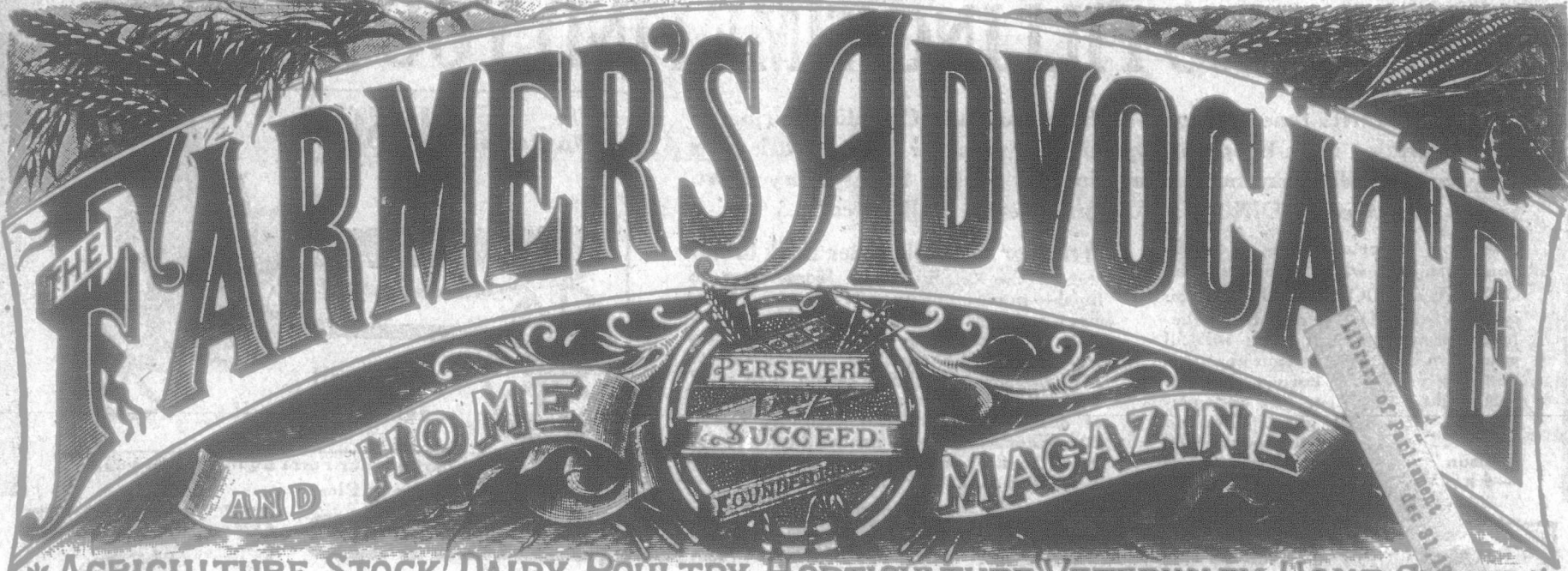


August 14, 1919

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



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

ENTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1876.
LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 21, 1919.

LIV.

No. 1404

This advertisement is intended to keep the old familiar name

**PURITY
FLOUR**

fresh in your mind.

"More Bread and Better Bread and Better Pastry"

CANADA FOOD BOARD LICENSE NOS.: FLOUR 15, 16, 17, 18. CEREAL, 2-000

Also remember Purity Oats

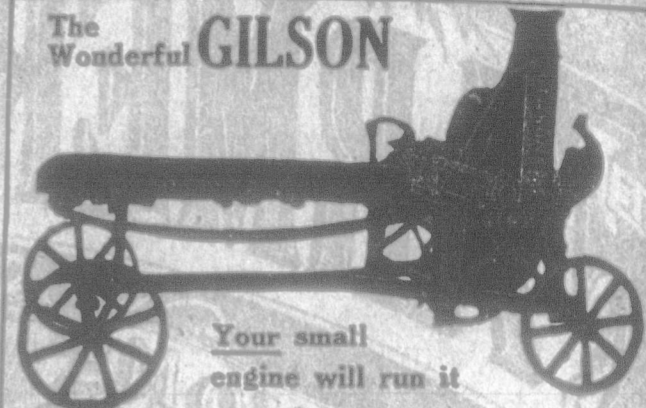
WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO ONTARIO

WILL SILO FILLING TIME FIND YOU READY?

SILO FILLING time will soon be here—and the Canadian Farmer is depending upon the corn crop this year as never before. It is your duty, and it will mean more money in your pocket, to use every effort, to get ALL the FEEDING VALUE out of every stalk of corn.

The most important thing is to silo your corn crop when it possesses the GREATEST FOOD VALUE. If you get a Gilson Silo Filler EARLY—before we are sold out—you will fill your own silo. This means that you will silo your own corn when it is just right for silage. Be independent of the cutter gang. You do not need big power to operate the "Gilson." Your own farm engine—4 h.p. or larger—will do the work.

Write for Free Silo Filler Book to-day. It tells the Gilson Story from start to finish—points out the advantages of design, and describes the all-metal construction in such a way that you will understand WHY our machines cut and elevate MORE silage with LESS power than ANY OTHER Blower Cutter. This is a matter of dollars and cents to you. A Gilson Silo Filler will, in all probability, pay for itself the first season. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND INFRINGEMENTS.



The Wonderful GILSON

Your small engine will run it

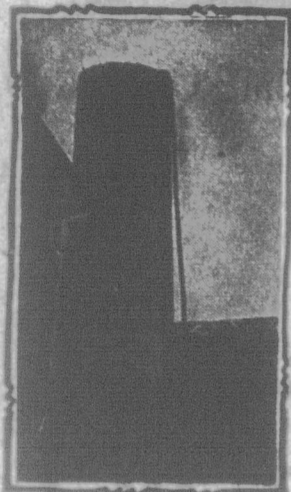
It is as much a part of your Farm Equipment as your Binder or Plow.

GILSON MFG. CO., LIMITED

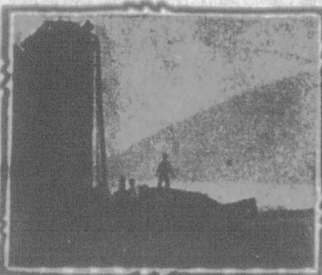
Makers of the Genuine and Only GILSON The Lightest Running Blower Cutter made

389 YORK STREET

GUELPH ONTARIO



"My silo is 40' high," writes Frank Bolton, Guelph, Ont. "but my 8 h.p. engine which I purchased from you nine years ago operates my 12' ensilage cutter splendidly, sending corn over the top in a steady stream. This outfit is the admiration of all who see it."



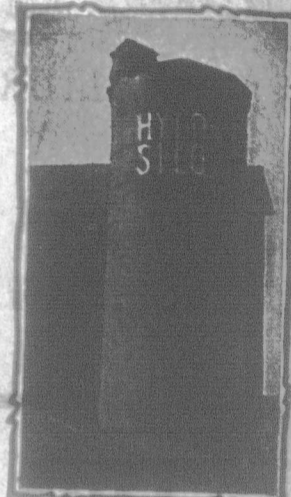
John H. Murray, Sea View Farm, Cap La Ronde, O.B., N.S., writes: "Enclosed find picture of my 10' Gilson Silo Filler, 6 h.p. Gilson Engine and 30' Gilson Hilo Silo. I filled my silo with oats, peas and vetch, and it is coming out fine and not a bit spoiled. My outfit does splendid work and I am very well pleased with it."



Fred Huether's farm showing his 8 h.p. Gilson Engine and 13' Gilson ensilage cutter filling his 30' Gilson Hilo Silo.



Jacob N. Haist, Ridgeville, Ont., writes: "The enclosed picture shows our 12' Silo Filler and 12 h.p. Gilson Engine hard at work filling our silo. This outfit works beautifully and is as much a part of every farm as a binder or mower."



M. I. Adolph, of Gowans town, Ont., declares that his silo filling outfit "is a source of real satisfaction and profit. I would not want to be without my 10' Gilson Silo Filler, 8 h.p. Gilson Engine and 12x30' Gilson Hilo Silo. I have used it for three seasons, and have had practically no trouble—it was always ready when wanted."

Ace High!

THE Dixie "Ace" Tractor has so many exclusive features that its superiority is unquestioned. It is the "Ace of Aces"—acknowledged by everyone as setting an entirely new standard in tractor design and construction. The Dixie "Ace" loads—others follow. You do not buy a tractor everyday—you cannot afford to do anything until you learn all about the Dixie "Ace"—A better Tractor at a better price!



Send for Free Tractor Book To-day. GILSON Mfg. Co. Ltd. 879 York St., Guelph, Ont. 87

STAMMERING

or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature. THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE KITCHENER, CANADA

PATENT SOLICITORS

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



"Goes Like Sixty"

This Engine Will Cost You Nothing

You need an engine—get a Gilson our new, easy-payment plan, and it will pay for itself. You have the work for it to do this fall and winter, help is scarce and high-priced—save yourself a lot of worry, and enjoy that "Feeling of Security," which is such a definite part of the staunch, reliable Gilson Engine. Gilson Engines have long enjoyed an indisputable reputation for dependability, power, simplicity and economy. This year finds us with an even more attractive proposition for the discriminating buyer. Prices of everything you have been buying have been soaring, but by careful management we are able to furnish Gilson Engines at remarkably low prices. Write to-day for catalogue, price, and easy-payment plan, stating what size you are interested in.

Gilson Mfg. Co. Ltd., 259 York St., Guelph, Ont. 25

BRANTFORD BINDER TWINE

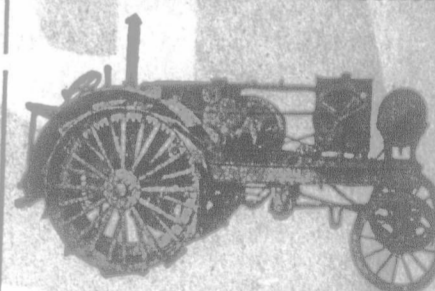
- BRANDS
- Gilt Edge, 650 ft.
- Gold Leaf, 600 ft.
- Silver Leaf, 550 ft.
- Maple Leaf, 500 ft.

THERE is no Canadian import duty on foreign-made twines. We compete with the world and our output has increased from 80 tons a year to 10,000 tons. We submit this as proof that our twines are the best.

BRANTFORD CORDAGE CO. LIMITED BRANTFORD, ONT. 6

When writing advertisers will you kindly mention The Farmer's Advocate.

Tractors and Threshers



WATERLOO BOY

The Simplest, most Accessible, most Powerful 3-pow Tractor on the market. Suitable for hauling 3 Plows, Threshing, Silo Filling and General Farm Work.



Individual Farmers' Threshers, suitable also to be driven by small Tractors and Gasoline Engines. Do your own threshing. Keep your farm clean and save expense. Write for free catalogue, prices and any information wanted. THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER COMPANY, LIMITED, Seaford, Ontario. Also Steam Tractors, and large size Threshers

Cream Wanted

Ship your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We remit daily. We guarantee highest market price.

Ontario Creameries

LONDON - LIMITED - ONTARIO

The White-Allwork Kerosene Tractor

Practical for every power job on the farm

The White-Allwork Tractor is a wonder of simplicity, sturdiness and power. Well worth a place in "The First Quality Line." Use it for any field job, turning a three-plow furrow (four on some land), seeding or harrowing. Weighs only 4800 lbs. Will work on wet land without undue packing. Turns in a 12-foot radius. 28 H.P. at the belt and 14 H.P. on the draw-bar—and plenty of extra power over these ratings, as hundreds of farmers have proved.

It will run a 16-inch ensilage cutter, or a 28-inch separator, grind feed, crush stone, saw wood, bale hay or straw—anything requiring power.

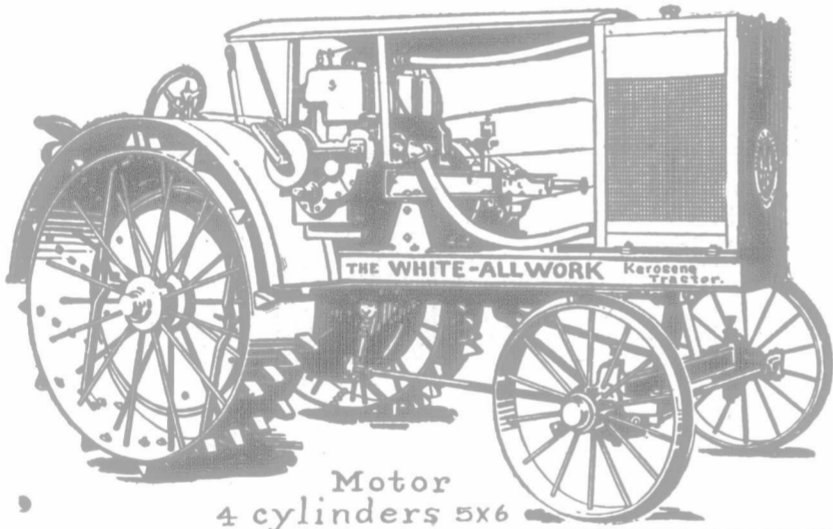
Decide for yourself whether it will pay

Let us tell you what the White-Allwork costs per acre for field work—What it will do on the blower. You can save money with a White-Allwork.

Ask for full information.

The Geo. White & Sons Co., Ltd.,
Moose Jaw, Sask. LONDON, ONT. Brandon, Man.

Makers of the famous White Steam Tractors and Threshers
"THE FIRST QUALITY LINE"



Motor
4 cylinders 5x6

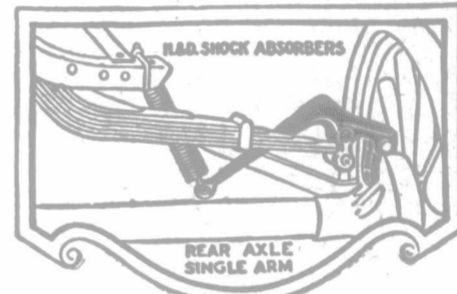
Exchange \$10 or \$12 for a set of guaranteed

H & D SHOCK ABSORBERS

for your FORD car!

THE EFFECT of putting a set of these exclusive FORD Shock Absorbers on your car will be wonderful in the easy-cushioned riding you will enjoy thereafter.

The cantilever construction used in H & D's is a patented feature and cannot be found in any other. Because of this exclusive principle, H & D Shock Absorbers—instead of putting an additional strain on the Ford springs—relieve them and prevent spring breakage.



They do away with bumps, jolts, sideways and rebounds, saving frame, engine, springs and tires. Easily attached—no holes to bore.

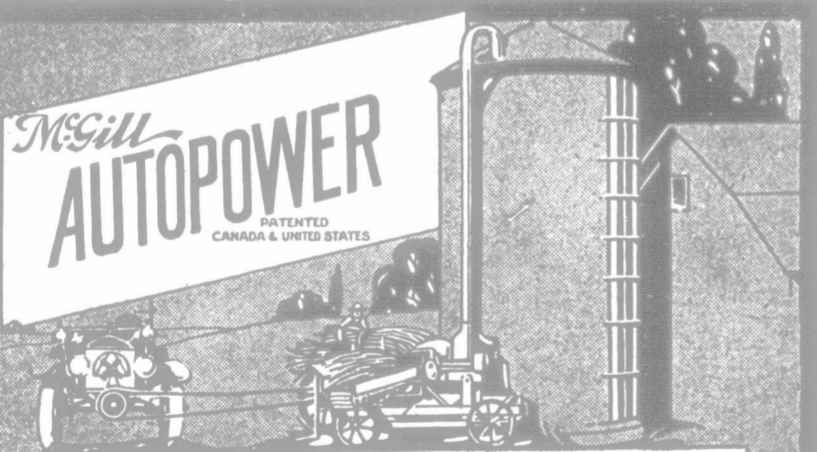
Prices: Over 250,000 Sets in Use
If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

Single-Arm
Style:
Set of 4—\$10.00
Twin-Arm
Style:
Set of 4—\$12.00
For Ford 1-ton
Truck:
Set of 4—\$22.50

Richards-Wilcox

CANADIAN COMPANY, LTD.
LONDON, ONTARIO

Guarantee
If, after 30 days' use, you are not entirely satisfied with H & D Shock Absorbers, take them off and get your money back.



You Don't Need a 20-H.P. Engine

McGill Autopower does this job better and cheaper

Have you a Ford Car? Then you have the most efficient, economical power-plant in the world for farm work—WHEN IT'S FITTED WITH THE MCGILL AUTOPOWER.

In three minutes you can change your Ford from a pleasure car to a 14 H.P. gas engine for farm work—sawing wood, cutting ensilage, threshing—and in another three minutes it's an auto again.

The McGill Autopower has proved itself. Hundreds of Canadian farmers have been using it for years. Their experience proves that it does not injure the Ford Engine in any way. It has a governor which automatically regulates the power to the load and maintains a steady speed, and an auxiliary fan which keeps the engine cool under all conditions.

Write for literature fully describing it, and actual letters from farmers (some in your neighborhood, perhaps) telling what the Autopower is doing on their farms. Write today for this information.

KNIGHT METAL PRODUCTS LIMITED
Manufacturers and Distributors
118 Adelaide Street West, Toronto
TRIGGE & LAIRD, Distributors for Western Canada
829 Notre Dame West, Winnipeg

STOP YOUR FIRE LOSS

"METALLIC" BUILDINGS ARE SAFE

WHY build with inflammable wood when you can get fire-proof, weather-proof and lightning proof "Metallic" building materials. They are far cheaper in the end. "Empire" Corrugated Iron Siding is easily and quickly laid and makes a strong, rigid wall. Its light weight makes heavy construction unnecessary.

"Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles, coupled with "Hallitus" Ventilators and "Acheson" Roof Lights make a perfect roof. "Metallic" building materials defy the elements. "Eastlake" roofs laid over thirty years ago are good today.



"Metallic built" means fireproof, stormproof, neat and durable construction.

Before buying any building materials write us for Booklet and complete information. We can save you money.

Metallic Roofing Co., Limited
Toronto and Winnipeg

PEERLESS PERFECTION



FOR CANADA'S BROAD ACRES

Put up a fence that will last a lifetime—a fence that can't sag or break down—that will hold a wild horse—that hogs can't nose through—that can't rust—a fence that stands rough usage by animals or weather and is guaranteed. PEERLESS PERFECTION Fencing is made of Heavy Open Hearth Steel Wire with all the impurities burned out and all the strength and toughness left in. Heavily galvanized. Every intersection is locked together with the Peerless Lock.

Stiff stay wires see, it rigid, making fewer posts necessary. Send for Catalog today. It's attractive, interesting, well worth the stamp. Best dealers throughout Canada handle our complete line.
THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba Hamilton, Ontario

Better Spark Plugs For Every Purpose

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



Champion Dependable Spark Plugs

This "plus service" is made possible by the "Champion" No. 3450 Insulator which has demonstrated its ability to withstand shock, vibration and quick temperature changes to a degree that makes it practically indestructible.

Our patented Asbestos Lined Gaskets are another exclusive feature that cushion the insulator, absorb heat expansion and eliminate compression leaks.

When you see "Champion" on the insulator "that's the plug" that will give dependable service, satisfaction and economy. Every "Champion" is guaranteed to give "Absolute satisfaction to the user or full repair or replacement will be made."

"Aero" Truck
JAS 45, 3/8-18,
Price \$1.00.

Sold wherever Motor Supplies are sold.

Champion Spark Plug Co.,
of Canada Limited
Windsor, Ontario



Cut Your Cost of Potato Digging With an O.K. Potato Digger

The O.K. Canadian Potato Digger will dig your potatoes quickly and at half the cost. It is being used by experienced potato growers all over Canada, and has proven itself again and again to be a reliable and efficient digger.

The throat is wider than on any other machine, and allows the earth to spread itself freely when entering. The sides are curved so that the vines and weeds do not catch but slide up to top of carriers along with the potatoes.

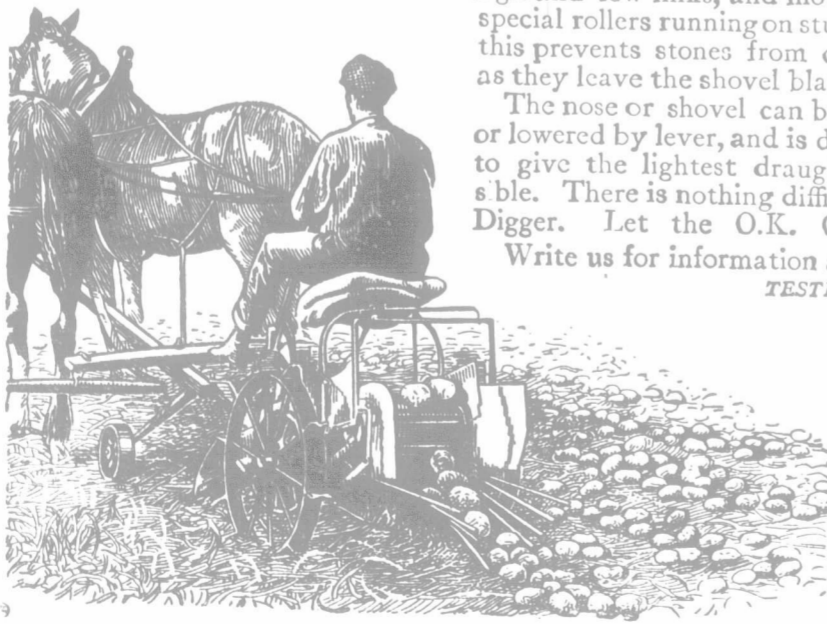
The apron has alternate high and low links, and moves over special rollers running on stub axles: this prevents stones from catching as they leave the shovel blade.

The nose or shovel can be raised or lowered by lever, and is designed to give the lightest draught possible. There is nothing difficult about operating an O.K. Digger. Let the O.K. Canadian do your digging. Write us for information and testimonials.

TESTIMONIAL

Onyon, Que. Dec. 6th, 1918.
Dear Sirs,—
I bought a Digger No. 1 five years ago, and must say I have been more than satisfied with it. It is an O.K. machine. I have tried it with other machines and find none better for all quality of ground. Yours very truly,
H. F. Craig.

Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Ltd.
22 Stone Road
Galt - - Ont.



Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Painting a House.

I have a stone house with red-brick arches over the doors and windows, and with a verandah over the front. What would be a suitable color to paint the window and door frames and sashes?

S. C.

Ans.—Painting the frames white and the sashes green should give a desirable effect. The verandah posts might also be painted white and trimmed with green.

Vetch.

What is the name of the enclosed weed? Is it troublesome, and how can it be gotten rid of?

R. B. M.

Ans.—The plant submitted to this office is a sample of vetch. It is a plant which is sometimes cultivated for fodder purposes, and is also used to plow under for green manure. It is somewhat similar to the pea plant and increases the nitrogen content of the soil.

Improving the Meadows.

1. I have a field of wheat which was seeded down in the spring with clover. It does not appear to be a very good catch. What can I do with it this fall to get a crop of hay off it next year?

2. When should a cow freshen that was bred on May 16?

W. H.

Ans.—1. Sprinkling a little timothy over the field just previous to a heavy shower will help increase the crop for next year. It is advisable to sow timothy as early as possible.

2. February 21, or thereabouts.

Bloody Milk.

One of my cows was ailing and I consulted my local veterinarian. He gave me a brown powder to be administered with a pound of Epsom salts. There was no improvement, however. She freshened in March and commenced giving clotted and bloody milk. What treatment do you advise?

N. P.

Ans.—The clotted milk is an indication of garget, or of a disease of the udder. The bloody milk may be caused by the rupture of small blood vessels in the udder, due to an injury, or may be an inherited weakness. Administering one ounce tincture of iron in a pint of water, twice daily, will sometimes bring the desired results. Bathe the udder well and frequently with cold water and wipe dry.

Patient Parent—Well, child, what on earth's the matter now?

Young Hopeful (who has been bathing with his bigger brother)—Willy dropped the towel in the water and he's dried me wetter than I was before.

An Irishman stood for some time before a hall in which a general fight seemed to be going on. Finally, he could stand it no longer, and, approaching a man in the doorway, asked: "Excuse me, sor, but wud you mind tellin' me—iz that a private fight that's goin' on in there, or kin anyone join in?"

"A facetious minister at Ocean Grove took a little girl on his knee and said: "I don't love you, Nellie."

"All the ladies on the breeze-swept verandah laughed, but little Nellie frowned and said:

"You've got to love me. You've got to."

"Got to? How so?" laughed the divine.

"Because," said Nellie stoutly, "you've got to love them that hate you—and I hate you, goodness knows!"

There had been a slight accident in a coal mine, with the result that Casey was partly buried by a small quantity of earth.

Callahan, the leader of the rescuing party, called down to Casey: "Kape alove, Casey. We're rescuin' ye."

Whereupon there came from the earth a muffled voice: "Is that big McIntyre up there wid ye?"

"Shure he is."

"Thin ask him plaze to step off the rooins. I've enough on top o' me wid-out him."

and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

g a House.

house with red-brick
doors and windows, and
over the front. What
color to paint the
frames and sashes?

S. C.

the frames white and
should give a desirable
mah posts might also
and trimmed with green.

etch.

of the enclosed weed?
e, and how can it be
R. B. M.

submitted to this
of vetch. It is a plant
cultivated for fodder
so used to plow under
It is somewhat similar
and increases the nitrogen

the Meadows.

d of wheat which was
ne spring with clover.
ar to be a very good
I do with it this fall
y off it next year?

d a cow freshen that
6? W. H.

ing a little timothy
previous to a heavy
increase the crop for
visible to sow timothy

or thereabouts.

y Mill.

was ailing and I con-
sulted a veterinarian. He gave
her to be administered
Epsom salts. There
ent, however. She
and commenced giving
y milk. What treat-
? N. P.

and milk is an indication
disease of the udder.
may be caused by the
wood vessels in the
injury, or may be an
Administering one
on in a pint of water,
sometimes bring the
at the udder well
cold water and wipe

Well, child, what on

ow?
who has been bath-
ger brother)—Willy
n the water and he's
an I was before.

l for some time before
neral fight seemed to
ly, he could stand it
oaching a man in the
Excuse me, sor, but
me—iz that a private
in there, or kin any-

ster at Ocean Grove
his knee and said:
Nellie."

on the breeze-swept
at little Nellie frowned

ve me. You've got
so?" laughed the

Nellie stoutly, "you-
that hate you—and
ness knows!"

slight accident in a
result that Casey
y a small quantity

er of the rescuing
to Casey: "Kape
e rescuin' ye."
ame from the earth
that big McIntyre

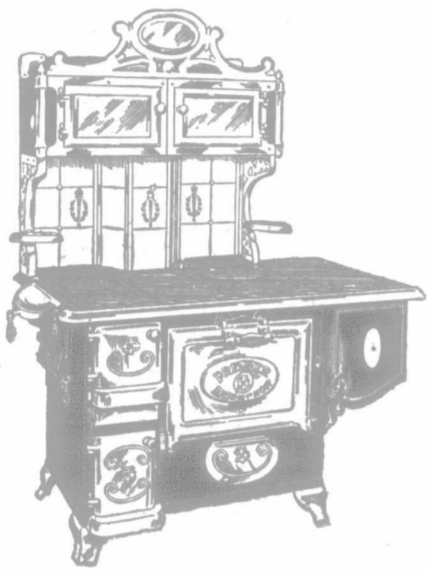
aze to step off the
on top o' me wid-
a

Good Cooking Made Easy

However good the recipes—whatever care taken by the cook—the final results depend on the actual cooking—and the cooking depends on the range.

In the Marathon, you not only have a range that is scientifically planned to cook right—where heat circulation and combustion follow scientific laws—but it is a range convenient to use.

There are a number of details and exclusive features that add to its desirability as a fitting range for your kitchen. Such things as Duplex Drafts to regulate fuel consumption, ensuring an even, glowing fire to the elimination of clinkers—the lift-up plate—handy warming closets—hot-water reservoir, etc., etc.



DAVIDSON'S
(FOR COAL OR WOOD)

PREMIER MARATHON RANGE

The whole design is attractive and graceful—makes a fine piece of furniture in any home.

As to its durability, it is made so carefully, so well, of the best high-grade steel that your grandchildren will be using your "Marathon" long after you've finished with it.

SEE OUR DISPLAY AT TORONTO EXHIBITION

As usual, we shall have the largest exhibit of stoves at Toronto Fair. We invite you to come and have the many points of superiority demonstrated to you. A large number of good dealers throughout Canada sell Davidson's Stoves and Ranges. Write us for name of store where you can conveniently make inspection.



The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co.
LIMITED
Montreal TORONTO Winnipeg

3

Snowflake
THE FULL STRENGTH
Ammonia

LAWTASON'S
Snowflake
Ammonia
Saves 90 Per Cent Soap
For Household and
Disinfecting Purposes
S.F. Lawtason & Co.
LONDON, ONT. 11

**CUTS GREASE
SOFTENS WATER
SAVES SOAP**

NORTHERN ONTARIO

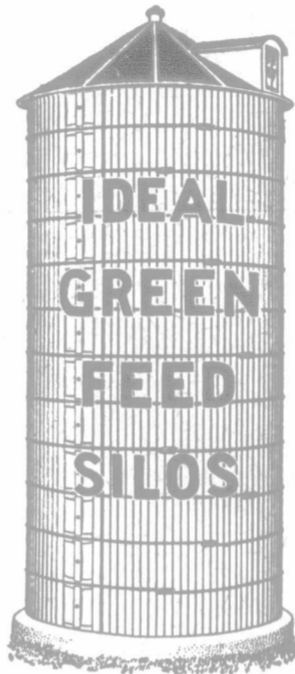
A vast new land of promise and freedom now open for settlement to returned soldiers and sailors FREE; to others, 18 years and over, 50 cents per acre. Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you. For full particulars as to terms, regulations, and settlers' rates, write:

H. A. MACDONELL,
Director of Colonization,

G. H. FERGUSON,
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

Reputation



THE name "De Laval" is known and respected the world over. This reputation is probably one of the most valuable assets of the Company. For over thirty years it has been building up this reputation among Canadian dairymen and farmers.

The IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO represents the same high quality among silos as does the DE LAVAL Separator among cream separators; the reputation of the Company is back of everything it puts out.

That is why the IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO is such a safe buy for the farmer. He is buying a good silo plus thirty years of reputation for honesty and service.

Write today to our nearest sales headquarters for our silo catalogue, which contains much valuable information about silos and silage.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.

Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Massey-Harris

Harvesting the Corn—Right

No need for anxiety about getting your Corn when it is "right" if you use a Massey-Harris Corn Binder. Its reliability allows you to wait till the Corn is just right for it gets it in quickly and without fear of being late. Cut too early it would affect the grain, and if too late it would lessen the feed value of the stalks, so with the Massey-Harris Corn Binder you get the Corn at its best.

It is easy to handle, and so constructed as to give perfect balance, which makes for an even and light draft, with no neckweight. Strong, the Main Frame being entirely of Steel, in one piece. Powerful, cuts all kinds of Corn with ease. Corn is carried to Knotter by Chains with Automatic Conveyor Fingers, which handle it as gently as human hands. No Packers to knock off the ears.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited

Head Offices—Toronto, Ont.

Branches at

Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon,
Swift Current, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton.
Transfer Houses—Vancouver and Kamloops.

Agencies Everywhere

When writing advertisers kindly mention "Advocate"



Sure of a Welcome —Chiclets

THE best-liked confection in Canada—
“Really Delightful”
Chiclets. So dainty, so
refreshingly *different*, with their
candy-coating *de menthe*. A
chewing gum *bonbon* always
welcome, never neglected.

Make it a practice always to
have Chiclets handy.

Buy them in the big dollar box.
The candy-coating keeps them
fresh. 20 packets, each contain-
ing 10 Chiclets.



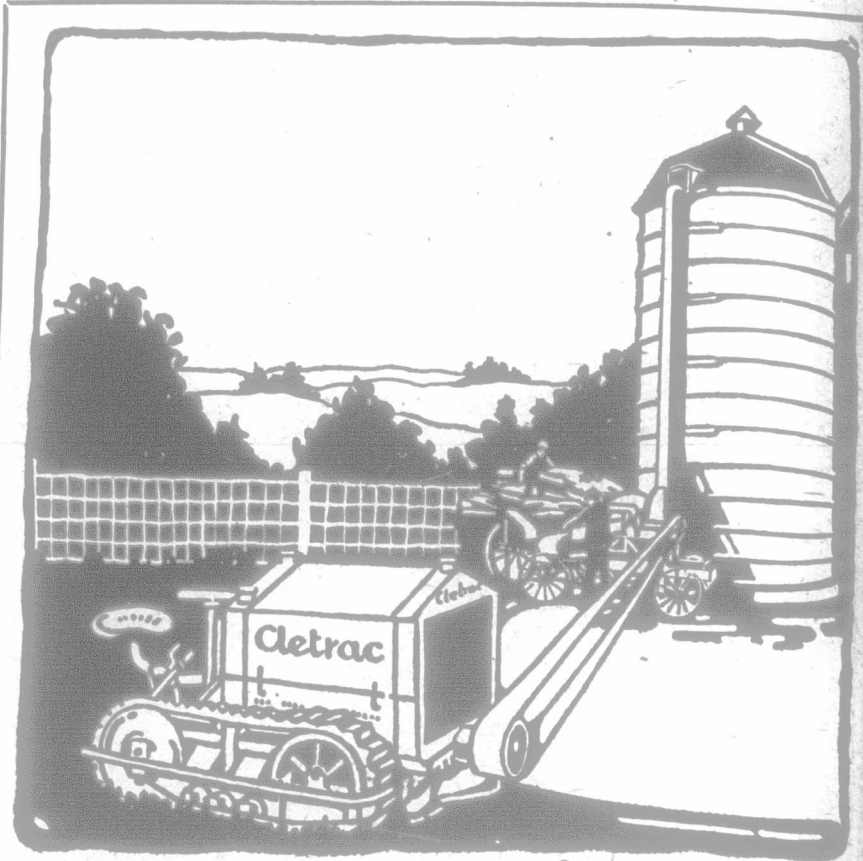
—an Adams product,
particularly
prepared

MADE IN CANADA

ADAMS Chiclets

CANDY COATED GUM

Canadian Chewing Gum Co., Limited, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.



Cletrac TANK-TYPE TRACTOR

Makes You Independent of the Hired Outfit

With a Cletrac Tank-type Tractor you can be independent of the hired power outfit.

All through the harvest you'll save time with a Cletrac. Pulls an 8-foot binder and reaps 25 acres a day. There's time saved for you! Horses saved! Works on the hottest day, as long as you like, without faltering.

Load up two or three wagons with grain and the Cletrac will haul them to the barn for threshing. Then hitch it to the threshing outfit. You'll be astonished at how soon you can finish up the harvest.

And when silo-filling time comes, the Cletrac will repeat. All the year round—hauling logs and stones, sawing wood, mixing cement, hauling wagons, plowing, discing, harrowing, seeding—the little giant Cletrac Tank-type Tractor buckles down to work and saves you money.

Learn *all* the good points of the Cletrac. Talk to the Cletrac dealer. Ask him or write us for our interesting booklet, “Our Owners Say.” It tells the Cletrac story *in the users' words*.

JOHN LUMSDEN
LUMBER MANUFACTURER
Ottawa, Ont.

Beach Motors, Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

Gentlemen,—I have now had the Cletrac Tractor I purchased from you in use over a month, and want to take this means of advising you that the performance of it wherever used has been entirely satisfactory—in fact it has surpassed my highest expectations.

Besides pulling a three-bottom 12-inch Cockshutt plow in old sod full of Scotch grass, I have run my 30-inch threshing machine with blower, and also filled my silos, using a No. 3 Blizzard corn-cutter.

There seems to be so many things that can be done with this machine, so much more satisfactory and economical than with horses, that I am sure it will fill a long-felt want for the farmer.

Wishing you continued success, I remain, yours truly,
(Signed) John Lumsden.

The Cleveland Tractor Co. of Canada, Limited
Windsor, Ontario

LIV.

E

It is not to

Time spent
wheat is a cropA day spent
docks growingThe best fe
able produc
inconspicuousTake time
family an out
one, and farmThe coming
not to be a lo
or contradict vThe Prince
proved himsel
more welcomeIf you don
in regard to
don't complainThe weath
plays havoc v
the man whoThe surfac
go untouched.
considerable fe
for next seasonIt costs mo
to hold that a
feed picked or
corn, silage orIf a goodly
candidates fo
there will su
business featuSeedings o
which have ta
ber 9 have gi
later dates
chance to starThoroughly
plump seed gi
does small, s
pared seed-be
right time are fThreshers
of the best p
larly in dairy
dairy products
winter than fo
without loss.From every
duction they
continent; but
food products,
be losing any s
in the farming
food products f
while other ne
high, so soaring

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE
AND
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 21, 1919.

1404

EDITORIAL.

It is not too soon to begin for next year's crops.

Time spent in the fall wheat land is well spent, for wheat is a crop that requires careful handling.

A day spent cutting and gathering up burs and burdocks growing along the fences is time well spent.

The best fed and cared for hens are the most profitable producers. It doesn't pay to leave even the inconspicuous hen to shift for herself.

Take time to see the fair thoroughly and give the family an outing. The season has been a strenuous one, and farmers are entitled to a holiday.

The coming session of the House of Commons ought not to be a long one, unless members desire to repeat or contradict what they said last spring.

The Prince of Wales, now visiting Canada, has proved himself a man among men, and will be all the more welcome because of his sterling qualities.

If you don't express your opinion at the convention in regard to the man selected to represent the riding, don't complain afterwards if you are not suited.

The weather cannot be controlled and frequently plays havoc with a good stand of wheat. However, the man who does his part well usually comes off best.

The surface of unseeded stubble fields ought not to go untouched. After-harvest cultivation is as good as considerable fertilizer, and it helps to conserve moisture for next season's crops.

It costs more to put flesh on the stock than it does to hold that already there. It pays to supplement the feed picked on those parched pastures with hay, green corn, silage or even some concentrates.

If a goodly percentage of the farmers nominated as candidates for the House of Commons are elected, there will surely be less politics and more national business featured in the parliamentary sessions.

Seedings of fall wheat at the O. A. C., Guelph, which have taken place between August 26 and September 9 have given better results than those of earlier or later dates. Plant the wheat in good time and give it a chance to start.

Thoroughly clean and grade the seed wheat. Large, plump seed gives a much larger yield as a rule than does small, shrunken seed. Good seed, a well-prepared seed-bed, seed treated for smut and seeding at right time are factors towards securing a maximum yield.

Threshers will have short sets this year in many of the best producing sections of Ontario. Particularly in dairy districts has the drought been felt, and dairy products will have to sell higher this coming winter than formerly to enable producers to carry on without loss.

From every direction comes the cry for greater production—they need it in Europe, we need it on this continent; but badly as greater output, especially of food products, is desired no one in authority seems to be losing any sleep over a scheme to create enthusiasm in the farming world. The tendency is to jump on food products first of all in an effort to bring them down while other necessities of life, which are ridiculously high, go soaring higher still.

Thou Too, Brutus!

It was considered an unkind stroke when the Imperial buyers consented to pay only 25 cents for cheese at Montreal, and thus reduce the price of milk for cheese-making to \$2.00 per hundred. On top of this comes the rumor that Ottawa contemplates putting an embargo on milk, and dairymen can well exclaim, "Thou too, Brutus!" when our own Government appears with drawn blade ready to stab the dairy industry. While nothing definite has been announced in regard to milk, at time of writing, the placing of an embargo on hides and skins only recently is creating a fear that the authorities might continue this foolish and unjust practice and apply it to other products of the farm. If there is any serious scarcity of milk, dairymen are certainly not to blame, and why they should be penalized for the sins of others we cannot understand. Embargoes are wrong in principle, and if they afford any relief at all to consumers it is extremely temporary, and they are discouraging to the industry upon which their influence falls. Agriculture has submitted for long to a system which makes operating expenses unjustly high, but when those who have remained in the business find their market restricted because of scarcity, there is a feeling that it is "the last straw."

After all is said and done, an embargo is merely a salve handed out to consumers by authorities who are not able to cope with a situation demanding more drastic treatment. The Cost of Living Commissioner pops up occasionally with some startling statement about hoarding or profiteering, but remedial legislation is not forthcoming, except in the form of an embargo or other ineffective means of reducing the cost of finished commodities. These artificial restrictions to trade reflect at once on the agricultural industry, but bring no substantial relief to the buying public. What we need is greater production of those things which are scarce, but to get greater production there must be encouraging rather than discouraging legislation.

The Future World Market.

We have been inclined in the past to look upon a hungry world as our market, and consider that consumers would pay for food products in proportion to the degree of their hunger. In other words, if food could not be brought from a distance and laid down for less than one dollar per unit, we would receive one dollar per unit for the commodity we had to sell, provided a cheaper substitute could not be found and the price was not sufficiently high to curtail consumption. What we have viewed as our market is really the destination of the product. The "market" itself has, in most cases, been a group of manipulators, exploiters and gamblers who endeavored to guess what the demand would be and then proceed to appropriate so much per unit of food which, in some instances, they never saw or never handled. The war created a condition that left little need of guessing. The demand was real, urgent, imperative, and for once it was realized that good prices are the most effective impetus to production.

A new feature is now introduced into the marketing system of the world. Britain, with a lean cupboard for the coming winter, adopts "collective buying," and with her in this innovation will likely be associated other continental nations who desire to fill their market baskets from a meagre purse. If several large nations combine to make their purchases in this manner, the price they pay will become a fixed price in all countries where values are decided by the export call. While our experiences in collective buying in regard to cheese are not encouraging, the scheme seems to possess good features in that it stipulates what each receives for the services rendered in connection with the handling and distributing of the product. It eliminates the gambler and reveals to the public gaze the channels through

which food must pass, and what each contributes to the ultimate cost as it passes from hand to hand.

We doubt very much whether collective buying will persist after nations get upon their feet and enter with full vigor into the competitive field. However, during the trial given it there will be considerable learned that will stand both producer and consumer in good stead. Our future markets ought to be kept free from unnecessary go-betweens who contribute to the final cost without rendering actual service.

Only One Way Out.

During the first six months of 1919, 87,932 working men throughout Canada lost 1,451,144 days as the result of strikes and disputes. The total loss of working days expressed in another manner amounts to 3,975 years, not considering Sundays or holidays, and amounts to practically 4,000 men idle for a whole year. The source of these facts is the July issue of the Labor Gazette, which summarizes in tabular form the strike situation for the first half of 1919.

Without regard to the cause or provocations leading to this serious loss of time, we doubt very much if labor has actually gained anything substantial in the way of immediate returns as a result of the contentions. True, laborers were not receiving, in many cases, enough to keep their homes going and afford them an opportunity to live in reasonable comfort, and the increased wages brought temporary relief. More than that, labor acquired the feeling that industry is not invulnerable, and society has awakened to the fact that the working man is not merely a machine, but a citizen whose rights must be recognized. There are those, too, who are beginning to ask themselves for the first time whether labor must depend on industry or industry on labor. Human claims are being heeded, and industry is adjusting itself to comply with this revised social doctrine. On the other hand, there is great curtailment of production in all lines, the result of lost time and a feeling of uncertainty, which makes the problem of living increasingly difficult to solve. Never was the labor situation so acute on the farm as it is this year, and farmers are abandoning the idea that labor can be utilized profitably in the operation of the farm, except where it is absolutely necessary. This is leading to decreased production and increased cost of living, for as food becomes scarcer its price will soar in spite of all the embargoing or price-fixing that can be perpetrated.

Uncertainty is dimming the vision of all industry; definite plans are not laid for the future; everyone is playing safe. Higher wages and shorter hours mean less production at greater cost, and we all have to pay the piper no matter who orders the tune. No production expert has yet shown us how we can have plenty by working short hours, and no economist has revealed a method of purchasing cheaply when commodities are scarce. Local conditions only are not influencing the situation. Fuel, rents, food, clothing and equipment are dear everywhere because they are scarce and their production costs are high. Everything which adds to the difficulties now accompanying production will make them scarcer and dearer. There may be profiteers, there may be combines, and there may be thousands of moral sinners to be ousted out of the way, but only through conscientious labor and good days' work can we produce anything approaching plenty and restore ourselves to pre-war conditions. Farmers are commonly criticized for working too long and too hard, but agriculture has contributed more to the prosperity of the country than any other industry and the cost of food derived from the farm has not risen in the same proportion as other commodities.

The universal slogan at this time ought to be "work and save; boost agriculture; boost all industries; increase production; cut out needless expenditures and banish profiteers or anyone reaping undue reward for services rendered to the public." This would restore

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

Published weekly by THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg, Man.

- 1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties. It is the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers of any publication in Canada. 2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s. in advance. 3. ADVERTISING RATES.—25 cents per line, agate, flat. Live-stock advertising rates given on application. 4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payment of arrears must be made as required by law. 5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued. 6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order, Postal Note, Express Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible. 7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid. 8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post Office Address Must be Given." 9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent, Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed. 10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. 11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address. 12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known. Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage. 13. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSIDERED AS CONFIDENTIAL and will not be forwarded. 14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper. ADDRESS—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited), London, Canada

confidence and cheapen living costs. The whole tendency now is to curtail production and increase the cost of everything.

The Spirit of the Age.

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

Just at present this world reminds us of some social gathering where a program has been prepared for the entertainment and instruction of the audience and everybody is waiting with a good deal of interest for the "next item." What that will be, no one, nowadays, pretends to predict. We have gone through so much that we are prepared for anything that may come. As with the new inventions, nothing that the genius of man can bring into being has, any longer, the power to surprise us. If we were told that our astronomers had at last got into communication with the people of the planet Mars, the only interest shown would probably be in regard to the way in which the achievement might affect the cost of living. Cold-storage transportation facilities would be the first thing the public would be inquiring about.

So it is with all our national affairs and our international relations. In connection with them we are in a state of unrest and expectancy. Whether the long-talked-of revolution of the so-called "lower classes" throughout the world is coming, or whether we are to have the experience of a race-war on this continent, it is hard to say. The next ten years hold out toward us all sorts of possibilities—for good and for evil, or, rather, for good through evil, perhaps. One thing is sure, however, and that is that peace will never come to the earth until the evil, mostly in the form of selfishness, has been put out of existence.

But, taking things as they are, in this country as well as every other country in the world, the question we would like to ask is, is this spirit of unrest an unnatural condition for man to be in, and would things be improved in any degree if he suddenly acquired a self-satisfied and peaceful frame of mind, in which discontent and worry were impossible?

So far as I am concerned, if I have been able to get anywhere near the truth in forming an estimate of humanity, I would say that for man unrest is the companion of progress, and, without this "divine discontent," he would still be at the stage of development attained by vegetable life, and with very little chance of ever getting any further. But, with the beginnings of animal life on this earth came unrest, and until mankind has passed his last examination in the school of Life and reached that Destiny that is waiting for us somewhere and at some time, as we are all inclined to believe, that unrest will continue.

It has been said by one of the poets that "man never is but always to be blessed." And, although it isn't a comfortable way to be, it's quite likely that for us it is necessary.

Take, for instance, the child from its earliest infancy. If we know anything at all about them, we know that they are restless. If they are not, as happens in some exceptional cases, it is looked on as a bad sign and an indication that the chances for that child of living and growing up are not very good. It is the same way with the rest of the animal world. When not asleep it is almost continually on the move. The more vitality, the more restlessness and consequent activity. Later in life, when the purpose of existence has been accomplished, this restlessness passes away and the peace of old age and decay takes its place. "The peace of the grave" is an expression we often hear, especially from those who have misused life and are tired of it. Whether peace is found in that direction, or not, we are not in a position to say, but it's a sure thing that anyone who gets out of this world before his time is missing a good many opportunities.

In the case of the child as well as in the case of the full-grown individual; with life throughout the whole animal kingdom and, possibly, with life in the vegetable kingdom also, Nature has instilled this something into our being to keep us going and growing. As with Her other gifts, we sometimes let them carry us to extremes, but a cure has been provided as well, which is generally brought to our attention in due time. For instance, it's safe to say that the spirit of progress and achievement is carried to an extreme in the case of some individuals. We all know people that have sacrificed their health and even their morals in the chase after money. The inclination at the present time seems to be to get a lot of it. And there is a trace of the tendency among us farmers, as well as the rest of the world. Especially since we have come within sight of enough of "the root of all evil" to make the chase interesting.

But the fact that we let the good gifts of Nature lead us to extremes and into consequent trouble is no argument against their real value. So I am free to admit that I believe that the spirit of this age, which is evidently the "spirit of restlessness," is one of the most hopeful signs of the times, and as we are endowed with it to a greater degree than any generation of the past, possibly, so are our achievements along worthy lines likely to surpass theirs.

We have no right to find fault with the working-man for trying to better his condition in the way of higher wages and shorter hours. It is his way of responding to Nature's push. And when his demands are within reason they should be listened to. If a certain amount of leisure and recreation is good for the bank president and the millionaire stockbroker it is good for the ordinary laborer, and the same applies to the compensation they get in dollars and cents. This world is rich enough to give to every man a fair share of even the luxuries of life.

When we say that some men are "never satisfied" we are, or at least may be, paying them a compliment. They are finding conditions, a long way from perfect and have every right to be discontented and "restless," which state of mind has its outlet in some of the ways that have lately been making the "idle rich" of our cities sit up and rub their eyes. I have no sympathy with law-breakers and extremists, but I have every sympathy with the laboring man who enters a protest against the unfair conditions by which he is surrounded and which prevent him from getting his rightful share of mankind's inheritance.

No mistake, there are a lot of very restless people in the world at the present time and they are likely to disturb the peace of a few individuals who have been too sound asleep to notice what was coming or to take any commonsense methods to prevent it. It may do them good to be also compelled to undergo the "restless" cure.

It's a sovereign remedy, as the patent medicine advertisers say. I have often wished I could apply it to some of those "born tired" people that we all have a more or less intimate acquaintance with. They have a peace that "passes understanding," but it is partly because the rest of the world has undertaken their support.

Our Exhibition Number.

The next issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" will be our annual Exhibition Number, and without saying anything now in regard to its contents we advise you not to miss it. The season of the year when exhibitions and fairs are just beginning in Eastern Canada is an opportune time to think along lines of better live stock, better farm crops, and better farming methods. Much extra time, worry and expense are annually built into this Exhibition Number in order to make it exceptionally good and prepare our readers for the Fair season which lies ahead. No one can afford to stand still. When we cease to progress we begin to go back. Some, no doubt, have had poor crops and will have to retrench this winter; but such measures should be only temporary, and ought not to interfere with the general plans for expansion. There are good seasons coming, and we hope our next issue will be instructive and inspirational, so farmers may get guidance from it that will lead them aright when making plans for future progress and development.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

Trips to Two Islands.

Not long ago I made a couple of trips which were of considerable interest, because the areas visited presented conditions which one does not come across in every locality. The first visit was to Little Curtain Island, one of the islands towards the middle of Richmond Bay, P.E.I. This island consists almost entirely of sand, with a couple of clumps of spruces and a fairly extensive marsh in the centre. The shores, as is practically always the case with sandy islands, slope so extremely gradually that the area of the island is some three times as large at low tide as it is at high tide, and at low tide one can walk across a bar from Little Curtain Island to Curtain Island.

Just above high-tide mark is a slightly elevated ridge, which runs along the island between the sea and the marsh. This ridge was mostly clothed with a growth of Sweet-scented Grass, (*Hierochloa borealis*), from which a delightful perfume was wafted by the breeze. Among this grass were thick rolls of dried Eel-grass, a marine plant with long, narrow, grass-like leaves which is extremely abundant in shallow water in Richmond Bay, and among this dried vegetation were myriads of Running Spiders of the genus *Pardosa*. These long-legged spiders spin no webs, but run about seeking their prey, and practically every female carried an egg-case of toughly-woven silk attached to her spinnerets. The eggs are thus carried about until the spiderlings hatch.

The most interesting habitat on the island proved to be the bare patches of coarse sand among the Sweet-scented Grass. In this sand were numerous circular holes about a quarter of an inch in diameter, many of which seemed to be plugged by something which disappeared as one approached. Careful digging revealed the larvae of a Tiger Beetle as the maker and inhabitant of these holes, and it was the broad, flattened head of the larva which had plugged the holes. These larva have extremely sharp and well-developed mandibles, and lie in wait at the mouth of their burrows ready to seize any insect which comes within reach. The adult Tiger Beetles, are long-legged, very active predaceous beetles, and were abundant on the bare sand-patches. On warm, sunny days these Beetles are so active, springing into the air some distance ahead of one, and flying so swiftly, that they are more frequently taken for flies than beetles.

There were also three other burrows of somewhat different types in the sand, and in some of these lived a species of Wolf Spider, in another were colonies of ants, while the third, which ran obliquely, instead of straight, downwards, was the nest-burrow of the Black SpheX. This latter wasp was running about over the sand, and going into every burrow of a Wolf Spider that she came across. When she found one of these spiders "at home" she promptly stung it so as to paralyze it, and then carried it off to her next burrow, where she would lay an egg upon it, and seal up the burrow so that the wasp larva on hatching would have a supply of food at hand. Such was the sand community of Little Curtain.

My second trip was to Fish Island, one of the islands which forms the outer barrier of Richmond Bay. This island, with the exception of a very small area of red soil near the centre of the inner side, consists entirely of sand-dunes, while in the interior are numerous ponds and small bogs. The waves have carried the sand up on to the beach where it has dried and blown inland, and every successive gale has carried in more and more sand, until great rounded dunes have been built up. At the east end of the island there are two high parallel ridges of sand with a wide valley between them—a peculiar piece of sand architecture which stretches for nearly a mile down the island. The dunes are pretty well fixed by the Sand-binding Grass, a coarse grass with heads somewhat resembling those of rye, and with long running root-stocks, which is characteristic of dunes whether on the coast of the shores of the Great Lakes. In places, however, "blow-outs" occur, that is places where the wind has cut into the dunes, destroying the grass and shifting the sand about. The sides of these "blow-outs" revealed a peculiar condition of these dunes which I have not noticed in other dune areas—that the sand of the dunes was satisfied, and showed distinct layers like those of many kinds of rocks. The only way in which I can account for this stratification is to suppose that a heavy blow at the same time as a very high tide has carried the waves up over the dunes, and that the layers mark the successive submergences which have occurred during the formation of the dunes.

On the dunes were several species of plants, such as the Beach Pea, and the Sand Rocket, which are characteristic of such areas.

In the bogs of the interior was Sphagnum moss, Small Cranberry, Black-fruited Pyrus, numerous rushes and sedges and other peat-bog plants.

On the broad sandy beach, along the side of the island facing the Gulf of St. Lawrence there were immense numbers of Beach Fleas. These little crustaceans hop about on the sand with an agility which entirely justifies their name of "fleas," and also their scientific name of *Orchestia agilis*.

Along the beach ran the Piping Plover, little grayish shore birds with an incomplete ring of black on their necks, and with white underparts. The piping notes, uttered chiefly as they flew overhead, were melodious and contrasted with the harsh screams of the Terns.

Keep the...

Teach the...

It is better...

Encourage...

Now that...

Too many...

While the...

L

If starting...

Now is the...

Not only...

Attend to...

Don't grow...

This has been...

This is one...

When the...

The feed...

THE HORSE.

Keep the spring colt growing.

Teach the colt manners before taking it into the show-ring.

It is better to train the colt than to have to break the three-year-old.

Encourage the boys to exhibit the colts at the fall fair. It will not hurt the colt and it will be good for the boy.

Now that fall work is about to commence, the work team requires more nourishment than they can pick up on the pasture field.

Too many stallions are over-fed and under-exercised which results in them having a fine appearance, but there is a tendency for the progeny of such sires to be weak at time of birth. The stallion that takes his place in the team, spring and fall, usually leaves strong, smart, rugged colts from the time they are foaled. The stallion may not look as attractive, but he earns his keep.

Fall Colts.

While the general practice is to breed the mares so that the colts will arrive in May or June, there are a number of farmers who have found it profitable to breed so that the mares foal in the fall. This practice has several good features. As a rule, the mare that has put in the summer at steady work, in the hands of a careful driver, will produce a stronger foal in the fall than one which has passed the winter in comparative idleness. Early October is a very good time to have the fall colt arrive. There are usually a number of bright days on which it could be turned out in the fields with its dam for exercise. The mare is then in better condition to feed her colt than she is when working during the summer. There is usually more time to give attention to both the colt and its mother during the winter than in the summer, and by the time spring arrives the colt can rustle for itself and the mare be put to heavy work in the field. Clean clover hay, oats and bran, together with carrots or turnips, make an ideal winter ration for both the mare and colt. There is also less danger of the mare becoming injured and losing the foal through the summer than there is during the winter months when the snow is deep or there is ice on the roads or in the yard where she exercises. Plunging through deep snow, or slipping on ice, very often results in an accident to the mare advanced in pregnancy. The mare which missed getting in foal in the summer might advisedly be bred this fall. Then, too, on the farm where two teams of brood mares are kept, the one team might be bred to foal in the spring and the other in the fall, so as to have one team in condition for heavy work the year around. It must be remembered that both the mare and colt require exercise during the winter. This point is too often overlooked.

LIVE STOCK.

If starting a pure-bred herd start right. Remember that individuality and breed character count as well as pedigree.

Now is the time to separate the male and female lambs. The latter require extra feed to get them ready for market as soon as possible.

Not only should breeders cease using scrub bulls at the head of their herds, but they should eliminate scrub methods of doing their farm work.

Attend at least one of the big exhibitions and spend some time at the judging ring where the finest individuals of the various breeds are to be seen. It will pay in more ways than one.

Don't grouch if your favorite animal does not get as high a placing as you had expected. Find wherein the other entries excelled and endeavor to come back strong next year.

This has been an exceptionally hard year on pastures and many herds are at time of writing on scant rations. Better to feed out some hay now than to allow the animals to lose in flesh.

This is one year when the summer silo, full of silage, proved its value in supplementing the pastures and tiding the herd over the period of drouth. More corn might advisedly be grown on many farms.

When the sow is changed from pasture paddock to farrowing pen do not neglect giving her plenty of green feed. A sudden change in the ration is detrimental not only to the sow but to the litter as well.

The feed situation is not bright for the coming winter. Commence early in the fall to go combine the roughages on hand as to make them so the farthest as well as palatable and nourishing. Many granary bins usually full to overflowing in early winter will be empty this fall and mill feeds are evidently scarce, judging by the price.

Stomachic Diseases of Swine.—Con.

Trouble Caused by the Consumption of Salt.

While salt in very moderate quantities probably promotes digestion and general health of the animal; when taken in considerable quantities it causes derangement of the stomach and bowels, causing the formation of gases, diarrhoea, vertigo, convulsions and paralysis, and generally death in from 10 to 24 hours. It may also cause acute inflammation of the stomach or intestines, or both.

Pigs should not be allowed access to meat brine, unless in very small quantities, and even then it should be boiled.

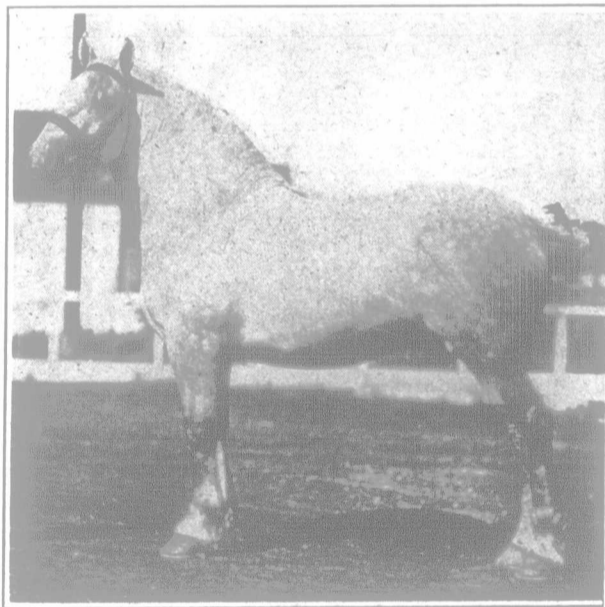
The symptoms of trouble caused by the consumption of too much salt are the same of those of gastritis in the pig; which has been discussed in a recent number.

Treatment.—If seen early and the pig has not vomited, an emetic of about a tablespoonful of mustard (for an ordinary-sized animal) in about ½ pint of warm water should be given. If the patient should not vomit in 15 minutes the dose should be repeated. Then 1 to 2 grains of powdered opium or 5 to 10 drops of laudanum in a little sweet oil should be given. In most cases the patient is very thirsty and should be given water in which barley has been boiled. If diarrhoea be severe 5 to 8 grains of acetate of lead should be added to each dose of opium. If there are convulsions, bromide of potassium in 1 to 2 dram doses, dissolved in water, should be given every 2 to 3 hours. If there be constipation give 1 to 2 oz. of castor oil. If paralysis be noticed give 5 to 10 drops of tincture of nux vomica every 5 to 6 hours.

Ulcers of the Stomach.

Ulceration of the stomach may occur as an independent disease, or in conjunction with other diseases.

Symptoms.—The appetite is variable, in some cases not materially affected. The patient usually begins to eat his meal with apparent relish, and all at once stops feeding and leaves the trough, apparently suffering pain. It may vomit or endeavor to do so, making efforts be-



Paul.

A reserve champion Percheron on the Western circuit.

tween a cough and efforts to vomit, or there may be simply eruptions, or gas.

The patient soon becomes unthrifty; the bowels are usually constipated, and the urine scanty and highly colored; the circulation and respiration are usually not noticeably altered in the early stages of the disease.

If the symptoms are not relieved the patient becomes worse, vomits nearly all it eats, seems to suffer much pain, and the vomit is usually mixed with blood. The patient may continue to live for a long time.

Treatment is often ineffective. Eight to fifteen grains of sub-nitrate of bismuth, given on an empty stomach 3 or 4 times daily, should give good results. One-half grain each of nitrate of silver and powdered opium given in pill form should also be given 3 times daily before meals.

Vomiting.

The most common cause of vomiting is inflammation or irritation of the stomach. Food which is not readily digested becomes sour and irritates the stomach. Diseases of the abdominal digestive organs are also apt to cause vomiting. There are conditions of the nervous system, produced by different causes, which may cause the cerebral action essential to vomiting. Injuries to any part of the body which produce shock or exhaustion may cause it. Disorders of the brain are often accompanied by vomiting. Pigs may appear quite healthy and eat heartily, and in a few minutes afterwards vomit; this form is usually the result of stomachic ulcers, and can often be prevented by adding to the food 5 to 8 drops of carbolic acid.

Treatment.—The cause must be determined. If from eating indigestible food the administration of a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia generally gives good results. If from irritation or inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach 1 to 2 grains of powdered opium 3 times daily should be given. If this be vomited before it has had time to act, mix 20 to 40 drops of tincture of opium (laudanum) in a little gruel, and give as an injection per rectum.

Morbid Appetite.

There are two forms of this complaint. The animal may eat large quantities of food and still remain thin; or he may eat unusual substances. In the first case he should be allowed only reasonable quantities for a few weeks, until the stomach becomes accustomed to it. The second form is usually known as a "depraved appetite." There appears to be an irresistible desire for feed wholly unfit for food. This is often a habit, but may be caused by a deranged state of the stomach.

Treatment.—Regulate things so that the patient cannot get too much food. Mix equal parts of powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica, and give from ½ to a teaspoonful twice or three times daily in his food.

In the second case, keep the patient where he cannot get the material to eat, give 1 to 2 oz. of Epsom salts, and follow up with the above tonic. If the animal has been in the habit of eating earth, give a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda with the tonic.

W.H.P.

Live Stock News From England.

During the first half year of 1919, live stock (pedigree) of the value of £507,756 was exported from Great Britain, the best aggregate, of course, since 1914. Cattle sent away during January to June, 1919, numbered 2,143 head, and were valued at £284,964, or £132 18s. 5d. apiece. Sheep exported in the same period numbered 969 head of the value of £38,877, and Canada took 163 head in June at an estimated value of £17 12s. 1d. each. The group included J.H. Patrick's 143 head of Romneys. America took 683 head of cattle during the half year under notice, at a value of £59 16s. 5d., so the returns say, but such figures are non-sensical.

A better export trade in pigs has been done since freightage became a little easier to find. During January to June, 1919, Canada sent to Britain 1,071,293 cwts. of bacon; the United States shipments come out at 3,345,642 cwts.

Lambs and ewes of goodly breeding are making big money in England. Suffolk lambs (shown ten in a pen) realized £20 each animal, at Ipswich, and other pens realize £15 15s. each. At Sutton sale ten lambs sent up by a Labor Colony Farm realized £16 15s. apiece. So far as culled Hampshire Down ewes go, G.C. Waters made 128s. for his at Salisbury Fair, and J. Goldsmith got 144s. each for his. Grazing ewes fetched 79s. 6d. each.

W. B. Hill, Wednesfield, Wolverhampton, recently sold 82 Middle White pigs for £36 18s. 7d. each, one gilt, Prestwood Rosadora 7th, making 170 guineas. Arthur Hiscock's 55 Berkshire pigs were sold at Motcombe for £43 each, and 39 Middle Whites for £23 each. The Berkshire sow, Iwerne Peggy, realized 130 guineas.

W. A. Thornton's herd of Sussex cattle, 59 head, aggregated £5,840 3s., or an average of £100 apiece. E. C. Fairweather paid 400 guineas for the five-year-old cow, Lock Betsy 6th. Some 128 dairy Shorthorns realized £84 7s. 1d. each at Kingham sale, two bulls making 450 and 420 guineas each for export to South America, where the milking Shorthorn has a few votaries.

Turning to commercial cattle, Shorthorn-bred dairy cows have made £90 at Carlisle, £70 at Otley, and £60 at Doncaster and Nottingham. These are weekly mart prices.

Ten-week-old pigs have made £5 each at Gainsborough; £9 5s. at Stokesley; £9 at Lincoln, and £8 at Settle.

A real calf realized £27 at Otley.

ALBION.

The Care of Small Flocks.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE"

The majority of sheep in Nova Scotia are made up of small flocks not exceeding 35 or perhaps 40 head. These flocks are nearly all grades with the exception of a few pure-breds which are slowly coming into importance. There could be a marked improvement made in the "care and management" of the smaller flocks which would not mean a large outlay of money but would greatly help the industry and be more successful and more profitable.

Many farmers who keep only a few sheep and do not take care of them, still claim there is money in them. This is true and to a certain extent the reason why the sheep industry has not been developed as fully as it should and could have been. One very common practise is to use a ram lamb of not the best type from a neighbor's flock as a flock header. This practise is far too common and is doing a big share in keeping such poor grade flocks in many districts. Why not sell three or more lambs and invest the money in a right good, pure-bred flock header? Some farmers think this unnecessary and too expensive. With the introduction of the new sire into the flock the shepherd should make up his mind to do everything he can to make the venture a success. He wants to stick persistently to the one breed, study its type, and breed characteristics then select his lambs for breeders as near that fixed type or ideal as possible. He also wants to feed and care for his flock as near right as his conditions will permit. The main things to be remembered in grading up the flocks are to get good pure-bred sires of the same breed and feed the flock liberally, picking out the best ewe lambs each year for breeders and taking out all culls either old or young. This will soon grade up the poor flocks and put more money into the pocket of the sheep raiser.

The management and feeding of sheep has such wide variation that rules cannot be set down to apply to all flocks. As soon as the lambs are weaned the ewes are carefully looked over and those which do not measure up to a certain standard are put out to fatten. Ewes can be kept as long as they raise good lambs and stay in fair condition under the same care as the rest of the flock, but it is not advisable to keep them older than 4 or 5 years if good young ewes are available to take their places. It is a general practice in this locality to breed the lambs the first year, but this is not good management. It partially stops the growth and makes it more difficult to get a good heavy individual. Let the lambs have their time to grow into good, big ewes.

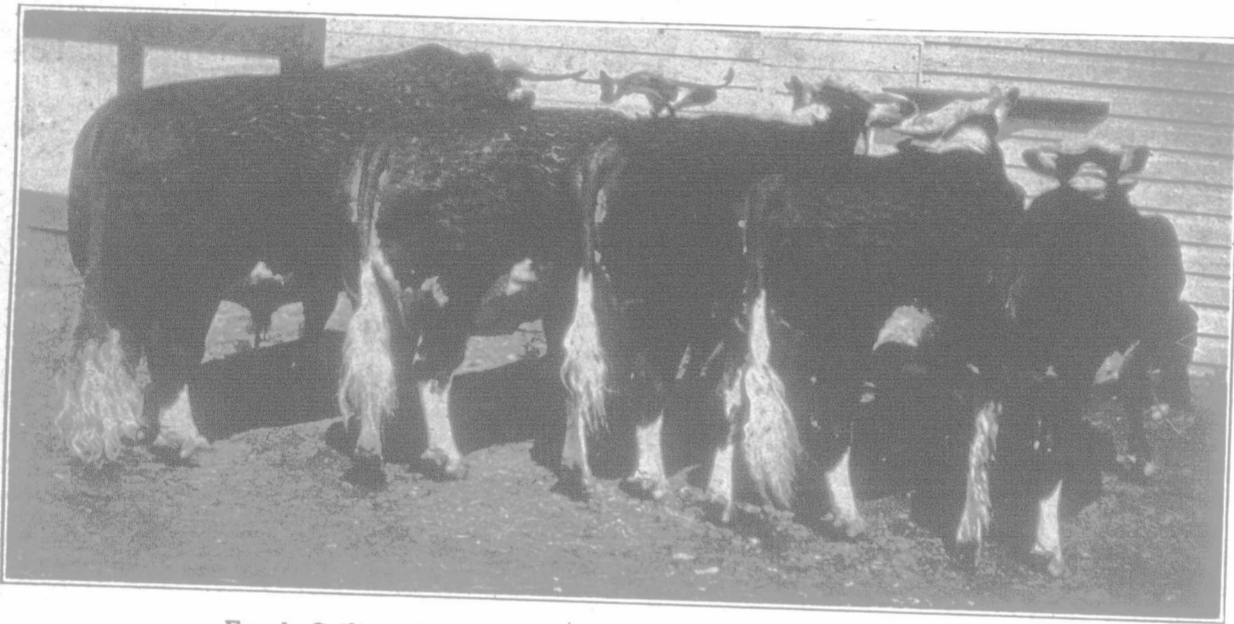
Ram lambs are commonly used as flock headers which is all right in some instances. Get an old ram for your flock header one which has proved his merits as a good sire.

Before mating time the ewes should be put on fresh pasture with some green feed provided such as rape or soft turnips. After this is used up there should be a little grain and turnips fed daily to keep the ewes in a thriving condition and in good flesh till after the mating

be provided with a place where they can get some grain, without being molested by the older sheep. This helps them mature earlier and is easy on the ewe. The ewes should be put on good pasture as soon as it is available to keep the milk supply high and insure quick growth of lambs. When the markets are ripe the wethers and poor ewe lambs should be sold; the remaining ewe lambs can be weaned, and care taken not to lessen their growth at this time.

There is one thing which is a very great hindrance to the progress of the sheep industry in Nova Scotia as well as other parts of Canada. That is the failure to castrate male lambs. Some of the reasons for castration are:

Unsexed lambs are more easily cared for not being so restless consequently do not need as strong fences. Drovers will not pay as much for ram lambs as wethers. Ram lambs sometimes get with the ewes and mating takes place which may be undesirable and productive of heavy financial losses. Castration is a very apparent sign of good shepherding, and lambs from a well managed flock find a ready market, even in times of temporary market depression. Winter feeding for mutton purposes



Frank Collicutt's Hereford Herd on the Western Show Circuit.

season is over. There are two reasons for getting the ewes in good vigorous, thrifty condition, at this time of the year. The first and greatest is that "flushing" the ewes, as it is called, puts them in condition to readily take the ram and to drop a greater number of twins than if they had been thin and in an unthrifty condition. Then too a sheep which starts into winter in a thrifty, healthy condition comes through much stronger and with less feed than one in poor flesh.

For ordinary Nova Scotia conditions where lambs are sold for meat it should be analyzed so as to have the lambs come in May and ready for market in August. However, if they can be put to market a couple of weeks earlier for a better price it would seem advisable to have them come in April and ready for first sale. This question is wholly based on surroundings, market, etc.

After ewes are safely in lamb they should have ample exercise. They should have good hay and roots which is all the feed necessary till about a month and a half before lambing time. A grain ration should then be added consisting of oats, oil meal and bran fed in large enough quantities to keep them strong and healthy and in good flesh although not fat, as fat ewes do not throw as strong lambs as ewes in good condition.

At lambing time give the ewes extra care and attention. Clean out the pen and put in an abundant supply of fresh bedding. A lambing pen should be used for weak ewes or ewes that have no milk. The shepherd should visit the pen late at night and very early in the morning to see that every thing is all right, in so doing he will often save a lamb and perhaps a ewe which is unable to deliver her lamb.

The ewes and lambs should not be allowed to stay out in storms at any time of the year. When the wool is long it takes up considerable amount of water and this has to be dried by the body heat which requires extra feed to produce it. Give the sheep a chance to get into a well-ventilated pen with dry, hard floors.

After the lambs are a week or two old they should

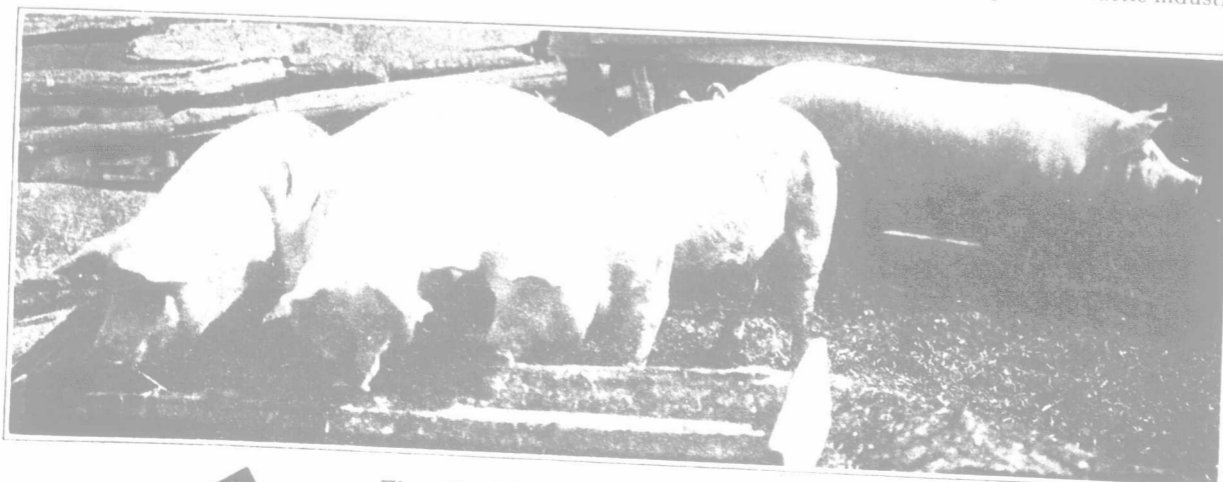
can be carried out more successfully with wethers than with rams. Wethers grow and fatten more quickly than rams. When about three months old the lamb realizes his masculinity and proceeds to worry the females in his company paying very little attention to feeding. These lambs should be fattening but in reality they are gradually losing their baby fat. A check in growth takes place and it takes a heavy grain ration to put the lamb in right marketable shape. There is a loss either by extra feed to put in shape or it calls for a lower price owing to the unfinished condition.

Nova Scotia. LAWRENCE MCK. OGILVIE.

Foot and Mouth Disease Again Break Out in England.

During the past year there have been several outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in the United Kingdom, which has to a certain extent handicapped Canadian breeders purchasing stock in the Old Land. We are informed by F. Torrance, the Veterinary Director General, that the foot and mouth disease has recently broken out at Kingsbury, Warwickshire, England, and all outstanding permits have been cancelled. The importation of cattle, sheep, other ruminants or swine from any part of the United Kingdom is cancelled until further orders. The landing of fodders is also prohibited.

That cow which aborted should be kept away from the herd for a couple of weeks. Flush her out twice daily with a mild disinfectant and burn all discharges and bedding in her stall. One cannot be too careful as contagious abortion is a scourge to the cattle industry.



Five Good Porkers Ready for Market.

THE FARM.

Results of Experiments With Winter Wheat.

Winter wheat is one of the chief money crops of Ontario. Its market value for the Province amounted to over twenty-eight million dollars in 1917. This was more than one-half of the total value of the fisheries of the whole Dominion for the same year.

The harvest of the winter wheat plots at the Ontario Agricultural College has just been completed, with results as follows: Yield of grain per acre 43.9 bushels, yield of straw per acre 2.8 tons, and weight per measured bushel 60.7 pounds. The results for 1919 surpassed the average of the past twenty-four years by thirty per cent. in yield of grain, eleven per cent. in yield of straw, and three per cent. in weight per measured bushel. In only four years were the results for 1919 surpassed in either yield of grain per acre or in weight of grain per measured bushel.

Experiments at the College have shown that the best results have been obtained from sowing large, plump, sound, well-matured seed of strong vitality. Seedlings which have taken place from the 26th of August to the 9th of September have given better results than those of either earlier or later dates.

In the average of the past six years, the O. A. C. No. 140 variety of winter wheat, which was originated at the College by crossing the Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Bulgarian, has surpassed both its parents in yield per acre and in hardiness, and has proven to be nearly equal to the Bulgarian in bread production.

Five varieties of winter wheat have been distributed for co-operative experiments throughout Ontario in each of the past three years. The following table gives the average results in bushels of grain per acre for 1919 and for the average of the three years:

Varieties	Bushels per Acre	
	1919	Average 3 years
O. A. C. No. 104.....	28.9	26.1
Improved Imperial Amber.....	28.2	24.7
Improved Dawson's Golden Chaff.....	27.0	24.6
Yaroslaf.....	23.4	20.8
Kharkov.....	23.5	20.7

The O. A. C. No. 104 was decidedly the most popular variety of those under test, about two-thirds of the experiments giving it first place. This new hybrid wheat will be distributed this autumn in connection with the co-operative experiments to every person who asks for the experiment with varieties of winter wheat.

Distribution of Material for Experiments in Autumn of 1919.

As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario farmers wishing to experiment and to report the results of any one of the following tests: 1, three varieties of winter wheat; 2, one variety of winter rye and one of winter wheat; 3, spring applications of five fertilizers with winter wheat; 4, autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda and common salt with winter wheat; 5, winter Emmer and winter barley; 6, hairy vetches and winter rye as fodder crops. The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Fertilizers will be sent by express for number 4 this autumn and for number 3 next spring. All seed will be sent by mail except that for number 4, which will accompany the fertilizers.

Agri. Col., Guelph, Ont. C. A. ZAVITZ.

York County Crop Conditions.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

A very peculiar season has added much difficulty to the farmer this season. Spring was so late and wet that much grain was sown under very unfavorable conditions, and this "wet spell" was followed with three weeks of extreme heat and practically no rainfall. Fall wheat, new seeds and alsike came up fine, and got away to a very good start before the hot and dry weather was upon them. They came through very well. Pasture was plentiful until the middle of July, but since that time pastures have been simply burned up.

Barley, which is one of the first crops the farmer of this county sows, was put in in very poor shape, and is a very light crop, owing to the dry, hot weather just at maturing time; while a great deal of barley was sown after it was too late to sow the later-maturing grains, but this is very short, and at time of writing, August 8, is quiet green and not very promising, and, is in very great danger of rust. Oats are not a very promising crop, but just a little better than the barley. They have been affected, to a great extent, by rust. Spring wheat was sown under reasonable conditions and is a very promising crop; one of the "mortgage lifters" of the season. Peas are not grown extensively as a rule, but large fields were sown late just to fill in the late fields, and practically the whole pea crop in Markham Township has been totally destroyed by green lice, and is either being plowed under or cut for feed (which promises to be very scarce). Fall wheat is a very good crop.

Many fields which were too wet to work for spring grains grew up with alsike (self-catch) and was har-

vested which \$20.00 to acres of low and he ha hay crop w It was ve No one bu good crop not fail on cured hay. slim on acc crop was ha

Much o with the ho is in deman and well-fin It is this fa question an without sil of place. sum up at weeks of its a very fair it will play Mangolds a although a fields patcl working the cattles "bil practically be found. up and sow are having for a meal be much b tables are s situation, an peculiar sea

Several private part very reason Much of it to sow it to tractor did for a man faster. The there" when The plow h dry lumps so down about tractor did plowed one was sown to very promi is to be a c crop is one e for many ye our land wa might have b York Co.,

The

To becom requires a cl and practice of good busi subjects to co ing and car magnitude a the necessiti must be und together, the to gain exp In connectio first consider the soil and o study. In fa have made t menting and of different r as well as th clovers, and properties of possible info of soil fertilit

Good seed and with th to spread the years of exp different crop weed seeds o Seed Growers tions, Seed developed in seed and it is are having profitable var after another quality in th

Next to th of the soil wh tion of the cr as much plan moisture as t the very nec plant food is nectio plow

RM.

ents With at.

Chief money crops of Province amounted in 1917. This value of the fisheries year. plots at the Ontario en completed, with er acre 43.9 bushels, weight per measured for 1919 surpassed our years by thirty per cent. in yield of eight per measured the results for 1919 acre or in weight of

ve shown that the from sowing large, of strong vitality. n the 26th of August better results than

years, the O. A. C. hich was originated son's Golden Chaff both its parents in d has proven to be ad production.

ve been distributed hroughout Ontario in following table gives n per acre for 1919

Bushels per Acre	
1919	Average 3 years
28.9	26.1
28.2	21.7
27.0	24.6
23.4	20.8
23.5	20.7

y the most popular two-thirds of the This new hybrid mn in connection every person who s of winter wheat.

Experiments in

erial will be dis- in which the ap- farmers wishing to of any one of the of winter wheat; of winter wheat; zers with winter ions of nitrate of wheat; 5, winter tches and winter ch plot is to be fertilizers will be mn and for num- t by mail except ny the fertilizers. A. A. ZAVITZ.

ditions.

much difficulty so late and wet ery unfavorable owed with three lly no rainfall. up fine, and got and dry weather ry well. Pasture but since that up. s the farmer of oor shape, and ry, hot weather l of barley was later-maturing ime of writing, romising, and, are not a very an the barley. tment, by rust. ble conditions the "mortgage wn extensively just to fill in e pea crop in destroyed by ler or cut for . Fall wheat ork for spring and was har-

vested which turned out extra well, and is selling from \$20.00 to \$25.00 a bushel. One farmer had 4 1/4 acres of low-lying land which grew to alsike in this way, and he harvested over \$1,000 worth of alsike. The hay crop was good—a large crop of very high quality. It was very ideal weather for harvesting the crop. No one but the genuine farmer knows the value of a good crop of hay in a year like this. Live stock will not fail on good pasture, neither will they fail on well-cured hay. The outlook for red clover seed is very slim on account of the very dry weather after the first crop was harvested.

Much of the real part of agriculture is backed up with the hoe; the age is now at hand when good stock is in demand, and not only good types but well-cared-for and well-finished animals are the ones that give the profit. It is this fact that has led farmers to study the silage question and erect silos throughout the county. Farms without silos are becoming an oddity, something out of place. This crop is one of the hardest crops to just sum up at this season of the year, because it has six weeks of its best growing to do, however. I think it is a very fair crop, and if good weather sets in to push it, it will play a more wonderful part than ever before. Mangolds are late, but hardy and thrifty looking, although a very small acreage was sown and many fields patchy and uneven. Turnips, like corn, are working themselves to a more conspicuous place on the cattles' "bill of fare," but are almost a failure this year, practically no real even and well advanced fields can be found. A large per cent. of the crop was plowed up and sown to buckwheat or millet. This year we are having to scratch up more hills of early potatoes for a meal than usual, but the later ones promise to be much better if rain should come at once. Vegetables are scarce owing to the very keenly-felt labor situation, and are of very poor quality on account of the peculiar season.

Several tractor plows have been purchased by private parties and are available for tilling the land at a very reasonable rate—\$1.50 per acre to plow land. Much of it was so wet in the spring it was impossible to sow it to spring grains, and with a careful driver the tractor did much better work than it was possible for a man to do with a team, as well as being much faster. The tractor has the power to "stay right there" when a short while would overdo a team of horses. The plow has weight enough to crumble those hard, dry lumps so that it cuts the preparing of the seed-bed down about 25 per cent. One farmer who purchased a tractor did the work on his farm (100 acres) and plowed one hundred and fifty acres for others, which was sown to millet and buckwheat; these crops are not very promising, but the land must be worked if there is to be a crop expected for next season. The 1919 crop is one of the lightest this county has experienced for many years, but we may yet be very thankful that our land was sown. Things are never so bad but they might have been worse.

York Co., Ont.

W. E. THOMSON.

CANADA'S YOUNG FARMERS AND FUTURE LEADERS.

The Duty of Young Farmers.

To become a successful farmer at the present time requires a close application of the principles of science and practice in agriculture as well as the fundamentals of good business. The farmer has two great primary subjects to consider, the growing of crops and the breeding and care of live stock. Either of these is of sufficient magnitude and importance to warrant a life study, but the necessities of farm work are such that the two must be undertaken at the same time and carried along together, the farmer making use of all opportunities to gain experience and knowledge as he goes along. In connection with the growing of crops one of the first considerations is the maintenance of fertility in the soil and on this point alone there is room for much study. In fact many men in Canada and other countries have made this subject their life work and are experimenting and investigating soil conditions and the value of different manures and fertilizers for different crops as well as the effect of various green manures such as clovers, and vetches upon the physical and chemical properties of soils, all with a hope of getting the fullest possible information with regard to the maintenance of soil fertility.

Good seed is also a factor of no mean consideration and with this in view various agencies are employed to spread the knowledge that has been gained from long years of experience as to the best varieties of seed for different crops and the harmful influence of various weed seeds distributed in seed grain or stock feeds. Seed Growers' Associations, Standing Field Crop Competitions, Seed Fairs and various other ideas have been developed in order to assist the further use of better seed and it is gratifying to find that all these influences are having their effect. Gradually but surely, unprofitable varieties are being eliminated from one district after another and farmers are steadily demanding higher quality in the seed grain they purchase or sow.

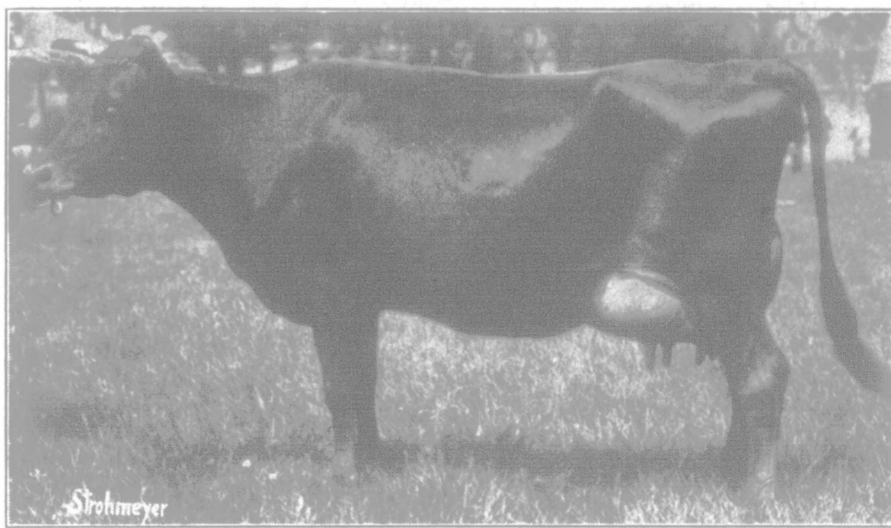
Next to the importance of good seed is the treatment of the soil when the seed bed is prepared and the cultivation of the crop so as to make available for the plants as much plant food as possible and conserve the soil moisture as thoroughly as possible in order to provide the very necessary medium by which practically all plant food is transmitted to the plant. In this connection plowing is an essential and primary operation,

for at this time the soil is turned up and loosened so that the action of air, rain, snow or frost may act upon hard and impervious soils, making them more friable and more nearly ideal for the growing plants. Anyone who has farming experience knows well the difference between well plowed and poorly plowed fields. A good seed bed and finally an even stand of crops depends to quite an extent upon the kind of plowing that is done, because uneven plowing, on poorly turned soil may make clean cultivation more difficult or may make a seed bed of good even depth impossible, with the result that the seed in shallow spots will not get a chance to germinate. Good plowing is a combination of art and science and because of the position plowing holds as a tillage operation, it has been encouraged by means of plowing matches. The argument is often advanced by older farmers that plowing now-a-days is much inferior to what it used to be. This need not necessarily be so to any marked extent in spite of the introduction of multi-furrow and riding plows. The introduction of machinery should make it possible to do just as good work in shorter time. We are not referring to the fancy plowing one occasionally sees, but careful, useful plowing that really is the function of plowing as a tillage operation, should be the aim of every young farmer. It is a good thing to take part in plowing matches, or at least to attend them and pick up useful points from those who excel at them. The season for fall plowing is now at hand and soon the plowing matches both local and provincial will be held all over the country. Young farmers, and particularly perhaps members of Junior Farmer's Improvement Associations, should be on hand at every opportunity. Keeping abreast of the times and gathering up each helpful hint is becoming increasingly necessary in farming to-day. Lend the local plowing match your active support because it has for its object, better crops, better farming and greater advancement for agriculture.

THE DAIRY.

Impurities in Milk.

The cream separator has as its primary object the removal of the butter-fat from milk. It has also been used in an attempt to purify milk by the removal of foreign and unwholesome elements. Whether or not the separator can ever be developed for this purpose is hard to say, but certainly the advantage of securing a machine which will clarify milk by a single operation can be clearly seen by every dairyman. Clarifiers have been developed by which milk is poured into a machine, and while in the machine is made to lose the slime of milk, or that substance which adheres to the bowl. At the Massachusetts Experiment Station investigations were conducted in order to find out what this slime consisted of, and whether its removal injured



Rower's Draconis.
Theatre Cup Queen on Island of Jersey, 1919.

or improved the quality of the milk. We are told that this slime consists in general of the so-called leucocytes, or epithelial cells of milk, traces of casein, fat, milk sugar, bacteria, yeasts, moulds, and insoluble dirt or other foreign insoluble particles which may find their way into the milk.

The amount of slime that may be removed by clarification is dependent upon the constituents of milk, the temperature, acidity, or age of milk, individuality of the cow, and other factors. Investigations as to the amount of slime showed that different individuals vary greatly in the amount of slime given, even when apparently perfectly normal conditions exist. Individuals will vary greatly in the amount of slime given at different milkings, and the amount is also affected by sore teats, or by diseased or bruised udders, although it cannot be said that large amounts of slime are an indication of these conditions. The period of lactation appears to have some influence, cows that had just freshened giving a high percentage of slime which frequently continued for several weeks. Further, it is doubtful if there is any relation between the amount of slime and the amount of milk secreted.

The following paragraphs, which throw some light on the various kinds of dirt that find their way into milk intended for human consumption, are quoted from the published results of these investigations in order that farmers may appreciate more fully the

necessity for producing milk that is clean and healthful: "By dirt is meant those extraneous substances which find their way into milk from without, or after the milk has left the udder. All milks, whether certified or ordinary market milk, contain some dirt. It appears, however, in different quantities in different milks, and the amount present in a general way corresponds closely to the grade of the milk.

"An analysis of the dirt found in or gaining entrance to milk has resulted in the recognition of definite substances associated with the cow, stable, milker or utensils. Some of the materials are faeces, dust, hairs, straw, hay, epithelial cells,—in short, any loose material on the cow or easily detached from the cow, the milker, the stall; substances floating in the air as the result of stirring hay or bedding, or any dusty articles in the stable; material adherent to the pail; and other foreign matter reaching the milk through flies, straining, etc."

The Milch Goat.

The milch goat is an animal that is not very well understood by the majority of people, notwithstanding that milk is a universal food, and that goats have long been used for the production of both milk and flesh. Some historians say that goats were used before cattle were domesticated, because they could easily satisfy the few wants of our remote ancestors. Before the war there were about four million milk-producing goats in Germany, and these returned over three times their total value in milk and by-products. A great many people in towns and cities have turned in recent years to the milch goat in order to find some cheaper milk supply, notwithstanding the fact that milk from the dairy cow has been stated by medical authorities and dietitians to be the cheapest of human foods.

The New York Experiment Station has compared the composition of goat's milk with that of Ayrshire cows, and we find that there is not a great deal of difference except that goat's milk contained a slightly higher percentage of water, a little less protein and sugar, and slightly more ash, while the fat content is approximately the same. Goat's milk, however, is likely to vary much more in composition than cow's milk, the total solids ranging from 9.22 per cent. to 18.55 per cent., while the fat content may run as high as 4.8 per cent., although the usual fat test is about 3.8 per cent. Three breeds of milch goats are most common among the domesticated animals. These are the Toggenburg, the Saanen and the Nubians, the latter of which are the largest. Fanette, a California doe of the Toggenburg breed, holds a very high record for milk production, with 2,680 pounds in one year. A good milch goat may cost nearly as much as a dairy cow, although it is possible to procure them for very much less. They are not adaptable to all conditions, because, although they are hardy and not very subject to disease, they do not do well on wet or low-lying land.

Goat's milk has been highly recommended for invalids and infants; the latter particularly seem to do well when fed on goat's milk if they have previously been suffering from malnutrition. The fat of goat's milk is not well adapted for butter-making, because it has so little color and the fat globules are difficult to separate from the milk. The butter also becomes rancid very quickly, and even when fresh can only be used for cooking. For cheese-making, however, goat's milk is very desirable, because the fat globules are small and the resulting cheese has a peculiar flavor. Swiss cheese and the cheese produced in France and Norway largely owe their popularity to the fact that they are made from goat's milk.

With regard to the feeding of goats and the economical production of goat's milk, it has been stated that "the milch goat will yield a food unit in milk solids fully as economically as a good dairy cow, if not more so, and has the added advantage in relishing various edible weeds. She also may be pastured on so small a lot or pasture, that but for her, all of the forage on that area would have gone to waste." At the New York Experiment Station a herd of from twenty to twenty-six does was maintained for three years, and the average feed cost per doe per year was \$11.05. This was about seven years ago. The milk yield varied from 300 to 1,800 pounds per year, the average for those being kept three years amounting to 800 pounds. The feed cost was, therefore, about three and a half cents per quart, while during the same period the Jerseys kept at the same station produced milk at a feed cost of only .94 cents per quart. In Canada there is a goat association with headquarters in British Columbia, and the numbers of goats appear to be increasing. The probability is that any increase in the numbers of milch goats that will take place will be due to the value of the milk of this animal for infant feeding, and because of the fact that goats can be used to clean up waste places in an economical manner.

HORTICULTURE.

Dry Times in the Garden.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Like the farm itself, the farm garden every season teaches new lessons or sheds fresh light upon old ones. This arises first from the varieties of vegetables or fruits grown; second from methods of culture; third from changes in the nature of the soil; fourth because of prevailing weather; and fifth from the combat with pests.

Ordinarily the farm gardener has no time to spend trying to create new varieties by the methods of the expert cerealist, although knowledge of how it is done is an advantage in the routine of improving a given sort. In such work, expectancy and the desire to achieve are valuable incentives to sustain interest. Without them life would lose half its charm. This season has renewed my faith in home-grown seed and the certainty of improvement by selection. In the case of tomatoes, I find good results very decisive, based upon trials covering several years' work with eight or ten varieties. Though grown near together, I have never had trouble from varieties crossing, but once secured a desirable sort from a very fine single fruit—that appeared to be a "sport" between an Italian and an American tomato, but which, however, proved variable in color from bright pink to bright red.

Out of seven kinds this year decidedly the best are Chalk's Early Jewel and Bonny Best, both from home-grown seed selected from plants of large yield of smooth, even, early-ripening fruits. It pays to watch for that combination, but in this latitude (middle Western Ontario) I do not emphasize extreme earliness for the reason that it is often, in various sorts tested, associated with fickle yield and insufficient vigor of stalk and foliage to sustain good clusters of fruit. What was said to be a "Burbank" strain was the earliest ripe by a few days, but otherwise the poorest in the garden. If "the plant wizard" was the originator, it did him no credit. A once highly-boomed catalogue variety ranked next as undesirable, though the fruit was large but uneven and of agreeable, mild flavor when eaten sliced. Under another name it resembled Ponderoso. Many otherwise excellent tomatoes are of excessively acid flavor.

The Alacrity, from the Central Experimental Farm seed, Ottawa, makes a very much better showing than last year. The Chalk's Early Jewel strain grown matures ahead of the Bonny Best, but the latter is about the ideal for this locality. I have sixteen plants each, growing in opposite rows from home-grown seed and stock of the same variety from one of the best seed houses in Canada, and, though both would please the critical eye, the former scores higher as a yielder. No tomato seed this season or last came truer to type and none quite equalled the home-saved in germination, so I can heartily endorse the commendation of saving seed for improvement made by Gus Langelier, of the Cap Rouge Experiment Station, in "The Farmer's Advocate" of July 24. The tomato has become such an important garden crop that people do well to grow their own plants started in a little hot-bed, and then they will have just what is suited to their soil and climate, and avoid wasting energy and space with things that may prove disappointing. The seed from one perfect specimen allowed to ripen thoroughly is enough for a start, but I would grow at least two sorts— one earlier than the other.

The results in growing several kinds of squash from home-selected seed have also been most gratifying. If any readers have not tried vegetable marrow for summer table use, I recommend them to list the Long White Bush variety for next season. Succulent, wholesome and easily prepared, many palates prefer it to the regular squash, being milder in flavor. Easily grown, and not bothered by pests, they were ready for the table a couple of months after planting, maturing about six good specimens to the hill.

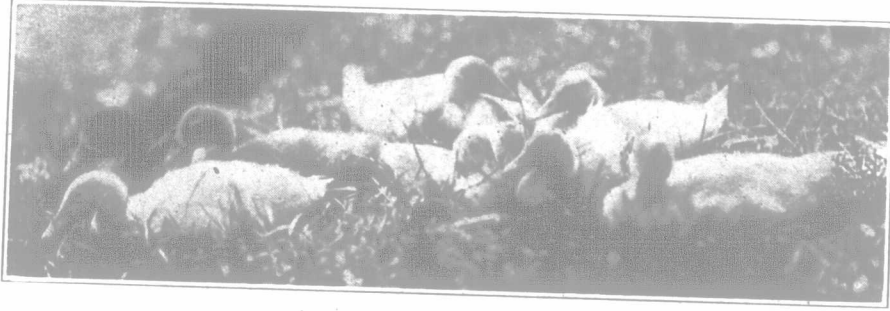
Of eight kinds of beans tried, among the bush sorts, the Green Pod Refugee from the Central Experimental Farm appears to have them all beaten as a yielder, and is of good quality as a snap bean. Almost equally satisfactory are Round Pod Kidney Wax, Hodson Wax, Michigan Golden Wax (a fine, early, showy sort), and Early Valentine. The Yellow Podded Kentucky Wonder still forges ahead as a pole variety, five feet high and climbing yet, despite drought, and well loaded with long, fat pods. I tested two other "wonders," but they didn't touch the Y.P.K.W. For two years I have tried starting cucumber and melon plants early, in inverted sods about six inches square set in hot-bed soil, as recommended in "The Farmer's Advocate," and moving them to the open ground early in June. It is a capital plan. Now about varieties, an old dairyman used to say "feed a common cow like a Jersey and you'll think you have a Jersey." There is some truth in it, but not the whole truth. Breed tells with plants as well as animals.

To economize space in one garden, rows were so laid out that the horse cultivator could not be used and though perfectly free of weeds and the surface stirred with the hoe, the clay-loam soil became hard and impervious half an inch below when two months' drought succeeded the incessant cold, wet May. With a little deeper working of the earth I believe sweet corn and potatoes would have done better. In fact, in another plot so treated they did. In most cases the farm garden is on the same site growing similar crops year after year, and probably receives an annual dab of stable manure. Naturally, it becomes depleted of

vegetable matter, harder to till, and unyielding of its fertility. A complete change to a new site for a season, or plowing under a heavy green crop, like buckwheat, might be beneficial.

I am not disposed to quarrel with the correspondent of "The Farmer's Advocate" who recently urged heavier manuring for the garden, but there is something more absolutely essential in successful growth, and that is moisture—nature's great conveyor of food to the plant—and in turn this depends largely upon the mechanical condition of the soil secured by drainage, tillage and humus. Here is an illustration: In consequence of the rainless bearing season, the new strawberry rows did not yield half a crop, although the site had received five preparatory dressings of good stable manure with plenty of tillage. Just before winter the rows were top dressed with coarse manure, but by early spring it had all disappeared. The soil baked hard and cracked open in places. Had those rows of plants then been mulched, say with straw, the ill effect of drought might have been largely averted. Right alongside the strawberries lay four rows of red raspberries, currants and gooseberries. A light dressing of wood ashes only was applied, because the soil was otherwise fertile. After the usual spring pruning, no horse cultivation was given, but the rows were hoed clean. New wood growth and foliage came on splendidly, shading the soil which held its moisture, and the yield of fine fruit was luxuriant, in fact, never better. These lessons are important in preparing for the future.

Two months' dry weather this year upset a lot of routine calculations, and seeing no response from the clouds drove gardeners to some artificial watering and dreams of irrigation by running a pipe from the barn supply tank to the garden. We did a heap of growling during the aqueous May, when week after week a reservoir of moisture soaked into the earth and proved at least the partial salvation of many a field and garden crop afterwards. Those who by hard work got the beaten soil into friable condition and covered with a surface mulch drew upon the deposit of water stored below. It is worth while noting that some vegetables stand a dry weather siege much better than others. In that respect this year the honors went to beans, squash, vegetable marrow and tomatoes. Carrots also did fairly well in a partly shady situation. Among annual flowers, Grandiflora Phlox beat all others in bloom, under drought conditions. Next spring the seed catalogues will probably feature drought-resistant varieties, but we may be on surer ground if we begin this fall to provide a drought-proof soil in the farm



Hot Weather Makes Them Hunt the Shade.

garden, and whether 1920 be wet or dry the chances will be improved. In growing either flowers or vegetables to transplant, the production of a good, fibrous root system and care in the transfer are doubly important in a dry time.

Apart from the weather, the only serious pest encountered in the garden this season was the big, green tomato worm, a veritable Hun, during the last ten days of July. Camouflaged under the leaves and branches, he almost defied detection, but a bare stem here and there and a half-eaten young tomato put me on his trail. Going up and down the rows twice a day, over half a hundred of them were mercilessly put to death. He invariably attacked the spindling and early-maturing plants, thus contributing to his own downfall and, incidentally, supporting my contention for growing a vigorous and well-developed tomato plant. This has been the easiest year in my experience to keep down garden weeds, partly because we had the sun for a killing ally, but chiefly because for some years weeds have not been allowed to go to seed. Growing weeds never was a paying proposition.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

W. T.

The Pear and Cherry Slug Prevalent

Most fruit growers are familiar with the manner by which the pear and cherry slug can defoliate healthy trees in mid-summer and thus injure their vitality. That this insect, which is not difficult to control, has been prevalent this year may be judged from the following from W. A. Ross, Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Vineland Station, Ontario: "During June and July thousands of cherry and pear trees in the Niagara District and Western Ontario were defoliated by a leaf-feeding, blackish, slug-like insect called the pear and cherry slug. As there are two generations of this pest and as the second generation is liable to be as destructive as the first, we would strongly urge fruit growers to examine their pear, cherry and plum trees from time to time during August and September, and if slugs are found on the foliage, the trees should be sprayed promptly with arsenate of lead (2½ lbs. of paste to 40 gallons of water)."

POULTRY.

August Hints About Growing Chicks.

The following timely hints as to the care of growing chicks during the month of August were received from Professor, M. C. Herner, Manitoba Agricultural College. It is the little details of poultry management that make for the success of a farm flock. The following paragraphs are brief and to the point:

"There is no other class of farm stock that will make such rapid growth as chickens, providing they are given the proper care. A newly hatched chick weighs about an ounce and a half, and at nine weeks of age it will weigh about 27 ounces. This is increasing its weight 18 times in 9 weeks, which is faster growth in proportion to original weight than we find in any other class of stock. "Feed and care are the two essentials necessary to make the growth.

"With so many other things to look after on the farm, a good deal of labor could be saved by feeding the grain in a self-feeding hopper where the chicks can eat all they like at any time. Wheat screenings are about the best for growing chicks. A dry mash of equal parts of fine oat chop and bran or shorts should also be hopped fed. When milk is to be had, the chickens should get all they want to drink. There is nothing like dry mash, buttermilk and free range to produce a strong, thrifty, healthy chicken. With this combination and a good class of hard grain a chicken should make one pound of gain for every four pounds of grain and mash fed. Buttermilk or sour milk is one of the most valuable foods for chickens. On the poultry plant of the Manitoba Agricultural College where buttermilk was fed to White Leghorn chicks from hatching time to broiler age, it was worth \$28 a ton as a feed, when broilers sold at 40c. a pound. In nine weeks a flock of 100 White Leghorn chicks weighed 36 pounds heavier than a flock of 100 chicks that had no milk.

"Soft mash made of fine oat chop and bran or equal parts of bran and shorts with table scraps and other offal added to it, mixed with milk or water to a crumbly mash, makes an excellent food for chicks. Feed it once a day. It will make them grow faster and help to make them healthy.

"The growth of chicks also depends on the care they get. The coops should be on a clean grassy spot and moved once a week to a new spot. One hen and 15 chicks to any ordinary coop is plenty.

"A small patch of corn, sunflowers, or currant bushes makes excellent shade for the hot summer days.

"Look into the cracks in the coop for red mites. Spraying every two weeks or so with two parts coal oil to one of some coal tar product will keep down the mites. For body lice sprinkle insect powder into the feathers of the mother hen, working the dust

well down to the skin.

"Keep the drinking vessels clean, and when water is used give it to them fresh once or twice a day.

"A few shovelfuls of sand or gravel near the coops will furnish the grit they need.

"Lime dust sprinkled in and around the coops will help to keep things sweet and clean.

FARM BULLETIN.

Greater Production Necessary.

To make the dollar of more value we must produce more to make up for five years of destruction. Every strike reduces production and adds to the H.C. of L.; every reduction in the hours of labor reduces production and adds to the H. C. of L. What would happen if all farmers and their employees struck and ceased to produce for six weeks, and cut down their working hours to half time? If everyone "does his bit" by working a little harder, and denies himself some luxury that he has grown to think is a necessity, he will be doing something to lessen the unrest which exists. Profiteering is an evil which has always been with us and is not responsible for all our troubles.

Application of existing laws and new laws for the punishment of profiteers will assist in curing our troubles, but the real disease is poverty caused by withdrawal of forty millions of producers, and the destruction of wealth by these forty millions. Unless we "wake up" and apply the real remedy, disease and death will apply a remedy by reducing consumers.

A strike is "war" and it seems a reasonable request to ask our lawmakers to devise some scheme for punishment to "fit the crime."

Jacques Cartier, Que.

JOHN NEWTON.

It is not good practice to turn the stock on fresh seeding. The young clover has hard enough time with the elements without being cropped short and tramped by the herds and flocks. Many promising meadows are spoiled by injudicious fall pasturing.

Toronto (U. S.)
Montreal (Pt.)
Winnipeg.....
Calgary.....
Edmonton.....

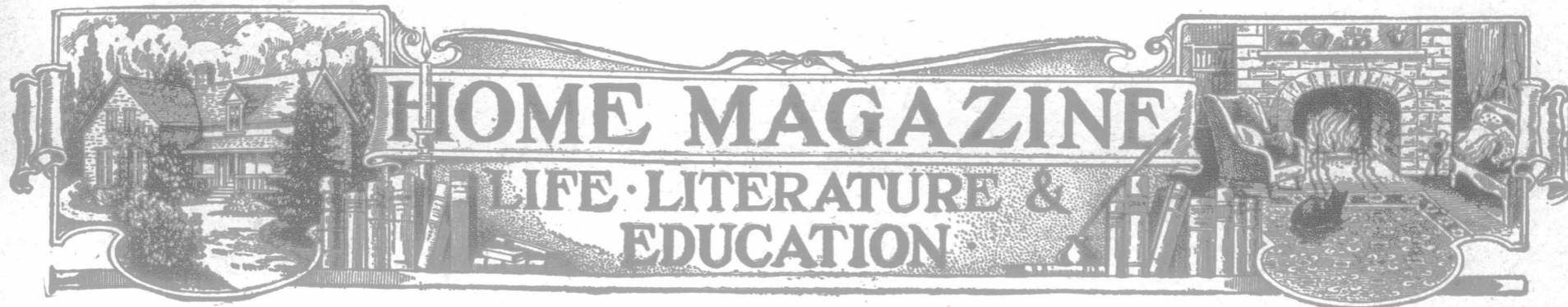
Toronto (U. S.)
Montreal (East)
Winnipeg.....
Calgary.....
Edmonton.....

Markets

Toronto (U. S.)

An active market was responsible amounting in 1919 to 75 cents per bushel of liberal crops the Canadian market there was a abattoirs for Outside abattoirs as also did spe trade. In addition sixty head of shipped off to Belgium. mentioned went to the advance over seven tons were on sale in all departments heavy cattle was averaging thirty at \$15 per head averaging twelve were weighed of twelve hundred and lots of \$13. ranging from hundred pound eleven hundred at \$14, twenty-hundred and twenty-two head thirty pounds loads from \$1 quality within inquiry within per hundred. steers and heifers advance, a mid hundred and \$13.50, fourteen hundred and eighteen head and ninety per sales of good quality to \$13; comm and heifers more hundred. The advanced in sales of cattle; a price of \$10.50 to \$11. from \$10 to \$10.7 hands from \$7 to \$8 to \$9, and \$7.50 per hundred inquiry for stock changed quotations mand existed for \$22 per hundred veal, while medium \$14. American for the strong calves.

Lamb prices hundred on Montreal sold from \$16. Prices strengthened and on Wednesday were sold at \$1 however, again e prices were 25 to Hog prices during the week closing market fed and watered. opinion that prices and that 50 cent taken off next



The House of Memories.

BY A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.

There's a little house in a little street
A little way from the sea,
And, O, when I'm weary of all the world
It's there that I fain would be.

For the world is full of sorrow and care,
And the darkness lies before;
And the little house is full of the dreams
That were ours, but are ours no more.

In the little street, in the long ago,
In the little house by the sea,
We dreamed of the days that have had
no dawn,
Of the years that shall never be

But you were young, and I was young,
And we dreamed and had no care;
And dearer and better than life has been
Were the dreams that came to us there.

And so when I'm weary of all the world,
Of its sordid hopes and its pain,
I think of the little house that was ours,
And sigh to be there again.

'Twere Heaven enough if we found our
dreams,
And dreamed them again, maybe,
In the little house in the little street
A little way from the sea.

The Metamorphosis of the Old Cottage.

IT was a big rambling old cottage, and apparently it had become hopeless. Floors had sagged, plaster was broken, the place had a dilapidated, down-at-heels look about it. Besides it possessed no modern conveniences. All about the farmers were building new up-to-date, looking houses, two-story with many peaks and angles, hot-air furnaces and modern plumbing systems. Compared with these fine new homes the low spreading old cottage looked shabby and dingy indeed.

The owners had a sort of liking for the old place but decided at last to "build,"—and so they did, a little way up, the road, achieving at last a house that looked almost exactly like all the neighbors' houses—just as trim and "new," just as up-to-date. In fact the whole row along the concession looked exactly like so many city houses transplanted to the country. . . . And meanwhile the old cottage shrunk more and more back into ignominious obscurity, with its big, empty widows staring through a tangle of wild grape on past two huge lilac bushes towards the road along which automobiles chug-chugged at every hour of the day. Perhaps—who knows?—the old cottage longed for the old days when the stage humbered past, and old Dobbin trotted in and out at the gate, and there was no smothering cloud of dust drifting over the fence to choke the little breathing pores of the leaves of the wheat and oats and gnarly old apple trees that stretched their arms across as though to shield the shrinking old cottage.

As the days went on the door swung off its hinge, and the calves and young cattle began to make a rendezvous of the one-time home, and the floors became broken, and more plaster fell off the wall.—Surely the cottage was like a broken old man, fallen upon evil days, waiting the day when it would sink beneath the kindly mould that would at last cover the mound where it had stood with a tangle of wild-grape, and the "sweet Mary" and "old man" and hollyhocks spread from the old garden.

As the evening fell the Man who had once lived in the cottage, passing by with fork on his shoulder, never paused to look in at the sinking walls, but the Woman often did.

"I wish we could move those lilacs over to the house," she said one day.

"No use," said the Man, "They're too big. They'd only die. I'll take a few suckers in the fall."

That afternoon the Woman came and dug up a bit of the grape-vine and planted it over near the verandah of the new house, but the soil was hard and barren with the subsoil thrown out when digging the cellar, and the Woman had neglected to make a deep, rich root-bed, and so the vine did not grow very well, but looked spindling, and even sulky, as though wishing to go back again to the old cottage.

One day before the gateway of the new house a motor-car stopped, and a man got out and came up the clean gravel path. The Man and Woman, standing on the back verandah, recognized him as a Professor from the city over the hills a few miles away.

The Professor wanted to buy the old cottage and a couple of acres with it. His wife had taken a fancy to the spot, he said, and they both wished to live in the country. He could go in to his teaching and out again, very well, in the motor-car.

So the bargain was made.

new roof and a new floor—but the Wife wanted hardwood floors anyway—they suited what she called her "scheme."

"We'll have a broad 'sideways' window here," she said, "What a lovely view to be had from it! And I think a sun-room there would be nice, don't you? We could open all the windows at night, you know, and use it for a sleeping porch."

"Yes," replied the Professor, rather absent-mindedly. Then, "By Jove, look here!"—He was pulling at some boards on the wall, covered over with faded wall-paper. "An old fire-place, as I'm alive!"

That was the crowning bit of satisfaction. The old Cottage had reserved it for the last, as though holding its best back for a little surprise for these people who had come and rescued it from decay.

Men came, and loads of lumber and cement, and cobble stones for the fields. A broad porch was added here, and a big stone chimney grew up to back the fireplace. The sun-room stretched out to meet the morning sun, and flag-stones were laid to form a path to the gate. The cement that went into the cellar did

One day the Woman whose home The Cottage had been dropped in to see the Professor's wife. She looked about the big living-room. Its shining Georgia pine floors, waxed to a soft polish, were softened here and there with Navajo rugs; the old fire-place, once ignominiously boarded up, had become the chief ornament of the place, and smiled in friendly fashion as though proud of its quaint old andirons and brass tongs; there were barred muslin curtains at each side of the grouped windows and a valance of the same across the top; a comfortable couch and big easy chairs gave the invitation of hospitality, as did also the brass kettle placed conveniently on the mantel and the little tea-table drawn up near, with its blue and white tea-cups; books were on the table in the center of which stood a lamp with a graceful pottery jar for the bowl, and a shade of amber silk; the blue tuft of flowers of an agapanthus nodded from above an Arizona pottery jar to a pink hollyhock that nodded back to it through a window.

"My dear!" exclaimed the Woman, "If I had ever thought the place could be made like this!"

And then the Professor's wife took her out and showed her the kitchen with its handy contrivances, and the sun-room with its two couches and growing plants, and the big porch at the back with its rocker and work-table.

"If I had ever thought it!" murmured the Woman. "You know," with a burst of confidence, "I have never really felt at home up at the other place."

As she walked away down the flagged path the Professor's wife looked after her, with sympathetic eyes.

"I'm really sorry for her," she said to her husband.

"She missed the opportunity," replied he, "because she had not the imagination. That's the trouble with tooliterary people; they cannot create."

"But if someone had told her!" said the Wife.



Closed or "Bottle" Gentian.

"It's his own affair if he chose to give so much for it," said the Man, with a shrug of his shoulders. "He'll never be able to do anything with that old shack."

But the Woman looked across the field to the gray, shrinking old roof, with an odd little pain at her heart. Beneath that old roof the children had all been born. And now they were all away and scattered.—Ah, well!

In the days that followed the Professor and his wife spent much time about the cottage. The timbers were good—just a bit of support here and there would be needed. Yes, there would have to be a

not at all spoil the quaint old face of the place—still kept low and broad in spite of its additions—nor did the new, modern furnace that promised to dispel the cold winds in the winter.

After that it was not hard to train the big grape-vine along the porch, and to clear the weeds and grass away so that the hollyhocks, and sweet Mary, and bachelor's buttons, and lemon lilies had room to grow up once more; and by-and-by tall phlox, and floxgloves, and delphinium, and June lilies, and peonies were brought along for company, and a quaint stone sun-dial was set up to help carry out the note of the picturesque.

Canadian Wild Flowers.

Closed Gentian, (Gentian Andrewsii): Along swampy streams during the autumn may usually be found growing in little clumps the closed gentian, also known as "blind" or, more appropriately, the "bottle" gentian. Someone has remarked that this flower always looks as if it had the sulks and wouldn't expand for anything. Very pretty is it nevertheless, with its blue flowers shaded to white at the base, and which, after all, keep closed that they may protect all the better the delicate stamens and pistil within which do not appear to need the ministrations of bees and other saucy insects to perfect them to the seed. The flowers, as will be seen, grow in terminal clusters from the leaf angles; the leaves are opposite; and the stems grow from 1 to 2 feet in height. The flowers, like so many others of late autumn, are without scent. Some members of the same family (Gentian) have pink, rose purple or white flowers, while a very near relative indeed is the beautiful "fringed gentian," which is never in the sulks except on dark days, and which loves to open its beautiful fringed flowers of heavenly deep blue to the autumn sunshine.

Making Over the Old House.

THE little story that precedes this illustrates a practical suggestion. An old house should never be discarded, especially if well-built in the first place, until all its possibilities are considered. For absolute marvels can be wrought with any house that has good timbers and fair walls

country solids, in barrels, 50c.; cakes, No. 1, 11c. to 12c. each.

med, coarse, 42c.; medium, 45c.; fine, 48c.

1, coarse, 65c.; medium, 70c.

Montreal.

supply of horses was amply sufficient to meet demand. Prices held steady; heavy draft horses, \$500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; culls, \$125 to \$175 each; culls, fine saddle and carriage horses, \$250 each.

and Provisions.—The market for hogs is down and purchases of hogs are at rather lower prices than a month ago. Light abattoir hogs at 36c. to 38c. Stags, at 26c. and 28c. per lb.

chases are not being as much as the new stock to come along in moderate prices are still high for peck, delivered at the market.

and Honey. Producers are asking 25c. to 28c. and dealers declare they will not pay more. Old crop honey is selling at 15c. per lb. for buckwheat and clover. Syrup is selling at \$2.75 for 13-lb. tins, and 25c. per lb.

market for fresh eggs is strictly on the low side. Dozen. Select eggs are selling at 28c.; No. 1 stock at 51c. to 53c. No. 2 stock 43c. to 45c.

market for butter shows a decline. Creamery butter, 54c. to 51c.; finest, 54c.; fine, 53c. to 51c. Dairy, 49c. to 50c. per firm with No. 2 at \$1.04; No. 3 at \$1.02; No. 1 feed at \$1.02 per bushel and No. 2 feed oats and 89c., respectively. Rejected feed barley being the same as last week.

unchanged at \$11 per standard Manitoba flour, 10c. off for spot wheat in broken 50 per barrel, in new flour \$10.60 to \$10.70. Rye flour \$8.50.

is in demand because of the grass; bran in mixed \$48 a ton and shorts 20c. Montreal.

2 timothy hay was selling at \$20 to \$22, ex-track. There has been a decline in the prices of steers and cow hides, 55 lbs. each were selling at 36c. Veal, 80c. and kips skins were down to \$1 each. Lambs were \$14 each.

ago.

hts, \$18.35 to \$20.75, 50 to \$21; light, \$17.50; light light, \$17.50; sucking sows, smooth, \$16 to \$17.75; sucking sows, rough, \$16 to \$17.75.

with a week ago, 75c. to \$1.50 lower; c. lower; butchers', \$1 higher; stockers \$1 higher.

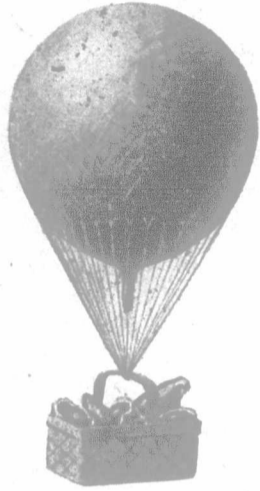
with a week ago; 50 higher; western, 50c. higher; wethers, 50c. to 75c. ewes, 50c. to 75c. s and feeders, 25c.

arkets.

asterns, 25c.; St. Hill, 25c.; Corn- k, flats, specials, 29 1/2c. to 31 1/2c.; 31 1/2c. to 31 3/4c.; 31 3/4c.

One Food Cost That Stays Down

Still 5½ Cents
Per 1000 Calories



Meats Average 50c
Per 1000 Calories

Quaker Oats—the food of foods—costs you five cents per 1,000 calories—the energy measure of food value.

That is one-tenth what meat costs—one-tenth what fish costs—on the average.

Some common foods, on this calory basis, cost from 15 to 20 times oats.

Make Quaker Oats your breakfast. Use this low cost to average up your food cost.

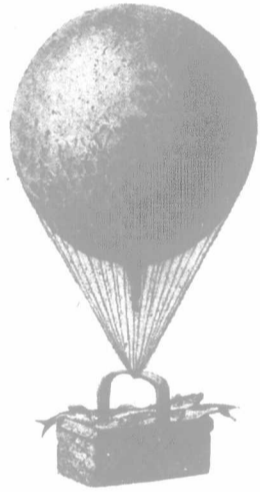


Two Dishes—One Cent

Two big dishes of Quaker Oats for one cent. Why, a bite of meat costs that.

Then think what a food this is. The oat is the greatest food that grows. It is almost the ideal food—nearly a complete food.

In the needed food elements, including minerals, it shows almost perfect balance.



Fish Averages 50c
Per 1000 Calories

Cost per 1000 Calories

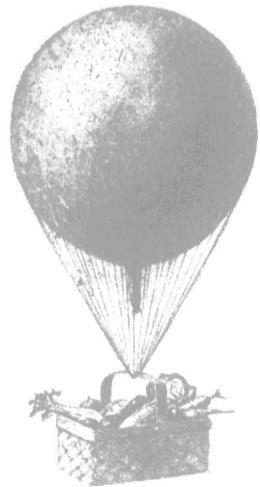
Based on Prices at this Writing

Quaker Oats	5½c
Round Steak	33c
Veal Cutlets	50c
Average Fish	50c
Young Chicken	\$1.80

Costly foods should not be eliminated. Meats and vegetables are necessary.

But remember that Quaker Oats costs one-tenth as much. It's a wonderful food and delicious.

Make it the basis of one meal a day.



Vegetables Average 50c
Per 1000 Calories

Quaker Oats

With That Luscious Flavor

Get Quaker Oats to make the meal doubly delightful. These are flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump, luscious oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel.

You get all this extra flavor without extra price when you ask for Quaker Oats.

The Quaker Oats Company

Peterborough, Canada

Saskatoon, Canada

3202

It can be raised so that a cellar can be put beneath it. If necessary the roof can be raised and another story inserted. A verandah may be put on here, a grouped window there; partitions may be cut out or put in; stairways changed; new paint put on; a new heating and water system installed. In short almost any of the hints given in the foregoing series of articles can be worked out in the old house as well as the new. —But much thought should be put upon these changes. Imagination must be set to work. One must see the completed house in the mind's eye, first one way then another, until one arrives at some plan by which the whole will be pleasing to the artistic sense as well as convenient for working.

Perhaps the greatest problem will have to be met in cases where the original house is out of proportion or spoiled by over-ornateness of decoration.

In the latter case as much of the useless frippery as possible should be removed, and the rest made as unobtrusive as possible by letting it melt into the painting scheme, without band or spot to bring it out.

When the proportion is bad rather drastic steps may have to be taken. If the house is too high and narrow for the country (a country house is always at its best when broad of frontage) its breadth may be increased by adding something to one end, in some cases to both;—a wide porch, a sun-room, a porte-côchere (for the buggy or car to run under), a greenhouse, or an extra room with an "upstairs to it" are suggestions for this addition. . . . When the eaves look too narrow and stubby for a good effect a piece should be added to them; when the chimney stacks are too small they should be made larger; if the verandah posts are too spindly or too large they should be changed, and, perhaps, the floor should be widened.

Always it should be kept in mind that architecture is, as someone has aptly said, "frozen music, and that a bad note in it jars the artistic eye as painfully as a discordant note in music jars the ear of the lover of sweet sounds. So far, in Canada, we have not paid enough attention to this most important art. We will do well to make up and take a few lessons from peoples more artistic than ourselves. If you have read Wells's *Joan and Peter* you may remember that he speaks of North Italy as a spot where "the very stables are triumphs of architecture." Surely no house can be too small to be unworthy of the thought and care that can make of it a delight to the eye and a joy to the soul. For these things are not trivial. They affect character itself, and are a source of un-failing pleasure. They help to give the love of home which is so great an asset to the individual, and to the country whose people love their homes.

With this issue closes our present series of articles on building. At a later date we hope to give a similar series on furnishing as it may be carried out to advantage in the farmhouse.

Hope's Quite Hour.

The Best Gifts.

Covet earnestly the best gifts.—I Cor. XII, 31.

To be like sunshine in a shady place
Is better far than fame,
To keep through life a happy, joy lit face
Makes others do the same.

'Tis quite as brave to live a martyr's life

As die a martyr's death.
It takes more strength to win in daily strife

Than yield one's latest breath,
Daily to do the Father's perfect Will
Is nobler than to try

To do great tasks not meant for our small skill,

And let our own go by.
—Flora Williams.

The 13th chapter of First Corinthians shines like a diamond of purest water. It is a marvellous description of the great grace of Love, and each facet flashes in the light. But the jewel shows to best advantage in the setting where the

apostle placed it. The chapter should be studied with its setting of the 12th and 14th chapters. St. Paul compares the human family to a body in which all the members should work in harmony for the good of the whole family. The work of an eye is very different from the plodding task set for the feet. The eye can't do the work of the feet, nor the feet the work of the eye, yet both are of value to the well-being of the body. The Holy Spirit gives special gifts to each person, which should be used humbly and faithfully for the glory of God and the good of man; without either envy or boastfulness. We are only stewards of our Master's property. St. Paul speaks of such brilliant gifts as wisdom, knowledge, working of miracles, prophecy, etc. He says that God has called some to be apostles, prophets or teachers. In these days we might say that some are talented and others have real genius, some have a wonderful gift of organization, others have eloquence and can draw great crowds of hearers. Some are called to positions of great power, some can write books which are eagerly read by millions, some are poets, others are artists.

Such gifts as these are very valuable, if used for the public good; but St. Paul warned his converts against putting too high a value upon them. In an army there are many privates and few officers. In any community there are many men of ordinary ability and very few whose names will be remembered by the next generation. And that is as it should be, for the world needs thousands of blades of grass for one stately oak or elm. We need one Edison and one Browning where we need thousands of cooks, farmers and school teachers. So St. Paul wrote: "Are all apostles, are all prophets, are all teachers, are all workers of miracles? Have all the gifts of healing, do all speak with tongues, do all interpret? But covet earnestly the best gifts."

Then he held up before their eyes the gifts they should most earnestly desire, those beautiful gifts which are of priceless value in the eyes of God and which are needed in every community—faith, hope and love. Most beautiful and priceless of all is the gift of Love, without which men are desperately poor, though they may be millionaires or men of genius. One who has the gift of love is rich though the world may think him poor; having nothing and yet possessing all things. One who loves God and his fellows can safely be trusted with riches or talents of any kind; for he will not waste them selfishly, but lay them out for the good of other men; and he will not grow boastful over any great achievement, but will kneel humbly at the feet of his Master and place in His hand both the talents lent to him and the increase gained by faithful industry.

If the religion of Christ had only produced prophets, as eloquent and as covetous as Balaam, or workers of miracles, who could heal the sick and raise the dead; and yet had failed to win man from lives of vice to holiness, from selfishness to loving works of service, from hatred to thoughts and deeds of kindness; it would have failed utterly.

The Jews were constantly asking our Lord to show some miraculous proof of the authority He so plainly declared to be His. Again and again He refused to gratify their curiosity, as He refused to work a miracle to please Herod, and refused to accept Satan's challenge to throw Himself unharmed from the pinnacle of the temple, in order to convince the crowds below that He was the Messiah. Even after the Resurrection He did not appear to enemies but to friends. Those who refuse the witness of Moses and the prophets will not turn to God in penitence because they see a great miracle. In Rev. XIII we read of one who shall do great wonders and work marvellous miracles, even bringing down fire from heaven and causing an image to speak; but this power does not prove that he is from God. It is derived from Satan and is a means of deceiving those who put their trust in force instead of in righteousness.

Might is not necessarily Right, although Right is really Might, and will conquer in the end.

In the last judgment many will claim to belong to Christ on the ground that in His Name they have prophesied, cast out devils, and done many wonderful works. But such apparently "great" works will have no weight with Him, unless they are accompanied by righteous-

ness of life.

from Me. Matt. VII 19

Justification doctrines of man can save we must all gift of salvat less if it is a warns us: " is dead, being say, thou has show me the and I will s works. Thou God; thou do lieve, and tre O vain man, dead." To b do, refusing to faith but ope Kings.

The truth o by startling of the Spirit It is one ma Master if he manifesting th by deeds of I may talk a gro live very self say nothing silent trust in good works. than words, a faith.

"He left a loo In front of a Where the de Wrapped str and mo That was his He did it wel What was his I cannot tell.

"In words he c His faith in w He loved to s With anyone He took the l In each good What was his I did not ask.

Yesterday I dollars for the Sask. What i tell, and yet I a friend of J gifts have been trust—sent by of Christ. W fruits, and th changed and en fruits of Chris country, are w its truth than a signs. Satan ma when he rules a are the result. the "best" gifts which can swe the gift of Lov great shout of t the nineteenth c by the daily can't help seei peace—peace w will—must still

"Good-will! C What easy, per If, over all th spread That Hate and And all in am Let go rapine, and dread

Curren

Hon. W. L. probably be the bye-election in C

That farmers adequately repr in Ontario at lea News of the we the U. F. O. wil four Simcoe Co. elections; that t West Elgin has candidate in the candidates for Dominion House also nominated M Tp., in Algoma; a farmer, has b

The chapter should be setting of the 12th St. Paul compares to a body in which all work in harmony the whole family. The very different from the feet. The eye of the feet, nor the eye, yet both are of the body. Gives special gifts to should be used humbly the glory of God and without either envy or are only stewards of y. St. Paul speaks as wisdom, knowl-acles, prophecy, etc. as called some to be teachers. In these at some are talented genius, some have organization, others can draw great Some are called to ver, some can write ly read by millions, s are artists. are very valuable, good; but St. Paul against putting too hem. In an army es and few officers. ere are many men d very few whose bered by the next is as it should be, thousands of blades tely oak or elm. and one Browning usands of cooks, teachers. of coo, l apostles, are all ers, are all workers the gifts of heal- h tongues, do all earnestly the best

ness of life. His answer will be: "Depart from Me, ye that work mighty."—St. Matt. VII 19-23.

Justification by faith is one of the great doctrines of the Christian Gospel. No man can save himself by his good works; we must all look to Christ for the free gift of salvation. And yet faith is useless if it is a dead faith, as St. James warns us: "Faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone. Yea, a man may say, thou hast faith, and I have works; show me they faith without thy works, and I will show thee my faith by my works. Thou believest that there is one God; thou doest well: the devils also believe, and tremble. But wilt thou know, O vain man, that faith without works is dead." To believe in God, as evil spirits do, refusing to do His Will; is not saving faith but open defiance of the King of Kings.

The truth of Christianity is not proved by startling miracles, but by the fruit of the Spirit in men's hearts and lives. It is one mark of a true disciple of the Master if he goes about doing good, manifesting the faith in his secret heart by deeds of loving kindness. One man may talk a great deal about his faith, yet live very selfishly. Another man may say nothing about his faith, yet that silent trust in God may blossom out in good works. Actions usually speak louder than words, and saving faith is active faith.

"He left a load of anthracite
In front of a poor widow's door,
Where the deep snow, frozen and white,
Wrapped street and square, mountain
and moor.

That was his deed,
He did it well.
What was his creed?
I cannot tell.

"In words he did not put his trust,
His faith in words was never writ,
He loved to share his cup and crust
With anyone who needed it.
He took the lead
In each good task—
What was his creed?
I did not ask."

Yesterday I received a donation of five dollars for the needy from a reader in Sask. What is his creed? He did not tell, and yet I feel pretty sure that he is a friend of Jesus Christ. Many such gifts have been placed in my hands, in trust—sent by those who name the Name of Christ. We judge a creed by its fruits, and the acts of kindness, the changed and ennobled lives which are the fruits of Christianity in every age and country, are worth more as a witness to its truth than any marvellous miraculous signs. Satan may show mighty power, but when he rules a life no fruits of holiness are the result. Let us earnestly desire the "best" gifts—especially the great gift which can sweeten and glorify any life, the gift of Love. The world set up a great shout of thanksgiving for Peace on the nineteenth of July; but, if we judge by the daily newspaper reports,—we can't help seeing that our prayers for peace—peace which springs from good-will—must still go up.

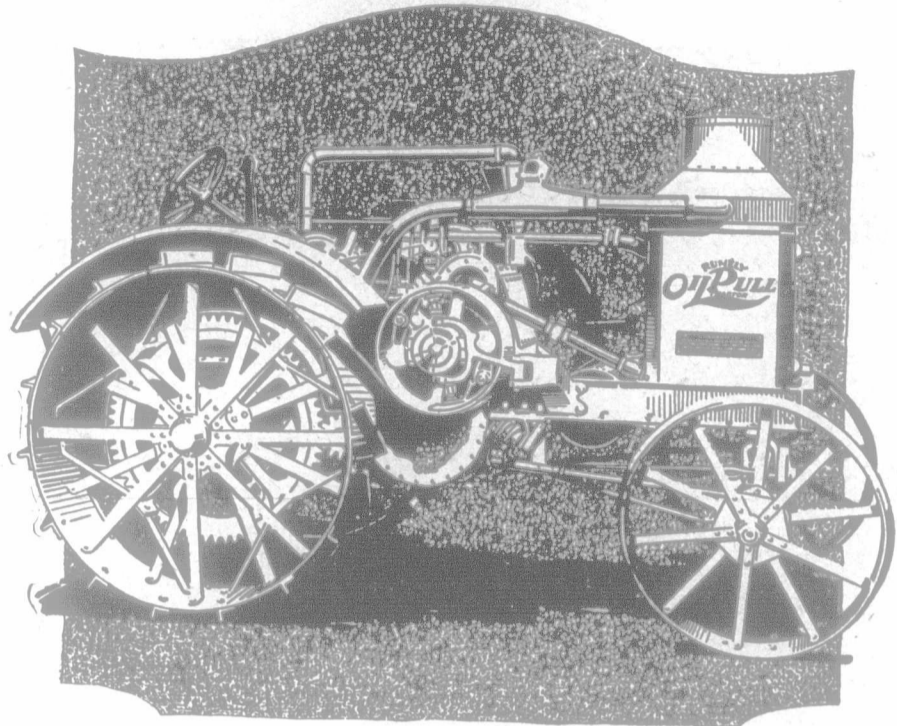
"Good-will! Consider this—
What easy, perfect bliss,
If, over all the earth the one change
spread
That Hate and Fraud should die,
And all in amity,
Let go rapine, and wrath, and wrong,
and dread."

DORA FARNCOMB.

Current Events

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King will probably be the Liberal candidate in the bye-election in Glengarry, Ont.

That farmers shall be, before long, adequately represented in Parliament, in Ontario at least, is a sign of the times. News of the week in this respect is: that the U. F. O. will have candidates in the four Simcoe Co. ridings in the Provincial elections; that the same association in West Elgin has decided to place a candidate in the field, and, in East Elgin, candidates for both Provincial and Dominion Houses; that the U.F.O. has also nominated Mr. Wright, of Thompson Tp., in Algoma; and that Mr. A. S. Donald a farmer, has been nominated for the



The
New
12-20
RUMELY
OilPull
TRACTOR

Cheapest in Cost per Year of Service

On what basis are you going to buy your tractor—by the dollar of cost or by the years of service?

Advance-Rumely is one tractor manufacturer who insists upon putting quality first. By quality we mean rugged, dependable construction, surplus power, real fuel economy and all around service.

In building the new 12-20 OilPull, Advance-Rumely refused to put out a cheap, lightly constructed tractor. We know and you know that durability can't be combined with cheap, light construction. And if a tractor won't "stand the gaff" nothing else about it counts for much.

We have embodied the proved OilPull ruggedness and substantial construction in this small, light weight 12-20. And by light weight we mean right weight—the proper weight to give long lasting, year after year, dependable service.

Like all OilPull tractors, the 12-20 is backed by a written guarantee to burn successfully all grades of kerosene under all conditions, at all loads to its full rated brake horsepower.

And just as Advance-Rumely guarantees its OilPull tractor as a cheap fuel burner, it insists upon giving the purchaser a surplus of power. The 12-20 rating is based upon only 80 per cent of its maximum power efficiency—a 20 per cent overload capacity when you need it. This means further insurance of long life—a tractor that will be doing the same good work five years hence as in its first season.

The 12-20 is oil-cooled—no evaporation and the radiator can't freeze. The circulating system is always open and oil preserves the metal parts. The OilPull cooling system keeps the motor at the right temperature at all loads—the harder the OilPull works, the cooler it runs.

On the 12-20 the belt pulley is on the right hand side—up within full view of the operator. The 12-20 can be lined up with a belt machine, backed into the belt and the belt started and stopped from the platform. The belt pulley is driven direct off the crankshaft—no loss of power.

The 12-20 OilPull will pull three 14-inch bottoms under ordinary conditions and a proportionate number of disc plows. It will operate a 22-inch thresher fully equipped and economically handle all other power jobs, drawbar or belt.

To safeguard the customer's best interests Advance-Rumely maintains 27 branch offices and warehouses, each equipped to give immediate service in machinery, parts and expert help.

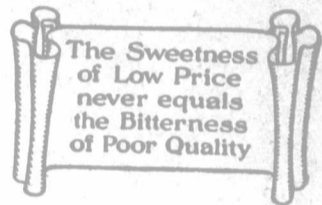
The wise farmer will buy a tractor by the year—not by the dollar. Just as the OilPull will plow an acre at lower cost than any tractor built, its cost measured in years of service makes it the cheapest tractor obtainable.

Ask for the catalog describing the new 12-20.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., Inc.
La Porte, Indiana

Calgary, Alta.
Regina, Sask.

Saskatoon, Sask.
Winnipeg, Man.



Fuel—Guaranteed to burn kerosene successfully under all conditions.

Cooling—Oil cooled—no evaporation—non-freezing.

Motor—Heavy duty, 2 cylinder 6 in. x 8 in.—560 R. P. M.

Crankshaft—Built to U. S. naval specifications.

Frame—Hot riveted steel members—no bends—no splices.

Transmission—Cut steel gears—enclosed and running in oil.

Bearings—Hyatt roller bearings in transmission and rear axle.

Governor—Fly ball throttling type—automatic speed regulation.

Belt Pulley—19 inch diameter—running directly off crankshaft—no intermediate gears.

Lubrication—Force feed and splash.

Speeds—Two forward—one reverse.

Drawbar—Adjustable spring drawbar.



ADVANCE-RUMELY

HINMAN

CANADA'S

STANDARD MILKER

Can be seen in Operation as Usual at—
TORONTO, OTTAWA, LONDON.

To All Hinman Users we Extend a Cordial Invitation to make our Exhibit their Headquarters While Attending these Fairs,

H. F. Bailey & Son, Mfrs., Galt, Ont.

SILOS

Order your Silo now; deliveries away behind. Write for prices. 4 cars baled shavings for Sale.

John B. Smith & Sons, Toronto

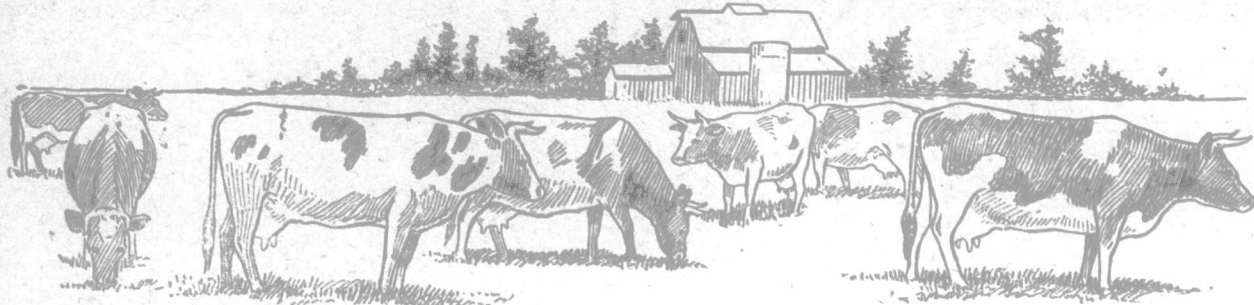
SEEDS WANTED

We are in the market to buy Alsike, Red Clover, Timothy, White Blossom Sweet Clover. If any to offer send samples and we will quote you our best price F. O. B. your station.

TODD & COOK Seed Merchants, Stouffville, Ont.

Live Poultry Wanted

We have a heavy demand for good poultry all the year round. We prefer to receive poultry alive during the hot weather and will pay top prices. It will pay you to sell to C. A. MANN & CO. 78 KING ST. LONDON, ONTARIO. Phone 1577.



Dairy Farmers Make More Money

CALDWELL'S Dairy Feeds are recommended by many Canadian authorities for their milk producing qualities. They are high in their protein content. Other necessary ingredients have been added in exact proportions according to the nutriment they contain to form a perfectly balanced ration. These feeds bring your cows up to their maximum flow of milk.

You can therefore make more money by feeding your cows with

CALDWELL'S DAIRY MEAL

If your dealer does not handle Caldwell's Feeds, write us direct—Ask for our booklet.

ANDREW MOTHERWELL OF CANADA, LIMITED

Valleytown Feed Mills, Dundas, Ontario

Successors to The Caldwell Feed & Cereal Co. Limited

MILLERS OF OVER 30 KINDS OF STOCK FEEDS

TRY Caldwell's Horse Feed, Chop Feeds, Dairy Meal, Hog Feed. Also Caldwell's Scratch Feed and Laying Meal and Chick Feed for Poultry—you will be surprised at the results.

52 A

Fresh Running Water

For Farm and Country Homes

Just turn a faucet, and the water gushes out in a fresh, pure, abundant stream.

Think of it! No more water to carry by hand for drinking, cooking, washing, scrubbing or for watering the stock. Isn't that a convenience that appeals to you?

In no other way can you invest the same amount of money to eliminate as much hard work as by the purchase of an

Empire WATER SUPPLY System

Empire Systems are simple in design, compact, powerful. Never freeze. Always ready for instant use—day or night. There is an Empire System suited to the needs of every home, and priced so reasonably that no home need go without it.

Write For Free Booklet

We want to tell you about the many advantages of the Empire System. Our free booklet gives descriptions and illustrations. We will also send you an Information Blank, which, when filled out, will enable us to send you full particulars and the cost of a system adapted to your particular needs. Get posted—write to-day.

Empire Manufacturing Co., Limited. HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY: **London, Ont.**

Branch Office and Warehouse: 119 Adelaide St. W., TORONTO, ONT.

Provincial elections by the North Grey Conservative Association.

Guelph, Ont., on Aug. 11, voted overwhelmingly in favor of hydro-radials and against private ownership.

Dr. R. J. McFall, Dominion Cost of Living Commissioner, states that sugar supplies in Canada are being artificially restricted, and sugar prices are being unwarrantably advanced by combines and conspiracies "which are absolutely peniculous and unlawful." The U. S. Food Administration has set 11 cents as the price at which sugar should be marketed. The new Board of Commerce in Canada promises to act against combines and hopes to secure fair prices for all.

The U. S. Government is making a drastic attack on profiteers, and quantities of foodstuffs, hoarded to keep up prices, are being seized in many cities. In Chicago 1,282 tubs of butter worth \$50,000 were seized last week; in St. Louis, 284,180 lbs. of coffee; and in Birmingham 100 barrels of sugar. Attorney-General Palmer has promised that suit shall be brought against the "Big Five" packers, and urges that an amendment be added to the Food Control Act, extending it to clothing and providing a penalty of \$5,000 fine or 2 years in prison, or both, for infraction of the law. In the meantime, according to the Children's Bureau connected with the U. S. Dept. of Labor, 6,000,000 U.S. children are underfed, and the New York City Board of Health finds that many poor families, on account of the high prices, are giving up meat, butter and eggs. In the Cost of Living investigations in the United States, so far, the blame is placed chiefly on the middlemen, retailers and wholesale dealers.

United States statistics for the first month of prohibition report "a noticeable decrease in crime of all kinds," the same report coming in from city after city. The inebriate ward of the Philadelphia General Hospital which last year accommodated 2,326 cases, closed its doors in July. Many places report less illness, fewer suicides, and a marked increase in the sale of groceries.

Admiral Kolchak's forces are said to be rapidly retreating in Siberia before the armies of the Bolsheviki, but in South Russia the General Petlura, with his Ukrainian troops, and general Denekine, with his Cossacks, are making steady advance.

Mr. H. W. Ford was awarded 6 cents damages in his million dollar libel suit against the Chicago Tribune for calling him an "anarchist." The Tribune will have to pay costs amounting to \$150,000.

King George has conferred the Order of Merit upon Premier Lloyd George, for his great services in the War.

The Turks are said to be torturing the Greeks in Syria and planning massacres of the Armenians as soon as the British troops are withdrawn.

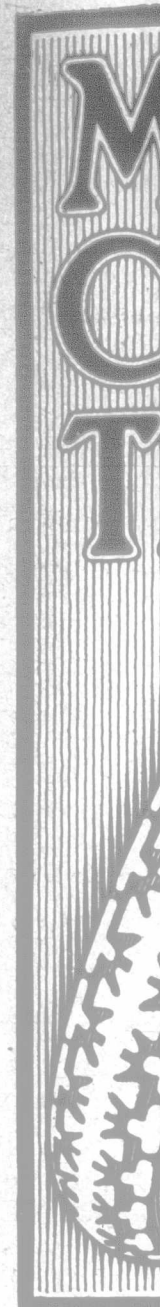
The British House of Commons, on Aug. 13, adopted by a vote of 132 to 95 an amendment to the profiteering bill empowering the Board of Trade, after investigation, to fix wholesale and retail prices.

Andrew Carnegie, the "steel king" died on Aug. 12, at his summer home at Lenox, Mass., in his 84th year.

The United States Post Office Department is changing its airplane engines so they can be operated by alcohol instead of gasoline.

President Wilson, about August 20, will begin a tour of the United States to explain and defend the League of Nations.

The Amir of Afghanistan, under the peace treaty signed recently with Great Britain, not only loses his annual subsidy of \$600,000, but more than \$5,000,000 in subsidy which he had on deposit with the Government of India.



Our

ONTARIO
WHITBY
Public School
Year 1
Household
Music: Instrum
Commer
Education, A

MALTESE CROSS TIRES

TRADE MARK

NON-SKID TREAD

We appreciate that by satisfying our customers we will receive a continuance of their patronage. This policy is instilled into our tire makers, who have the desire and the experience to produce perfection.

ASK YOUR NEAREST DEALER

Maltese Cross Tires, Tubes and Accessories are sold in every town in Canada.

Gutta Percha & Rubber Limited

Offices and Factory, Toronto

BRANCHES

HALIFAX	MONTREAL	OTTAWA	TORONTO
FORT WILLIAM	WINNIPEG	REGINA	
SASKATOON	EDMONTON	CALGARY	
LETHBRIDGE	VANCOUVER	VICTORIA	

Our Square Deal Plan of Selling Tires

Our method of selling tires on "the return at our expense if not satisfied" plan has enabled us to make many satisfied customers. Over 3,500 automobile users throughout the Dominion have taken advantage of this plan during the year.

We sell only brand new tires that give every bit as much service and satisfaction as tires for which you pay \$10.00 to \$30.00 extra.

Allow us to ship your order on this plan. The tires are sent on approval. Express Paid C.O.D. to any address in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces. After a thorough examination, and if satisfactory, you purchase the tires—otherwise, ship them back at our expense.

LOOK THESE ATTRACTIVE PRICES OVER AND MAIL YOUR ORDER NOW

Size	Plain	Non-skid	Tubes
30 x 3 1/2	\$12.75	\$15.00	\$2.25
32 x 3 1/2	13.00	15.50	2.50
31 x 4	16.00	24.00	4.80
32 x 4	15.00	22.00	5.00
33 x 4	22.60	26.00	5.15
34 x 4	23.40	28.00	5.40

All Other Sizes at Cut Rates—You Can't Tire Us Asking for Quotations.

Premier, 30x3 1/2, Guaranteed 3,500 miles, \$17.80
Clover Leaf Non-skid Tires, Fully Guaranteed 4,000 miles.

30 x 3 1/2	\$15.00	31 x 4	\$24.00
33 x 4	26.00	34 x 4	28.00

Security Tire Sales Co.
516 1/2 Yonge St. TORONTO

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE
WHITBY - ONTARIO

Public School to Second Year University.
Household Science, Music: Instrumental, Vocal, Commercial, Elocution, Art.

School Re-opens Sept. 16th.
Civic and Parliamentary Studies, Gymnasium Work and Swimming.

For Calendar apply to
Rev. F. L. Farewell, B. A.
Principal, 94

National Victory Celebration

Aug. 23 EXHIBITION Sept. 6
TORONTO

FORMAL OPENING BY H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, MONDAY, AUG. 25, 2 P.M.

Incomparable program eclipsing all former triumphs.
An exposition of Canada's resources and national enterprise.

DAILY CONCERTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING BY BRITISH GRENADIER GUARDS' BAND.
CANADIAN WAR MEMORIAL PAINTINGS

of great artistic interest and historic value, recording every phase of the Canadian operations overseas during the war. Nearly four hundred pictures painted on the battlefields for the Dominion Government.

CANADA'S WAR TROPHIES.
Dominion Government's mammoth collection of big guns and other relics of the world war.

Daily aerial flights in enemy machines by Cols. Barker and Bishop, Canada's famous aces.

Veteran's review by Prince of Wales, Wed., Aug. 27.
RECORD LIVE STOCK ENTRY.
MAMMOTH TRACTOR AND FARM MACHINERY DISPLAY.
Gorgeous Spectacle—The Festival of Triumph and "March of Remembrance."

Surrender of the German Fleet. Allenby's Entry Into Jerusalem. Versailles Castle Victory Arch.
Inspiring—Hundreds of Performers—Colorful.
The Apex of all Patriotic Pageantry.

The coming visit of the Prince of Wales to open the Canadian National Exhibition has stirred every interest connected with the big Toronto institution to unprecedented efforts. In the 41 years' history of the Big Fair prospects were never brighter, and it is confidently felt that the million attendance record which has stood since 1913 will inevitably be broken. The Exhibition has been extended one day, and will open this year on Saturday, Aug. 23rd, and will last until Saturday, September 5th, and throughout the entire programme the Victory theme will dominate.

The setting for the reception of the Prince of Wales will have a real khaki tinge. In the fine arts gallery will be Canada's War Memorial Paintings, the art sensation of the world at the present time. These pictures, which number 447, constitute unquestionably the most artistic record of any country's share in the Great War, and are the most significant manifestation of artistic activity during that time.

Canada's war trophies will also be displayed here for the first and only time when the entire collection will be together. Canada has over 500 large guns, thousands of machine guns and rifles, and scores of aeroplanes, not to mention thousands of smaller articles of great historic interest and value. It is intended to establish a museum at Ottawa, but the trophies already in possession of the Government are too numerous to confine to one building, and the Government will distribute many of the guns and other trophies to cities throughout Canada. Toronto has been selected as the distribution centre, and already over 100 carloads of trophies of various kinds have been received there direct from Overseas. They will be exhibited at the Exhibition, and the collection will then be broken up for all time and distributed throughout the length and breadth of Canada.

Plans have been made by the Exhibition management to fully impress the Prince of Wales with the importance of Canada's agricultural position. He will be taken over every section of the live-stock and kindred departments, and on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 25, a parade of the progeny of Anmer, the horse given to Canada by His Majesty the King will be arranged in the breeders' ring. H. R. H. will see the standard-breds perform in the big ring, and though the agricultural department is not at its best thus early in the Exhibition, no opportunity will be lost of impressing upon the Empire's next ruler the Canadian agricultural potentialities.

CANADA BOND CORPORATION LIMITED
TORONTO

OFFER

Canadian Woollens, Limited

7%

Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund Preferred Shares

Owning and operating three of the oldest and strongest woollen textile companies in Canada.
No bonds or mortgage indebtedness.
Net assets of \$132.45 per share of preferred stock appraised and certified. (No good-will included.)
Earnings during the past five and a half years averaged 2 1/2 times the preferred stock dividend.
Annual Sinking Fund beginning 1921 of 2% of preferred stock issued.
Directorate largely made up of men who have achieved outstanding success in the textile industry.
Application will be made to list the stock on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Dividend Paid Quarterly
Price \$100.00 per share, with bonus of 25% ordinary shares

We highly recommend this stock for investment.
Our offerings of City and Provincial Bonds yielding up to 6% is very attractive.
Write us for fuller particulars.

Canada Bond Corporation Limited
TORONTO

Ford

Announcement

FORD policy has always been one of progress.

We now announce a pronounced step forward.

Ford Touring Cars and Runabouts may still be purchased at the minimum price—Runabout \$660; Touring \$690.

Electric Starting and Lighting equipment will be supplied if desired, at \$100.00 extra.

Coupe \$975, Sedan \$1175 (Closed model prices include electric starting and lighting equipment).

If you wish demountable rims, tire carrier and non-skid tires on the rear, they will be supplied on closed cars only, at \$25 extra.

These prices are f. o. b. Ford, Ontario, and do not include War Tax.

Ford Motor Company of Canada
LIMITED
Ford, Ontario

HERDSMAN

Accustomed to Holsteins; must be experienced in test work and understand feeding. Apply

JOSEPH KILGOUR
Sunnybrook Farms, North Toronto

BE SURE TO SEE THE FAMOUS HOAG OIL ENGINE

At Exhibitions - - - Toronto and London
It uses only cheap oil—no gasoline at all—and has no spark plugs, batteries or carburetor to get out of order. The most up-to-date engine for the farm.

Write for circular to-day
Dominion General Supply Co., Toronto, Ont. Dept. A

THE VALUE OF SAVING



All successful men began by saving. Later, perhaps, they invested, but they first had to accumulate capital. The first step towards wealth is to open a Savings Account. The second is to save regularly. Come in and ask about our simple, convenient, Savings Accounts. Interest compounded every six months soon amounts up.

Paid-up Capital \$ 9,700,000
Reserve Fund - - 18,000,000
Resources - - - - 220,000,000

WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT
298 branches. General Office, Toronto.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

When writing advertisers will you kindly mention The Farmer's Advocate.

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.]

The Versatile Tomato.

ABOVE all vegetables—or fruits, for the tomato is really a fruit—the old "love-apples" of our grandmothers is the most versatile. Served raw with salt and pepper, sugar and vinegar, or salad dressing, it gives a "chief dish" for the tea-table, or an excellent relish for luncheon or dinner. Served raw with sugar and cream, or cooked with sugar and orange, it becomes a delicious "fruit." Green or ripe, it may be fried, pickled, stuffed, scalloped, stewed, made into soup. What other garden stuff capable of so many faces? Below may be found just a few of the many transformations.

Hot Stuffed Tomatoes.—Take 1 oz. breadcrumbs, 4 oz. minced chicken, 1 dessert spoon meat stock or gravy, 1 cup tomato juice, 2 tablespoons tomato catsup, 1 teaspoon vinegar, 1 oz. butter, 1 oz. cooked ham, white of ½ hard-boiled egg, some onion celery salt. Put butter and crumbs in a saucepan, and add enough stock to moisten the bread. Cook until a light paste is formed, then add the chicken, ham, onion, celery salt and pepper. Cut round pieces from tops of firm, large tomatoes, remove seeds and invert to drain. Fill with the mixture, put in a buttered pan and bake in a quick oven. A few minutes before taking out place a spoonful of stiffly-beaten egg-white on each. Place tomatoes on a hot platter surrounded by small slices of buttered toast. Then pour around all a sauce made of the tomato juice, vinegar, and catsup, thickened with a little flour. Last thing before pouring on the dish stir into this a teaspoonful of butter.

Scalloped Tomatoes.—One quart tomatoes, 1 tablespoon chopped onion, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon butter, cayenne pepper to taste. Cook the onion with the butter, pepper and salt. Add the tomatoes, peeled and cut into quarters. Cover with buttered breadcrumbs and bake. Serve with meat for dinner.

Fried Tomatoes.—Select firm, medium sized tomatoes. Cut a thin slice off top and bottom, then cut each tomato into 2 pieces crosswise. Cover each with crumbs, a little sugar, salt and cayenne pepper, then dot over with bits of butter. Place in a frying-pan which contains sweet hot drippings. Fry on top of stove for a few minutes, then put in oven for 10 minutes. Serve hot, with meat for dinner.

Creamed Fried Tomatoes.—Slice and fry in a little butter. Add some thin cream and season, then pour all over hot buttered toast and serve at once. A Supper dish.

Tomato Croquettes.—Two cups stewed tomatoes, 2 eggs, 4 tablespoons corn-starch, onion, 1 tablespoon sugar, butter, crumbs, seasoning, hot fat. Put the stewed tomatoes in a saucepan with a slice of onion, the seasoning, 2 or 3 cloves, and the sugar. Cook 15 minutes, then thicken with the corn-starch rubbed smooth with a generous bit of butter. Let boil up, then stir in 1 beaten egg. At once put on a platter to cool. When cold form into cakes, dip these in fine crumbs again, and fry to a rich brown in hot deep fat.

Tomato Soup.—One and one-half pint tomatoes, 4 allspice, ½ grated nutmeg, 1 tablespoon butter, ¼ teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 cloves, stick cinnamon, 1 minced onion, 1 tablespoon flour, 1½ pints milk, white pepper. Put the scalded tomatoes through a colander, add spices and onion and heat. Rub flour and butter together and use to thicken, adding the soda. Cook 10 minutes. Slowly add the milk and white pepper, and, just before serving, the salt. Serve with croutons of buttered bread toasted in the oven. A good supper dish.

Tomato and Eggs.—A supper or luncheon dish. Make a sauce of 1½ cups hot tomato, thickened with 1 tablespoon flour mixed with 1 tablespoon butter, and seasoned with salt, a little pepper and sugar. Cook 5 minutes, then carefully slip in from a saucer 5 eggs, one by one. Cook until done, basting the eggs often with the sauce. Lift on squares of toast and pour the sauce around.



T
seve
port
a lig
from
St
duct
this
are
for t
horse
Post
lives
Be
Cons
these
certa
consi
W

BUY

Develop
The varie
gro
bu
Rye Cr
So get
Red R
Inspecte

Michigan
A
Ask your d
If he can't he
seed, write
quoting prices
lots, to the A
J. W.
East Lansing

Single Nook

dependence in this and other... kindly write on one side of... send name and address... if pen name is also given... be published. (3) When... forwarded to anyone, please... hope ready to be sent on... in this Department for... to appear.]

Stuffed Tomato.

vegetables—or fruits, for... is really a fruit—the... "oles" of our grand-... most versatile. Served... d pepper, sugar and... dressing, it gives a... the tea-table, or an... luncheon or dinner... sugar and cream, or... and orange, it becomes... Green or ripe, it... ed, stuffed, scalloped... soup. What other... le of so many faces?... and just a few of the... ons.

Tomatoes.

Take 1 oz... z. minced chicken, 1... steak or gravy, 1 cup... spoons tomato cat-... negar, 1 oz. butter, 1... hite of 1/2 hard-boiled... lery salt. Put butter... saucepan, and add... moisten the bread... paste is formed, then... m, onion, celery salt... ound pieces from tops... es, remove seeds and... ill with the mixture... n and bake in a quick... tes before taking out... of stiffly-beaten egg... ce tomatoes on a hot... by small slices of... en pour around all a... o tomato juice, vinegar... ed with a little flour... pouring on the dish... onful of butter.

es.—One quart to... chopped onion, 1... tablespoon butter... ste. Cook the onion... er and salt. Add the... d cut into quarters... d breadcrumbs and... eat for dinner.

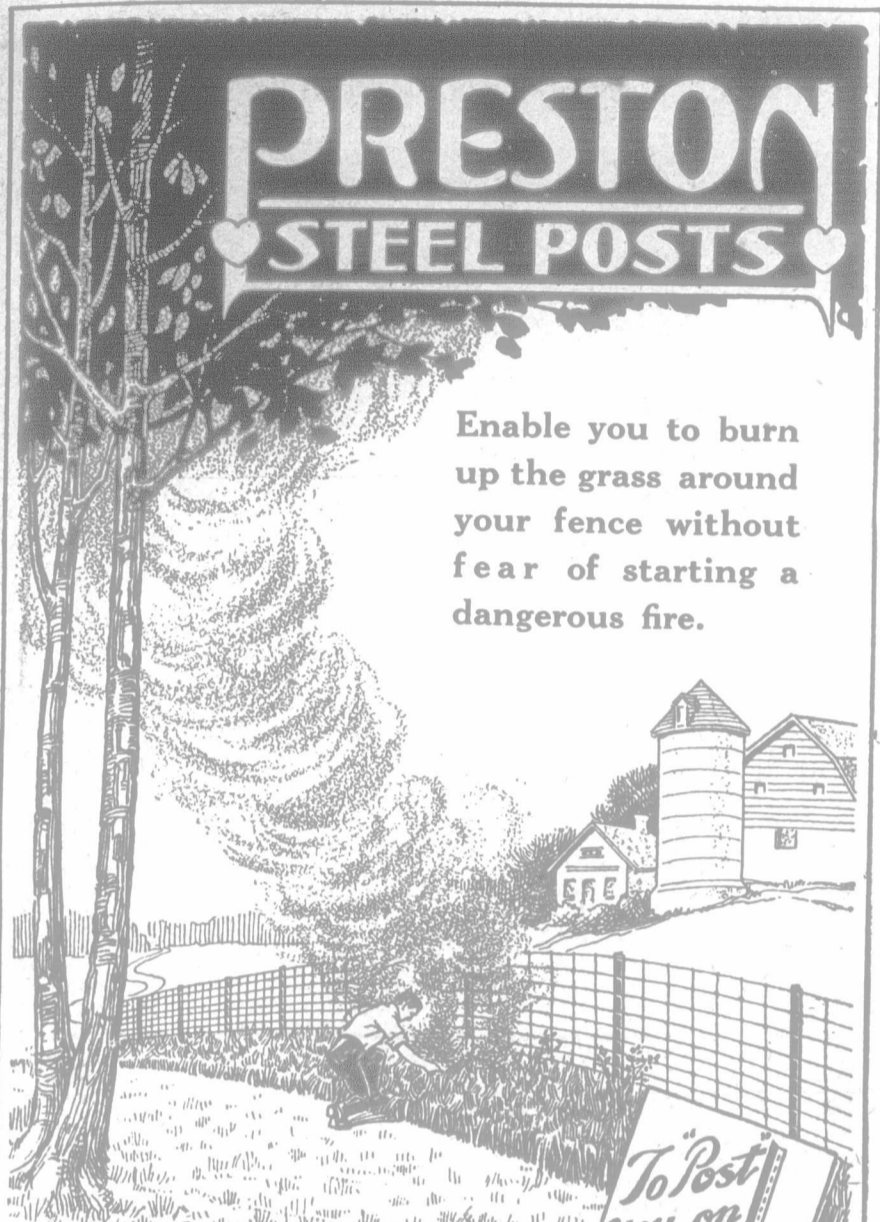
Select firm, medium... t a thin slice off top... ut each tomato into... Cover each with... r, salt and cayenne... r with bits of butter... an which contains... s. Fry on top of... es, then put in oven... re hot, with meat for

omatoes.—Slice and... er. Add some thin... en pour all over hot... serve at once. A.

Two cups stewed... tablespoons corn-... spoon sugar, butter... hot fat. Put the... a saucepan with a... oning, 2 or 3 cloves... k 15 minutes, then... corn-starch rubbed... rous bit of butter... r in 1 beaten egg... cter to cool. When... , dip these in fine... ten egg, then in... to a rich brown in

and one-half pint... 1/2 grated nutmeg, 1... teaspoon soda, 1... es, stick cinnamon, 1... spoon flour, 1 1/2... er. Put the scalded... blander, add spices... Rub flour and... use to thicken... ook 10 minutes... and white pepper... g, the salt. Serve... red bread toasted... supper dish.

—A supper or... a sauce of 1 1/2... ened with 1 table-... 1 tablespoon but-... ith salt, a little... k 5 minutes, then... saucer 5 eggs, one... lone, basting the... e. Lift on squares... uce around.



PRESTON STEEL POSTS

Enable you to burn up the grass around your fence without fear of starting a dangerous fire.

THE Preston Steel Post is driven into the ground like a stake. Once in, it's there to stay—fire cannot burn it, the most severe strain cannot break it, and, more important even than these advantages, it acts as a lightning rod to protect horses and cattle from lightning.

Steel posts act as lightning rods, and so conduct the lightning into the ground. Without this protection, the wet bodies of your animals are likely to provide the "conducting path" for the lightning. It runs along the fence, jumps to the horses and cattle and kills them instantly. Preston Steel Posts effectually "ground" the wire, and so save the lives of your animals.

Being rot-proof, they outlast wooden or concrete posts by many years. Considering the ease of driving, and the elimination of digging post-holes, these posts are actually cheaper in first cost than cedar posts—and they are certainly cheaper in the long run, because you have no upkeep cost to consider.

Write for our folder, which tells all about them.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Ltd.
120 Guelph St., Preston 40 Abell St., Toronto
86 De Lorimier Ave., Montreal



BUY ROSEN RYE

Developed and Grown in Michigan.

The variety that has made rye growing profitable.

but remember

Rye Cross Fertilizes

So get pure Rosen Rye

also

Red Rock Wheat

Inspected and Registered by the

Michigan Crop Improvement Association

Ask your dealer or county agent. If he can't help you get inspected seed, write for list of growers, quoting prices on bushels or carlots, to the Ass'n Sec'y

J. W. NICOLSON,
East Lansing, Michigan

Delicious Autumn Dishes.

Blueberry Tea Cakes.—Cream 1/4 cup butter. Beat 1 egg; beat 1/2 cup sugar into the butter, the other half into the egg and beat the two mixtures together. Sift 2 1/2 cups of flour with 5 teaspoons baking-powder and 1/4 teaspoon salt, and add to the sugar mixture alternately with 3/4 cups milk, then beat in 1 cup blueberries. Bake 25 minutes in hot, oiled muffin-pans.

Tomatoes, Canned Whole.—Choose small tomatoes, or cut large ones in quarters. Peel and cut out the hard portion at the stem end. Have jars and covers sterilized. Fill jars, packing down fairly well, and adjust rubbers. Set the jars on several folds of cloth in the cooking receptacle. Turn a little boiling water into the dish against the cloth at one side to temper the jars, then fill the jars to overflow with boiling water. Adjust the covers (taken, like the rubbers) from boiling water, making them secure as when canning is finished. Now pour boiling water around the cans almost to top. Cover the receptacle and let stand until the jars are cold. The tomatoes when opened will be about equal to the fresh vegetable.—*American Cookery.*

Tango Salad.—Peel, halve and core ripe juicy pears, and, if desired, cut the halves in thin slices without cutting quite through. Squeeze a little lemon juice over to prevent discoloring. Set a little

Borrow to Buy Cattle



"Mixed Farming" is the big money-maker today. Of course, grain and fruit and vegetables pay well—but beef and bacon, butter and cheese, are piling up the profits for the farmer.

Milk more cows—fatten more cattle—raise more hogs. If you need money to do it, come to The Merchants Bank. We are glad to assist all up-to-date farmers.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1864.
With its 27 Branches in Manitoba, 41 Branches in Saskatchewan, 69 Branches in Alberta, 8 Branches in British Columbia, 119 Branches in Ontario, 37 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick and 2 Branches in Nova Scotia serves Rural Canada most effectively.
WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.



ALMA LADIES' COLLEGE

Canada's National Residential School for Girls

combines all the advantages of health, culture, and practical and aesthetic training.

Thorough courses in Music Art, Oratory, High School, Business, Domestic Science, and Superior Physical Training.

Opens its thirty-ninth year on September the fifteenth, nineteen hundred and nineteen.

PERRY S. DOBSON, M.A., Principal. R. I. WARNER, M.A., D.D., Principal Emeritus
For terms address Registrar; ALMA LADIES' COLLEGE, ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO

THE GENERAL ANIMALS INS. CO. OF CANADA
71 A ST. JAMES, MONTREAL

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE

AGAINST LOSS THROUGH DEATH BY ACCIDENT OR DISEASES

SPECIAL RATES for Registered Cattle and Horses. Short term insurance at low rates for Show Animals, Feeding Cattle, Animals shipped by rail or water, In-foal mares, In-calf cows, Stallions, etc.

WRITE US FOR FREE PROSPECTUSES

Address: THE GENERAL ANIMALS INS. CO.
71 A St. James Street, Montreal.

JOHN H. HARRIS, Inspector, 31 Scott Street, Toronto. Phone Adelaide 2740

Putting Off

Life Insurance has robbed many a family of a fortune.

Life Insurance is easy to secure. A little money and good health are the requisites.

You may have the money next year—but the good health may be gone. So arrange your protection now, and arrange it in the Company charging lowest rates and paying highest profit—that is

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Dept. "Z" Head Office: WINNIPEG

Send us your name, address and date of birth and get a copy of the Farmer's Account Book—free on request. Your Income Tax can be accurately figured by the use of this Book.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated in 1855

Capital and Reserve, \$8,800,000

Over 100 Branches

Savings requires self-denial; so the habit of saving strengthens the character, while benefiting the financial and social standing.

Savings grow quickly. Instead of buying useless things, deposit your savings in The Molsons Bank, and see how quickly they grow. Note also the satisfaction and independence which a balance at The Molsons Bank gives.

OXFORDS

TOWER FARM CHAMPIONS

Our present offering, 30 big, strong shearing and 7 two-shear rams; also ewes and lambs of both sexes from Prize-Winning stock. Some fitted for show. See our exhibit at the National.

E. BARBOUR & SONS, HILLSBURG
R. R. No. 2 ONT.

WANT AND FOR SALE

FOR SALE BRICK TENEMENT HOUSE three apartments. Central. Particulars apply S. Kaufman, 16 Maynard Ave., Kitchener, Ont.

GOOD ALL AROUND EXPERIENCED young married man wants position as manager on farm in Ontario. Good references if required. Box 40, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

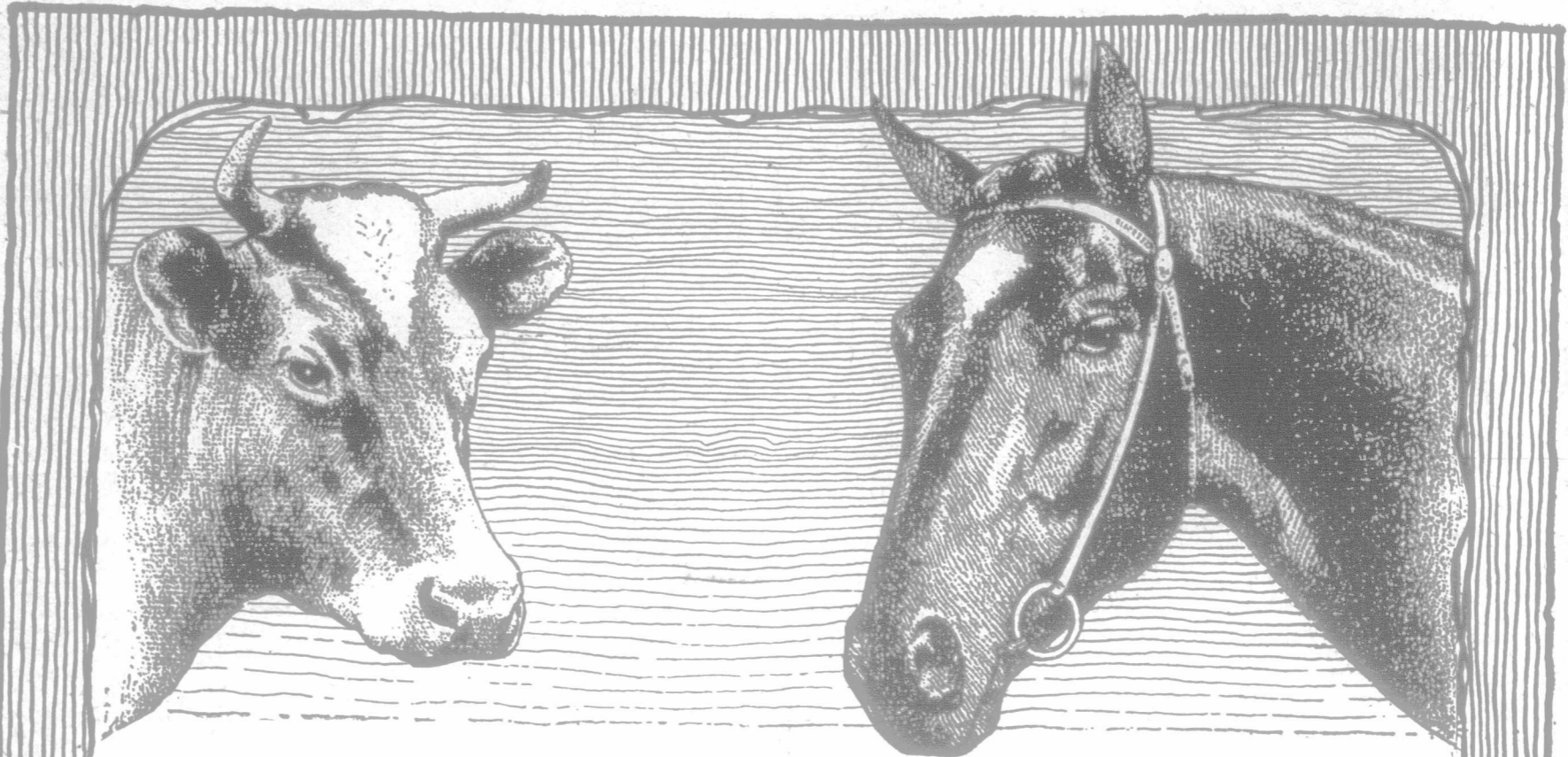
FARM FOR SALE

100 acres in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Tecumseh County of Simcoe (about two miles from Schomberg) 98 acres under cultivation one of the best grain farms in Ontario and has always carried stock—large comfortable, brick house, new bank barn 60x50 up to date with cement stabling and Beattie's Cattle stalls and stanchions; new hog house 22x32 and poultry house 14x24; also implement and other sheds rented to good tenant; possession first of March or possibly earlier.

For price terms and further particulars apply to Smith, Rae & Greer, Solicitors, 4 Wellington Street East, Toronto.

ball of cream cheese in the cavity of each half pear, place on lettuce leaves and pour a highly-seasoned dressing over the whole. An ordinary mayonnaise dressing to which 1/4 cup chile sauce has been added will do.

Nut Bread With Baking-powder.—Sift together 3 cups pastry flour, 1 cup sugar, 3 slightly rounding teaspoons baking-powder, and 1 teaspoon salt. Add 1 cup chopped nut meats, 1 beaten egg, and 1 cup milk, and mix to a dough. Turn into a buttered loaf pan, let stand 15 minutes, then bake about 45 minutes. About one-third Graham flour may be used if liked.



CANADIAN FEEDERS ATTENTION!

You will be well advised to look for our exhibits of STOCK AND POULTRY FEEDS at the

Canadian National Exhibition - Toronto, Aug. 23-Sept. 6th
Western Fair - London, Sept. 6th-13th
Central Canada Fair - Ottawa, Sept. 6th-13th

You will learn something about feeds that will be to your distinct advantage—and profit.

We have been in the feed business exclusively fifty years.

Our feeds have been fed to the best British Breeds—stock and poultry—with such success that our output has reached tremendous proportions.

These feeds are now being made at the Valleytown Feed Mills, Dundas, Ontario—the largest exclusive Feed Mills in Canada—for the benefit of Canadian Poultry, and the profit of Canadian Feeders.

They are sold in three grades:—

STAMINAX—Absolutely the highest grade feeds obtainable.

CALDWELL FEEDS—Which have always given the utmost satisfaction.

VALLEYTOWN FEEDS Also made of the finest grains, but the proportions are changed according to the price-fluctuations on the market—This keeps the price within the reach of all feeders.

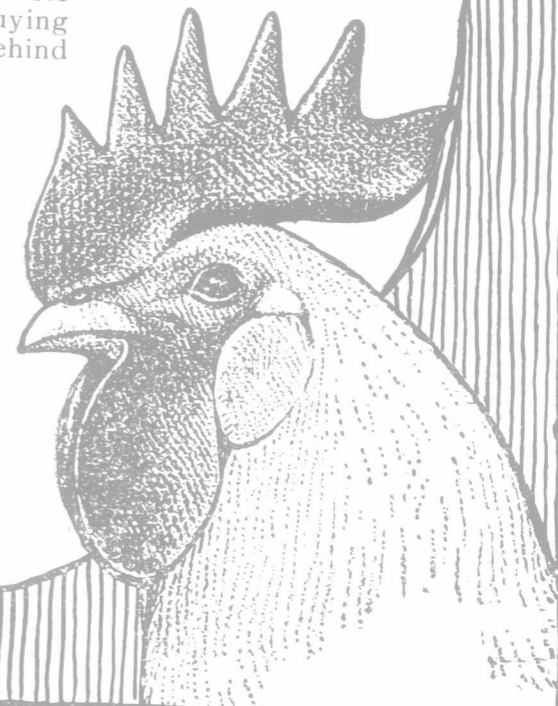
You Poultry men who realize the importance of properly balanced feeds for your prize birds, for your big egg layers, and your table fowl, will readily see the advantage that will accrue to you by buying feeds which have fifty years experience behind them.

Therefore, be sure to attend our exhibits at the fairs, and learn their value first hand.

ANDREW MOTHERWELL OF CANADA, LIMITED
 Valleytown Feed Mills
DUNDAS - ONTARIO

Successors to
 The Caldwell Feed & Cereal Company,
 Limited

130



DA

Backs
Lumb
Stiff J

Comba
W

It is penetr
Sore or Wo
Boils, Carbun
application
WUAL. Remo
Price \$1.7
by us expres
The LAWREN

GRAN

T
T

BETW
TO
AN

Unexce

Sleepin
and Parle
Trains.

Full inf
Trunk J
Horning,
Toronto.

Messrs.

Halse Grang

Exporters of al
cattle and show
You can buy
than in any ot
enquiry at onc
this country is
will be now th

Aber

M

Alonzo Mat
Manager

SU
ABER

The present st
some classy he
selves and sire
Angus, write y
G. C. CHAN

Railway conne

Alloway

ANGUS

A choice lot o
Edward. Co

ROBT. Mc

SU
See
rea
A
'Ph

Kennelwor
ever had, all ar
a number are
able PETER
Ontario.

How t

A complete, pra
tion, operation,
and gasoline
course. Write
Canadian Corresp

BOYS

In your spa
SCRIBERS
cate. Write

THE WM.W

When writin

DANGEROUS
as well as painful

Backache Neuralgia
Lumbago Rheumatism
Stiff Joints Sprains

Combault's Caustic Balsam
WILL RELIEVE YOU.

It is penetrating, soothing and healing and for all Sores or Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Burns, Boils, Carbuncles and all Swellings where an outward application is required. CAUSTIC BALSAM HAS NO EQUAL. Removes the soreness—strengthens the muscles. Price \$1.75 per bottle. Sold by druggists or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet L.

The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, TORONTO

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 principal Day Trains.

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

Messrs. A. J. Hickman & Co.
Halse Grange, Brackley, England (late of Egerton Kent)

Exporters of all breeds of stock, draft horses, beef cattle and show and field sheep are specialties. You can buy imported stock through us cheaper than in any other way, and we hope to get your enquiry at once, so that we can fit you out before this country is skinned of good stock, as it soon will be now the war is over.

Aberdeen - Angus
Meadowdale Farm
Forest Ontario.

Alonzo Matthews H. Fraleigh
Manager Proprietor

SUNNY ACRES
ABERDEEN-ANGUS

The present string of young bulls for sale includes some classy herd bull prospects, winners themselves and sired by champions. If interested in Angus, write your wants. Visitors welcome.

G. C. CHANNON Oakwood, Ontario
P. O. and 'phone
Railway connections: Lindsay, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm
ANGUS, SOUTH DOWNS,
COLLIES

A choice lot of Angus cows in calf to Queen's Edward. Collie puppies—A litter now ready.

ROBT. McEWEN, R. 4, London, Ont.

Sunny Side Herefords—Heifers to calve in Sept., some calves at foot. A few bulls ready for service. All priced to sell.

ARTHUR F. O'NEIL & SONS
'Phone Granton. Denfield, Ont.

Kennelworth Farm—The strongest offering we ever had, all are sired by Victor of Glencairn and a number are ready for service. Prices reasonable.

PETER A. THOMPSON, Hillsburg, Ontario.

How to Run a Tractor

A complete, practical course by mail on construction, operation, care, and repair of all kinds of gas and gasoline tractors. Also simple automobile course. Write for free literature.

Canadian Correspondence College, Ltd., Dept. E, Toronto

BOYS AND GIRLS!

In your spare time secure NEW SUBSCRIBERS for The Farmer's Advocate. Write at once for information.

THE WM. WELD CO., LONDON, ONT.

When writing please mention Advocate.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Pasturing Cattle on the Roadside.
Is it legal for a farmer who pastures his cattle on the road to turn them on the road in the morning and dog them down past another man's gate? Should cattle be driven when pasturing on the road, or just allowed to go where they like?

C. W.
Ans.—We do not know that there is any law against driving cattle pasturing on the road, but there is a law in many municipalities forbidding the pasturing of stock on the road. One man has no more right than another to pasture his stock on the King's highway to the usual inconvenience of his neighbors.

Quitting Work.
I hired with a farmer for seven months, with no writings. Can he force me to stay against my will? Can I collect my full pay?

F. E. C.
Ans.—You cannot force payment of your wages even to date until the time for which you hired expires, unless provision was made at time of hiring for paying by the month. The farmer would be foolish to endeavor to force a man to work for him against his will. Your quitting work right in the busy season might necessitate the farmer having to pay higher wages for a month or two, consequently you might have difficulty in collecting your full wages to date if the farmer was obliged to suffer loss by your so doing.

Salt for Pigs.
1. Is salt good for pigs?
2. Do you advise feeding young pigs dry chop, or soaking it for three or four hours before feeding?

H. S.
Ans.—1. A little salt is all right for pigs, but excessive quantities cause digestive troubles. This is discussed in an article by "Whip" in the Live-Stock Department of this issue.

2. Both methods give good results. We have tried both and cannot see that one is preferable to the other. There are feeders, however, who prefer soaking the feed. It has the advantage of causing less waste in feeding; however, pigs fed dry chop from the self-feeder also do exceptionally well.

Scratches.
A seven-year-old horse has the scratches very badly. I washed his fetlocks, and after drying them applied a salve made of 1 ounce oxide of zinc, 1 ounce lard, and 15 drops of carbolic acid. This apparently effected a cure for the time, but the sores have broken out again. What treatment do you advise? E. S.

Ans.—Purge the horse with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, then follow up with 1½ ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week. If the raw surfaces have become foul-smelling, poultice with warm linseed meal and a little powdered charcoal for three days and nights, then dress three times daily with a lotion made of one ounce each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc to a pint of water.

Discharge of Mortgage.
I bought a farm in Ontario on mortgage 4 years ago; conditions—\$500 down, balance at 5½ per cent. to be paid in 8 years; interest to be paid twice yearly. There was a mortgage of \$1,100 on farm, which owner promised to lift, and told me he had done so last year. I have paid interest regularly, and am about to make a final payment on principal. Have signed receipts for interest and principal paid. Kindly inform me what I must look for in making a final settlement so that my ownership will be beyond dispute. A. A.

Ans.—Upon making final payment in respect of the mortgage you gave, you should receive a certificate of discharge of such mortgage, and all deeds and other documents, relating to the title to the farm; also the policy of fire insurance, if any, of the buildings thereon, and a certificate (endorsed on the policy) that the mortgagee has no interest in such policy. You should then register the certificate of discharge, in the Registry Office of the Registration Division in which the lands are situated, and, at same time, have search made in that office as to whether a discharge of the old mortgage has been registered.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE
110 University Ave. Toronto, Canada.
UNDER THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
AFFILIATED WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Session begins Wednesday October 1st, 1919.

Write for Calendar Containing full Information.
C. D. McGILVRAY, M. D. V., PRINCIPAL

Ontario Hereford Breeders' Association

List of Members:

E. J. Hooper, St. Mary's, Ont.	J. E. Harris, Kingsville, Ont.	A. E. Perry, Appin, Ont.
J. T. Harrison, Mt. Albert, Ont.	Geo. P. Moore, Galt, Ont.	J. Hooper & Son, St. Mary's, Ont.
T. B. Aitkin, Teeswater, Ont.	Wm. Mitchell, Norham, Ont.	
L. Christie, Ft. Francis, Ont.	B. Jasperson, Kingsville, Ont.	A. E. Nokes, Manilla, Ont.
O. C. Wigle, Kingsville, Ont.	A. L. Currah, Bright, Ont.	W. Page & Son, Wallacetown, Ont.
Boyd Porteous, Owen Sound, Ont.	Wilmot Bell, Staples, Ont.	D. Grainger, Creemore, Ont.
	L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.	H. Howick, Harrington W. Ont.

Young stock of best breeding always ready for sale. For information write any of the members or the Secretary. On the 12th day of Dec. these members will sell at Guelph the greatest bunch of Herefords ever put through an auction ring in Ontario.

JAMES PAGE, Secretary Wallacetown, Ontario

Imported Shorthorns

SIRES IN SERVICE:

Imp. Collynie Ringleader (Bred by Wm. Duthie)	Imp. Clipper Prince (Bred by Geo. Campbell)	Imp. Orange Lord (Bred by Geo. Anderson)
---	---	--

We are offering a large selection in imported females with calves at foot or in calf. A few home-bred females, 19 imported bulls and 8 home-bred bulls, all of serviceable age. If interested, write us, or come and see the herd.

J. A. & H. M. PETTIT - Freeman, Ontario
Burlington Jct., G.T.R., half mile from farm. 'Phone Burlington.

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS AND COTSWOLDS
Six-year-old Cotswold rams. These are big, lusty fellows and in good condition. I also have four Shorthorn bulls of serviceable age. Write for prices and particulars.

Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. **WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ont.**

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns—Herd headed by Dominator 10624, whose two nearest dams average 12,112 pounds of milk in a year. One dark red bull eleven months old, and several from six to seven months old, priced for quick sale. Inspection of herd solicited.

WELLDWOOD FARM, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Spring Valley Shorthorns—Herd headed by Sea Gem Pride #9885—Present offering includes two real herd headers. One imported in dam, the other by Sea Gem's Pride and from a show cow. A number of other good bulls and a few females. Write for particulars. Telephone and telegraph by Ayr.

KYLE BROS., R. 1, Drumbo, Ont.

Shorthorn Bulls and Females—Herd headed by Ruby Marquis, a son of the great Gainford Marquis (Imp.) our calves now coming are all by this sire. We are also offering a few females in calf to him. Get our prices before buying elsewhere.

PRITCHARD BROS., R. R. No. 1, Elora, Ont.

WALNUT GROVE SHOW HERD FOR SALE
See us at Toronto and other shows about your next herd sire or female for show or foundation purposes.

Long-distance 'phone. **D. BROWN & SONS, Shelden, Ontario**

SPRUCE GLEN FARM SHORTHORNS
A number of good young bulls and a few extra good heifers for sale. You should see them.

JAMES McPHERSON & SONS DUNDALK, ONTARIO

A 12 MONTHS' OLD ROAN WIMPLE BULL FOR SALE
Others coming on. Also Lincoln lambs, rams and ewes, got by an imported ram, out of heavy shearing ewes.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario

Shorthorns Landed Home—My last importation of 60 head landed at my farm on June the 20th, and includes representatives of the most popular families of the breed. There are 12 yearling bulls, 7 cows with calves at foot, 24 heifers in calf, of such noted strains as Princess Royal, Golden Drop, Broadhocks, Augusta, Miss Ramadan, Whimple, etc. Make your selection early.

GEO. ISAAC. (All railroads, Bell 'phone) Cobourg, Ontario

Pure Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns—We have several choice young bulls of the best of breeding and ready for service. Two are by Rapheal (Imp.), one by Right Sort (Imp.), one by Sittyton Selection, and several by our present herd sire, Newton Cedric (Imp.). Prices right.

R. M. MITCHELL R. R. No. 1, Freeman, Ontario

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont., Has EIGHT of the best young bulls that he has owned at one time, good ages and beautifully bred. Also several cows and heifers, some of them with calves at foot, others in calf to Rosemary Sultan, the Grand Champion bull at head of the herd. Everything of Scotch breeding. The prices are very reasonable, and though the freight is high, it will be paid.

GRAND VIEW FARM SHORTHORNS
Herd headed by Lord Rosewood #121676 and by Proud Lancer (Imp.). Have a few choice bull calves and heifers left, sired by Escanna Favorites, a son of the famous Right Sort (Imp.).

W. G. GERRIE C.P.R. Station on farm. Bell 'Phone. BELLWOOD, ONTARIO

R. O. P. Dual-Purpose Shorthorns—Herd headed by Brant Hero 113223, with good milk backing on both sides. Foundation cow, Maud 108683, with record of 11,862 lbs. milk, 513 lbs. fat in one year. Offering two grandsons of this cow, eight and nine months old, whose dams will have good creditable records.

GROVER C. ANDERSON, R. R. No. 1, Waterford, Ont.

Newcastle Herd of Shorthorns & Tamworths for Sale—5 choice bull calves 5 to 6 months old, several heifer calves all sired by Primrose Duke, 107542, heifers and young cows bred to him, good dual-purpose cows. A choice lot of Tamworths of both sex and various ages, young sow or two bred to farrow in Sept. or Oct., all from noted prize winners.

Long Distance Phone **A. A. Colwill R. R. No. 2, Newcastle, Ont**

Gossip.

The Larkin Farms at Queenston.

Despite the fact that crops throughout Ontario may be said to be somewhat "off color" this year, but few farms ever showed to better advantage than the one thousand acre Larkin Farms, lying just below Queenstown, Ont., and inspected by an "Advocate" Representative last week. We might add that we journeyed to Larkin Farm for the express purpose of viewing the noted Aberdeen-Angus herd or that part of it rather, which was being prepared to make the Exhibitions next month. With prospects in the fields showing so bright, however, we found mutual pleasure with farm Manager Ramsey in spending a goodly portion of the day among the fields and orchards of the big estate. Needless to say that here-like all other well-tilled farms in Ontario this year, hay, had been an exceptional crop and fall wheat of which there were over one hundred acres was equally heavy. Threshing, however, was in progress and slightly shrunken kernels caused by the continued dry weather were responsible for keeping the average yield below thirty-five bushels per acre, when in the field it had the appearance of yielding well over forty. Both oats and corn were standing the drouth exceptionally well and showed every promise of keeping well up to at least, an average crop. Peaches, however, and there is over a hundred acres on the farm bearing fruit at present, were just at this date particularly disappointing. A week previous all estimates gave the Niagara District an average crop, but beginning with the first week of August an unknown blight striking the entire district, was on August 6th responsible for a loss in the Larkin orchards alone, which Mr. Ramsey estimated had then reached ten thousand baskets, and they were still falling.

But, to get back to the Angus, 1919, exhibit, of which we started to write, it was the intention of the management at the time of our visit to bring out the usual number, having at least one entry in each of the classes. The three-year-old bull Benedictine Monk No. 17372 (imp.), senior and grand champion bull at Toronto last year, again heads the herd. He has retained his smoothness and great even fleshing of last year, and, with his added weight, shows a mass of substance and character that will make him a strong contestant for high honors again this year. A resume of his pedigree shows that he belongs to the Miss Burgess family, being from a Miss Burgess dam bred by Sir G. M. Grant and got by Matador of Bywell, the first-prize aged bull at the Royal Show in 1916. The last year's winner has been used as the chief herd sire throughout the past year, and a four-months bull calf, which is the oldest of his get to date, is one of the most promising calves of this age the management claims to have ever raised on the farm. The female lineup for the circuit, especially in the mature classes, comprise much that has been out in former years, and suffice it is to say in all of the years showing they have never left the stables in better bloom. The majority of the entries for the junior and senior calf classes are animals that were bred on the farm. Many of these are sired by Ernesto No. 6663, an Erica-bred bull, which will be remembered as the sire of Pride of Larkin Farms 13th, grand champion female at Toronto in 1916-1917. There are twenty daughters of this bull and three young bulls of serviceable age, by him, in the stables, and several of the former, and two of the latter are included in this year's exhibition entries. In looking over these youngsters, the herdsman informed us that they never had been sold out of young stock so close at this time of the year since the herd was founded. He stated that there had been an exceptional call for good young bulls all through the past year, and that while many of their imported cows had raised bull calves last year, very few of these calves remained in the stables after they were ten and twelve months of age. These youngsters represented the Brides, Queen Mothers and Erica families, these being the principal tribes which make up the imported breeding females. Many of our readers would be interested, no doubt, in a short review of the Shropshire and Southdowns, in which section the Larkin Farms have been so successful at Toronto and London for the past two years, but the flocks which we were informed, now number around 500 head were all kept at another farm, and unfortunately we were forced to leave them over until another date.

**MOLINE
UNIVERSAL TRACTOR**

**The Favorite Tractor
with Good Farmers**

Why are Ontario farmers turning down other tractors in favor of the Moline-Universal?

Because the Moline is a one-man outfit.

Because the Moline does more work.

Because the Moline costs less to operate.

Because the Moline gives more years of service.

These things need only the proof of a demonstration.

The Moline-Universal plows fast and plows well. You sit on the implement—where you should sit to do good work. You can back into corners. You can make short turns. You can plow on schedule and take

advantage of good weather. You gain just as much time in discing and harrowing.

You can do your seeding and cultivating with tractor speed and efficiency.

All the year round you have power available—for harvesting and haying, threshing and silo-filling, and for other belt work.

For fuel and oil the Moline costs less. The Moline starts easily—has an electric starter.

With a perfected overhead-valve four-cylinder motor; with Hyatt roller bearings, with all moving parts enclosed; with motor up out of the dust; with gears running in oil; there are more years of service in a Moline.

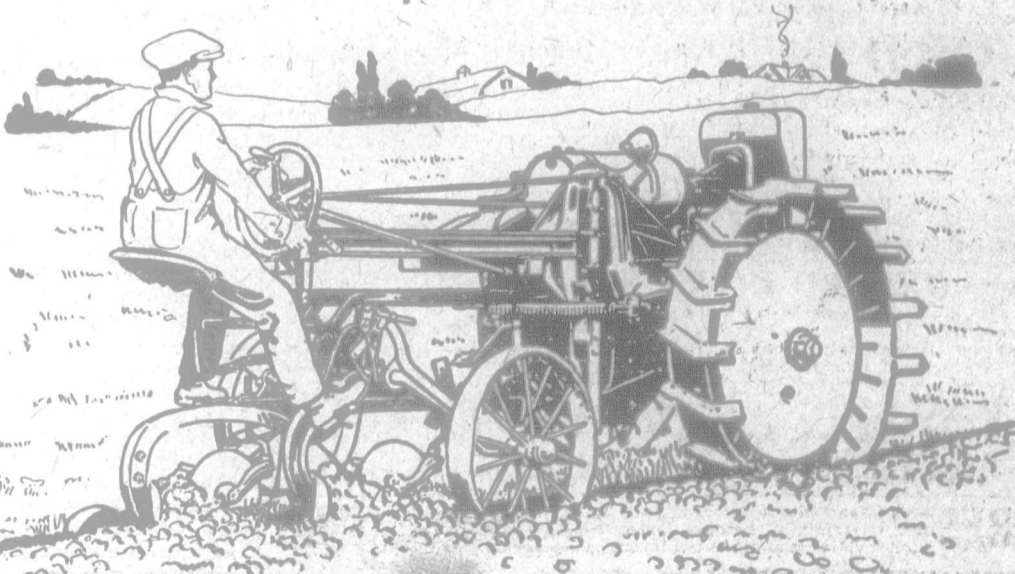
Right now is the time to decide on your tractor. It will mean hundreds of dollars in next year's crop.

We have a number of interesting books about the Moline. They are free. Send your name and address.

CANADIAN DISTRIBUTORS

Willys-Overland, Ltd., Toronto

Made by MOLINE PLOW CO., Moline, Ill.



WE WILL NOT EXHIBIT at London or Ottawa this year. If you wish something to complete a show herd for either of these exhibitions we have it for sale. Our new importation sailed from Bristol on June 25th. To make room for it we are offering special bargains in cows and young bulls. **B. H. BULL & SON. BRAMPTON, ONT.**

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

THE CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD
The Woodview Farm **JERSEYS** Herd headed by imported Champion Rowner, 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.
London, Ontario
JNO. PRINGLE, Prop.

PATENTS Trade Marks and Designs
Special attention given to patent litigation.
Phamplet sent free on application.
RIDOUT & MAYBEE
156 Yonge St. Toronto, Ontario

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

JUST JERSEYS
Baldwins
REGISTERED
COATICOOK, QUE.

FOR SALE:
Registered Jersey Bull
Age 2 years. Anyone wanting a first-class bull should not fail to see this animal. Price reasonable. Apply
E. DIX, Grove Farm
R.R. No. 3 Brantford, Ontario

Twenty-five Years Breeding Registered
Jerseys and Berkshires
We have bred over one-half the world's Jersey champions for large yearly production—at the pail. We bred, and have in service, the two grand champion Berkshire boars. If you need a sire for improvement, write us for literature, description and prices.
HOOD FARM Lowell, Mass.

Prevent Winter Killing

and give your Fall Wheat a chance to be a real money-maker. Seed it with Fertilizer

"Shur-Gain" Fertilizer gives you a rich, fat yield of high-quality wheat—10 to 20 bushels more to the acre. Yes, but it does more. It promotes a vigorous autumn growth, with strong rootlets which give the plant 100% more resistance to heaving and root-breaking by frost. Again, the rich mixture of

Gunns Shur Gain Fertilizers



"Making two blades grow where only one grew before"

Balanced Wheat Food

In "Shur-Gain" Fertilizer enables even a frosted field to recover quicker, because the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash elements are right there, ready to promote vigorous growth, heavy straw and plump kernels.

But—Order Early!

Delay is the only danger. Shipping troubles and scarcity of materials are still with us. Big buyers have already booked their orders. Don't be left. See your dealer at once. Seeding time is short. Order "Shur-Gain" Fertilizer now.

Gunns Limited
West Toronto

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

Our bulls took the Senior Championship, Junior Championship and Grand Championship in Sherbrooke, and first in their respective classes at Quebec, in addition to taking the special prize for the best bull on the grounds any breed. We have others like them. Write for catalogue.

Geo. H. Montgomery
Dominion Express Building, Montreal

D. McArthur, Manager
Phillipsburg, Quebec

WESTSIDE AYRSHIRE HERD

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

Middlesex Co.

DAVID A. ASHWORTH, Denfield, Ontario

Shropshires and Southdowns

YEARLING EWES AND RAMS

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

LARKIN FARMS, QUEENSTON, ONTARIO.

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

OXFORDS

Summer Hill Stock Farm
Teeswater, Ontario.

If you want a breeding ram buy early. Forty head of Stud rams to select from, they are strictly first class. Ewes of same quality for sale. Write for prices.

Peter Arkell & Sons R.R. 1 Teeswater, Ont.

Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep

The hardiest and best grazing mutton and wool sheep of Great Britain. Successfully acclimated wherever grazing sheep are required. Annual Ram Show and Sale, 350 head, Ashford, Kent, on Thursday and Friday, September 25th and 26th, 1919. Descriptive pamphlet, list of breeders, and all information from

A. J. BURROWS Ashford, Kent
And 16 Bedford Square, London England

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

America's Pioneer Flock

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

FOR SALE

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

W. H. PUGH Myrtle Station, Ontario

Shropshires and Cotswolds—A lot of young ewes in lamb to imp. ram, and ewe lambs good size and quality, at reasonable prices.

JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.

BERKSHIRES

My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes 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.

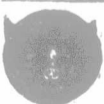
Large Black Pigs

The English Large Blacks are a distinct breed, and a good kind of pigs. They are long and deep—good breeders, thrifty growers and rather easy feeders. We offer youngsters from imported stock. Also a few sows bred to imported boar.

We have very choice young bulls for sale of English Dairy Shorthorn strain.

LYNNORE STOCK FARM

F. W. Cockshutt Brantford, Ont.



ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.

H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R.R. 1, BRANTFORD ONTARIO
Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

Maplehurst Herd Of Tamworth Swine
Exhibition and breeding stock of both sex.
Also three good Shorthorn bulls, about ready for service, at reasonable prices.

D. DOUGLAS & SONS, R. R. No. 4
Mitchell Ontario

Shropshires—A choice lot of ram lambs, sired by imported ram of Kellock breeding. A few yearling rams and ewes. Prices reasonable.

ALEX. GRAY, Claremont, Ont

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES

We are now offering Boars farrowed in March and April. Pigs of both sex ready to wean. Also a few bred sows.

John G. Annesser, Tilbury, Ontario.

INVERUGIE TAMWORTHS

Boars ready for service; young sows bred for fall farrow; extra fine lot of little stuff just ready to wean.

Leslie Hadden, Pefferlaw, Ont. R. R. No. 2

TAMWORTHS

Boars ready for service—a choice lot to select from; also young sows bred for spring farrow. Write: **JOHN W. TODD, R.R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.**

Springbank Ohio Improved Chester Pigs and Scotch Shorthorns—In Chester Whites we have sows all ages, including several well gone with pig. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Wm. Stevenson & Son, Science Hill, Ontario

Our School Department.

Get Ready for the School Fall Fair.

A really creditable exhibit for the school fall fair cannot be gotten together in a day or two any more than an exhibitor at one of the larger exhibitions can prepare his live stock or farm crops in a week. Those who start in the spring to produce prize-winning crops or live stock have not too much time to get ready, for a real exhibit requires real work. One can, of course, pick up something pretty good around the place just before fair day and show it, but it is not out of the ordinary, and hundreds have quite as good at home. Even should this hastily-prepared exhibit win a prize, it will not attract attention, for as likely as not there will be nothing outstanding about it, and it will be passed by. In that case all the young exhibitor will get out of the fair will be a few ribbons, perhaps, and a little prize money. There is no education in it for anyone. Every boy or girl should strive in the sports or exhibits to do his or her level best, and thus earn a reputation that the indifferent boy or girl never acquires.

In young people as with grown-ups, there are always a great number who never try to get beyond the average, they never try in fair competition to win out and become noted for any particular line of work, nor do they specialize in some branch of sports in order to be an outstanding winner when certain events of that kind are staged. Some of the wealthiest and best known men of the present time started with nothing and amassed fortunes as well as built great manufacturing plants, or became leaders in the various professions. There is not much glory connected these days with the piling up of great wealth, but the very fact that by using their hands and head wisely they accomplished what millions fail to do, is enough to encourage anyone to go ahead and do what he wants to do and forget about the start. The youthful reader may think this has very little to do with getting ready for the fair, but it has this meaning: make up your mind in what classes you want to win, and then go ahead and do it.

When the prize-list reaches you look over the various sections carefully and decide which offer you the best opportunities. If you have a good calf or colt on the farm, begin at once to educate and fit it for the fair. Under your parents' guidance and with what information you can get from reading, begin to put the young animal in proper condition. It is important, too, that it be halter-broken and easily managed. This requires training.

Fruit is another popular thing to exhibit at the fair, and something that is quite scarce this year in many sections. When selecting your exhibit do not pick on the largest samples for they are not always the best, and size is not the only factor. Consult some good fruit grower in your neighborhood and learn the proper type and characteristics of the varieties you intend to show. This will guide you in making selections. Never show wormy or scabby fruit; it is not considered a marketable commodity nowadays, and should not even be noticed by a judge when it is placed on exhibition. The same advice holds good with vegetables. Type and quality are the main things; size is a secondary consideration. Of course, size with quality is a strong combination, but don't depend on size alone.

When exhibiting any kind of farm crop, first get something true to type for the variety, have it pure, and the very best. Spend time on your exhibits, begin now to prepare, and don't allow a little time or trouble to prevent you from making a success of your exhibit. There is nothing worthwhile accomplished that does not cost hard work, both of hand and head.

If you have a plot in the school garden do not neglect it, even if your school mates do not look after theirs. Whatever you start in to do, finish it regardless of what others say or think.

Some of Nature's Ways.

Nature is a wonderful, wonderful, world-wide thing, for no matter where you look you see the beautiful work of Mother Nature, as she is called, and a mother she is to all living things.

When speaking of disguises, Nature has provided a wonderful disguise for the jack rabbits: in summer, big and little rabbits turn a brownish-grey, very much like the grass and plowing—you cannot see them unless they run, and then it is difficult unless you are watching very closely; in winter, they stay close to stones and snow drifts, and you think they are snow if you don't see the black tips on their ears. If it was not for this change of color they would be the prey of dogs and men more than they are now.

In winter the prairie chicken is much lighter, and is hardly recognizable when standing with its breast towards you.

In summer the birds which build their nests in the grasses are the same color as the grass, and cannot be seen when sitting on their nests unless you know exactly where to find them.

The wild duck also builds in the grass and cannot be seen when on the nest; when leaving its nest it always covers the eggs with feathers so that they too are disguised in this way.

Nature provides a thin coat for animals in summer; noticeable in the horse, which has to work for man. In winter every animal gets its heavy coat again, and it has need of it too. It is a terrible sight to see horses which have worked hard all summer, turned out to pick or starve, which is often the case, but Mother Nature does her part by providing them the best of coats.

Then Nature grows and ripens our food for us. It seems wonderful that Nature should provide our food and clothes, for does she not provide wool as a coat for the sheep, from which we get all our woollen goods; she also grows the cotton and finds foodstuffs for the silkworm. She finds food and clothes for every living thing, and she gives us the wood to build houses and the coal and wood to keep us warm.

Then see the beauty of the leaves—when turning from green to every color of the rainbow—and the flowers that dot the ground in almost every land.

Also the springs of water that rise up from the land for man and beast are all the work of Nature.

VELMA MASTIN.

For Parents and Trustees.

A common neighborhood fault is to shoulder too much responsibility on to the teacher, and expect him or her to do everything without community support. This is what Prof. S. B. McCready says in regard to the school garden: "Where a garden is to be undertaken for the first time the plans for its preparation and care should be made before autumn passes. The best security for good care will be to arouse community interest in the garden. The people must be made to understand what the garden stands for in terms of education of their children as well as in terms of community 'getting-together.' The garden must be made their garden; it should not be merely the teacher's garden in which they acquiesce for the sake of keeping peace. The people should as far as possible plan it themselves. They should be represented personally in the garden experiments and demonstrations. The trustees should have a 'trustees' experiment' The local branch of the Women's Institute should be represented in some part of the flower growing that is to be done to beautify the school. Some of the ex-pupils should be enlisted for some of the work. In fact, an ideal school garden will be for the education in agriculture of the whole community, and, more than that, it should be a training ground for the development of the 'co-operative spirit,' in which lies the best hopes for our needed rural reconstruction."

Many young folk look upon school as a little prison, but when they grow up they look back upon their school days as the happiest part of life.

ment.

of Nature's Ways.

a wonderful, wonderful, for no matter where you see the beautiful work of nature, as she is called, and a to all living things.

king of disguises, Nature a wonderful disguise for us: in summer, big and little brownish-grey, very much and plowing—you cannot see they run, and then it is you are watching very enter, they stay close to low drifts, and you think if you don't see the black bars. If it was not for this they would be the prey of men more than they are

e prairie chicken is much hardly recognizable when its breast towards you.

the birds which build their masses are the same color and cannot be seen when nests unless you know to find them.

also builds in the grass seen when on the nest, its nest it always covers feathers so that they too this way.

les a thin coat for animals ceable in the horse, which r man. In winter every heavy coat again, and it oo. It is a terrible sight which have worked hard all out to pick or starve, the case, but Mother part by providing them

grows and ripens our t seems wonderful that provide our food, and she not provide wool as a sheep, from which we get foods; she also grows the foodstuffs for the silks food and clothes for ng, and she gives us the houses and the coal and warm.

beauty of the leaves— om green to every color and the flowers that dot most every land.

ys of water that rise up r man and beast are all re.

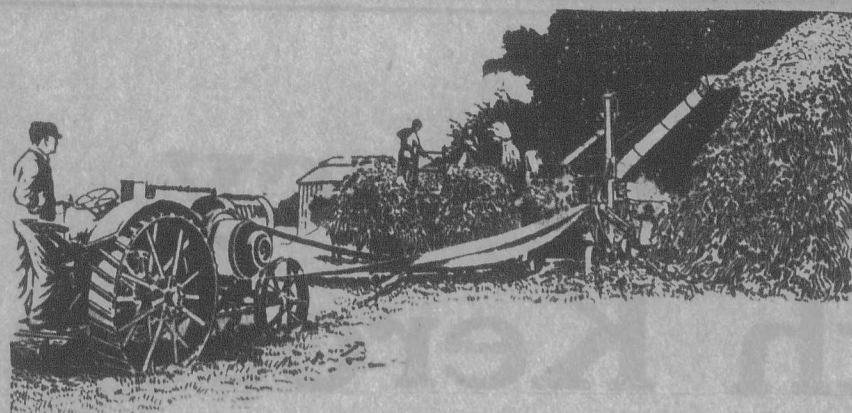
VELMA MASTIN.

s and Trustees.

ighborhood fault is to ch' responsibility on to expect him or her to do out community support.

f. S. B. McCreedy says school garden: "Where undertaken for the first or its preparation and made before autumn security for good care community interest in people must be made to the garden stands for in n of their children as of community 'getting-garden must be made ould not be merely the n which they acquiesce eping peace. The peo-s possible plan it them-uld be represented per-arden experiments and he trustees should have ment' The local branch stitute should be repre-t of the flower growing to beautify the school. pils should be enlisted ork. In fact, an ideal be for the education he whole community, at, it should be a train-e development of the t,' in which lies the r needed rural recon-

k look upon school as t when they grow up on their school days rt of life.



The Tractor to Buy

ARE you one of the many farmers who need more power to handle the farm work properly? Do you have to work with less help than you need?

If so, you need an International kerosene tractor. The size that gives you power for your heaviest load will handle all the work. Internationals use only as much fuel as the load requires. They are made to work with farm machines—the kind you are now using—and special hitches are provided for all kinds of field and road work. Their belt pulleys are large enough to prevent slippage, run at correct speed, and are set high enough to keep the belt off the ground. They all use kerosene or other low-grade fuels which means a big saving in operating expense.

The Company to Buy From

You know that this organization has supplied farmers with high-grade machines for nearly 88 years. You know that our tractors have furnished satisfactory farm power for more than 12 years. We have far too much at stake to market machines of any but the highest standards of quality. We expect to come back some day and sell you some other machines. In every sale we try to build for the future.

Tractor Service Whenever Needed

In line with this policy, we have developed a service organization which now consists of 16 branch houses and many thousands of loyal local agents, wide awake and attentive to the needs of their customers. Service is a very essential part of any tractor sale. When you buy an International kerosene tractor you buy with it the assistance of an organization that is fully equipped to keep your tractor working steadily.

International Tractor Service

International tractors, all using kerosene for fuel, are made in 8-16, 10-20, and 15-30-H. P. sizes. A line to the nearest address below will bring you full information about all our tractors.

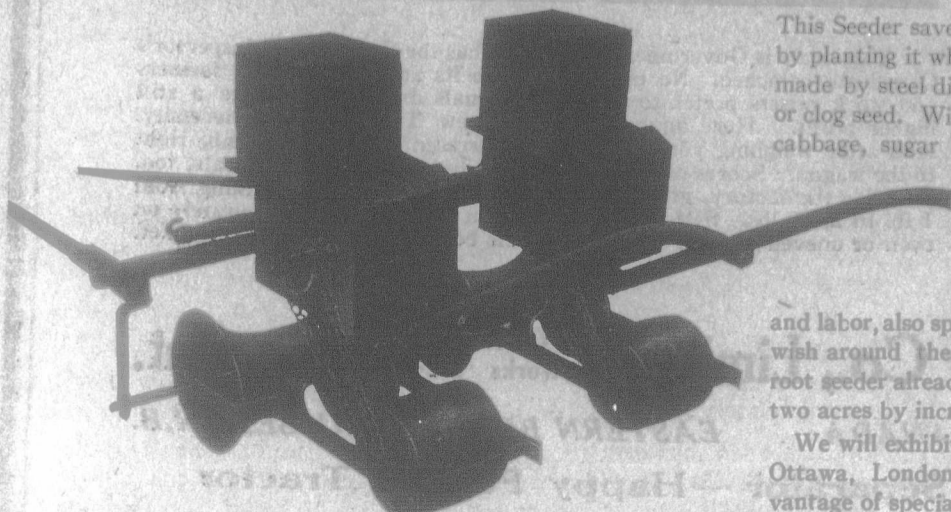
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

OF CANADA LTD.

WESTERN BRANCHES—BRANDON, WINNIPEG, MAN., CALGARY, EDMONTON, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., ESTEVAN, N. BATTLEFORD, REGINA, SASKATOON, YORKTON, SASK.

EASTERN BRANCHES—HAMILTON, LONDON, OTTAWA, ONT., MONTREAL, QUEBEC, QUE., ST. JOHN, N. B.

HEMME'S LATEST SEEDER



This Seeder saves a great deal of labor and seed by planting it where you want it only, in furrows made by steel discs, which turn, and do not trail or clog seed. Will sow rape, turnip, carrot, onion, cabbage, sugar beet, mangel, cucumber, sugar cane, corn, or any other kind of seeds, dropping seeds like this

. This method of seeding saves a great deal of seed and labor, also spreading as much fertilizer as you wish around the seeds; it fits on nearly every root seeder already in use. Has paid for itself on two acres by increasing the crop.

We will exhibit and take orders at Toronto, Ottawa, London, Kingston, etc. Take advantage of special low exhibition price.

A. HEMME & SONS, DUBLIN, ONTARIO

TEN TO ONE THEY'RE EDDY'S

When you are all out of matches and you go to the nearest store for a fresh supply, 10 to 1 there're Eddy's.

The match box on the shelf above the kitchen stove, from which you help yourself so freely—10 to 1 it's Eddy's.

You strike a light—in the restaurant, the club or sleeping car—10 to 1 you'll find that Eddy's name is on the box.

EDDY'S MATCHES

are practically in universal use throughout Canada. A match for every purpose, and every match fit for its purpose. The next time you buy matches, see that the Eddy name is on the box. It is your best guarantee of satisfaction.

The E. B. EDDY CO. Limited
HULL, Canada
Also makers of Insulated Fibreware and Paper Specialties. C3.

In Position \$9 for set of 4.

SUPER SPARK
For motor cars, tractors, stationary and marine engines.

more engine missing
more new plugs
more cleaning plugs
more carbonized plugs

NO

Approved by university engineers and motorists. \$2.25 each.

Super Spark Co. of Can.
30 Simcoe St.,
Oshawa, Ont.

SPECIAL OFFER
This ad and \$1.50 entitles you to one only Super Spark.

Eastern Distributor: VLIET MFG. CO., 223 McGill St., Montreal

Western Distributor: SHELL SUPPLY CO., 509 McCreery Building Winnipeg

Exclusive representatives wanted for counties and townships

FEEDS

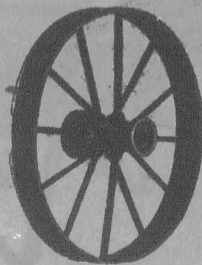
We Sell Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Gluten Feed (23% protein), Bran, Shorts, Feeding Corn Meal, Feeding Molasses (in barrels), Dairy Feeds, Hog Feeds, Cracked Corn, etc. Car lots or less.

Our poultry feeds are the best on the market, and the prices are just right. Ask for quotations.

We Buy Hay, Straw, Oats, Buckwheat, Mixed Grain, etc.

Crampsey & Kelley
Devercourt Road, Toronto

FARMERS! "COOKE" WIDE-TIRED Save Money on STEEL WHEELS



For the month of August we will prepay freight, without additional charge, on all wheel orders to be shipped to points in Old Ontario and Western Quebec. Send to-day for illustrated circular and price list describing our Steel Wheels, also free chart showing how to take measurements correctly. "COOKE" wheels are giving satisfaction all over Canada. They are made to fit any axle or skoin.

The cost is small, and the labor-saving qualities are unexcelled.

THE COOKE METAL WHEEL COMPANY
19 West St., Orillia, Ont.

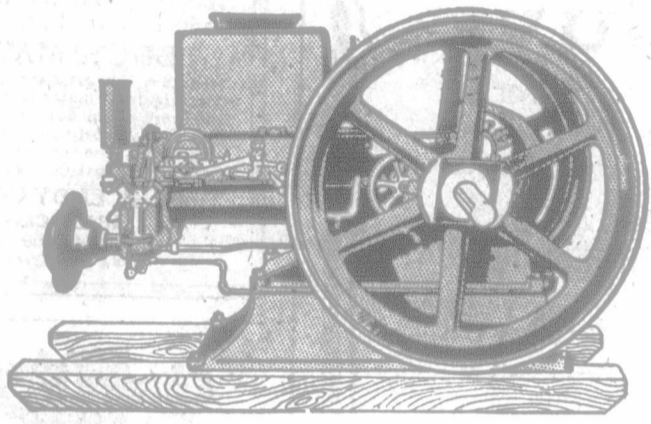
ARE YOU BUILDING OR REPAIRING

OUR CATALOGUE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND TOOLS WILL SAVE YOU MONEY. WRITE FOR FREE COPY.

THE HALLIDAY COMPANY, LIMITED, HAMILTON
FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA

Please mention Advocate

100% Efficiency with Kerosene



THE big thing to look out for when choosing a kerosene engine is this: Is it designed on true kerosene principles, or is it just adapted from machines built on gasoline principles? There is a world of difference. The *real* kerosene engine saves fuel and gives you maximum power. If you want 100% kerosene efficiency you will decide in favor of the

Renfrew Kerosene Engine

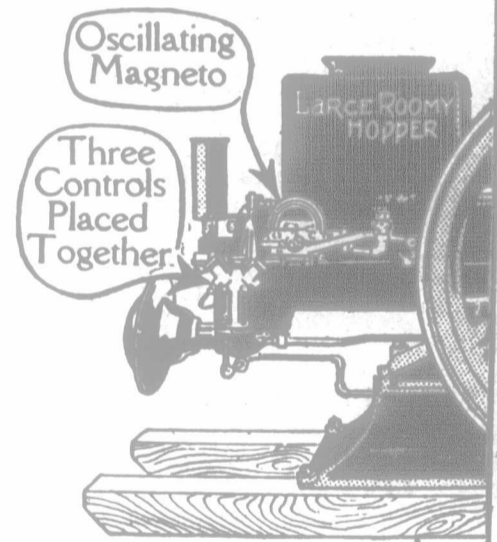
It is a *true* coal oil burning engine, designed precisely to get the last kick of power out of cheap coal oil. What a saving that means over gasoline at present prices we do not need to tell you.

Adapted engines simply cannot get the vaporized kerosene into the chamber warm enough. The Renfrew short manifold intake gets it to the right spot both *quickly* and in a *hot* condition. Thus it gets *full* power out of the fuel from both compression and explosion of the vapor.

In a real kerosene engine a big fat spark is indispensable. The Renfrew's oscillating magneto is designed to get that big spark at the right moment—and does it.

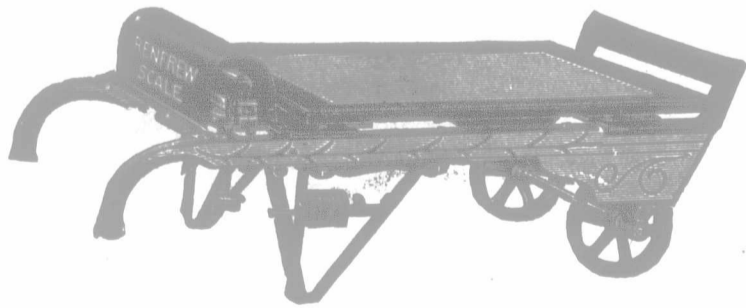
The special kerosene mixer, equipped with auxiliary air-valve, insures properly mixed charge for either light or heavy loads.

All these special kerosene features mean 100% service at the lower cost of kerosene over gasoline. That's the engine for *you*. Won't it pay you to get our illustrated booklet giving complete details? Write for it today.



You're Losing Enough to Pay for this Scale

A farmer often loses enough on one single sale of cattle on the hoof, or hogs, or sheep, to pay for a Renfrew Truck Scale. The only way to be on even terms with the shrewd, experienced cattle buyer is to weigh your live stock on the



Renfrew Truck Scale

This scale is Government tested. It has the Government Inspector's Certificate attached. No one can dispute its accuracy. Many farmers and stock raisers prefer to sell their animals dressed and make a still higher profit. Here again is the Renfrew Truck Scale a necessity. And after weighing you can truck the dressed hogs, beef, lamb, right to the wagon. Scores of other things can be weighed on this scale, too. Milk for the factory, grain, feed, groceries, etc. Weighs anything from 1 lb. to 2,000 lbs. Self-adjusting platform and will weigh accurately on even or uneven ground. Write for scale booklet and easy payment offer.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited Head Office and Works Renfrew, Ont.

AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA EASTERN BRANCH, SUSSEX, N.B.

Other lines — Renfrew Cream Separator — Happy Farmer Tractor