely, as he glared at the floor.

At the other end of the floor Phil was smiling his sweetest smile as he talked to “a bit of fluff and feathers.”

\* \* \* \* \*

On his way back to his room that night, Jack Ransom saw a light beneath Fid’s door, and, yielding to an impulse, knocked.

A gruff “come in,” gave him entrance.

Big Fid was seated directly before the mirror on his dresser, glaring into it. He did not even glance up as Jack came in, but continued to glare into the glass.

“I’d like to smash it, Jack,” he said.

“What? The mirror?”

“No—my face! Say, old fellow, do

you mind getting out? I’m in bad humor.”

“Your face is all right. What’s up?” Jack sat down on the bed.

Fid was not the kind to mince matters.

“It’s my counfounded face,” he went on. “After all, Jack, I was a fool to think she’d care long for a fellow with a mug like mine.—She—of course—”

floundering,—“Well, she and Phil look well together.”

Knowing “girls” Jack did not know what to say.

“Phil’s a good old scout,” he stumbled, lamely, “but he isn’t in it with you for brains, and—”

“He’s one of the best going,” interrupted Big Fidelity. “As for brains—I don’t think they go far with girls, Jack.”

“With some girls,” said Jack, but Fid continued,—“They just want person-ality, Jack,—”

—“Personality!” interrupted Jack, “Well, by thunder—”

—“And something to look at,” went on Fid, “and, oh you know the something that goes with girls, that Phil’s got and I haven’t.—Now, get out, will you?”

And Jack “got,” followed by a few ferocious but affectionate thumps on the back.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Oratory Contest was always the outstanding feature of the closing at Upton College, the more so that the winner came out, not only decorated with a gold medal, but proud possessor of a substantial scholarship that meant opulence for the next year to a poor student.

This year there were a half-dozen competitors, but, had betting been permitted, it would have centred down on two, Big Fid and Phil Carol, with the preponderance in favor of the former.

“You know, Carol hasn’t a ghost of a chance against Fid,”—Big Fidelity overheard such expressions as this again and again, as the day for the contest drew near, and the odd part of it was that he knew it was true. Just as he had known that his big gnarly face stood between him and Carol Seymour, so he knew now that against him in the Oratory Contest Phil Carol stood no chance whatever.

The subject was one that appealed to him. He felt within him forces that, when unloosed, must sweep him along as a torrent. He was never self-conscious when speaking. He knew that, before that waiting audience, he should concentrate—yes, in spite of himself. And he should win the medal and the scholarship.

All that wouldn’t mean very much to him—outside of the game—except that the money would mean perhaps more than anyone knew. Things financially had not gone well of late. But she would be there—Carol Seymour. And perhaps she would know that he was—well, the makings of somebody. He did not think of more than that so far as she was concerned. He had not put himself in her way since the dance. He never would do that again.—And she didn’t care in the least; everyone knew that she and Phil were in love with each other.—But, well, it would be a satisfaction to gain at least her admiration, to let her know that he, big, awkward Fid, who had given her his best once, was somehow worth while. . . .

But what a fool he was for caring!

Yet he couldn’t help but care. After all he was very young.

It chanced, however, that just a week before the contest, Big Fidelity boarded a train at the same time with a little gray lady with wavy hair straggling down beneath a little mauve bonnet. . . . She looked very gentle and very frail. Big Fid carried her club-bag in for her, then found he must sit with her, for the coach was crowded. She was quite anxious to talk with him, in a motherly way, and presently she became confidential and told him that she had a son at Upton College, who was to speak in the Oratory Contest. She was going down for the event. Of course he mightn’t win, but—well, he was very clever, if she did say it herself. It would be a great help, as well as a great honor, if he did. It had been rather hard keeping things moving since his father died—but the Oratory prize would help greatly.

“I’m at Upton,” said Big Fid, “what’s your son’s name?”

“Why, Phil Carol.—Do you know him?” She was all pride, all alertness, and all tenderness.

And Big Fid smiled back at her in a way that did her heart good.

“Know him?—Rather. He’s one of the finest chaps down there.



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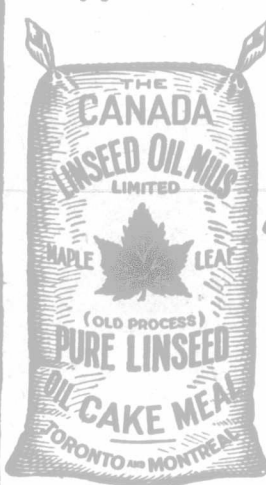
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**SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS** addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Assistant Medical Officers' Quarters, Westminster Psychopathic Hospital, London, Ont.," etc., as the case may be, will be received until **12 o'clock noon, Friday, August 27, 1920**, for the construction of Assistant Medical Officers' Quarters, Nurses' Quarters, Married Orderlies' Quarters and Tile Conduit from Ward "H" to Nurses' Home, Westminster Psychopathic Hospital, London, Ont.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department Public Works, Ottawa, the Superintendent, Westminster Psychopathic Hospital, London, Ont., the Superintendent of Dominion Buildings, Postal Station "F", Toronto, Ont., the Builders' Exchange, Montreal, and the Overseer of Dominion Buildings, Central Post Office, Montreal, P. Q.

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

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

By order, **R. C. DESROCHERS,** Secretary.  
 Department of Public Works,  
 Ottawa, August 3, 1920.

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**BEFORE CROPS ARE SOLD**

Farmers needing money while waiting to market crops or stock are invited to consult with the Manager at any of The Molsons Bank Branches.

*Savings Department at all Branches*

To make a long story short, that was why "Big Fidelity" did not appear at the Oratory Contest, having withdrawn. But he did appear in time for the banquet, after the closing dance. And he did grip Phil Carol's hand and congratulate him, just as Phil came into the dining hall, with Carol Seymour, all smiles, beside him.

"Pshaw!" said Phil, "I wouldn't have got it if you had been there, Fid. Everyone knows that. I feel like a cad to take it."

"Couldn't go up against you, Phil,—couldn't, really." And he spoke the truth, for between him and the Oratory Contest, more impassable than a wall of adamant, stood the smiling vision of a little gray lady with a mauve bonnet.

There is not more to tell this time. All this happened just before the war broke out. When the call to arms sounded "Big Fidelity" was among the first to enlist. All through it he and Jack Ransom kept more or less together, forging forward over the long trails, stumbling together in the midst of the grime and smoke, suffering together. In a rose-covered cottage at home—for a streak of good luck had come to Phil Carol, and he had married—a dark head and a golden one often bent over the College Notes. Sometimes Phil sat very still afterwards, looking out of the window with far-seeing eyes, and once Carol (how often he yodelled at her in banter over the name!) came and read over his shoulder.

"Dear old Fiddis!" she said presently. "It's just about what one would have expected him to do. He was always splendid. But he was always an odd fish, wasn't he?"

**A Story for the Children.**

**PRIDE GOES BEFORE A FALL.**  
 (BY M. BERNICE CLAYTON).

Mrs. Arnold sat down on the shady front veranda and opened the letter that she had just carried from the mailbox. After reading it twice over she turned and addressed her twelve-year-old son, "Jack, your Aunt Emma has just written that Fred will spend the first three weeks in August with us. You will hardly remember your cousin but he is about your age so I imagine you will have happy times together." Jack hailed the coming of his cousin with great delight and lived in a state of high excitement until the first of August when Fred finally arrived.

Jack spent the whole first week initiating his city cousin into the mysteries of farm life. But on the second Monday of his stay when time began to drag heavily on their young hands, the two boys sat down on the old granary steps and tried to devise some new plan of amusement. Suddenly Jack's face beamed, "I'll send for old Bill Peters and Tom Hardy," he announced, gleefully. Instantly two hasty messages were despatched and in an incredibly short time the said Bill and Tom arrived, eager for an afternoon's fun such as they always enjoyed at Hillcrest Farm.

After the necessary introductions lively little Bill suggested a game of Hide-and-Seek. The others readily acquiesced and so they played for nearly an hour in hearty and congenial companionship. But when Fred was made "it", not being very familiar with the game or the hiding places the boys got "home free" the first time and the second time he had to "free nigger" them. They laughed at him for giving up so easily, so when Jack hid his face on the old brick wall and began, one, two, three, Fred decided to be the last one caught.

He ran into the stable and looked quickly about for some secure hiding place. Near the wall a rickety old ladder led up to the hay loft, but his uncle had forbidden and Jack had warned him not to climb into the loft. But now he thought of all this with bitter resentment and lifting his red head proudly began to climb laboriously up the old ladder. When he stepped into the loft he drew a deep sigh of relief. Of course, Jack would never think of looking for him here. He would show these country boys that if he did come from the city he knew a little about hiding and with this thought he again lifted his small head so proudly that he didn't notice the open trap-door directly in front of him.

At the first step in the loft above patient old Dobbin looked up from his

afternoon meal with a mild glance of inquiry. But as the steps came nearer and nearer until they were directly over his head the look of inquiry changed to one of reproach and finally into frightened surprise as a pair of boyish legs shot through the trap door and a dismayed little boy lit with a great thud in the middle of his broad back. With a wild jerk of fear, Dobbin freed himself, bolted quickly out of his stall, passed the trio of amazed boys near the stable door, at the top of his speed and with old Sport at his heels dashed up the road, while the thoroughly frightened little boy on his back called loudly for help.

With that natural instinct, which is Nature's gift to the farm boy, the three boys that were left behind understood plainly the whole situation and after the first shock of surprise was over, they leaned against the stable door and laughed as only twelve-year-old boys can. When the last convulsive burst was over they ran to the old buggy shed, climbed on their bicycles, and hastily departed in high glee, for the scene of action.

When they rode around the bend at the half-mile mark they were confronted by Old Dobbin, who was now quite quiet once more, and was finishing his interrupted meal with a dainty morsel of grass. But Fred had made no attempt to climb off his back and once more the boys understood without asking that he did not know how or where to climb off. So Jack came near to the horse and lifting up his sunburned arms said kindly "Here, Sonny just make a jump and I'll catch you." But Fred saw the other boys exchange quick winks and so once more lifting his head skyward he replied proudly, "No thank you, I prefer remaining where I am," and so they stood for a long time, Fred looking white and determined and the other boys nearly ready to burst with suppressed laughter.

Honk! Honk! as the mail man's red car shot swiftly around the curve it sounded out its customary warning. The boys quietly moved to the side of the road for it to pass. But not so Dobbin! As his eyes caught the first glint of red and his ears the first sound of the old horn he lifted his head and was off down the road as fast as four fifteen-year-old legs could carry him.

As Dobbin still ran swiftly away from the motor that was now lost in a whirl of dust on the distant hill top, Fred wondered anxiously if he would have to spend the remainder of his life on Dobbin's back. He could see no other alternative so heaving a heavy sigh, he hung on wearily.

Suddenly he had an inspiration. They were approaching an old wild apple tree that leaned its branches far out over the road. As old Dobbin shot under the tree at full speed Fred lifted up both arms, grabbed frantically for a low horizontal limb, caught it, and for some moments hung suspended between heaven and earth. But all at once there was a quick crash; followed by a loud splash and Fred found himself lying in a deep puddle of mud that the tree shaded and kept from drying.

He was in a very sad condition, being covered with damp sticky clay from the tip of his neat shoes to the top of his bright auburn curls: This was too much for his already overwrought nerves and laying his tired head on his dirty sleeve he sobbed bitterly. It was just at this moment that the other three boys cycled up to view the wreckage. After satisfying themselves that the only injury sustained was to Fred's insufferable pride and the only serious hurt to his sensitive feelings they laughed until the woods and fields echoed in sympathy.

But as the laughter rose, so in accordance did the sobs, so as soon as it was possible the boys stopped laughing in respect to the dejected, miserable heap in the mud puddle and Jack stooped down and inquired sympathetically, "Why, what's the matter, Fred?"

Fred gave a violent jerk away from Jack and sobbed out indignantly, "You go on away and leave me alone, Jack Arnold. If you had any sense you could surely see what's the matter. I'm going to write right home and tell my mother on you 'cause it's all your fault and..."

This insinuation against their friend angered the two loyal visitors and they sang tauntingly, "Sure baby, 'at a way to do it. Get in a mess and blame it on Jack. Just reach in your pocket and pull out a nice clean sheet of stationary and write quick, and tell your mama that Jack sent you up in the hay loft,

then pushed you through the trap door, untied Dobbin's strap and then hit him hard and said, 'Giddap, Dobbin'."

Here Jack interrupted them with a stern look which they knew meant silence and turning again to his cousin said truthfully and unashfully, "Now Fred, you know very well this wasn't my fault. I warned you several times about the loft and also offered to lift you off the horse but you are so proud and self-reliant and you know pride goes before a fall," he finished sarcastically.

Now Fred knew perfectly well that it was his pride that had caused his two falls and put him in his present condition but it was one thing to acknowledge it in the depths of one's own heart and quite another to be told so by one's own favorite cousin, so as misery loves company he endeavored in his best possible manner to make the other three boys quite as miserable as himself in the next half hour.

Then at a sign from Tom the boys lifted the protesting and unwilling Fred to a clean spot on the roadside and proceeded to brush mud with great alacrity. When they had him looking quite respectable once more Jack sat down on the grass beside him and putting a friendly arm on his shoulder said cheerfully, "Aw, shucks! kid, cheer up! You're in an awful mess but you might be worse. I'm awful sorry I laughed, honest, I am but I just couldn't help it."

"We're sorry, too," chimed in two eager voices—Jack paid no heed to this interruption but continued tactfully, "Let's go back to the house. I think—yes I'm almost sure that mother's making pancakes for supper." This startling announcement was hailed with a whoop of delight and the reluctant Fred was restored to his wonted cheerfulness.

The remainder of the short summer afternoon was devoted to such purely boyish pursuits as climbing trees, hunting bird's nests, and chasing butterflies and the boys were almost sorry when the big supper bell rang and called them from their play.

On reaching the big cool farm dining-room they were surprised to find another visitor already there before them. It was Mr. Morgan, the town lawyer, and after he had given each boy a hearty greeting he turned again to Mr. Arnold and they entered into a long discussion of a certain Mr. Brown who had lost all his possessions and been ruined entirely by his foolish pride.

The boys were so busy with the promised pancakes that they paid no attention to the conversation until Mr. Morgan said earnestly, "Yes, it surely was a wise, old philosopher, who said, 'Pride goes before a fall.' It is very true, is it not?"

"Ay! ay! sir," responded Fred so unexpectedly and devoutly that every one looked at him in astonishment until he hid his blushing, embarrassed face in his napkin. But Mr. and Mrs. Arnold and their visitor could not understand why the other three boys laughed so long and hilariously. Can you?

**Trees as a Crop.**

The experiment of an Ohio man suggests a practical use for abandoned and for worn-out farms. This man, who owns a sixty-acre farm on which he no longer lives, but which he desires to keep in the family, has planted the whole tract with trees.

First, he set out thirty-five thousand Norway spruces over an area of eleven acres; from that part of the farm he expects soon to harvest profitable crops of Christmas trees for the city markets. In the places left by the removal of the spruces he intends to plant chestnut seedlings; by the time all the spruces are gone the chestnuts will come into bearing. In other parts of the tract he has planted catalpa, black locust, box-elder and sycamore. Within five years the whole sixty acres will be in forest.

The farmer himself may not live to market much of the lumber that the old farm will produce, but his descendants will get generous returns from his wise investment.

Thousands of farmers in this country could do profitably what he is doing. Some farms are worn out from lack of fertilization, and do not yield the crops they once yielded; others have been abandoned because nature never intended them for agricultural purposes.—Youth's Companion.



### Markets

Continued from page 1455.

per barrel, in jute bags, ex-track, for shipment to country points. Montreal freights and at \$14.85 ex-track to city bakers. Lots of 50 bags or over were \$14.95, and smaller quantities, \$15.05; to grocers and other dealers, \$15.15. All quotations were less 10c. per barrel for spot cash.

Old winter wheat crop continued steady at \$13.90 to \$14 per barrel. White corn flour was \$12.80 in broken lots for shipment to country points and to city buyers at \$12.90, in jute bags, delivered to the trade. Rye flour was \$12.50 to \$13 per barrel in jute bags, delivered.

Millfeed.—Prices of millfeeds were steady with bran quoted at \$15.50, and shorts at \$62.50 per ton, delivered to the trade. In carloads bran was quoted at \$54.25, and shorts at \$61.25 per ton, concluding bags, ex-track, less 25c. per ton for spot cash.

Baled Hay.—No. 2 timothy hay was quoted at \$29 to \$30 per ton, No. 3 timothy \$27 to \$28, and clover and clover mixed at \$25 to \$26 per ton, ex-track.

Hides.—Prices of hides were generally steady, although calf skins were easier, and horse hides \$1 up. Quotations: Steer and cow hides, 16c. per lb.; bull hides, 12c.; calf skins, 23c., and kips 16c. per lb. Lambskins were 24c. to 26c. and clips 21c. Horse hides, \$6 each.

### Do Farmers Take Life Too Seriously.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

My wife and I have just returned from a trip to the Coast; we couldn't stay as long as we would have liked to, as we had to get back in time for haying. Now that we are back, we are wondering why it is that we have lived here all these years without taking a trip such as we have taken this summer. We're both feeling a whole lot better for having taken the holiday, and even though I'm a little over sixty, I feel as though I can hold my own with the boys through another haying and harvest—we're fortunate in having two boys old enough now to run the farm themselves.

As we were travelling on the train, we met people from the East and from the various States who were going on what was apparently an annual trip. They were talking with one another about where they had been last year, where they were going this year, and what they were going to do next year. We didn't altogether envy them, but we couldn't help contrasting their case with our own, and as we got thinking back over the thirty years that have passed since we homesteaded out here, we couldn't help wondering why we hadn't taken more real holidays during that time. It's true that we'd been to the Calgary and Edmonton Exhibitions a few times, and had taken in our local shows and picnics, but during all those years we had never been away from the work long enough to forget it for a while, much less get rested up a bit.

There were two main reasons for this: we never felt that we could spare the money that would be required to make such a trip, and we didn't see how we could leave the family alone to look after things, even though it's a good many years since the boys were able to do a man's work. There always seemed to be something that we had to save up for, and always some big job for the summer that had to be done; more breaking to be done each year in order to get a bigger crop to pay for the new land that we'd been buying. It just seems to have been an endless struggle year after year, and each year we've been tying ourselves down "closer to the grindstone." For the last ten or twelve years we've always had some money in the bank which we might have used for pleasure purposes, but we couldn't see how we could afford to throw it away on ourselves. The trouble with us has been, we've been so busy working and saving, we haven't had time to enjoy life as we went along.

I think our case is typical of farmers in general. We get so wrapped up in the work on our farms that we simply can't see our way clear to leave it for a few days or weeks to enjoy some of the beautiful things that Nature has bestowed

upon us—we found that there were plenty of them as we journeyed through the mountains and farther west. As years have gone by this state of things has gradually grown upon us. In our homesteading days, when this struggle for money didn't exist, we had plenty of time for picnics and social times. There was not the keen competition between farmers, in seeing who could control the most land or pile up the largest bank account, and as a result we got more out of life.

I'm glad my wife and I were able to break away from it this year; we've been planning for quite a few years to take a trip, but we've just kept putting it off. During the winter we made up our minds that nothing would prevent us from going and even though it cost a good deal for feed, and the spring was late, we left just as soon as the seed was in. When we left we decided that we would have the best that was going—standard sleeper, eat in the diner and stay in the best hotels—for once we would spend some money on ourselves and not let it hurt every time we paid for something. That wasn't an easy thing either, we found, when it came to paying for meals in the diner and rooms in some of the medium class hotels. We wondered what it must have cost some of the Americans who seemed to be having the best of everything. There really wouldn't be any satisfaction in taking a holiday the way some of our neighbors have been doing. A neighbor and his wife went East this summer, after having been out here twenty-five years without being back to visit. They have laid away a nice little bank account in the way that we all have in this part, by steady, hard work and saving, but they were afraid to spend any of it on themselves, and as a result I think they spoiled their trip. They travelled tourist, and had enough lunch packed to do them for the entire trip. Now I am not one of the extravagant kind, for I've had to work for all that I've made, but I do think that after people have worked and saved for twenty-five years they could afford to "step out" on such a trip as these people took this summer. We all might as well spend a little more money on ourselves as we go along, because first thing we know we'll be too old and worn out to enjoy the things that we expect to have when we retire. We're taking life too seriously on our farms, we're wearing ourselves out and getting old before our time. The way the most of us are living now is too much like a race. We are trying to reach some goal away on the horizon, and in the heat of the going we get so breathless and panting, we lose sight of all the beautiful country we are passing through, and the first thing we know we'll be old and worn out, and it won't make any difference whether we've reached the goal or not.

We had some time to meditate on our trip, and we have decided to drop out of this race and see some of the country, or, in other words, enjoy a few more pleasures as we go along.

Alberta. "OLD SUBSCRIBER."

Met His Match.—Struck by the notice, "Iron Sinks," in a shop window, a wag went inside and said that he was perfectly aware of the fact that "iron sank."

Alive to the occasion the smart shopkeeper retaliated:

"Yes, and time flies, but wine vaults, sulphur springs, jam rolls, grass sloped, music stands, Niagara Falls, moonlight walks, sheep run, Kent hops and holiday trips, scandal spreads, standard weights, India rubber tires, the organ stops, the world goes round, trade returns, and—

But the visitor had bolted. After collecting his thoughts he returned and showing his head at the doorway, shouted: "Yes, I agree with all of that perfectly—and marble busts."—"Irish World."

"These apples are dirty," complained the young housekeeper. "Yes," admitted the farmer, "they are windfalls, and that is why I sell them cheap." "You mean they've fallen from the trees but are otherwise all right?" the customer inquired: then she bought them. Several days later she called the farmer's wife on the telephone. "I ordered the best cucumbers for pickling," she said sharply, "and you've sent me windfalls!" "Sent what!" gasped the farmer's wife. "Windfall cucumbers! I can tell; there's dirt on them!"—"Youth's Companion."

## S. C. White Leghorns R. C. White Wyandottes

We have a limited number of young Cockerels and Hens for sale. The Leghorns are of the Baron strain of England; the Ferris strain of the United States. The Wyandottes are of proven Pennsylvania stock. Our stock is trap-nested and kept carefully culled. Hatching Eggs and day-old Chicks for sale next season.

## Credit View Farm

A. D. MORROW, Proprietor  
Mississauga Golf Road Port Credit, Ontario



**Bob Long**  
Union-Made  
**Gloves**  
Overalls & Shirts

Bob Long Says:—

"My overalls and shirts are roomy and comfortable, and made especially for farmers. I designed them with the idea that you might want to stretch your arms and legs occasionally."

## BOB LONG GLOVES

will outwear any other make of Glove on the market, because they are made by skilled workmen from the strongest glove leather obtainable.

Insist on getting Bob Long Brands from your dealer—they will save you money

R. G. LONG & Co., Limited  
Winnipeg TORONTO Montreal

**BOB LONG BRANDS**  
Known from Coast to Coast



DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Notice to ex-members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that ex-members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who are entitled to and who require post-discharge dental treatment must submit their applications to the District Dental Officer at the Headquarters of the District in which they reside on or before 1st September, 1920. Applications for dental treatment received after 1st September, 1920, will not be considered.

(Sgd) EUGENE FISET,  
Major-General.

Deputy Minister, Militia and Defence

Ottawa, August 3, 1920.

**PATENTS** Canadian, Foreign, Booklets Free.

EGERTON R. CASE, M.C.I.P.A. (Lond.)  
10 Adelaide East - TORONTO

Inquisitive Willie.—Willie—"Pa."

Pa.—"Yes."

Willie.—"Teacher says we're here to help others."

Pa.—"Of course, we are."

Willie.—"Well, what are the others here for?"



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

TERMS—Five cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 75 cents.

### C. P. R. LANDS IN WESTERN CANADA—

The rich prairies of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are especially suited for mixed farming. Land that will produce big crops of grain and fodder, and well adapted for dairying or live-stock raising, can still be had at prices averaging about \$18.00 an acre, with twenty years to pay if you wish. Only 10 per cent. down. No further payment on the principal until the end of the fourth year; then sixteen payments. Interest 6 per cent. Write for illustrated booklet to D. A. La Due Norwood, C. P. R. Land Agent, Windsor Station, Montreal, Quebec.

FOR SALE—BELGIAN HARES, HIMALAY-ANS' Rabbits, White Angora Rabbits, English Spotted Rabbits, Black Siberians. Robert W. Nicholson, Strathroy, Ontario.

FARM FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE IF TAKEN before October 1st 148 acres. Forty acres level machine-worked meadows. Balance pasture and woodland. Lots of cedar. Ten-room house; bath room; hot and cold water. Two barns; tie-up for twenty cows and five horses. Present stock: nine cows, two yearlings, one bull. All Holsteins. Team. Mowing machine, rake, tedder, manure spreader, grain drill, corn planter, roller, wagons, harnesses, sleighs, sleds, etc., and all small farming tools. Feed in barn for twenty head. Price \$6,800. For full particulars write Harold Cane, West Burke, Vt., U. S. A.

FARM FOR SALE—98 ACRES—GOOD SOIL, bank barn and buildings, Natco silo, spring water, natural gas and well-drained. Near school, church and cheese factory. Easy terms. Apply 343 Maitland St., London, Ont.

SINGLE MAN TO WORK ON WELDWOOD Farm. Must be experienced. Apply Farmer's Advocate Office, London, Ont.

WANTED—BOARD AND HUNTING PRIVILEGES for four men, September first to fifteenth. Willing to pay well for decent board and good duck hunting and fishing. Farm or Public Boarding House. Write at once. Box 41, Farmer's Advocate, London.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO MEN FOR erecting wood tanks and steel towers. Young men with framing or carpentering experience preferred. Single, active men, willing to travel all over Canada. Good wages and expenses. Steady work. Write Goold Shapley & Muir Co., Tank Department, Brantford, Ont.

WANTED—MAN AND FAMILY TO RUN good stock farm in Ontario, near town and good market. Will pay good wages to right people, or would consider a share proposition. Possession about Oct. 18th. Box 45, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE—ONE CHILD—want to work on Ontario Farm. Jno. Mallabon, Benmiller Nurseries, Goderich, R. R. 4, Ont.



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at five cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 75 cents.

I HAVE 1,000 WHITE LEGHORNS FOR sale that were in the laying pews last winter as pullets. They are proven producers and will make good for you. Price \$2.25 each. Hind Baby Chick Specialist, 222 Greenwood Ave., Toronto.

Poultry Wanted—We require large quantities of live poultry every week, and can pay top prices for any number of birds of good quality. If you want the best market for your poultry sell to

C. A. MANN & CO.  
Phone 1577. 78 King St., London, Ont.



# Ford

## Standard Touring Car

*Has every refinement you would demand in  
a high-priced car:*

One-man top with snap-on curtain fasteners, glass windows in back.

Sloping, double ventilating windshield

Demountable rims.

Tire carrier.

Non-skid rear tires.

Leather door grips.

Horn button mounted on top of steering column.

Seating space re-arranged to give maximum riding comfort.

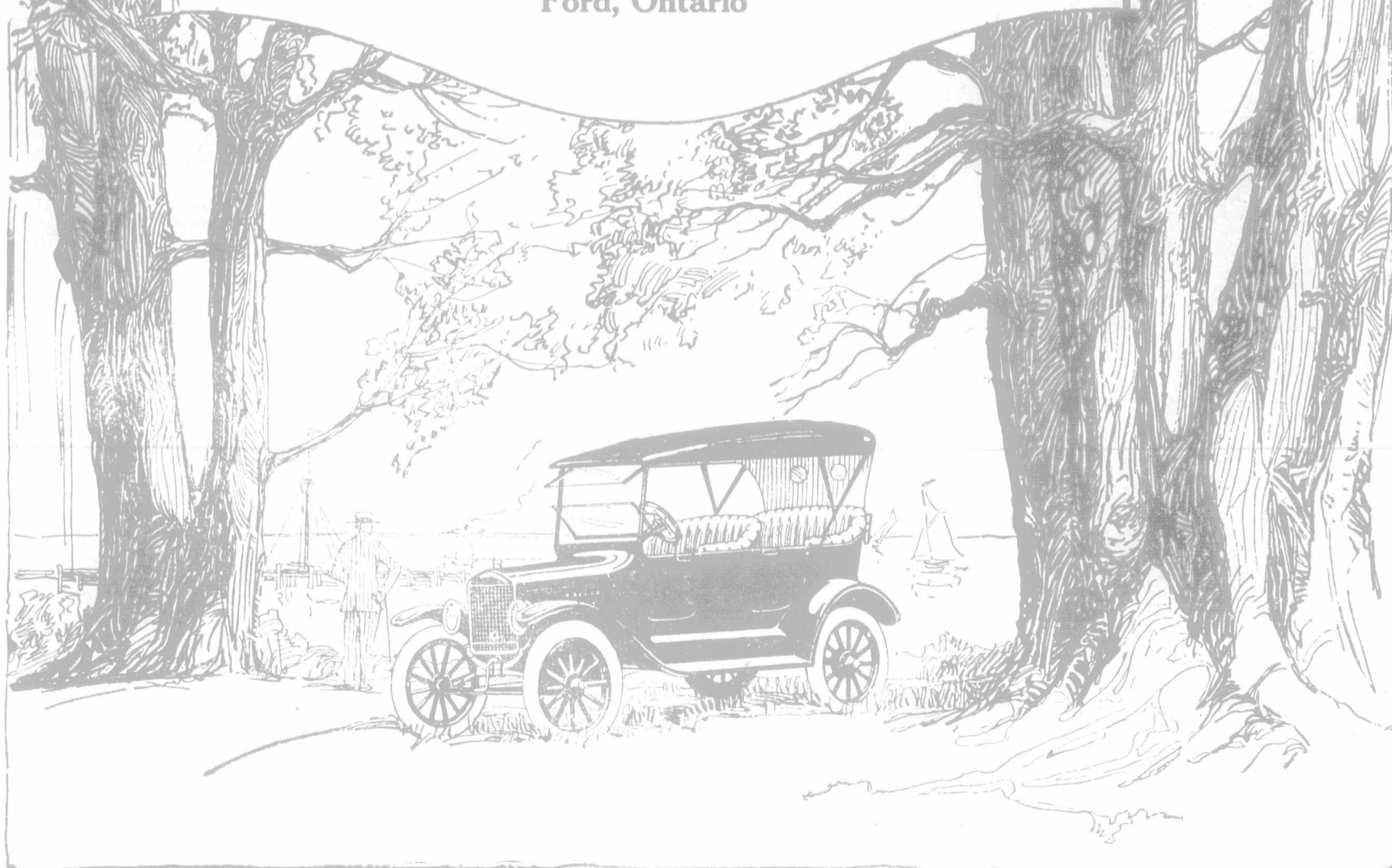
Headlights equipped with approved non-glare lens.

*Electric starting and lighting equipment  
furnished, if desired, at additional cost*

81

**Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited**

Ford, Ontario





Gossip.

Volume 28 of the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada is off the press. This is a large volume giving the pedigrees of stallions numbering from 21,095 to 22,089, and of mares from 42,576 to 44,867. Clydesdale breeders should have this volume on hand as it contains a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Association, the report of the annual meeting held in February, 1920, and the financial statement up to December 31, 1919. The names and addresses of the breeders are also given, together with the awards at all the large Canadian shows of 1919.

Shorthorns and Berkshires at Credit Grange.

There are scores of Shorthorn breeders throughout Ontario who have for the past several years been breeding along dual-purpose lines with great success, but few have watched the development more closely or carried out their breeding plans more systemically than has G. L. Smith of Credit Grange Farm, Meadowvale, Ont. When inspecting the herd at the farm recently, in company with Mr. Smith, the writer was more than impressed by the splendid size and conformation of the heifers which had been raised in the herd, and in pointing out the various lines of breeding which had been followed, Mr. Smith made it very clear that it was never his intentions to try and develop a 15,000-lb. Shorthorn. Of the nine cows running on semi-official test, several were then running over 1,000 lbs. of milk per month with an average test of about 4.3 and these were the cows with which the management seemed to be more particularly pleased. In every instance, they had plenty of size to commend them, and it was noticeable that several of them carried pedigrees in which there was considerable straight Scotch breeding. It was also interesting to note that among the cows on test, was Golden Wimple, the dam of the \$2,050 heifer that topped the Wheaton-Palmer sale in Minnesota last June, and also Ruby A., whose 1918 heifer sold at the same sale at \$1,500. The latter cow was still running over 1,000 lbs. per month at the time of our visit. Both heifers referred to, we might add, were bred at Credit Grange and both were sired by the present herd sire, Golden Duke. This is probably one of the most noted dual-purpose sires in Ontario to-day, and there is now 15 of his daughters in the herd, a half dozen of which are freshening this fall with their first calves. The sire to which these heifers are bred is the two-year-old Junior herd sire, Roan Ashley. This young bull, which is an excellent individual, is got by Robin (Imp.), and from this mating Mr. Smith may reasonably expect to obtain something near that for which he has been breeding. In Berkshires, there was as strong a representation as we have ever seen on this breeding establishment. Several mature sows, which make up the breeding herd, will be shown at the coming Exhibitions, and when looking at them in the show-ring, they will be all the more appreciated when it is known that each has raised a large litter during the past season. It is from these litters the present sales' list is advertised. Families are Puddington, Pansy, Compton, Lucky Maid, etc., and the sires of the litters are either Successors Double or Keewayden Ephocal.

"Did the postman leave any letters, Mary?"  
"Nothing but a post-card, ma'am."  
"Who is it from, Mary?"  
"And do you think I'd read it, ma'am?" asked the girl, with an injured air.  
"Perhaps not. But anyone who sends me a message on a post-card is either stupid or impertinent."  
"You'll excuse me, ma'am," returned the girl loftily; "but that's a nice way to be talking about your own mother."  
— Boston Transcript.

**The Clever and the Good.**  
If the good were only clever,  
And the clever were only good,  
The world would be better than ever  
We thought it possibly could.

But, oh! it is seldom or never  
That things happen just as they should;  
The good are so harsh to the clever,  
The clever so rude to the good!

# Columbia Grafonolas



**"Play this one, Mother!"**

Fortunate are the children in homes made musical by the Columbia Grafonola. An honest liking for good music comes to them naturally, without conscious effort or teaching. You need not worry over the children spoiling your valuable records. The *Non Set Automatic Stop*, an exclusive Columbia feature, is a big advantage in this respect. Just start the Grafonola and it plays and stops itself.

**No Tax Added**

New Dominion Taxation has not increased the price of any Columbia product.

Ask your dealer to play these records over for you:

- Venetian Moon, Duet, James and Harrison, and My Isle of Golden Dreams, Tenor Solo, Harrison. A2954, \$1.00
- County Fair at Punkin Center, and Jim Lawson's Hogs, Cal Stewart (Uncle Josh.) A2947, \$1.00
- Ding Toes, and Typhoon, Piano Duets. A2953, \$1.00
- The Bells of St. Mary's, George Meader, Tenor, with Orchestra and Chimes, and Vale of Avon March, Wingate's Band. R4020, \$1.00
- Highland Fling and Sword Dance, Bagpipe Solo, and Shean Trews, Irish Jig and Sailors Hornpipe, Bagpipe Solo. R4022, \$1.00

New Columbia Records out the 10th and 20th of the month  
Columbia Grafonolas, Standard Models, up to \$360.

F160

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, TORONTO.

**Remington UMC**

Are you still "guessing" about your shells?

If you are, change over to Remington UMC "Arrow" or "Nitro Club," the famous wet-proof shells, and note the improvement that takes place. All guesswork is eliminated when you use these sure-fire shells. Their speed, penetration, and uniform pattern make them the favorite shell for sportsmen who know.

**The ducks will soon be here**

Don't miss any this season. Treat yourself to an "old reliable" Remington UMC Pump Gun, use "Arrow" or "Nitro Club" shells and you will get your share.

**Remington UMC of Canada, Limited**  
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Please mention The Farmer's Advocate.





**He has seventy million brothers**

—tomorrow there'll be another 70 million, and the next day, and the day after!

—For that is the daily output of matches at the Eddy factory. Seventy million! And each one perfect, reliable and satisfactory. Because they are the best value, insist on

**EDDY'S MATCHES**

The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited, Hull, Canada  
Makers of the famous Indurated Fibreware



**THE JOHNSON IDEAL HALTER**

The four essential points are here  
**Strength and Looks—Price and Wear**  
Johnson Ideal Halter Co., Sarnia, Ontario

**Aberdeen - Angus**  
A few typey young bulls and females to offer, of choice breeding and individuality.

**Shropshire and Southdown Sheep**  
Yearling Rams and Ewes for breeding purposes or fitted for the show ring.

Inspection invited, satisfaction assured.

Larkin Farms - Queenston, Ont.

**Messrs. A. J. Hickman & Co.**  
Halse Grange - Brackley, England  
Exporters of all Breeds of Pedigree Livestock.

Send for an illustrated catalogue and see what we can do for you. Whether you want show or breeding stock, buy direct from England and save money.

**Sunny Acres Aberdeen - Angus**  
Present offering—A few young bulls ready for service.

**G. C. CHANNON, Oakwood, Ontario**  
Telephone—Oakwood. Railway—Lindsay.  
G. T. R. and C. P. R.

**Aberdeen - Angus Meadowdale Farm**  
Forest, Ontario

**Alonzo Mathews, Manager**      **H. Fraleigh, Proprietor**

**Aberdeen-Angus**—For immediate sale: Choice 2-year-old heifers and cows 4 years and older. All guaranteed in calf to Elm Park Pat 8220, grand champion and winner of gold medal, Toronto, 1917. Prices very reasonable. Write **JAMES G. SHARP, Terra Cotta, Ont.** Long-distance phone via Erin.

**SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS**  
12 bulls, serviceable ages; 5 by breeding; size and individual merit are good enough to head any pure-bred herd. Females of different ages. Inspection invited. They are priced to sell.

**ARTHUR F. O'NEIL & SONS, Denfield, Ont., R. No. 2**  
Phone 27-12 Granton

**Aberdeen-Angus**—Bulls and heifers for sale from a Toronto prizewinning sire. It pays to keep a pure-bred sire.

**A. Dinsmore, Mgr., "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg**  
1 1/4 miles from Thornbury, G.T.R.

**Gossip.**

**Puslinch Plains Shorthorns.**

Elsewhere in these columns will be noted the advertisement of Puslinch Plains Shorthorns advertised by A. G. Auld, R. R. 2, Guelph, Ont. Following his enviable show record of 1917, Mr. Auld disposed of a great number of his show and breeding herd and for the past couple of years has been carrying on somewhat modestly in his Shorthorn breeding operations, but there is to-day a small herd of selected breeding females, from which he is getting probably as much pleasure, if not quite as much profit, as he was deriving from the larger herd in former years. The breeding females, for instance, are at present less than twenty in number, but among them may be found some of the best things ever seen on the farm. He has been fortunate too, during the past two years in getting heifers from all of his higher priced cows, and to-day there are in the stables only two young bulls and these make up his entire sales' list. Both calves are as yet under the year, and as the price of each is given in the advertisement, readers may feel sure that they are priced well within their value. The figures mentioned in each case in fact, should move them quickly.

**Irvinedale Shorthorns.**

When calling at Irvinedale Farm, owned by John Watt & Son, recently, we were much surprised to learn they were making no preparation to exhibit at any of the Exhibitions this season. The Shorthorn exhibits at both Toronto and London, will to many seem incomplete without Irvinedale entries, but a half hour spent at the farm, is all that is necessary to see that the stables still include a number that would look well in the lineup at the coming show. There is, this year, perhaps not so large a number of heifers which are in show condition, but as seen recently, the herd included the strongest showing of big, deep, even-fleshed, breeding cows we have seen on the farm in some years. Many of the old families, which have made the name of Watt famous, are still to be found among them, cows such as Duchess 46th, Mary Lass and Matchless 11th, are worth too much as breeders to be disposed of, even though their age is against them. Of the younger cows, it might be well to add that many were bred on the farm, among which are such individuals as Irvinedale Emiline, a six-year-old cow of great character sired by Gainford Marquis (Imp.) and dam by Jilts Victor (Imp.). Still another young cow, got by this sire, is the six-year-old cow, Golden Glow, which is one of the thickest, and biggest breeding cows in the herd. She is due in September to the present herd sire, Scotch Bloom, another one of the good sort, is a Kilblean Beauty mature cow got by Jilt's Victor, and shows evidence of being one of the best breeding cows in the lot. Sultan Princess, is a four-year-old Clipper-bred cow, got by Sultan's Prince, and dam by Royal Favorit. She has a heifer calf at foot and is only one of almost a score of other good young cows in the herd. With few exceptions all are bred to the present herd sire, Marquis Supreme. This bull is proving himself especially worthy as a sire, and, therefore, worthy of his reputation of being one of the most fashionable-bred bulls in service to-day on this side of the water, having on top of his pedigree the three great bulls, Gainford Marquis, White Hall Sultan and Pride of Morning. Although she will not be seen out this year, there is now in the stables, a year-old Missie heifer by Marquis Supreme and dam by Lavender Premier, a grandson of Uppermill Omega, which is one of the best heifers we have seen for some time. The several other younger ones got by the same sire, are also equally pleasing. In young bulls the offering includes several calves, all of which are under nine months, and bred from the cows mentioned above.

† The Higher Musical Education.—Mrs. Newrich (in store)—"I want a piece of music for my little girl who is learning to play the piano."  
Clerk.—"Yes, madam, here is 'Twilight' for twenty-five cents. How would that suit?"  
† Mrs. Newrich.—"Oh, she's further advanced than that. Why, last week she played a piece that cost fifty cents. Haven't you got something for about a dollar?"

**FALL WHEAT Needs Good Fertilizer**

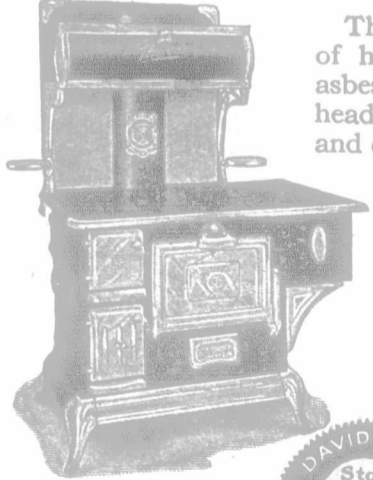


**EVERY** crop you grow reduces the quantity of available plant food remaining in the land. That's the reason why there is always such a difference in the quantity and quality of a Fall Wheat crop between fertilized and unfertilized soil. Consider this photograph—taken May 27th, 1920, on Mr. J. Putman's farm, near Welland. In the Spring of 1919 the well-grown portion of this field was sown in oats, fertilized with Harab-Davies Fertilizer. After the oats were harvested the whole field was disked and sown in Fall Wheat without additional fertilizer. The difference between the fertilized and unfertilized portion is amazing. **And it incidentally proves that good fertilizer will show results the second season.**

Write for free illustrated Booklet and Price List.  
Agents wanted in some localities.

**Ontario Fertilizers Limited**  
Dept. L.F.      WEST TORONTO, ONT.

**"Premier Leader" STEEL RANGES**



These Davidson Ranges have a body of heavy polished steel, protected by asbestos and hand-riveted with cone-headed rivets, cast iron tops, centres and covers ribbed. A contact reservoir can be supplied to attach to either left or right end. Steel Persian closet at top is an extra convenience. An exceptionally moderately-priced range of thoroughly reliable quality.



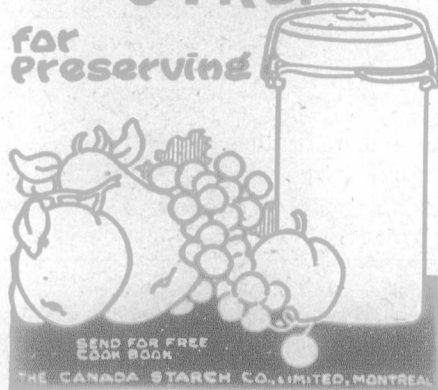
**DAVIDSON**

**BROOKDALE HEREFORD FARM**  
Young stuff for sale at all times. Visitors always welcome and met any time.  
Telephone.      **W. READHEAD, Milton, Ontario**



Use 1/2 Sugar  
and  
**HALF  
LILY WHITE  
SYRUP**

for  
Preserving



SEND FOR FREE  
BOOK  
THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY  
SYSTEM**

**The Double  
Track Route**

BETWEEN MONTREAL,  
TORONTO, DETROIT  
AND CHICAGO

Unexcelled Dining Car Service

Sleeping Cars on Night Trains  
and Parlor Cars on Principle Day  
Trains.

Full information from any Grand  
Trunk Ticket Agents or C. E.  
Hornung, District Passenger Agent,  
Toronto.

**Scratches  
and  
Stocking**

Are prevalent in cold weather  
irregular work and overfeed in-  
duces both. A system tonic and  
blood purifier, such as  
**FLEMING'S TONIC  
HEAVE REMEDY**  
will prevent these troubles and  
when developed, with Fleming's  
Veterinary Healing Oil will  
quickly cure them. Per box, \$1.

Fuller information in  
Fleming's Vest Pocket  
Veterinary Adviser  
Write us for a Free Copy

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
75 Church St., Toronto

**Maple Shade  
SHORTHORNS**

A dozen young bulls  
imported and my own  
breeding at moderate  
prices.

**W. A. DRYDEN**

Brooklin - - - Ontario

**Scotch Shorthorns**—Herd headed by Master  
Marquis -123326-, by  
Gainford Marquis. Stock of either sex for sale.  
Also Oxford Down ewes.  
**GEO. D. FLETCHER, Erin, R.R. 1, Ont.**

**Maple Leaf Shorthorns**—Herd headers:  
Gloster Benedict 112498, by  
Master Ruby, and Ury of Myreton (imp.) 155503.  
One for sale. Also cows with calf heifers and  
young bulls. Shropshire sheep. **J. BAKER,**  
Hampton, Ont., Bowmanville Station.

**Shorthorns and Leicesters**—Present offering:  
A number of 1 and 2-year-old heif-  
ers; also 1 and 2-shear rams and ewes and ram  
ewe lambs, which have been fitted for showing;  
all from imported stock.  
**W. A. DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.**

When writing please mention Advocate

**Gossip.**

Of the scores of livestock breeders who use these columns annually, to dispose of their surplus stock, few should be better known to "Advocate" readers, than Charles Currie of Morriston, Ont., breeder of Tamworth swine and Shorthorn cattle. Visiting the farm recently, we found the Shorthorn herd larger than at any time during the past ten years. There are now upwards of 30 females in the herd, and the chief sire in service is the O. A. C.-bred bull, Augusta Mascott. He is sired by the former herd sire at the College Proud Diamond, while his dam, was a straight bred Augusta by Golden Champion, and also the dam of the winning senior calf at Toronto last year. At present there are half dozen young bulls sired by Augusta Mascott in the herd, all of which are under twelve months, and among which are a number of excellent herd sire prospects. Taken as a whole, these youngsters are the strongest lot of bull calves we have ever seen in the herd, and with few exceptions, their dams show evidence of being above the average in the way of milk production. Among these dams are a half dozen cows, nearly all of which are roan and all sired by the former imported Flora-bred herd sire, Proud Royalist. These daughters of this former sire have plenty of size and are among the better things in Mr. Currie's herd. There are also seven two-year-old heifers in the herd, all of which are sired by Isobel's Prince by Gold Cup (Imp.). These heifers are a good even lot, well grown, and all well forward in calf to the service of Augusta Mascott. The female offering includes these bred heifers as well as some young cows, a number of which must go out before stabling time to make room.

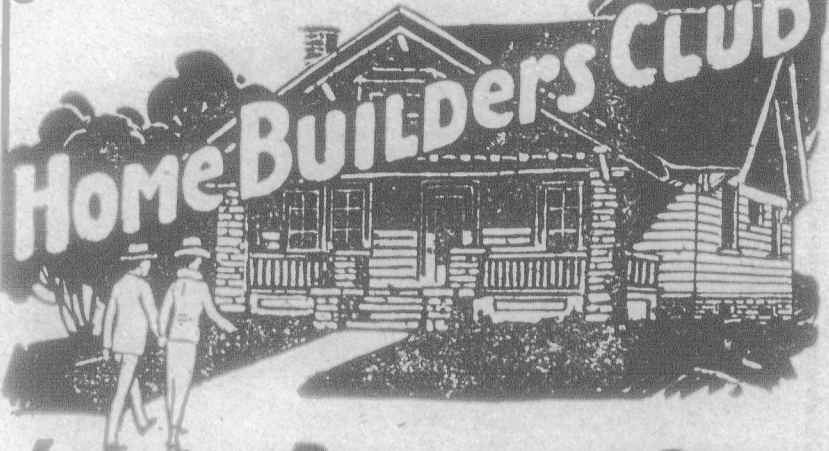
The Tamworths are not so numerous as formerly, although at present there are seven bred-sows, five of which are farrowing between now and October. These sows are mostly got by the former imported sire, Uplands Haig, a son of General Haig, the Golden Meal boar at the "Royal" in 1905. Full particulars of the offering in both Shorthorns and Tamworths will gladly be furnished by Mr. Currie at all times.

**The Ross Ayrshires and Yorkshires.**

Although it is several years since Jas. B. Ross of Meadowvale, Ont., made such splendid winnings at Toronto and London Exhibitions with his year-old Ayrshire herd sire at that time, Snow King, there is still plenty of evidence shown in Mr. Ross' herd that Snow King was not only a show bull, but a herd sire as well. When seen recently by a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate", the herd included sixteen daughters of this bull, nearly all of which were two-year-olds, freshening this fall with their first calves, and these are without question as nice a line-up of two-year-old heifers as we have seen from any one sire this year. All are bred to the present herd sire, Selwood Baron's Pride, a fine type of young sire, got by Selwood Prince Ideal, and dam Selwood Pride, which in April, was leading the mature class for Canada with 12,591 lbs. of milk, testing 4.21 per cent. for the year. It might also be well to add here that the dam of Snow King also had the splendid yearly record of 9,363 lbs. of milk as a three-year-old, which will make the two nearest dams of these calves now coming, average over 11,000 lbs. of milk for the year. The R. O. P. records of the mature breeding cows in the herd has already been given in these columns at various intervals, and it is probably sufficient to say that all are around 10,000 lb. cows, and from the dozen which were milking last year, the ledger showed \$4,000 worth of milk had been sold. As Mr. Ross has less than 100 acres, he informed us that he would be forced to dispose of a number of females this fall, before they go into the stables and readers of these columns wishing to increase their herd would do well to keep this offering in mind.

The Yorkshires too, which are another specialty of the farm, were thriving exceptionally well at the time of our visit, and several young litters will be ready for the market shortly after the close of the smaller fairs this fall. These are mostly from Featherston-bred sows, and got by a Brethour-bred sire.

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40 SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

arrived home Dec. 17th. From our herd of 125 head we can offer a large selection in choicely-bred bulls and females. Anyone in need of foundation stock may find it to their advantage to look over our offering before making any purchases.

**J. A. & H. M. PETTIT** :: **FREEMAN, ONTARIO**  
Burlington Jet., G.T.R., only half mile from farm.

Eighty-three years without change we have been breeding

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

My herd is stronger than ever, and I have cows with calves at foot, heifers in calf, younger heifers young bulls fit for service soon, for sale in any number at reasonable prices. Augusta Sultan -93092- one of the greatest living sires, at head of herd. Write me, and, if possible, come and see me. It is worth while. Post Office, Telephone, Telegraph and Station is Stouffville, Ont. I pay the freight.

**ROBERT MILLER** :: **STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO**

**Spring Valley Shorthorns**—Herd headed by Sea Gem's Pride 96365. We have a number of good bulls for sale, including the Champion Ivanhoe 122760, and his full brother also, an extra well-bred Rosewood, and others. Write for particulars.  
Telephone and telegraph by Ayr. **KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont.**

**Imported Scotch Shorthorns** For Sale—Three imported bulls, one yearling one two-year-old and our three-year-old herd sire; also a choice two-year-old Orange Blossom of our own breeding, and three well-bred bull calves about a year old. Would consider exchanging an imported bull for Scotch females.  
**R. M. MITCHELL, R.R. No. 1, Freeman, Ont.**

**SPRUCE GLEN SHORTHORNS**

We have a few choice, well bred, thick, deep level, mellow young bulls of breeding age for sale; also heifers in calf to a right good sire. Write for particulars.

**JAMES McPHERSON & SONS** - - - **DUNDALK, ONTARIO**

**Irinedale Scotch Shorthorn Heifers**—For the present we are all sold out of bulls of serviceable age, but we have the largest and strongest offering of Scotch-bred heifers and young cows we have ever had on the farm. Call and let us show you our breeding herd of cows, headed by Marquis Supreme, that great son of Gainford Marquis (imp.). **Jno. Watt & Son, Elora, Ont.**





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For additional information on farm machinery lubrication problems consult the Imperial Oil Man; or write our nearest branch.

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We offer a grand choice of young bulls and bull calves from imported dams and sire, bred on the English system for milk and beef. They will add value to any herd. The dual characteristics have been impressed by scientific treatment for continuous years. Prices moderate.

Always on hand, sows and boars of the most satisfactory breed of pigs, English Large Blacks.

**F. W. COCKSHUTT**

Lynnore Stock Farm, Brantford, Ont.

### Shorthorns

Present offering: Six young bulls, Reds and Roans; also a number of females. They have size, quality and breeding, from good milking dams. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**CHAS. GRAHAM - Port Perry, Ont.**

### Mardella Dual-Purpose SHORTHORNS

Eight choice young bulls, 30 females, cows and heifers. All of good size, type and breeding. Herd headed by The Duke; dam gave 13,599 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butterfat. He is one of the greatest living combinations of beef, milk and Shorthorn character. All priced to sell. Write, call or phone.

**THOMAS GRAHAM, Port Perry, R.R. 3, Ont.**

### DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

A number of females, some with heifer calves by their side. Also Dorset Horned sheep.

**VALMER BARTLETT - Canfield, Ontario**

### Reyburn Milking Shorthorns

Herd headed by Victor 3rd, Imp., Grand Champion at Erie Show and Congress. Herd average over 9,500 lbs. milk per cow. Choice cows, heifers and herd-heading sizes for sale.

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Long-distance 'phone and telegraph.

### Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Bulls from 3 to 7 months old for sale, also several cows. Inspection of herd solicited.  
**WELWOOD FARM, Farmer's Advocate LONDON, ONTARIO**

**20 Bulls—SPRUCE LAWN—100 Females**—Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshires. Herd headed by Imported Golden Challenger 122384, a Rubyhill, bred by Earl of Northbrook, by Ascott Challenger, bred by L. De Rothchild. Special bargains in farmer's bulls. Cows and heifers in calf, yearling and heifer calves. Yorkshires either sex.  
**J. L. and T. W. McCAMUS, Cavan, C.P.R.; Millbrook, G.T.R. and P.O., Ont.**

**Puslinch Plains Shorthorns**—Bulls for Sale—Royal Signet = 131979 =, red; born Oct. 7th, 1919. Sire, Royal Ramsden = 123067 =, Dam, Roan Lady 50th = 143772 =, Price \$300. Goldale = 138966 =, roan; born Dec. 15th, 1919. Sire, Browndale Reserve = 110615 =, Dam, Roan Bessie 11th = 140322 =, Price \$200.  
**A. G. AULD, R. 2, Guelph, Ont.**

**BLAIRGOWRIE SHORTHORNS!** Three imported bulls. Ten imported females in calf or calf by side. Two Scotch-bred bulls. Five Scotch-bred cows with calves by side.  
**JOHN MILLER - ASHBURN, ONTARIO**  
(Myrtle C. P. R. and G. T. R.)

### Roan Bull—Calved April 23rd, 1919

Sire, Chief Orator = 122385 = (Imp.). Dam, Spring Beauty = 138815 = (Imp.). Good enough individually and in breeding to head a good herd. Could spare a few females.

**J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.**

**Newcastle Herd of Shorthorns and Tamworths for Sale**—Three nice bulls, 11 to 13 months old, and several yearling heifers and cows with calves at foot, both sexes, all splendid milking strain. Several Tamworth sows due to farrow in May, June, July. Young stock, both sexes, at weaning up to six months old. All from prize-winning stock.  
**Long-distance 'Phone.**  
**A. A. COLWILL, R.R. No. 2, Newcastle.**

**Pear Lawn Shorthorns, Hackneys and Yorkshires**—One imported-in-dam Miss Ramsden bull, 14 months; one Secret bull, 12 months, imp. sire and dam; one Gold-a-Rose bull, 6 months, imp. sire and dam; one bull, a Flattery, 12 months, imp. sire. A few young cows with calves at foot. One imported Hackney stallion, A 1; two Hackney stallions rising one year; one registered Clyde mare; also Yorkshires at weaning time.  
**HERBERT J. MILLER, Keene P.O., Ont. Stations—Keene G.T.R., Indian River C.P.R., Peterborough County.**

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Melons vs. Squash.

This spring I planted a patch of water-melons, the cutworms destroyed quite a number of the hills, it being too late to replant with watermelons; the first week in July I planted the blanks with Hubbard squash seed. Will the melons and squash mix? The melons are now good-sized vines covered with blossom and small melons, the squash are just starting to run and are budding for blossom.

Ans.—Seldom do the cross fertilize.

#### Bee Keeping.

What equipment will I need in starting bee raising?  
G. B.

Ans.—Equipment for commencing bee raising is not extensive. A person requires a few colonies of bees, and for handling them a smoker is necessary when examining the bees. It is necessary to have an extractor, and extra sections to add to the colony during the honey flow. There are various accessories which one will need as he gets into the business. By visiting an apiary and talking with the owner, one would find out many of the things which are necessary. A good book on bee keeping is also important as it will furnish a good deal of valuable information.

#### Ducks Dying.

I have been losing a good many ducks. There seems to be extreme weakness with loss of power in the limbs, finally resulting in death. What is the trouble?  
J. A. S.

Ans.—My impression is that the ducks lack grit, shade and green feed. Any one of these three factors, or the three combined, usually will produce symptoms as described in the letter, that is to say, ducks occasionally do not know enough to eat grit, and it is advisable to mix in their ground feed about a pint to a quart of grit of small size to each peck of feed. If they are fed a shortage of green feed, or no green feed at all, they occasionally go as described, and moreover, they are seriously affected by the hot sun's rays. Without seeing the birds of course it is difficult to tell, but I am under the impression that this is the trouble.  
W. R. G.

#### Cropping Muck Soil.

I have a piece of black muck soil which I purpose plowing this fall. What crop would you advise sowing on it? I would like to seed it to sweet clover or alfalfa.  
E. F.

Ans.—It very often happens that black muck soil produces luxuriant growth the first year or two, and there is danger of the crop lodging. We have seen splendid crops of corn grown on this type of soil, or a person might try some of the cereals, as oats or barley. However, we would prefer putting corn or roots on it for a year or two before reseeding it. Either sweet sweet clover or alfalfa might do. However, the former would be the safest, as alfalfa requires a soil where the water level does not come near the surface.

#### Separation—Custody of Children.

A has been married seven years. Has two children, a boy and a girl. He and his wife do not agree and are talking of separating.

1. Who can claim the children? Has not the mother the first right?

2. Is it possible to get separation papers? If so, where?  
A. B. C.

Ans.—1. It is a matter to be arranged by an agreement between the parents, or to be disposed of by an Ontario Supreme Court Judge sitting in court in the event of their failing to agree, and the thing to be considered is the interest of the children rather than that of either parent. The judge would require evidence of all the circumstances in order to decide the case.

2. Yes; the parties should go to solicitors and instruct them for the preparation and execution of a separation agreement if they find that they really cannot get on together any longer. It is, of course, a step that ought not to be taken without the fullest and most serious consideration and regard paid to the present and future welfare of the children as well as to that of the husband and wife.



Answers.

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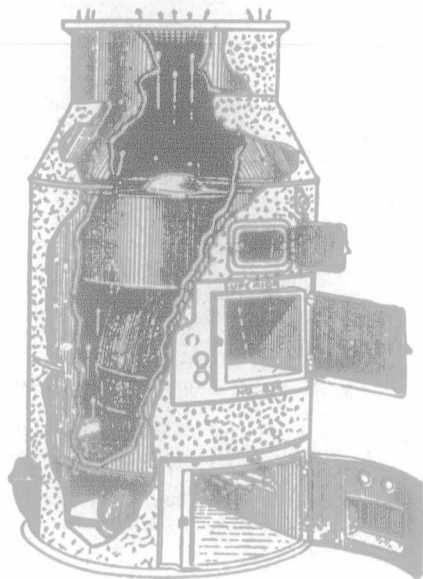
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Table showing production records for a Holstein bull, including Butter (7 days, 30, 60, 90) and Milk (7, 30, 60, 90) with corresponding weights in lbs.

This young bull is a good individual and is guaranteed right in every way. Write quick or come and see him. RAYMONDALE FARM, Vaudreuil, Que. D. RAYMOND, Owner, Queen's Hotel, Montreal

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It Depends on the View-point.

The longer I live, the more I am convinced that a broad vision is essential for success. Particularly as farmers we are apt to be too "localized" in our thinking, and fail to remember, or do not realize, that the true greatness of a man depends upon the broadness of his view.

There is no doubt in my mind that our occupation as farmers tends to keep our vision somewhat circumscribed if we do not make an especial effort to view all things in their correct perspective. Is it not a fact that we take too much delight in praising or boosting the things we call "ours"?

The same principle applies in our estimate of many things around our homes. Take, for instance our kiddies. What about them? How often we hear it said: "This boy of mine is the smartest kid I ever knew."

This phase of character we find in all degrees. I have seen a boy at school who has accidentally headed his class, almost "bust" himself with importance over such a wee accomplishment. Interest has also caused me to consider some narrow-minded fellow who once headed the poll for school trustee, who took on a sense of importance that was ludicrous in the extreme.

This "localized thinking," and self-satisfied attitude is, I believe, one of the greatest bars of progress in agriculture. We are too slow to take advantage of definite information that would assist us in our work. A study of the history of agriculture will show that it takes a mighty long time to get the new things introduced.

The remedy for this self-satisfaction is to get the broader outlook. Let us travel more, for nothing will take the bias from a man like contract with the men of other provinces and countries. Personal intercourse with better and brighter men cannot fail to elevate. One who has never travelled cannot really appreciate his own home.

Advertisement for The De Laval Milker. Includes illustration of a cow being milked and a detailed view of the teat-cup. Text describes the simplicity and sanitary features of the machine.

Hamilton House Holstein Sires

Our young bulls of serviceable age have all been sold, but we have a number of the best young calves we have ever bred. All are from dams with good combination records for both milk and butter.

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Hospital for the Insane, Hamilton, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULLS ONLY FOR SALE Senior sire is from one of the best sons of King Segis Alcartra Spofford. Junior is grandson of the noted May Echo Sylvia, by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FROM 30-lb. DAMS

If you want 30-lb. bulls—good individuals—and priced right—you should see my present offering. I also have lower priced bulls, and am offering females bred to Ormsby Jane Burke.

Cloverlea Dairy Farms—Herd headed by King Pontiac Rauwerd, who combines the blood of Canada's greatest sires and dams. His offspring are a choice lot.

"Premier" Holstein Bulls ready for service—I have several young bulls from dams with 7-day records up to 32.86 lbs. of butter, 755.9 lbs. of milk, with 110 lbs. of milk in one day—over 3,000 lbs. in 30 days.

WALNUT GROVE HOLSTEINS

I am offering a choice lot of bull calves sired by May Echo Champion, who is a full brother of world's champion, May Echo Sylvia; also a few cows just fresh.

Sylvius Walker Raymondale is the sire of the majority of our young bulls now listed. If you see these calves you will appreciate them. Their dams are mostly daughters of King Segis Pontiac Duplicate.

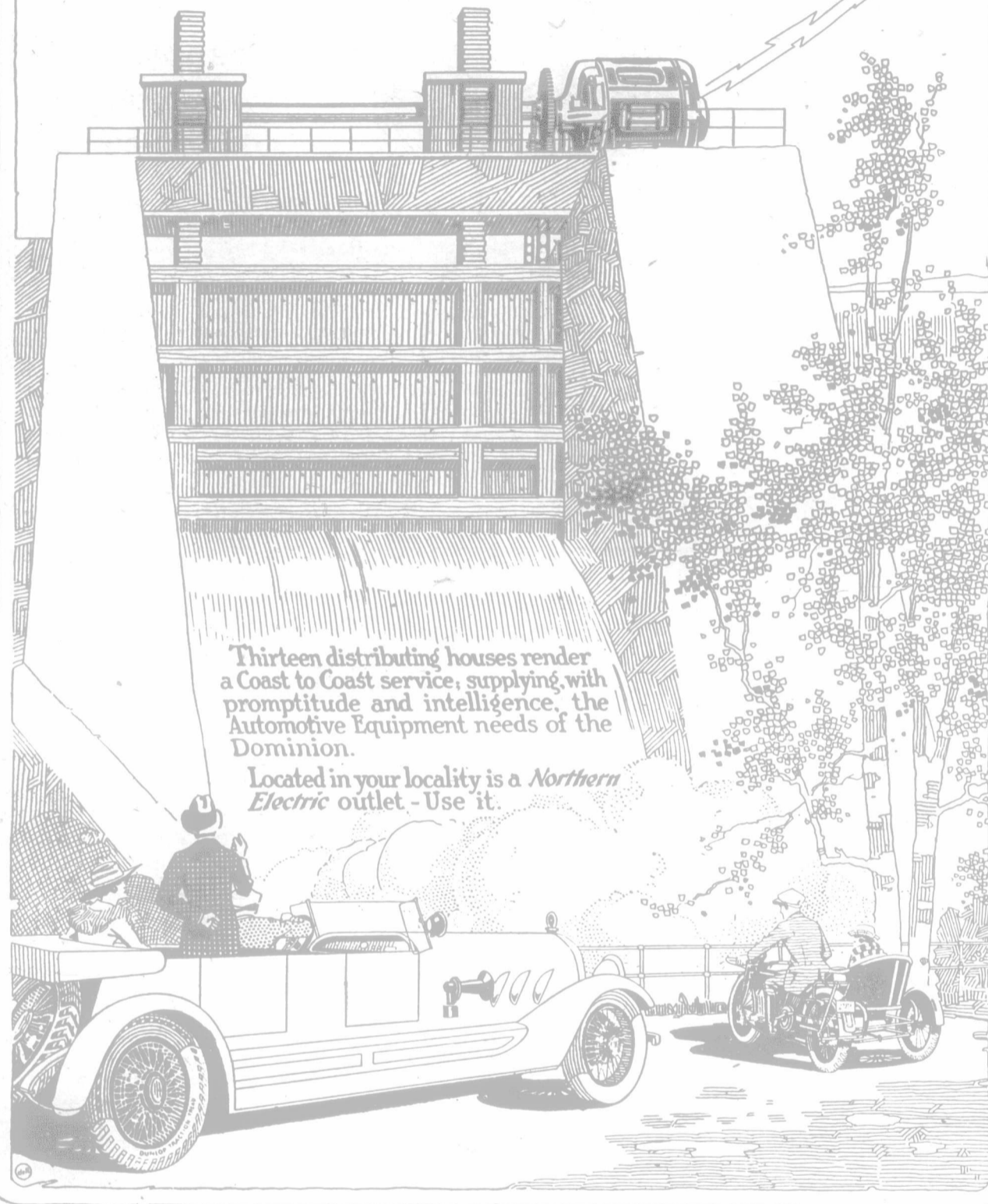
Elderslie Holstein-Friesians—Am all sold out of heifers, just have three bull calves left, from four to six months old. They are sired by Judge Hengerveld De Kol 8th, a 32.92-lb. bull.

Cedar Brook Farm Holsteins—(Farm one-half mile from Inglewood Station, C.P.R., G.T.R.)—We are offering two young sons of Highland Pontiac Sylvia (his two nearest dams average 36.51 lbs. of butter, 786.4 lbs. of milk), a son of Avondale Pontiac Echo—the \$50,000 son of May Echo Sylvia.



# Northern Electric

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your friends if you wish to take the greatest joy out of life.

There are many things, we shall find, outside our own locality, that are much better than those near home, and the man of vision knows that it is unwise to confine himself to a district, a province or even a Dominion for his inspiration. We can learn something from almost every source. The humblest man you meet knows some one thing a little better than you. Our minds should be kept open for the truth no matter what the source. As we pass along the highway of life we can learn something each and every day if we only open our minds and cultivate a spirit of inquiry, and tactfully approach our fellow men. Let us exchange our experiences in public convention and through the medium of the farm press. We can stand by our community, our family, and our farm, without the obnoxious habit of boasting. If possible, get away from the farm and learn the lesson of the world by travel or by extensive reading. Farming is a great profession; let us make it our life's work, and endeavor to make ourselves worthy of our high calling by aiming to rival the best that can be found in farming. If we will only measure ourselves by large standards—and while we shall never reach our ideals, if they are of the right kind—we cannot fail to grow. It is essential that if progress is to be made as quickly as it should, we shall need to stretch our vision far beyond the confines of our little farm or community and take in the wider view.

### Gossip.

#### Readhead Herefords.

The Hereford line-up at Toronto and other Ontario shows has for the past several years been made up pretty much from four or five individuals herds. Of these exhibitors, probably none deserve more credit for showing animals of their own breeding than does Walter Readhead, of Milton, Ont. Mr. Readhead has never had a large exhibit, although each year practically every entry is an animal of his own breeding. This year will see him out again with several head, and, although not a sufficient number to make up a full herd, he has several pleasing youngsters which should show up splendidly in the breeders' specials. With one exception, that of the year-old calf, Real Ace, all are again his own breeding. The calf referred to, however, was purchased in Kentucky last year for the future herd sire, and from his present appearance, should also give a good account of himself in the show-ring. He is a close, well-made youngster, carrying great character, as well as splendid, even fleshing, and is got by a son of Beau Real, while his grandam was by the great Dale. Mr. Readhead personally selected this calf, and at the same time purchased two splendid heifers from the herd of J. A. Sisk, of Grant City, Mo. The older of these heifers is now three years old, a daughter of Beau Blanchard Jr., while the other is a two-year-old heifer, got by Standard 20th. The latter has a few weeks' old bull calf at foot, which is the first get of the new junior sire. The mature herd of breeding cows has seen very little change in the past year, and are pretty much of Mr. Readhead's own breeding, being daughters of Clayton Donald, Brae Real 6th, Doc. Publisher, St. Julien, etc., all former sires used in the herd.

Since our last visit to the farm, a splendid breeding flock of Southdown ewes have been added to the breeding operations, all of which are McEwen breeding, and there is now a number of good ram lambs, which will be offered for sale, although for the present, the ewe lambs will be retained.

A colored Baptist was exhorting. "Now, breddern and sistern, come up to de altar and have yo' sins washed away."

All came up but one man. "Why, Brudder Jones, don't yo' want yo' sins washed away?"

"I done had my sins washed away." "Yo' has? Where yo' had yo' sins washed away?"

"Ober at the Methodist Church." "Ah, Brudder Jones, yo' ain't been washed; yo' jes' been dry cleaned."



The reflection of its excellence

**Windsor**  
Cheese  
Salt  
Made in Canada

THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED

C310

**Glencairn Ayrshires**—Herd established 40 years. Producing ability from 8,600 to 11,022 lbs. If that sort of production appeals to you, we have heifers all ages and young bulls for sale. **Thos. J. McCormick**, Rockton, Ont. Copetown Station, G.T.R.

## BRAMPTON JERSEYS

THE LARGEST JERSEY HERD IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

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

**B. H. BULL & SONS** :: **Brampton, Ontario**

ALL BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE SOLD

A few young bulls sired by Financial Raleigh King, son of the \$6,000.00 Financial Beauty King for sale, from R.O.P. dams.

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

### DON HERD OF PRODUCING JERSEYS

We have three young bulls of serviceable age—good individuals and priced right. Could also spare a few choice bred heifers. Visitors welcome.

**D. DUNCAN & SON**,

**TODMORDEN, ONT.**

**Laurentian Producing Jerseys**—The oldest bull we have at present is a year-old youngster, sired by our herd sire, Broadview Bright Villa, No. 5630, and from Brampton Astoria, one of the best imported cows in the herd. We also have others younger of similar breeding, as well as a few bred heifers for sale. **FREDERICK G. TODD**, Owner, 801 New Birks Bldg., Montreal, P.Q. **Farm at Morin Heights. F. J. WATSON**, Manager.

**Stockwood Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires**—Write me for your next herd sire. I have several youngsters at present sired by my own herd sire, Killoch Gold Flake (imp.) 51225, and from imported dams that are still in the herd. Call and see the kind we breed. Also pricing a few young cows safe in calf to herd sire.

**D. M. WATT**, St. Louis de Gonzague, P.Q.



to take the great.

gs, we shall find, that are much home, and the that it is unwise district, a province or his inspiration. ing from almost mblemst man you ing a little better should be kept matter what the ong the highway ething each and open our minds inquiry, and tact- wmen. Let us n public con- e medium of the stand by our , and our farm, habit of boasting. om the farm and world by travel g. Farming is a make it our life's make ourselves illing by aiming can be found in ly measure our- ards—and while r ideals, if they e cannot fail that if progress as it should, we vision far beyond le farm or com- rder view.

efords. up at Toronto has for the past up pretty much ividuals herds. bly none deserve animals of their Walter Readhead, Readhead has t, although each try is an animal his year will see veral head, and, t number to he has several ch should show eaders' specials. t of the year-old again his own red to, however, tucky last year e, and from his uld also give a n the show-ring. made youngster, ter, as well as and is got by a e his grandam Mr. Readhead s calf, and at ed two splendid f J. A. Sisk, of older of these s old, a daughter hile the other is ot by Standard few weeks' old s the first get of e mature herd seen very little , and are pretty s own breeding, layton Donald, Publisher, St. sires used in the

to the farm, a of Southdown to the breeding ch are McEwen ow a number of ill be offered present, the ewe as exhorting. sistern, come up yo' sins washed an. don't yo' want washed away." ' had yo' sins ist Church." yo' ain't been dry cleaned."

# Greater and Cheaper Gains

Pigs fed on Monarch Hog Feed make greater and cheaper gains, because Monarch is a rich but well-balanced feed.

## Monarch Hog Feed



**Monarch Dairy Feed**  
Guaranteed Protein 20%, Fat 4%. A special milk-producing feed.

**Sampson Feed**  
Protein 10%, Fat 4%. A general purpose feed.

contains the correct amount of nutrients necessary to build bone and muscle, make the pig thrifty and to produce just enough fat. In addition Monarch is rich in protein, thus ensuring firm, sound flesh.

Feed Monarch Hog Feed generously. Your pigs will thrive on it. They will be ready for market earlier and at less cost.

Order a ton from your dealer. If he is out of Monarch write us.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited, affiliated with

**Maple Leaf Milling Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.**

### Oxford Down Sheep

Choice breeding ewes, ram and ewe lambs.

**Scotia Farm**  
P.O. Box 41 EMBRO, ONT.

### RAPLA STOCK FARM COTSWOLDS

Yearling rams for flock headers. Yearling ewes and breeding ewes in car lots.

Chas. J. Shore, - Glanworth, Ont.

**Cotswolds and Yorkshires**  
Special Offering: Bacon type sows and boars for sale. Orders taken for fall delivery of Ram Lambs. Write us.  
R. HONEY & SONS, - Dartford, Ontario

**DORSETS**  
We are offering a number of registered ram and ewe lambs. Choice stock and true to type.  
F. J. PHELAN - Galt, Ontario

**Shropshire Yearling Ewes** bred to Bibby's 84 (imp.), ram and ewe lambs sired by him. Two Shorthorn bulls. Two Clydesdale stallions.  
W. H. PUGH, Myrtle Station, Ont.

### YORKSHIRES

Pigs of different ages, both sexes, from large litters.

**WELWOOD FARM**  
Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario

### Chester Whites

Our sixth importation has just arrived. One litter farrowed in quarantine—sired by Champion boar Ohio State Fair—and a sow in pig to "Volunteer," Champion of Nebraska. Also ten litters sired by 1st and 2nd prize aged and champion boars at C. N. E. Unrelated pairs as a baby herd. Illustrated catalogue.

JOHN G. ANNESSER, Tilbury, Ont.

### Inverugie Tamworths

Young sows, bred for September and October farrow. Choice boars of all ages.  
LESLIE HADDEN, Box 264, Sunderland, Ont.

**Meadow Brook** Registered Yorkshires—Ten choice young boars fit for service, from prizewinning stock. Prices reasonable for quick sale.  
C. W. MINERS, R.R. No. 3, Exeter, Ontario

### TAMWORTHS

Young sows, bred for June and July farrow, and boars for sale. Write or phone.  
JOHN W. TODD, - Corinth, Ontario

### Lakeview Yorkshires

If you want brood sows of any age, stock boars of any age, or young pigs, write me. All bred from prize-winners for generations back.  
JOHN DUCK, - Port Credit, Ont

**Chester Whites**—Choice young pigs, both sexes, sired by Qauwa Colaway Edd, (Imported) No. 19831. Also a few gilts bred to same boar.  
GEO. E. NORRY, R.R. 1, Tilbury, Ont.

### Gossip.

Chas. Graham, Port Perry.

Quite a number of dual-purpose Short-horn breeders who are readers of these columns have, during the past few years, made purchases of breeding females, as well as young bulls from the herd of Charles Graham, of Port Perry, Ont. Mr. Graham's herd is not large, although when visiting the farm recently, we saw upwards of twenty breeding cows besides a number of two-year heifers, all of which were in nice breeding condition, and making up a pleasing herd throughout. More noticeable among the breeding cows were such individuals as Gloucester Star 8th, a nice, sweet young cow, got by Nonpareil Victor, and tracing to Duchess of Gloucester 12th (Imp.) Next in order was a fine big six-year-old Lavinia cow, that has also a two-year-old heifer in the herd, which is got by a son of Uppermill Omega. This heifer now has a red bull calf at foot, and is one of the heaviest milking two-year-olds, Mr. Graham states, he has ever had on the farm. There is also a good four-year-old Lavinia cow, of the right stamp, and she, too, has a heifer calf at foot. Roan Queen, still another of the good young cows is a roan three-year-old, tracing to Henrietta (Imp.), while Brooklin Bess, another three-year-old heifer, is due to calve shortly and is got by Lancaster Holt, a young bull tracing to Snowdrop (Imp.). The Louisas are represented by two young cows, one of which is a six-year-old, sired by Proud Duke and has one of the best nine months heifers at foot now in the herd. The Mayflowers, should also come in for special mention. With one exception, all the above mentioned cows have calves at foot sired by the great dual-purpose Mardella sire, The Duke. It was pleasing to note when looking over the breeding cows, only two in the lot were above seven years old, these being Louisa Queen, an eight-year-old Louisa bred cow, got by Derby's Boy and a nine-year-old Hermosa cow, got by Searchlight. The latter cow is probably the heaviest milking cow in the herd and traces to such good bulls as Duke of Hillsdale 17th, Waterloo Duke 26th, etc. She also has one of the best nine-months red bull calves in the herd we have seen for some time. Breeders wishing either bulls or females of good milking strains would do well to write Mr. Graham regarding this offering.

At a co-educational institution in a certain State the men students are not permitted to visit the resident women boarders.

It appears that one day a student was caught in the act of violating this rule, and was brought before the dean, who said:

"Well, Mr. Smith, the penalty for the first offence is fifty cents; for the second, seventy-five cents; for the third, one dollar, and so on, rising to five dollars."

Not at all abashed, the student asked. "Excuse me, sir, but what would a season ticket cost?"—"Harper's Magazine."

## FEEDS FEEDS FEEDS

We are supplying feed for use in the various live stock barns at the Exhibition this year, and would invite your inspection and attention to the high standard and quality of each commodity used.

A cordial invitation is extended to you to visit our warehouse during your visit to Toronto for the Exhibition.

We carry complete and large stocks of the following, and are in a position to fill all orders immediately:

- Linseed Oil Cake Meal
- Feeding Cane Molasses (in bbls.)
- Cotton Seed Meal
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- Gluten Feed (25% protein)
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See the wonderful closet door (exclusive). It opens and closes without obstructing in any way, either the closet or the space underneath the closet. Think of the comfort of this handy, easily closed door on a busy morning.

Write for our free illustrated catalogue:—

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Western Distributing Houses: Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton. Eastern Distributing Houses: London, Ont.; Smiths Falls, Ont.; J. Clarke & Son, Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.; Lonsbury Co., Ltd., New Castle, N.B.

**Oxford Down Sheep, Pioneer Flock**—We are offering this season an up-to-date lot of yearling and two-shear rams; also imported two-shear ram and a number of yearling and two-shear ewes; also ram and ewe lambs.

HENRY ARKELL, Office and Telegraph, 207 Sherman Ave. South, Hamilton, Ont. Shipping Stations, Guelph and Corwhin.

### ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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

### BERKSHIRES

My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prize at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highcleres and Sallys the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age.  
ADAM THOMPSON, R.R. No. 1, Stratford, Ont.  
Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.

### Berkshires and Shorthorns

—Have now for sale one boar fit for service, several sows ready to breed—also sows and boars farrowed on May 16th and May 20th. In Shorthorns, a few choice young bulls and females of the best Scotch breeding. Herd headed by the Miss Ramsden sire, Royal Ramsden, by Golden Edward. Dam by Royalist. Write or call.  
JOSEPH BREWSTER, Seaforth, Ont.





## \$125 Per Year Saved on Breakfasts

A Quaker Oats breakfast saves the average family about 35 cents, compared with meat, eggs, fish, etc. And that means over \$125 per year.

Starting the day on oats means a family better fed. The oat is the food of foods. It is rich in elements which all people need and which many people lack.

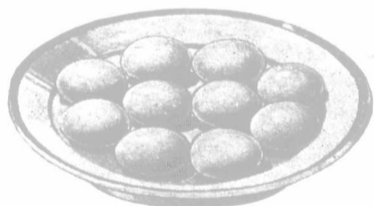
Oats yield 1,810 calories of nutriment per pound. That's twice what round steak yields. Oats form almost the ideal food in balance and completeness.

Yet Quaker Oats—the cream of oats—cost but one cent per large dish. Or about as much as a bite of meat.



### Breakfast for Five

- 5 dishes Quaker Oats - 5c.
- 10 eggs about - - - 40c.
- 5 lamb chops - - - 60c.
- 5 servings fish - - - 40c.



### 13c. a Day for a Boy

A boy needs about 2,000 calories of nutriment per day. Those 2,000 calories cost 13c. in Quaker Oats—in eggs about \$1.20.

Variety is necessary. But Quaker Oats supplies the supreme food at breakfast, and at minimum cost. Let the costly foods come later in the day.

Foods are rated by calories—the energy measure of nutriment. With too few calories one is underfed. And calories in some foods cost ten times as much as in others.

#### Cost per 1000 Calories

Quaker Oats	6½c.
Average Meats	45c.
Average Fish	50c.
Hen's Eggs	60c.
Milk	20c.
Vegetables	11c. to 75c.

Note how foods differ in cost when you figure their food value. Here is the cost of some necessary foods, based on prices at this writing.

# Quaker Oats

To make the oat dish welcome

The finest flavor comes in Quaker Oats. This brand is flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump, flavory oats.

We get but ten pounds from a bushel. Because of this flavor, oat lovers the world over send here for Quaker Oats.

Packed in Sealed Round Packages with Removable Cover

## Our School Department.

### The Story of a Wormy Apple.

Concluded.

"When I was nearly two months old my other brothers and I got quite a scare. There was a Duchess tree some distance away, so far in fact that my brothers near the ground couldn't see, but as I was up near the top, I and those of my brothers who were near me, could see a long distance away. We noticed, about the time I have mentioned, that the Duchess apples were getting quite big, and what hurt us more was that they were becoming very handsome. They were far more beautiful than any of the rest of us at that time, and took on a great many airs on account of it, too. Their cheeks were striped with bright red, especially on the sunny side, and we were quite jealous of their good looks for a time.

"Mother soon found out that something was wrong and smiled quietly to herself when we told her about it. She told us that we need not worry about it at all, because we would be ever so much more beautiful after a while than the Duchess. Mother said that the Duchess would soon be ripe, and that was the reason they were getting red and good looking, while we were still quite green. I have found out since, from hearing Farmer Jones talking to Tom, that Duchess are summer apples and are only good for cooking. He also said they were poor keepers, like most other early apples, and couldn't be transported very great distances on that account. 'Now the Northern Spy over there,' said our master, 'is a late winter variety, and one of our longest keepers.' 'Why,' he said, 'I've kept Spies in our cellar until June, and they tasted as good as ever. They are fine for cooking, and you will go a long way before you find a better apple to eat out of hand.'

"This made us feel good again, and we eagerly looked forward to the time when we, too, would begin to redden up. Sure enough, it came before very long. Our master had helped us, because he had not cultivated the orchard after I got to be about a month old, as he said we wouldn't color up well if we grew too big, and it would take a long time to check the growth which the branches all around us were making. I was one of the very first to show any color, and one of my cheeks slowly began to get a dull red. It was a long time, however, before we could feel very proud of our beauty. Our faces, as you know, are covered with a very thin, dull-looking substance, which Farmer Jones calls 'bloom,' and this makes us look very sober. When this is rubbed off with a cloth, we are really very bright and cheerful looking, although I have heard that we do not live so long if we are polished. I like to think we can make ourselves look very beautiful if we want to. There are some very beautiful families in our orchard, the McIntoshes and Snows, who are related to each other. One can easily tell they are related, because they look so much alike. I wouldn't like to be plain looking and homely like the Golden Russet and Rhode Island Greening, although mother says they come of excellent families and are respected everywhere. Tom says that 'beauty is only skin deep,' but I'm sure he likes pretty apples better than plain ones.

"Now, children, I've kept you a long time, and my story is nearly finished. When I was between three and four months old, Farmer Jones and Tom came out to the orchard one day and picked all the Duchess and took them away. Then came the Alexanders, Gravensteins, Wealthy, Maiden Blush, Wolf River, Fameuse, McIntosh, Winter St. Lawrence, Rhode Island Greening, Wagener, Tolman Sweet and Baldwin in turn, until there was no one left in the orchard except the Ben Davis my own brothers and myself.

"At last our turn came, and although our master was in no hurry to take us to the cellar, I heard him tell Tom he was afraid of heavy frosts if he didn't pick us soon. I was picked separately and very carefully handled, because Farmer Jones wanted to take a prize with me at the fair, which was to be held in a very short time. So here I am at the fair, and

didn't even get a third prize, because of a worm hole. Farmer Jones didn't know about my trouble until the judge passed me by this morning, and he feels as much disappointed as I do.

"I'm very glad you were kind enough to let me talk to you, because it has shortened the afternoon so much for me, and I hope I haven't kept you so long that your mother will scold you when you get home. Good-bye."

THE END.

### How Animals Sleep in Summer and Winter.

There are some animals that sleep in bed almost the whole winter. Possibly the bear is one of the largest of them. In the Arctic regions, the female of the polar bear goes to sleep in the snow and what falls after she lies down forms her blanket. Her breath keeps a small hole open to supply her with fresh air and when the spring comes she comes out bringing with her one or two baby bears. The polar male bears don't all sleep during the whole winter, but sleep at night and hunt for food during the day. The brown bear takes long sleeps during winter, but at times comes out in search of food, and as soon as it gets it, goes back to bed to sleep for weeks. They are very fat when they go to bed. If they were lean they could not sleep and they get very savage when they are like that. They know they must sleep in winter and look out their bed sometime before they need it, and eat much to make them fat, and they use up that fat to keep them alive while they sleep.

The raccoon sleeps in a hollow tree through the coldest months of winter, but wakes early in the spring and leaves his bed though the snow has not left the ground. The badger sleeps much of the winter but comes out sometimes to feed, for you can see its tracks among the snow, but as soon as it feeds it retires again to bed. The hedgehog is a very sound sleeper in winter.

The bat sleeps as soundly as though it were dead, nothing will rouse it.

We can turn to another class of animals, the snakes; they could not move among the snow. They gather into great companies and go to sleep. It is said they come long distances to their winter quarters. I remember a sort of hill near Moose Jaw where I saw great numbers of the garter snake gathered in the fall and I was told they come there every year and sleep all winter. The frog that makes such a noise in our ponds and sloughs in spring has passed the winter in the mud at the bottom of the pond. The tortoises bury themselves and sleep during the winter. They are long lives as has been proved by some that have been kept in captivity. The lizards, creep under stones, in holes of trees, or bury themselves among rubbish, or pass the winter in sleep.

Many fishes hide themselves in the mud and pass the winter there in a sleepy condition. Then you have the flies and insects who pass the winter in sleep. It is said that the bear is the only flesh eater that sleeps all winter.

Then we come to those who take long sleeps in summer, and reptiles are the most numerous who do this. The crocodile makes his bed in the mud so deep that the sun bakes the clay on his back and there he sleeps till the rain comes and swells the river when he leaves his bed and becomes very active. Snakes also dig into the mud and sleep in summer, so do mud fishes. They allow the mud to get like a brick around them and you can take a piece of that mud with the fish in it and send it to any part you like. Moisten the clay and break it up, and liberate the fish and wash it and it will waken up and do well even in an artificial pond.

How little we understand of all that life, but there must be some ruling force regulating and guiding it all. There is nothing haphazard about it. It does not take one form one year and another the next, it is the same century after century, so we must conclude the ruler and guide is one having higher power than man and having a longer existence.



ent.

d prize, because of a Jones didn't know until the judge passed and he feels as much u were kind enough you, because it has on so much for me, t kept you so long could you when you END.

**Animals Sleep in Winter.**

Animals that sleep in winter. Possibly the largest of them, the female of the species, sleep in the snow she lies down forms a death keeps a small chamber with fresh air. When she comes for one or two baby cubs she bears don't all sleep in winter, but sleep for food during the winter takes long sleeps. She comes out in winter as soon as it gets it, so sleep for weeks. When they go to bed, they could not sleep because of the change when they are in winter they must sleep in their bed sometime and eat much to make use up that fat to sleep.

Animals in a hollow tree in winter. In the months of winter, the spring and leaves have not left the tree. The animal sleeps much of the time, sometimes to feed, sometimes to rest among the snow, and it retires again to its hole. It is a very sound sleeper.

Animals soundly as though it will rouse it. In the class of animals, it did not move among the trees into great company. It is said they sleep to their winter. In a sort of hill near the water, great numbers of them are in the fall and there every year.

The frog that in our ponds and streams passed the winter at the bottom of the pond. They themselves and sleep. They are long lived by some that have a long life. The lizards, in holes of trees, or among rubbish, or in the mud.

Animals themselves in the winter there in a hole. When you have the mud pass the winter in the hole the bear is the only animal that does not sleep in winter. Those who take long hibernation and reptiles are the same. The crocodile in the mud so deep that the rain comes and he leaves his bed. Snakes also sleep in summer, so they allow the mud to dry and then they wash it and it will even in an artificial

Understand of all that some ruling force is out of it. It does not matter and another century after century, the ruler and guide is more powerful than man and nature.

# The Name behind **Champion**

## Dependable Spark Plugs

For years we have been building a reputation for the dependability of Champion Spark Plugs. To-day "Champion" on the insulator of a spark plug is the world's synonym for dependability.

Champion dependability is based on thousands of experiments and tests, resulting in our famous "3450" insulator, which, because of its indestructible quality, gives exceptionally efficient service in all types of gasoline motors and engines.

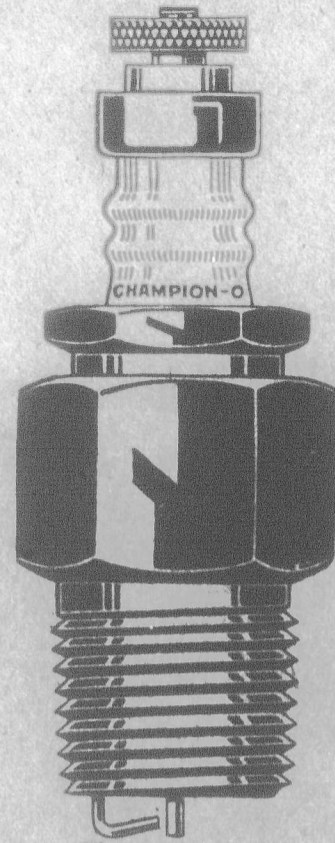
No matter what makes of motor you own, there is a "Champion" that will give efficient service under any condition the motor itself will stand.

Look for "Champion" on the insulator as well as on the box.

*Sold where motor goods are sold*

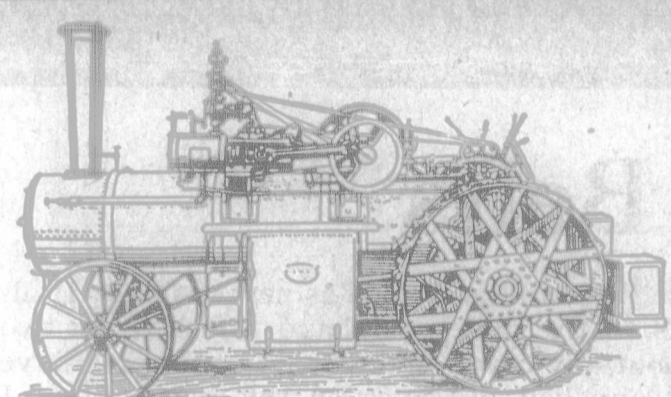
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*The Largest Factory in Canada making Spark Plugs exclusively*



Champion "O"  
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A-14-"O" 1/2-inch  
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for use in Overland Cars



### Over-strength in every part

It pays to buy sturdy, rugged threshing machinery. For it has to stand treatment that ordinary machinery never gets.

The bumping about over rough roads, up hills and down, puts a terrible strain on these heavy machines. If there are weak parts, poor material, defective castings, or careless workmanship, they are bound to break and cause trouble and expense.

It was because White Threshing Machinery had sturdiness and extra strength in every part built into them that they hold such high reputation today.

Aside from their practical simplicity and ease of operation

as efficient machines, they have the strength that stands up under strain. Parts that have to meet extra load and strain are made with great over-strength. It has been the one thing we specialized on for years, the building of threshing machinery, and every feature of proven merit is to be found in "The First Quality Line"

The better you understand machinery the more you will admire the White Tractors and Threshers. We want you to examine our machines carefully, compare them point by point with others, and then decide absolutely on the merits of the machine. You are bound to choose "The First Quality Line."

Full information and illustrated catalogue will be sent on request

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Ontario wheat today is worth \$2.00 per bushel	
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**The W. A. Freeman Co., Limited**  
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## All Weather Belts

**F**OR over five years Goodyear Extra Power Belts have been used on threshing outfits. The 2,500 feet-per-minute speed of the threshing belt, the hard duty on the blower drive, and the trouble caused by ordinary belts when moistened by dew or rain, are the big things that make threshing outfits want the waterproof, limber, pulley-gripping Goodyear Extra Power.

Every thresherman knows how ordinary belts stretch, slip and jump when damp grain is fed into the separator. Because of the Extra Power friction surface, and because Goodyear Extra Power is not stitched, it does away with much avoidable "choking" of the separator caused by belts that don't hug the pulleys closely. Both as a main drive and as blower belt it insures steadier running under all conditions. Owners of separators who have used Goodyear Extra Power are so well pleased with it that they buy it for general use on their gasoline engines and gas tractors.

Here is part of what Martin Van Der Velde of Dalmead, Alta., writes us: "Has been on my machine since

October 12, 1916, and is as good as new to-day. It always sticks to the pulley. I have threshed for two weeks without any cover on my blower pulley. I have never used any belt dressings on this belt. When I had used the belt ten days, one of the racks ran into it, with a bolt sticking through an inch, and tore an inch strip off one side of the belt. But the belt has done the work just the same ever since. It never frayed out any, nor did it affect the plies. Your Extra Power Belt is worth three prices compared with any other belt on the market."

Goodyear Service Station dealers buy direct from the Goodyear factory. There is likely one in your town. Ask him to tell you about Goodyear Extra Power. And ask him also for the Goodyear Farm Book. It contains a great deal of information about farm belt problems. If there is no Goodyear Mechanical Goods Service Station in your town, write to Toronto for the Goodyear Farm Book. It will be sent you free.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited  
Toronto, Ontario

**GOODYEAR**  
MADE IN CANADA  
**EXTRA POWER BELTING**