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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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FOUNDED 1887

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

Director Central Exp. Pat. Dec 31, 18

Vol. LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 22, 1918.

No. 1352

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we release the wheat our armies need



Nutritious, palatable and economical

# PURITY OATS

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

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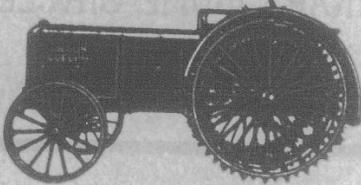
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For sixty years, we have steadily worked at raising the performance and efficiency of Gilson Products to their present standard recognized by men of discrimination, sound judgment and experience—successful men—as representing the highest standard of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

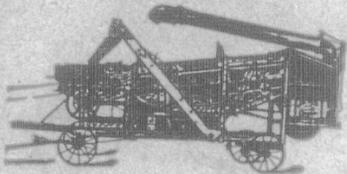
WE HAVE PAID FOR YOUR EXPERIENCE! When you purchase a Gilson outfit, you are assured of getting the maximum of SAFETY, SERVICE and SATISFACTION.

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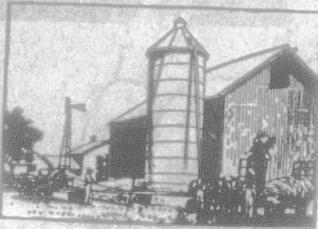


The Gilson Tractor will do your work. It is standardized throughout. It incorporates all the improvements of modern tractor engineering. The smooth running, powerful motor operates on either kerosene or gasoline. The transmission runs in oil and is absolutely dust-proof. The perfect radiator arrangements, the simple clutch arrangements, ease of operation, the easy starting device, all are combined in one excellent machine. Sizes are 12-25 and 15-30. Write for free Tractor catalog and quotations.

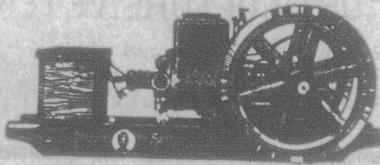
### THIS WONDERFUL LIGHT-RUNNING GILSON THRESHER



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



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

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

### A "Gilsonized" Farm

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

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

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

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

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

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The Wonderful Gilson Silo Filler is the one blower that will put the corn over the top of the highest Silo,—and the smallest size will do it with a 4 h.p. engine. There is a Gilson Silo Filler for every purpose,—for the individual farmer,—for the syndicate,—and a very large capacity of machine for the jobber.

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

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

Fill out coupon below and send immediately.

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

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

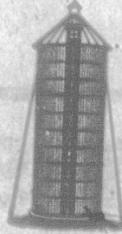
The tractor is invaluable for work at the draw-bar, such as plowing, harrowing, etc., and it is exceedingly valuable with the belt, where I do my own grinding and threshing, and I help out the neighbors quite a bit. The tractor is so simple, so easy to handle, so thoroughly reliable and willing, that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

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

Yours truly,  
D. McKENZIE, Glencara.

### HYLO SILO

*Sweet, Fresh Ensilage Down to the Last Forkful*



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

The Hyle Silo insures perfect ensilage down to the last forkful,—sweet, fresh and nutritious. The Hyle Silo is purchased by the modern farmer,—the man who buys on a business basis,—buys for the money it will make him. Some of the advantages of the Hyle Silo are as follows:—

—infinitely superior material and machinery,—exclusive and patented self-adjusting hoops, which automatically take up all the expansion and contraction,—single-length and two-piece staves used exclusively,—all staves tongued, grooved and bevelled with extraordinary accuracy, both sides and ends, making perfect self-draining, airtight joints,—interchangeable perfect fitting doors with patent lock,—steel ladder,—rigid interchangeable door-frame construction,—perfect anchoring system, etc.

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

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



### Mark X opposite the books you wish.

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

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

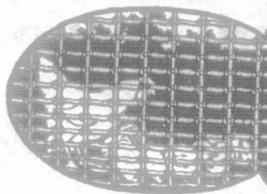
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DOES THE WORK OF 50 MEN  
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*A Real Fence—Not Netting*  
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Per Set of Four \$10

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

Easy to attach. No holes to bore.  
 Weight per set, 80 pounds.

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Every motorist should have one. Cleans a set of plugs perfectly in a few minutes without taking them apart or even getting your hands dirty. All you have to do is half fill the tube with gasoline, screw in the plug and shake for a minute.

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were developed for and are factory equipment on all Maxwell cars—this is the strongest possible proof that your replacements should be Champions.

The patented compression-proof asbestos lined copper gaskets, on both shoulders, protect the porcelain against cylinder shock and temperature changes, guaranteeing long life and satisfaction.

Insist on the name "CHAMPION" on each porcelain. It guarantees "Absolute satisfaction to the user or free repair or replacement will be made."

Dealers everywhere sell Champions that are particularly adapted to your motor.

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**POTATO DIGGERS**

answer the farmers' big questions: How can I get my potatoes out quickly with less help and fewer horses? How can I have my tubers ready for a high-price market away before freezing?

The **IRON AGE** Digger rolls the potatoes out in long rows ready to gather, clear of dirt, weeds and tops. It turns short into next row, or can be backed.

The staunch, powerful, and dependable No. 155 shown here will take care of the heaviest conditions. Made by specialists in potato machinery—in business over 22 years.

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**STAMMERING**

or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.

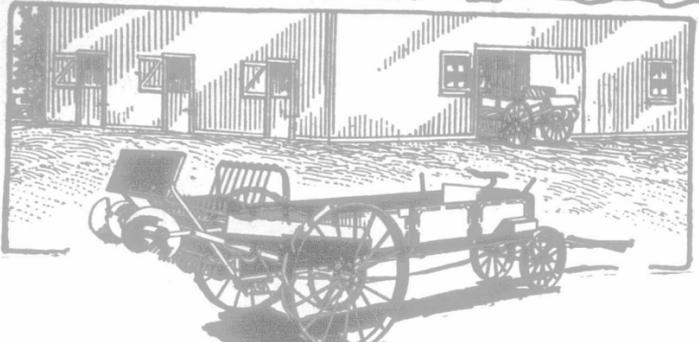
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A few cars of choice, dry baled shavings for sale, at 18c. per bale f.o.b. the cars our yard. This is your opportunity to put in a car for winter use. Let us have your order NOW.

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ONE great feature of the McCormick spreader is that it fertilizes every particle of soil, spreading an even coat of manure, light or heavy as desired, up hill or down.

This evenness of spreading is due to McCormick design. The reversing apron is driven by a worm feed which maintains the same relative speed of apron to beater at all times. The manure is thus fed steadily to the beater, which tears it into small pieces and delivers it to a spiral beater. The spiral gives the manure a second beating, makes the pieces still smaller and spreads evenly beyond the wheel tracks. Each particle of the soil is thus properly fertilized, and the whole field put in condition to produce a bumper crop. No manure is wasted. A McCormick spreader makes twenty loads do the work of forty spread with a fork.

McCormick spreaders are made in three sizes. No. 8 is a 49-bushel machine; No. 5, 55 bushels; and No. 6, 63 bushels. All are of the popular low type, with narrow boxes, cut-under front wheels, and strong steel frames.

See the McCormick local dealer, or write the nearest branch house for catalogue and full information.

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WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.



**LESSEN GEAR WEAR**

To make your machine separate more thoroughly, run easiest and prove most durable and dependable, lessen gear wear with Standard Hand Separator Oil. Does this special work especially well. Feeds quickly into the close-fitting bearings; does not gum; prevents seam rust and corrosion. Use no substitute.

Correct lubrication of your cream separator is just as essential as for your other farm machines.

Sold in pint, quart, half-gallon, gallon and 4-gallon cans; also barrels and half-barrels. By reliable dealers everywhere.

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BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

**Standard Hand Separator Oil**

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Give "reasons" why they have not taken out Life Insurance. In nine cases out of ten these reasons are found to be mere EXCUSES.

Life Insurance is a matter far too important to risk coming to false conclusions.

If you need information and advice, permit

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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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ESTABLISHED  
 1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 22, 1918.

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LIII.

## EDITORIAL.

Brain, brawn and optimism are three valuable assets.

A big crop will, no doubt, be needed in 1919. Prepare this fall.

Give the fall wheat land plenty of cultivation. A good seed-bed is one of the first essentials.

Are you prepared to assist others in regard to fall wheat seed? If you have a quantity to dispose of let it be known.

After-harvest cultivation has a place in clean farming. The objects of same are conservation of moisture and the destruction of weeds.

Even a small exhibit of live stock, field crops, fruit or vegetables will help the local fair. Bring out the best you have; it will help others as well as yourself.

Western crop reports are much more optimistic in tone and an easier feeling prevails in that part of Canada where, not long since, conditions looked none too good.

Go through the clover field and take out the bad weeds, if the second crop is to be cut for seed. The separation can be effected more easily now than after the crop is threshed.

Some are of the opinion that price-fixing would be a remedy for all troubles. A little of it can be tolerated, but very much price-fixing would disorganize the whole system of production and trade.

Farmers have worked together in the harvest to good advantage, and they should not let this little germ of co-operation die out when the rush is over. More unity would be good for the industry.

Those without titles have every reason to feel grateful. Surely a Knight or Baron would not dare to remove his coat at the table and eat a meal in comfort these hot days. Shirt sleeves are unconstitutional.

The Western Show Circuit is just about completed, and the eastern herds will be returning soon to meet fresh competition in the rings at Toronto, London and Ottawa. It is rumored that a Manitoba herd will be represented in the Shorthorn classes at the coming events.

Canada's air force should prove a grand success if well managed. Our aviators are second to none, and there are others ready to enlist in this branch of the service which permits of initiative on the part of the individual. Resourcefulness under difficult or uncommon circumstances is a peculiarity of the Canadian.

Never before in the history of Canada has the importance of agriculture been realized as it now is. It is the duty of every farmer to do his best and add dignity to his calling by having some regard for himself and respect for others of the same occupation. Too long have we looked on the professional man as superior to the husbandman.

The next issue of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" will be our annual Exhibition Number, wherein readers will find the results of extra efforts in all departments of the paper. Experts and authorities in various lines have contributed to the columns of the forthcoming issue, and we feel assured that the number will be appreciated by all who take an interest in agriculture and its advancement.

## Veterinarians Should Use Anæsthetics.

Conditions are constantly undergoing change, but changes follow and are the result of progress of human intellect and human ideals. What proved very satisfactory to the aborigines of this country were altogether unsuitable for the white man who came, and what the early settler endured would not be tolerated by the Canadian citizen of to-day. It is commonly said of those who fail to see changes coming and will not acknowledge the demands of our ageing civilization that "they cannot see the handwriting on the wall." There is a growing sentiment in favor of a more humane treatment of dumb animals and a realization that neglect of their welfare, or an unnecessary infliction of pain, is cruelty, which an enlightened public opinion will not endorse or condone. Humane societies have done a good work, but at first they were looked upon as a fanatically sentimental group of "busybodies" with nothing to do but interfere in the affairs of people who had their tasks to perform and life's battle to win. No doubt there were those in these organizations who showed too much zeal and too little practical knowledge of what was right and what was wrong, but on the whole we must admit that a good work has been done and expression has been given to a growing sentiment that dumb animals should not be submitted to cruelty and torture at the hand of civilized man.

The veterinary surgeon has it in his power, while attending to his professional work, to alleviate a great deal of pain, or, on the other hand, to perform operations of a very distressing nature without anaesthetics or anything to allay the suffering of the brute, bound and absolutely helpless. In some of the States in the neighboring republic, veterinary surgeons are obliged to use anaesthetics in all major operations, and the same rule is not too rigid for Canadian veterinarians to observe. The treatment for fistulous wither is rather severe, especially when a part of the bone must be removed, and animals operated on for such should be anaesthetized. The same is true of a double ridgling and in other numerous cases. Frequently, too, a local anaesthetic can be used with very good effect in minor operations, but where sensitive parts are involved. By a proper compounding of drugs the effect of the cocaine, or whatever agent the operator elects to use, can be localized and made to exert its influence for a sufficient length of time.

We are well advanced in an era now where breeders and stockmen generally demand professional skill on the part of the veterinarians they employ, neither will they object to a slight additional expense if the operations performed are carried out in harmony with the growing sentiment which favors humane treatment and respect for the feelings of the brute. Some veterinarians are strong exponents of anaesthetics; others are not. The time will probably come, and it cannot come too soon, when it will be compulsory to use anaesthetics when major operations are being performed.

## Dr. Beland and His Message.

In Hon. Dr. Beland, who has passed through the hardships of a German prison and is enthusiastically eager to see Prussian "kulture" put down, Canada should have an able devotee of unity and a valuable exponent of the democracy for which we and our Allies are fighting. We have a little trouble in our own home to adjust before we can be of the most assistance in quelling that larger and immeasurably greater quarrel beyond the seas. The former Post Master General appears again on the horizon, as it were, unattached to any party and with a desire, kindled to flame by German treatment, that the war be won and won triumphantly by the superiority of arms and supplies which the Entente Allies can put into the field. Dr.

Beland was beyond the reach of insults hurled at his countrymen during the last election, so he now comes before the Canadian public unprejudiced in regard to politics or religion in so far as they affect our war efforts. French Canada will hear from him what Quebec has done and what she should do, and the English speaking element of this country will perhaps realize that one of the oldest and largest of our provinces was badly handled to the detriment of the major cause. Dr. Beland can be a wonderful agent for good in this Dominion, and it is to be hoped that politics will not be allowed to interfere with the more important business for which he is exceptionally well equipped.

## Important Show-Ring Features.

In viewing the live stock coming before the judge in the show-ring, observers should single out the important classes and know what they signify. Too little attention is usually paid to the "get of sire" and "produce of dam." These mean a great deal, and the purse for these classes is seldom as large as it should be. If any animal is a sure getter of good progeny it should be known far and wide. With plenty of money anyone can pick up enough good individuals to make a show herd, but it is the breeding of good animals that should be encouraged. It is well to depict type, conformation, breed character and such, but it is another thing to breed it. The man who can breed prize winners as well as fit them deserves the highest honors of the fair, but to be able to do this he must have the right kind of breeding stock. The two classes mentioned indicate where the good parentage is to be found.

Another important class is that for "The best four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor." It, too, is indicative of what the exhibitor has at home and how successful he is as a breeder of good cattle. Of no less importance is the breeder's herd which is usually made up of one young bull and four young females of stipulated ages; all bred and owned by the exhibitor. To win in such a class against competition is a distinction worthy of recognition. Such means that the herd sire is a producer of the right kind and the breeding females are matrons of the proper sort. More emphasis should be laid on the breeding of good live stock, and the honors should go to the herds or flocks from whence it comes.

## More City Homes.

The attitude assumed by our Provincial Government in regard to the housing of industrial workers in the cities of Ontario is, in one sense, commendable. The appropriation of \$2,000,000 to be loaned for building purposes shows an interest is taken in the comfort and improvement of the home life of those who toil and, so far as this goes, the legislators are worthy of considerable praise. On the other hand, the appropriation gives expression to an apparent indifference to the decreasing rural population and the certain decline of agriculture, the basic industry of all. The country would benefit far more by the erection of 1,000 cottages on the farms of this Province in order to house the laborers and their families than by the addition of 5,000 houses to the city of Toronto. Immediately prior to the war there was no dearth of houses in Ontario urban centres, but "munitions" drew laborers from everywhere and paid them well. Others scented the money that was flowing freely where "big business" was located so they, too, hied away to cater to the wants of those earning the high wage and spending it freely. This, of course, means congestion and a housing problem. But after the war—what?

We hear it said on every hand that agriculture must absorb a large part of the floating population after the war. Agriculture will do its bit when the time comes, but how about the housing of these people when they

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# 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, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
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no longer find sustenance in the city? Must the farmer take them into his home and adopt them into his family?

Large implements and co-operation between farmers is making it possible to do much with little extra help. The home, sacred to all, permits of home life as city folk know it, and this blessing will not be sold for a few dollars' profit. Farmers view other respectable laboring people as their equal, but a stranger, be he ever so respectable and worthy, is a stranger in the home. The same is true of the hired man, who desires, as much as anyone, a house of his own where his children can be reared and spare hours can be spent in company with his family.

It is in the country where the housing problem is acute, and if it were solved there we doubt if the demands made on the city capital available for building purposes would be greater than it could meet. Some encouragement to cottage-building on the side-roads and concessions of the Province of Ontario would be a boon to the agricultural industry and those engaged in it, both employer and employed.

There are strenuous times ahead when the readjustment begins, and we believe that some attention should be paid to rural housing conditions. Some department of Government could well concern itself about cottage-building and be equipped with plans, specifications, costs, etc., of suitable homes for laborers in the country. Farmers, too, would find it to their advantage to be prepared to use labor when it again turns its back on the bright lights and crowded streets of the city.

## When Agriculture Organizes.

In the early years of Canadian pioneer life and even in the recollection of many now living, people gathered at the logging bee and together quickly accomplished what the handicapped settler could not have achieved alone in many moons. Night came; convivial souls encircled the overlaid table, the fiddle was brought down, floors were cleared and then began one of those joyous occasions which have no equal in our twentieth-century life of artificiality and social aloofness. Those were get-together days, when neighbor depended upon neighbor and when labor was given freely and returned in good measure. Jealousies were not so common as now, and suspicion was put down. There was a good seed-bed for co-operation.

We are a different people now. Rural delivery,

telephones, automobiles and many other conveniences, which we view as blessings, only tend to widen the gulf between us and our friends or neighbors. Independence has grown up and fouled the land, so any little seed of co-operation finds it difficult to take root. In the meantime other interests have concealed their little individual grievances and consolidated their forces so as to be as one body and to speak with one voice, but with immeasurable influence. The farmers of Western Canada are beginning to make themselves heard; they have common grievances, but in the east it would be difficult to get unanimity in a representative meeting on account of the diversity and variety of our agriculture and the different views entertained regarding essentials. Rural Canada will be very, very slow to organize, but when it is accomplished the organization will be the strongest ever known in this country. Different branches of the industry get together with good effect, but these in turn must be welded into one powerful unit which will speak for the Canadian farmer, located anywhere in the broad expanse from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

## Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

One of the earliest butterflies to appear in the spring and one which is common throughout the summer and early fall is the Mourning-cloak. The size, shape of the wings and the pattern of this species is shown Fig. 1. The wings are a rich, brownish-purple, with a broad yellow border and with a row of blue spots inside this border.

The Mourning-cloak hibernates in the adult stage under loose bark and in other sheltered places, and this accounts for its early appearance in spring. The eggs for the first brood are laid in early May on a twig of the elm, willow or poplar, and they are deposited in a more or less complete band around the twig, this band containing usually from 300 to 450 eggs. The eggs have

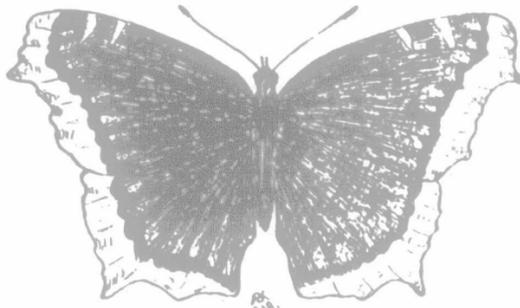


Fig. 1—The mourning-cloak.

eight or nine ribs, and are at first yellow, soon turning reddish and finally black just before hatching. The eggs require from twelve to fifteen days to hatch in the spring and nine days in midsummer. The newly hatched caterpillars are brownish-black and hairy, and the full-grown caterpillars are about two inches long, black and armed with numerous short branched spines. Along the back is a row of somewhat diamond-shaped red spots. The caterpillars are gregarious and when young range themselves side by side with great regularity. The chrysalis is a rather peculiar angular structure which is quite variable in color. The adults which originate from the first brood lay eggs in July, so that there are two broods in the season.

The Clouded Sulphur, a very abundant species, is shown in Fig. 2. Its wings are sulphur yellow with a deep black border, with a black dot on the fore-wings and an orange spot on the hind wings. In the female the border of the fore-wings is broad and contains yellow-

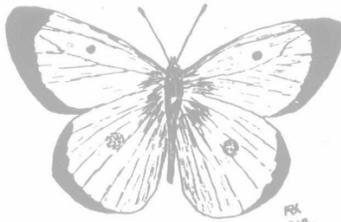


Fig. 2—The clouded sulphur—male. (Natural size.)



Fig. 3—The American copper. (Natural size.)

spots. This species shows a great variation both in size and color, some being very pale, almost white, and others suffused with blackish. The caterpillar of this species is pale green and feeds upon clover.

A small and abundant species is the American Copper, shown in Fig. 3. In this butterfly the fore-wings and the margins of the hind-wings are of a bright copper color, the fore-wings having dark margins and several black spots, the hind-wings being dusky on their inner two-thirds and with four black spots on the copper border.

The caterpillar of the American Copper feeds upon the common Sorel or "Sour-grass."

Surely the Kaiser will set no more dates for that dinner in Paris. It has been postponed indefinitely.

## Farm Hunting.

BY SANDY FRASER.

They say that a lot o' the soldiers that are comin' back frae the war are thinkin' o' takin' up farmin' for the rest o' their natural lives and that when the war ends, (as it looks as though it might noo in the course o' anither five years or so if we keep auld Hindenburg plannin' "strategical retreats", as he calls them, the way he has been for some weeks past,) that there will be a crowd o' the boys that, were wearin' the khaki lookin' for land on which they can start to live the independent life o' a farmer. Those o' them that get on to farms that are in need o' draining ought to mak' a success o' the business after a' the experience they've had diggin' ditches in France and na doot it will be an unco' pleasant change for maist o' them to be workin' on their ain responsibility after havin' to tak' orders frae ither men for sae lang.

But, gin it's the case that a lot o' inexperienced men will be pickin' out farms for themselves in the next few years I'm thinkin' it's na mair than right that someone should be givin' them a wee bit o' advice on the subject, and warnin' them about the danger o' buyin' a farm that may mak' them sorry they ever got oot o' France alive and unlucky enough to rin into a worse job than they had in the trenches. A good farm goes a lang way towards makin' a prosperous an' contented farmer and a poor farm goes just as far in the way o' makin' a mon dissatisfied an' keepin' him poor. Sae if ony o' us wha hae spent oor lives on the land can help anither chap by a word o' warnin' or advice I think we shouldna let the chance slip.

We ken it isna possible to get a farm that is perfect in ilka way. As one chap said when anither fellow warned him that the girl he wis goin' to marry was "pure devil", "Oh weel", says he, "ye canna expect to get *everything*." But there's some farms that are a hale lot better nor ither, juist the same as there's a difference in girls, and I'm goin', for one, to gie my idea on what a chap should look for when he starts out to buy a piece o' ground that he intends to mak' intae a home for himsel' an' maybe ither, an' frae which he expects tae get a livin'. It's tae be his residential quarters as weel as his place o' business.

I suppose the first thing to consider is whether this place he's thinkin' o' buyin' is in a healthy locality. So far as Canada is concerned there's no' muckle danger on this point, for the climate frae Nova Scotia to British Columbia ought to be fairly agreeable tae the average mon, especially tae onyone that cam' through an experience o' the climate o' France in the last four years. But there are some spots that a chap can be healthier in than ither, an' it's a guid plan tae keep this point on yer mind.

The next thing tae think aboot is what kind o' neighbors ye'll hae. Some say that if ye are a decent chap yersel' ye will hae guid neighbors and if ye're not that ye'll find them bad enough, but I'm inclined tae think that there is a difference in people, apart frae the way ye treat them. Some are easier tae get along wi' than ither, I ken that. But apart frae that it's no' a bad plan to get intae a community that's o' a nationality an' religion not ower muckle different to yer ain. Ye'll feel mair at hame frae the start and na doot get along better as time goes on. It's a case o' what ye might call common interests. It doesna matter whether it's people or horses, they pull better when they all pull the same way.

Anither thing to tak' notice o' would be the schools. Ye want to get intae a place where they pay some attention to the education o' their children. Education generally means progress and progress is the only excuse we hae for stayin' here on the earth.

As the school is a meetin' place for the youngsters, sae the Church is a meetin' place for those that are grown up. If there wis na ither reason for keeping the church up than juist its help to mak' neighbors mair sociable it wad be worth while. There's got tae be some means o' bringin' people together once in a while in ilka community or they're liable tae rin doon intae a bunch o' money-grubbers an' naething mair. There's anither thing the Church does. It cultivates generosity and mak's us think once in a while o' the welfare o' ither, as weel as oor ain. For these reasons I wad say; buy a farm that's within a reasonable distance o' a guid live Church.

The size o' a farm is something that a guid mony people hae argued aboot. For mysel' I wouldna hae it very small nor, on the ither hand, ower big. Frae one tae two hundred acres according tae the amount o' help one has is aboot right, I'm thinkin'. If it's too small ye canna mak' a profit, for it tak's a' ye can raise tae support the family and we hae to use the same amount o' machinery and horses, maybe, that would work a bigger place where there might be something left tae the guid after the expenses were paid. Auld J. J. Hill said that if a mon didna save onything he was na guid an' might as weel quit, sae if that's the case it wad seem tae be a matter o' some importance to get a farm big enough to let ye come oot a wee bit mair than square wi' the world at the end o' the year. But dinna gae tae the ither end an' buy a farm that's bigger than ye can handle. Ye'll be in hot water for life if ye dae. Ye'll be always tryin' tae catch up tae yer wark but never quite makin' oot to do it.

And ye must mak' a note o' the kind o' soil that is in the place ye hae yer eye on. If it's light land or has ower many stanes on it I wad advise ye to look further. Light soil an' a light purse generally go thegither and, for the stony land, ye'll be warkin' all yer spare time buildin' stane fences an' sae on and in the end ye'll be na further ahead than yer neighbor wha's land wis free from stanes by nature.

Get a guid heavy clay or black loam and ye'll be a'richt. Tak' a spade wi' ye when ye go farm-huntin'. It helps tae cut out the guesswork.

And anither thing that some people think a lot about when buyin' a farm is the amount o' improvements that hae been made on it. I dinna ken as I wad put ower muckle weight on this point, especially if ye hae to pay a high price for the said improvements. When ye build yer ain barn or yer ain hoose ye build it as ye want it but when ye buy it ye've got to put up wi' it as the ither chap wanted it. And sae far as ither things are concerned there's a guid deal o' pleasure to be had in fixin' up yer ain farm and in makin' improvements that ye can look back on as yer ain. If ther's ony job that beats the makin' o' a hundred acres or so o' land intae a home that ye can be proud of, I dinna ken what it is. So what I wad say would be, buy yer farm but make yer home. Ilka farmer has his ideal o' what a farm home should be and it's a pity not to give him the chance to mak' that ideal a reality. In fact ther's juist about three things that a farmer must hae to start with. These are good air, good water and good soil. With a head and a pair o' hands he should be able to develop the rest. In fact it has been done sae often in this country since the time oor ancestors first crossed the ocean and built a cabin for themselves in the bush that we're no' left in muckle doot about the possibility o' it being done again. Anything that has been done can be done, and maybe we can do what never was done, gin we juist pit oor minds tae it.

### THE HORSE.

#### When Should the Veterinarian be Called?

While it would be unwise and expensive for the farmer to call his veterinarian whenever anything goes wrong with his stock, it is mistaken economy to delay too long. The man who, in some cases, may incur the expense of an unnecessary visit, is safer than he who allows a case to take its course, or exhausts the skill of his handy neighbor, or experiments with the prescriptions he may have for the cure of diseases in stock, until it has reached an alarming stage, and then sends for his veterinarian, when it is too late to treat successfully the case which would probably have recovered had it been properly treated in the early stages. All owners of stock should have an intelligent idea of the ordinary ailments and diseases of the different classes of stock, and understand the treatment of cases that can be successfully treated by an amateur. Many such cases have definite and unmistakable symptoms that cannot readily be mistaken, and the treatment is also simple; while many of the more serious diseases present more or less obscure symptoms, and it requires a personal examination by an expert to diagnose and treat. Take for instance, the diseases of the various digestive organs. Each of these diseases presents symptoms to a greater or less degree peculiar to itself, but the symptoms of one disease often so closely simulate those of other diseases of the same organ or organs that it is difficult to differentiate. The veterinarian takes into consideration the state of the pulse, the temperature, respirations, mucous membrane, intestinal murmur, the severity and continuity of the symptoms, as well as the attitudes assumed by the patient, and the manner in which he expresses pain and distress.

Digestive troubles kill more horses than the diseases of any other set or system of organs, and many cases terminate fatally that would have recovered if properly treated in the early stages. All who have had considerable experience with horses are familiar with a disease called "Spasmodic Colic," and know that most cases readily yield to treatment, or though not treated at all will usually result in a spontaneous cure in the course of an hour or two. In such cases, of course, the services of a veterinarian are not necessary, but the trouble is this—the symptoms of this disease and those of flatulent

colic, acute indigestion, constipation, impaction of the colon, inflammation of the bowels or of the peritoneum etc., etc., simulate each other to such a marked degree that in many cases it requires more skill and experience than is possessed by the unprofessional man to make a correct diagnosis. If we admit this fact we must also admit the fact that the owner must necessarily be unable to decide whether the case is one that will yield to the ordinary treatment for colicky disorders, or one for which he should secure professional attention. What then, is he to do? The early symptoms of these diseases are often so similar that in some cases it is not possible for any person to immediately make a definite diagnosis, and while each disease requires special treatment, it is often wise, in the early stages to treat as for spasmodic colic, unless tympanitis (bloating) be present. Hence we say, "if tympanitis be shown send for your veterinarian promptly." If colicky pains with an absence of bloating be well marked, give a stimulant and antispasmodic as 1 1/2 oz. each of sweet spirits of nitre and tincture of belladonna, or 1 1/2 oz. chloral hydrate in a pint of cold water as a drench. If the symptoms are not relieved in an hour, or at most two hours, the attendant must decide that the trouble is something other than spasmodic colic, and in all probability much more serious and will require special treatment, hence the presence of a veterinarian is necessary.

It must also be remembered that the most serious cases do not, as a rule, present the most violent and alarming symptoms. A case is often allowed to go on, or to be treated with home remedies for hours from the fact that the symptoms are not violent, and the hopes that they will soon pass off. It is not uncommon for a case of this nature to continue all day and well into the night without improvement or marked change for the worse. Darkness appears to have an alarming effect upon the owner or attendant, and when the symptoms continue he will send for his veterinarian about midnight or after. We may state that the average veterinarian, while quite willing and anxious to give necessary service to his patrons at all hours, has just reason to complain at being called out of bed during the night to treat a case for which he should have been sent the previous forenoon; and, as before stated, the lapse of time in many cases means the death of the patient. Of course, all cases cannot be saved, even if attended to properly in the early stages, but many can, and the owner of stock should give his sick animal all possible chances for his life, and his veterinarian a reasonable opportunity to make or maintain a reputation as a practitioner.

Diseases of the respiratory organs do not usually present such violent symptoms as those of the digestive organs. When a person notices that his horse is dull, persists in standing, looks anxious and depressed, refuses to eat, probably breathes heavily or too frequently, or coughs, etc., he should decide that the case is serious, and that delay in treatment will probably be serious, he should send for skilled attention at once.

In cases of serious wounds or accidents of any nature, when he has not the necessary knowledge, skill and proper instruments and drugs to treat properly himself, one should promptly send for his veterinarian. We are all familiar with the old adage, "a little knowledge is dangerous." We do not think this applies here. A little knowledge in veterinary science enables a man to diagnose and treat simple ailments or injuries, and at the same time enables him to distinguish between such and more serious cases. The most important and, in many cases, the most perplexing point with the veterinarian is to make a correct diagnosis. When once this is made, a reasonably reliable prognosis can be made, and, of course, there no longer exists a doubt as to the proper treatment. On the other hand, so long as a doubt as to the correctness of the diagnosis exists, treatment must of necessity be somewhat of a guess. Hence we claim that sufficient knowledge of the science to enable a man to determine between cases that he understands and those that are more serious and require professional attention is valuable.

We would like to again impress upon the minds of stock owners the necessity of securing professional attention before it is too late, as delay in this particular is neither profitable to the owner nor fair to the practitioner.

### LIVE STOCK.

Now is a good time to cull the flock and pick out the ewes and rams to be saved for breeding purposes.

Plan to attend one or more of the larger exhibitions this fall and spend at least a portion of the time watching the live stock being judged.

The sows should be in fair condition at farrowing time. Now when the grass in the paddock is showing the effect of drouth it will no doubt pay to feed a little grain.

To withhold grain from the stock just because it is high priced and allow them to fail in flesh is not economy. It will cost more by a good deal to replace that flesh than to keep it there.

Particularly high prices are being realized in the Old Country for pigs for breeding purposes. At a recent sale as high as \$2,275 was paid for a four-year-old sow of the Large Black breed.

When the lambs are weaned they require luxuriant pasture, or a little grain, to prevent them losing flesh. The ewes' udders should also be watched as trouble may develop with the heaviest milkers if care is not exercised.

Breeding the heifers at an early age and then mating their progeny when quite young tends to decrease size to vigor. If strong, robust animals are wanted the heifers must be allowed to become fairly well developed before dropping their first calf.

To haul pigs sixty-five miles and drive sheep and cattle over thirty miles to market would be considered a great hardship by the majority of stockmen in Ontario, and would remind them very much of pioneer days before the railways had traversed the Province from east to west and from north to south. However, there are places even yet in Old Ontario where the railway does not come any closer to farms than the distance mentioned and men are actually taking their stock that number of miles in order to find a market.

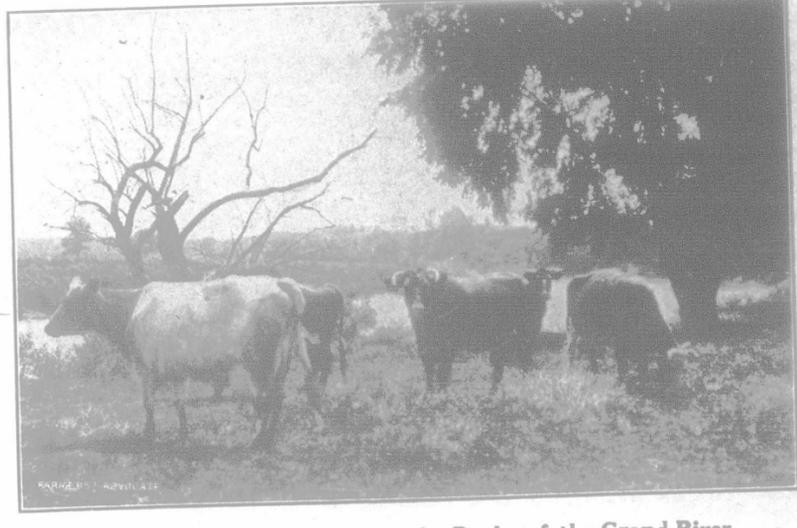
The war is not affecting the exports of live stock in Great Britain to any great extent. In fact, the total exports of breeding stock for the first six months of 1918 are over ten per cent. greater than for the corresponding period of 1917. During the six months, 1,748 head of pedigreed cattle valued at £259,961 were exported from Great Britain, as compared with 1,639 head valued at £188,660 in the first six months of 1917. During the same period 1,817 sheep at a value of £46,984 were exported. This is 805 more than from January to June 1917. Only 21 hogs were exported during the six months. However, Great Britain has not been a particularly heavy exporter of pigs. During the last four years the number for any six months of the year did not exceed 125.

#### Receipts of Stock on Some of Canada's Markets.

According to figures given in the monthly report of the Live Stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, the top price for good steers was a shade lower in July than in the previous month, but about \$4 per cwt. higher than in the same month a year ago. The receipts of cattle at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, for July were 22,453, as compared with 18,323 in June. The receipts at Winnipeg and Calgary were exceptionally heavy but prices maintained a high average. For instance, in July 20,955 cattle were marketed at Winnipeg as compared with 11,122 in June, 1918, and about the same number in July 1917. The top price on this market exceeded the top at Toronto by one dollar per cwt. At Calgary the receipts were three times what they were in June and the price was somewhat below that of other live stock markets. Shipments of calves



A Part of a Herd of 131 Steers Pasturing on a Farm near Ayr, Ontario.



Herd of Milking Shorthorns on the Banks of the Grand River.

were lighter on all but the Winnipeg and Edmonton markets as compared with the previous month.

The receipts of hogs at the various markets show a marked increase over the month of June. At Toronto, 26,370 hogs were received in July, with the top price for selects at \$19.90. At Winnipeg, the receipts were 29,944 pigs with the top price at \$19.15. At Calgary, 11,593 hogs were marketed at a top price of \$17.50.

A larger number of sheep found their way to market in July of this year than was the case the same month the previous year. At the Toronto market the receipts were 7,792 in July with the top price for good lambs at \$23.75. This is \$6.75 higher than for July 1917. At Montreal, (Pt. St. Charles) the receipts were 5,070 with the top price for lambs at \$21. At Calgary market 3,534 was the total number, as compared with 499 for the same month the previous year.

In looking over the classification of the stock received at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, we find that there were but 909 heavy finished steers placed on the market and they sold at an average price of \$14.18 per cwt., with the top reaching \$15.85. Good steers weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. numbered 2,091, and brought within 50 cents as much as the heavy steers. A number of steers, weighing from 700 to 1,000 lbs., were marketed at prices ranging from \$9 to \$14.50. A total of 3,899 heifers were placed on the market; 2,213 of these were classed as good, and 1,487 as fair, the remainder being of the common kind. A large number of cows are being sent to the shambles. There were 6,780 passed through the Union Stock Yards in the month of July. The good and common kinds were about evenly divided. A total of 5,655 veal calves were sold at the stock yards at the average price of \$14.35. Comparatively few stockers and feeders changed hands through the stock yards in July.



Part of the O. A. C. Flock of Sheep.

Oxford, Shropshire, Southdown, Leicester and Cotswold breeds are represented.

On the Montreal market comparatively few steers and heifers were marketed, but a total of 9,172 veal calves were sold at the average price of \$10.06. Throughout the Western Provinces a considerable number of cows, calves and bulls were marketed and quite a number of the good and fair quality steers and heifers.

From now on the receipts of hogs, lambs and finished cattle will no doubt be quite heavy, especially on the Toronto market. The general crop of spring lambs will soon be finding their way to the shambles and in a short time the early spring litters will be ready for the packing house. If something could be done to prevent a general rush of stock to the market during certain weeks in the fall, it would no doubt tend to stabilize the market. However, this is rather difficult to do as hogs must be marketed when they reach a certain weight, or else there will be a loss, and many are forced to sell their steers off grass owing to lack of stable room and feed to give them a month or more dry feeding. Adequate storage facilities at the chief markets is about the only feasible plan of preventing a glut on the market with the usual lowering of prices during October, November and December.

### Oats and Oat Products for Hogs.

Corn, peas and barley have been considered the best feeds for finishing hogs, but their scarcity the past year has forced many feeders to use substitutes. While finely-ground oats and shorts have always been considered the proper concentrates to use along with skim-milk to start pigs, few ever thought that they could bring a pig to the two-hundred-pound mark in six or seven months on these rations. However, tons of choice bacon hogs have been placed on the market this spring and summer that knew not the taste of corn, peas or

barley. Some have grown and finished their hogs on shorts and skim-milk, others have used oats alone. E. Barnard, a Huron County farmer, recently marketed 21 hogs seven and a half months old that averaged 266 pounds. They were long, deep-bodied pigs of the Yorkshire-Tamworth cross. The ration fed up to the time the pigs were six months old was finely-ground oats and skim-milk. They were finished on oat dust, a by-product of the oatmeal mill, along with skim-milk. Mr. Barnard claims that his method of feeding has given him results and that he prefers oats to the heavier grains for either growing or finishing hogs. The skim-milk undoubtedly went a long way towards promoting rapid growth and vigor. The age and weight of the hogs referred to shows that the heavier grains are not always essential for growing stock, especially when skim-milk is available.

### Prices of Sheep and Wool.

There is a double revenue from sheep raising, namely—meat and wool, and the prices of these commodities have risen by leaps and bounds during the past few years, thus giving an impetus to this important industry. Considering the price of lambs and sheep a half century ago there is little wonder that the sheep population did not show rapid increase. However with mutton and wool at many times the price it was then, more should be induced to keep a few sheep on their farms, not alone for the direct revenue but from the fact that sheep are weed destroyers and that meat and wool are world necessities. The following paragraphs from an article by G. H. Holmes, Statistical Scientist, Division of Crop Records, Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S., which appeared in the U. S. Department of Agriculture 1917 year book, gives the trend of prices since 1867. It is

wool in 1910, and continues with 15.6 cents in 1911, 18.7 cents in 1912, 15.8 cents in 1913, 18.6 cents in 1914, 23.3 cents in 1915, 28.4 cents in 1916, and 54.2 cents in 1917. The 1917 price of unwashed wool at the farm was about three and a half times the price of 1913.

"There are elaborate records of the wholesale prices of wool. In the Boston market, which is the principal one in America, the recorded "low" price of Ohio unwashed fine wool in 1912 was 21 cents per pound. In 1914 the "low" of the year was 20 cents, in 1915 it was 23 cents, in 1916 it was 26 cents, and in 1917 it was 38 cents, but during 1917 the "low" of the market increased rapidly from 38 cents in January to 62 cents in September and 65 cents in December.

"The Boston market record for "high" for Ohio unwashed fine wool was 25 cents in 1912 and 1914, 29 cents in 1915, 38 cents in 1916, and 67 cents in 1917. During the last-named year the "high" price of the market increased from 40 cents in January to 67 cents in December.

"To take another class and condition of wool, fine territory staple wool, scoured, is selected. The "low" price of this wool in 1912 was 60 cents, and from that figure the increase was to 73 cents in 1916, and \$1.10 in 1917; while at the other extreme the "high" of 1912 was 67 cents, 75 cents for 1915, \$1.12 for 1916, and \$1.85 for 1917. All records exhibit a marked increase in the price of all kinds of wool in 1916 and more especially in 1917."

### The Veterinary Profession.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The members of the Executive of the Central Canada Veterinary Association have read the editorial in "The Farmer's Advocate" of June 13 last, entitled "Veterinarians in Ontario", and I have been instructed to thank you on behalf of the Association for having given such a clear and concise statement regarding the veterinary profession in the Province of Ontario. Your references have been read with much interest; and I desire to say that, if you can, by articles of this kind, assist the three veterinary associations in this province to obtain from the Legislature proper recognition of the profession, you will be doing a very great service to our live stock interests.

The majority of the members of the Executive of this Association have not been in practice for many years, and are not, therefore, influenced by any personal motives. But some of our members have been dealing directly and indirectly with the live stock owners as well as the veterinarians in all the provinces of Canada, and have therefore had full opportunity to observe the weaknesses as well as the benefits of the profession in a general way. I am instructed to say that the remarks you have made in the article referred to are quite correct in every respect as far as veterinary education is concerned and also in regard to veterinary correspondence schools.

This Association, through its activities, from time to time has had opportunity to obtain particulars regarding such schools; and, with the other veterinary associations of this province, it is quite satisfied that, so long as the Veterinary Act which is now on our provincial Statutes remains in force, just so long will it be possible for the so-called "graduates" of these "correspondence schools" to evade the law without difficulty. There is, however, more than one way of looking at the situation.

The veterinary profession is one of the most important professions, if not the most important, in any agricultural country. There has always been the necessity for the thorough education of veterinary students, although no drastic measures were taken to insist upon thorough teaching until within recent years; and this condition resulted in a certain percentage of illiterate men passing through our recognized colleges and receiving diplomas. With a view to preventing this state of affairs continuing, the veterinary associations on this continent have taken steps with the college authorities to improve the status of their veterinary education. The American Veterinary Medical Association, which has a membership of nearly three thousand veterinarians on this continent, has the support of the United States as well as the Canadian Governments, and is insisting upon the improvement of the education of the veterinary student. In view of these facts, it is most important that the distribution of diplomas entitling individuals to practice as veterinary surgeons shall be limited to recognized schools whose facilities permit of the proper tuition of the student.

I would point out also that, looking at the matter purely from the live stock standpoint, it is essential that only properly qualified and trained veterinarians shall be permitted to treat diseases of animals. I think that I am safe in saying that all the leading live stock men are agreed that only such veterinarians should be permitted to treat their stock.

There are, as you say, individuals who are exceptionally handy at certain operations; but, as you have outlined, the Acts at present in force in the western provinces make allowances for individuals of this class.

It is most remarkable that, in Ontario, with its exceedingly valuable stock assets, proper measures have not been taken to place the veterinary profession in its proper position.

The other provinces, except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, have appreciated the necessity of protecting their live stock interests from the injuries which follow upon incompetent treatment, but in Ontario a large number of men are now practicing who could not pass the examinations of the western provinces, and who are not, therefore, permitted to practice there.

during the past four years that prices have gone up by leaps and bounds. The 1918 prices of mutton and wool will no doubt eclipse all previous records. The demand for these commodities will scarcely permit them to reach the old time level. While the figures given below are for prices ruling in the United States the Canadian market is more or less governed by the markets across the line so that the comparisons will at least give some idea of the money in sheep raising then and now:

"Sheep produce meat as well as wool and the course of the prices of sheep is determined by various causes and not solely by the price of wool, yet the price of wool is doubtless an element of sheep price. The Bureau of Crop Estimates has a record of the average price per head of sheep at the farm for January 1 as far back as 1867. All ages and qualities of sheep are included in the average. A series of upward and downward tendencies is apparent, usually corresponding with periods of industrial elevation and depression.

"From the average of \$2.50 per head in 1867 there was a decline to \$1.64 in 1869, after which there was increase to \$2.71 in 1873. Accompanied by fluctuations, a decline followed to \$2.07 in 1879, with increase to \$2.53 in 1883, decline to \$1.91 in 1886, increase to \$2.66 in 1893, decline to \$1.58 in 1895, increase to \$2.98 in 1901, and after that a general upward movement to \$4.02 in 1914, \$4.50 in 1915, \$5.17 in 1916, \$7.14 in 1917, and \$11.82 in 1918. The average price of sheep at the farm January 1, 1918, was seven and a half times the average of 1895, the lowest on record, and was nearly thrice the average of 1914.

"Beginning with 1910 the Bureau of Crop Estimates has estimated the average farm price of unwashed wool on the 15th of each month. For September 15 the averages begin with 17.7 cents per pound of unwashed



## Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

### Points to Remember in Buying a Tractor.

1. **Mechanical Design.**—The design should not permit of the tractor injuring itself by improper handling. This is with special reference to the gear shifting device. It should have a range of speeds suitable for the work you expect to do with it. For satisfactory hauling on roads a somewhat higher speed may be desirable than used for farm work.

2. **Simplicity.**—The fewer parts there are to adjust and inspect, the more satisfactory the tractor is likely to prove. The design should permit of attaching drawbar or belt without inconvenience. Sometimes one part of the machine is where it interferes with operating the belt satisfactorily and needs to be removed when the machine is on belt work.

3. **Accessibility of Parts.**—Parts which are likely to wear out and need replacement should be as accessible as possible. These items are, crank shaft, bearings, connecting rods, wrist pins, etc. Where bushings are to be replaced by babbitt, in many cases it is desirable to pour the bearing with the shaft in place.

4. **Lubrication.**—All parts subject to wear should be lubricated by sight feed and perhaps force feed systems. These systems should be readily inspected. The time consumed in lubricating a tractor during the season's work is considerable. It should be possible to inspect this while the tractor is in operation without endangering the safety of the operator or the quality of the work.

5. **Protection of Working Parts from Dust.**—An enclosed tractor is likely to have a longer life than one which has the working parts exposed to grit and dirt. Most of the work which the tractor is called upon to do places it in very dirty conditions.

6. **The standing of the company manufacturing the tractor should be investigated, as it has an important bearing upon the likelihood of securing repair parts. It also ensures the purchaser against loss in case a defective machine is purchased.**

7. **Length of Time on Market.**—Very new types are likely to meet with considerable change, and unless the type has been well tried out it will be difficult to secure parts to replace those which are broken or worn out. Conservative companies usually test out good models before putting them on the market. Then

they feel justified in keeping a good deal of money tied up in repair parts.

8. **Adaptability to Your Special Conditions.**—This pertains to size, type, weight, etc., as well as to the type of farming. Doubtless you will plan on operating ensilage cutter, threshing machine, corn sheller, feed grinder and plows as well as other tillage machines with your tractor. You should select one which is usable on as many as possible of these machines. In many cases the tractor is used for road grading work. Threshing machines now in general use as well as road grading outfits usually require a tractor which is larger than is justified for farm purposes. In this case it may be desirable for you to consider the purchase of special machines which will harmonize with your entire plan.

Write to the manufacturer from whom you have almost decided to buy and ask him for the names of six men to whom tractors have been sold. Write to the six men and ask them how they like their investment. Their answers will convince you, before you buy, that your choice is right or wrong. If wrong take similar action in your second choice. Every man decides very easily by the process of elimination what makes he would not buy. Then a little investigation will do the rest.

## THE DAIRY.

### A Well Equipped Dairy Farm.

Oxford County in Ontario has long been considered one of the best dairy counties in the Province and boasts of larger herds of dairy cattle and more universal use of the silo and fodder corn than almost any other section of good farming country in the Dominion. We venture to say, however, that it is doubtful if it would be possible to find, even in Oxford County, a dairy farm that is better equipped for the business of dairying than the one owned by Wm. Prouse of Mount Elgin. We refer particularly to the equipment in barns and buildings and the conveniences that are to be found therein for the comfort of the cattle and other stock and the convenience of those who have to take care of them.

Mr. Prouse has not been long on this farm, which is 200 acres in size, but last year he was milking 44 cows, sending the milk to the condensory at Tillsonburg. It was in June 1917, that he gained the distinction of receiving the largest milk cheque for the month that the company had ever paid out to one individual, and it was some cheque, as will be seen when the sum of \$978 is mentioned. This year only 30 cows are being milked, since Mr. Prouse lost a man early in the season and it was found impossible to take care of as many cows as was the case last year. Nevertheless, at the time of our visit in June of this year, Mr. Prouse expected that his milk cheque for that month would reach \$750, a very creditable amount indeed. At that time about sixteen cans of milk per day were being sold from the farm, which, expressed in pounds, means 1,280 pounds at 80 pounds per can. The price received for this milk varies according to the test for butterfat and, starting at \$1.85 for 3% milk, the price is raised 3 cents for each additional one-tenth of one per cent. of fat until a price of \$2.30 per 100 pounds is reached for milk testing 4.5% or over.

The owner says that he has not been on the farm long enough to find out just how many cows it would pay to keep, but believes that it would be possible to keep from forty to fifty cows during any favorable season. Until last winter Mr. Prouse has always followed all-the-year-round dairying, but last winter, silage was so scarce and the price of concentrates was so high that he found it unprofitable to winter milk. He therefore sold his winter cows. His neighbors also found that they made little or no money last winter. The cows on this dairy farm are grades with but few exceptions and it has not been the practice to raise calves to replace

inferior or old cows. Beef has been such a good price that it has been possible to replace unprofitable cows with but very little extra cost. One reason that there are a great many grade cows in the herd is that Mr. Prouse frequently sells cows in car lots and finds a greater demand for grades than for pure breds. There is, however, a splendid type of sire now at the head of the herd and it is the intention of the owner to raise a young herd from this bull. Some idea of the standard of milk production maintained for the herd may be gleaned from the fact that any individuals in the herd that do not produce 8,000 pounds of milk in a season must be disposed of as not sufficiently profitable. Although Mr. Prouse has been forced by circumstances to reduce the size of his herd by about one third he does not think that there has been any general reduction of the herds in the district since 1916.

The cows are milked by a mechanical milker, one of the popular makes which can be operated by one man. It is a three unit machine and the one man can milk 30 cows in about one hour and ten minutes. Last year the milking was done more quickly, but there was some udder trouble. This year the udder trouble has been avoided so far. Mr. Prouse is quite satisfied with his milker, but he believes that there are some men who should not own a milking machine because they do not know how to operate and take care of it. He keeps the tubes of the machine in cold water only. Once each day cold water is run through them and then, just before they are put in the vat, hot water is run through them; this takes place in the morning. In discussing the cost of operating the milker, Mr. Prouse said, "We figure that it costs us \$6.00 per month to operate our milker. I do not think it would pay anyone to invest in a milking machine who does not keep at least 25 cows."

Two big silos each sixteen by forty feet furnish silage for the herd in winter and this year 28 acres of corn are being grown to fill them. Even during June pasture the cows never come into the stable without getting some kind of grain. At the time of our visit they were being fed oat chop night and morning and, in all, they were getting about five pounds of grain each per day. The stable is fitted up for comfort for the cows, with high-class stanchions, cement floor and mangers level with the floor, while the wide feeding alley between the two rows of stalls is raised about ten inches above the level of the stall and manger. There are 46 stalls besides two boxes for freshening cows and two large calf pens, all built from metal. The stable is neatly whitewashed and the windows open inward from the top, providing plenty of ventilation. A litter carrier and large feed wagon make the work of feeding and clean-

ing the stables easier and chutes from the granary above to the feeding room and feed alley below do away with the heavy work of carrying grain downstairs. Individual water basins provide water for the cows whenever they want it; in short everything is done, apparently, for the comfort of the animals and for the convenience and cleanliness of the stable.

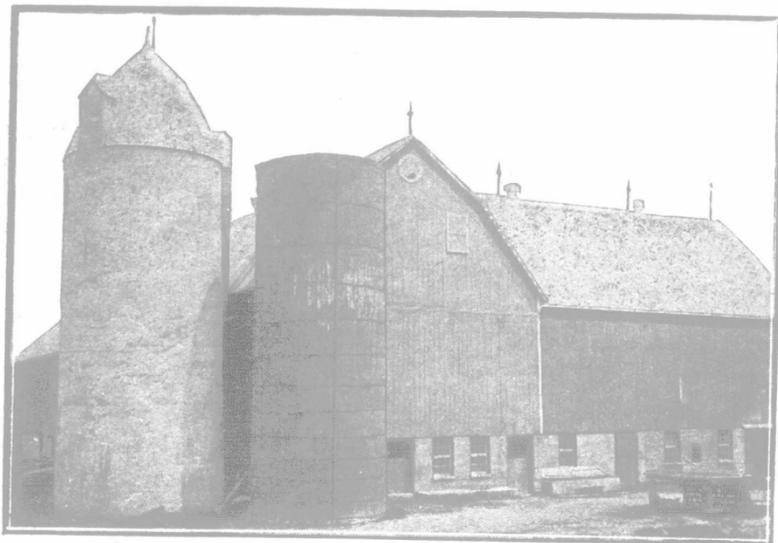
The water supply comes from a well situated near the house and a big cement supply tank beside it is filled by a wind mill. Hydro-electric power is also available for power on this farm but about the barn it is used chiefly for lighting. Water from the supply tank near the windmill is conducted to the splendid cement block milk house, situated conveniently between the house and the barn, and to the dairy stable as well as to the two cement watering troughs. One of these troughs is for the horses at the front of the barn and another round cement trough at the back of the dairy stable for the cattle when they are outside and the other stock.

The milk house is equipped with a cooler through the coils of which the water runs, fed from a smaller supply tank in the milk house, while the milk is poured into a receiver above the coils and runs down over them coming from the cooler at a temperature of 58 degrees. There are also water tanks large enough to hold ten 80-pound cans and in these the night milk is set to cool over night. Ice is added for the night milk so that in the morning it comes from the tank at a temperature below 60 degrees. So far this season there had not been a pound of milk lost. About sixteen tons of ice are harvested each season at a cost of about twenty-five dollars, work included. The ice house is only a rough building built of inch lumber, but there is no trouble experienced in keeping ice the whole season.

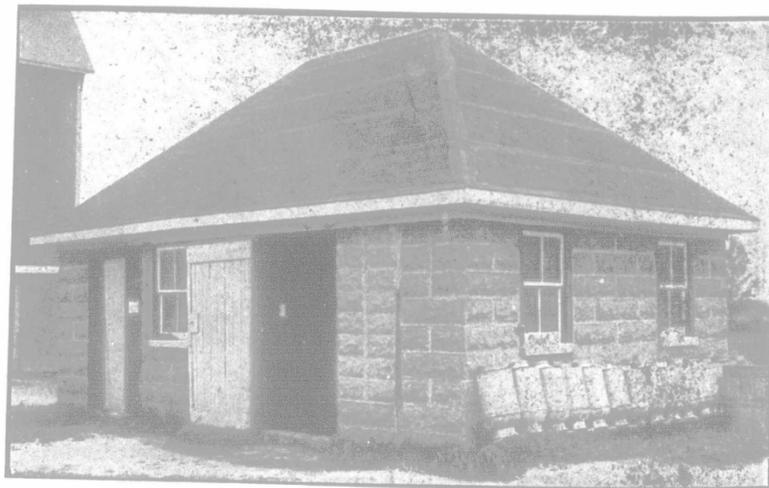
Mr. Prouse uses eight horses to work the 200 acres. Owing to the fact that the milk is sent to the condensory no hogs are kept of any account, although there is a splendid hog house on the place. Alfalfa has been tried out rather successfully during the last two or three years, but there seems to be a tendency for this crop to heave out on the level land of the district. Except for a few horses that are shipped West each spring the dairy cow is the only business proposition on the place.

### Inheritance of Color in Jerseys.

During the past few years some very interesting studies regarding the inheritance of color among Jerseys have been made by Prof. J. J. Hooper, of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. This Station has a very good herd of Jersey cattle and has had for some years, but calves began to appear in the herd which were broken in color, in spite of the fact that they came



These Two Big Silos Furnish Plenty of Silage for the Herd.



This is the Modern Milk House on the Farm of Wm. Prouse, Mt. Elgin.

AUGUST 22, 1918

from ancestry which was solid colored for generations. This led to some wonder as to whether the broken color was in the nature of a recessive characteristic, or one that might be carried by several generations of animals, in a latent condition, simply because it had been submerged by a more dominant characteristic such as solid color. Prof. Hooper decided to investigate this matter in connection with the Mendelian theory of inheritance, which establishes the fact that when two recessives are bred together, the progeny will also show the recessive characteristics; in other words, if broken color in Jerseys is a recessive characteristic, two broken-colored animals bred together should produce broken-colored progeny.

The registry book of the American Jersey Cattle Club was studied and the color markings of 1,175 calves, and their 2,250 sires and dams, were tabulated. Prof. Hooper found that the mating together of two broken-colored ancestors was almost certain to result in a broken-colored calf. Out of 209 matings of broken-colored bulls on broken-colored cows, only 15 solid-colored calves were produced, and among these 15, 7 had a white or mottled tongue or a white or mixed switch. In view of these facts, Prof. Hooper is led to wonder whether the entire 15 did not actually carry white markings that may have developed after the calf was registered as of solid color. In support of this belief he states that he finds it best to wait until the calf is several weeks old before registering its color markings, since it frequently happens that white markings develop that were not evident or noticeable at birth.

The next tabulation was with regard to 436 matings of broken-colored bulls on solid-colored cows, and these matings produced 257 solid-colored calves and 179 broken-colored calves. Only 75 broken-colored calves were produced when 500 solid-colored cows were mated with solid-colored bulls, while 425 of the progeny were solid-colored. It was found that certain sires bred uniformly solid-colored calves, no matter what the color of the dam. One bull produced 88 solid-colored calves, four of them from broken-colored cows. Two of these calves did have two small white spots on the body and one had also a white ring around the tail. Another bull produced 81 solid-colored calves, two of which were from broken-colored cows. Other bulls sired both solid and broken-colored offspring; one, for instance, produced 6 broken-colored calves from 14 broken-colored cows, and 14 broken-colored offspring from 58 solid-colored cows. Thus it seems, according to Prof. Hooper, that some individuals of both bulls and cows carry the solid coloring as a pure dominant characteristic, so that their offspring will be solid in color, even if mated with animals that are pure for the broken color. One such bull sired 14 broken-colored calves from 14 broken-colored cows, and 17 broken-colored calves out of 33 whose dams were solid-colored.

A study was also made of the inheritance of tongue and switch color, and it was found that again, apparently, the white coloring is recessive. Sixty-six per cent. of 1,000 individuals tabulated are solid and have black tongues and switches; 12 per cent. are broken and have white tongues and switches. The other 22 per cent. vary widely so far as the combination of white and black is concerned with regard to body color, tongue and switch color. It is stated that out of 100 solid-colored Jerseys 89 will carry black tongues, and 91 will have black switches. The mating of white-tongued parents produces 71 per cent. white-tongued calves, according to the Kentucky studies, while the mating of white-switched parents produces 91 per cent. of calves having white switches. Prof. Hooper states that he is confident that the 9 per cent. of mixed and black switches found, are errors on the part of people registering the calves and believes it best to defer registering color until the calf has reached the age of two months. It is further added that apparently the old roan color of years ago was dominant, it having dropped out, never to reappear again. When once lost it is apparently gone forever, like the roan and gray of horses.

## HORTICULTURE.

### Growing Cauliflower

Immediately after setting cauliflower plants in the field, cultivation should be commenced in order to maintain a steady, vigorous growth. It is true with cauliflower, as with most other plants, that a check in growth is very injurious and, in fact, such a check is perhaps more injurious with this crop than with most others, in that the plants are very often induced to form buttons, which are very small, miniature heads, or else to continue their growth so late in the fall as to leave no time for the formation of a head at all. The formation of buttons marks the end of the period of usefulness of the plant, since buttoning is a premature heading-up and may occur when the plant is only a few weeks in the field.

Level cultivation is usually practiced where cauliflower is grown as a field crop. The stirring of the soil should be fairly deep at first, gradually becoming shallower and narrower until the leaves are so large that they are likely to be broken off by the horse or cultivator, or until some signs of heading are noticeable. The experience of growers has shown that the crop may be injured or delayed by cultivation continued after heading has once begun. At this time the roots should occupy the entire space and the plants left with as little disturbance as possible. A rather compact soil and dry weather after the plants have ceased growing prevents a resumption of growth and permits the full effectiveness of the root system to be devoted to the formation of the head. Cauliflower for market must be white

and tender. As with other plants, this whiteness can only be secured by protecting it from the sun. Very hot rays of the sun if allowed to reach the head will cause it to turn yellowish, or dirty purple color, and coincidentally the head will acquire so strong and disagreeable a flavor as to become unsalable. There are various ways of covering the heads, but the usual way is to use the leaves of the plant for protection from the sun. The practice in use in Ontario is described as follows in Bulletin 203 of the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

"When the heads are about the size of a coffee cup, they are tied with twine or wire, bent so as to form a loop on one end and a hook on the other end, the leaves are all gathered up and the wire placed around then hooking the one end into the loop, thus holding the leaves in an upright position and covering the head proper from the rays of the sun. The tying should be done when the plants are dry and during the warm part of the day when the leaves are supple. Some growers prefer to tie their plants up tight, while others like to leave the top of the plant as open as possible so long as the sun does not spot them. By leaving the top slightly open the pressure of the leaf on the head is decreased, thus allowing it to broaden out more than where the plant is tied up tight. This artificial blanching of the head is most important early in the season while the sun is hot. The field should then be gone over every other day. Another object gained by tying late in the season is to protect the heads from frost. A frosted cauliflower is practically worthless for market, as it is nearly certain to turn black after one or two days' exposure. Heads which are well covered will usually stand ten or twelve degrees of frost without injury, depending on the amount of cloudiness or moisture present."

### Pear and Cherry Slug.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

During June and July, cherry, pear and plum trees in various parts of the Province were seriously damaged by a leaf-feeding, blackish, slug-like insect (see illustration), called the pear and cherry slug. In many orchards, the foliage, particularly of sour cherry trees, was almost wholly destroyed. As there are two broods of this insect and as the second brood is liable to be as destructive as the first, we would strongly advise fruitgrowers



Pear and Cherry Slug at Work.

to keep a watchful eye on their cherry, pear and plum trees during August and September. If the slug threatens to again become injurious, a spray of arsenate of lead (2½ lbs. to 40 gallons of water) should be applied. In instances where there are only a few trees, the slugs may be destroyed by dusting slacked air lime or fine road dust on the foliage.

W. A. Ross,  
Dominion Entomological Laboratory,  
Vineland Station, Ontario.

## POULTRY.

### Popular Breeds of Utility Fowl.

Some very interesting remarks regarding changes that have come about in popular fancy regarding the various poultry breeds recently came to our attention in the "Farmer and Stockbreeder," and it will be interesting for those who are admirers of the utility breeds to know what has transpired in England during the past few years. Popular fancy in farm flocks in Canada still runs strongly to White Leghorns for egg production and Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes or Rhode Island Reds for general purpose breeds. Some of the bred-to-lay strains of Plymouth Rocks having made exceedingly good records in egg production, and having accompanied these large yields with profitable meat production. This English writer says when speaking of years ago, "The greatest layers were speckled on a buff or gray ground, showing that they were derived from the different colored Hamburgs. The farmers who went in for table fowl used Old English game cocks on Dorking type hens. First the Cochin and then the Brahma came from the East to revolutionize poultry keeping. One of my earliest poultry recollections is a Brahma cock that could pick off the kitchen table, by which one can realize how that leggy type differed from the

present bird. The heavy breeds had a great influence upon the farm poultry and crosses from them were to be found everywhere. The heavy breeds made a great mark as all the Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Sussex and Rhode Island Reds have been made from them. Breeding for exaggerated fancy points as the result of a craze for something rich and strange did so much harm that the inevitable reaction was bound to come."

Utility poultry keeping has made gigantic strides all over the world. Poultry keeping has grown from a pleasing fancy to a business of varying profits. The numbers who have made money to any extent have been very few but some men have made money quite rapidly. Even at our poultry shows the breeds which appear are quite numerous, but it is probably true, as someone has remarked, that no breed can enjoy a permanent popularity unless it has sound economic qualities as well as appearance. In England there is what is known as the National Utility Poultry Society which naturally has little use for any but the best thing in breeds. It is therefore interesting to know what the members of this Society keep and to what extent the various breeds are represented. Roughly speaking, the popularity of these breeds is as follows: White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds, in the order given, with Anconas, Black Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks and Light Sussex all commanding plenty of support. In ducks the Indian Runner is much the most popular utility breed. The writer above referred to believes that after the war is over and grain becomes more plentiful, the great laying ducks will be kept in much larger numbers than at present. Even now, he says, the demand for Runner ducklings is about twenty times the supply.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### Prospects Brighter in the West.

There is a growing confidence regarding the Western wheat crop that it will yet give something substantial and help to maintain the food supply as well as the financial stability of Canada. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics summarized the reports of crop correspondents at the end of July and published on August 14 the following comment:

"The figures expressing condition for the whole of Canada indicate a total yield in 1918 for wheat of nearly 232 million bushels, as compared with 233,742,850 bushels in 1917, and for oats a total yield of about 416 million bushels as compared with 403 million bushels in 1917. For the three Prairie Provinces the yield indicated by condition is for wheat 216,488,000 bushels, and for oats 254,930,000 bushels."

Later estimates of the Western crop discount considerably the report of the Dominion Bureau, and put the wheat production of the three Prairie Provinces at about 150 million bushels. It is expected that Manitoba will produce about 45 million bushels; Saskatchewan will probably yield in the neighborhood of 75 or 80 million bushels, and Alberta, the greatest sufferer, will have around 30 million bushels. There are even more optimistic reports than these emanating from various sources, but not until cutting becomes general will anything reliable and definite be forthcoming. The feed situation is improving, but the live-stock industry of the Province of Alberta has been struck a severe blow. The three Prairie Provinces are asking for 10,000 harvest laborers from the East; Saskatchewan desires 5,000; Manitoba can use 3,000 for the cutting and 2,000 more for the threshing, while Alberta, at present, fixes its demands at a very considerable figure.

### U. S. Modifies Meat Restrictions.

Owing to the fact that the present drought in Texas, Oklahoma and other sections of the Southwest has caused the present cattle runs to be 50% heavier than at this time last year, and because the larger part of this stock is below the most desirable weights, the United States Food Administration is releasing, for the present, the meat restrictions. This is about one month earlier than was contemplated, but it is being urged that economy be continued and that the lighter cattle be used for domestic consumption so that the heavier stock can be released for export and for army use.

According to the Bureau of Statistics the estimated acreages of later-sown cereals and hoed crops, as compared with 1917, are for all Canada as follows: Buckwheat 407,800 as against 395,977, flax 927,300 as against 919,500, corn for husking 213,400 as against 234,339, beans 105,560 as against 92,457, potatoes 686,300 as against 656,958, turnips, etc., 216,970 as against 218,233, sugar beets 13,200 as against 14,000 and corn for fodder 344,700 as against 366,518. The area under beans shows an increase of 14 per cent., and that under potatoes an increase of 4 per cent. The areas sown to both of these crops is the largest on record; the increase of beans is chiefly in Quebec, and of potatoes in Quebec and in Alberta.

# Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending August 15.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

	CATTLE						CALVES					
	Receipts		Top Price		Good Steers		Receipts		Top Price		Good Calves	
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	4,712	5,149	3,889	\$15.25	\$11.00	\$15.00	788	729	643	\$16.50	\$15.50	\$16.75
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	2,159	753	1,263	14.00	10.40	13.50	1,267	445	799	15.00	12.50	15.00
Montreal (East End)	2,017	983	1,177	14.00	10.40	13.50	595	377	597	15.00	12.50	15.00
Winnipeg	8,767	5,467	5,884	16.00	10.00	15.80	723	342	339	13.50	12.00	14.00
Calgary		949	3,751		8.75	15.00						
Edmonton	1,389	547	1,177	13.00	7.75	12.25	131	42			11.00	

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Receipts		Top Price		Selects		Receipts		Top Price		Good Lambs	
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	4,506	8,368	4,998	\$20.25	\$19.25	\$20.00	1,756	2,274	3,723	\$23.25	\$16.50	\$19.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	2,626	1,262	1,364	20.75	18.00	20.75	1,049	1,515	1,058	18.50	14.50	18.00
Montreal (East End)	1,601	614	1,097	20.75	18.00	20.75	776	719	812	18.50	14.50	18.00
Winnipeg	6,199	4,720	4,858	20.50	16.85	20.50	570	440	497	17.50	13.00	17.50
Calgary		2,935	2,939		17.10	19.25		310	500		12.50	
Edmonton	1,182	515	1,791	18.75	16.50	18.50	192	10	114	13.00	12.00	

## Market Comments.

### Toronto.

There was little change in price quotations during the week at the Union Stock Yards. Choice heavy cattle were in keen demand and prices advanced 25 to 50 cents on this class of stock. There was also a good inquiry for choice cows, while medium cows, heifers and common steers were sold more slowly, forcing a decline of about 25 cents per hundred on this class of stock. There is a limited demand for beef for local consumption and anything dressing under five-hundred pounds is unsuitable for the export trade, hence the sluggish demand for cattle of that grade. One extra good load of steers, averaging thirteen hundred and thirty five pounds sold on Monday at \$16.25, this being the highest price paid for cattle for some weeks. Other good sales were made from \$14.75 to \$15.50. For steers between ten hundred and twelve hundred pounds as high as \$15 per hundred was paid for several good loads averaging from eleven hundred and fifty pounds to twelve hundred pounds, while numerous sales were made from \$14 to \$14.75 per hundred. Steers and heifers under ten hundred pounds were in rather slow demand and if anything, the prices on these were easier, heifers suffering more than steers, and they are now being sorted out and sold separately. Choice cows and bulls were about steady at the previous week's level and sold from \$10 to \$10.75 per hundred, while medium cows moved at \$8 to \$9, and were hard to sell. Cannery and cutters sold from \$5.50 to \$6.50 per hundred. There is very little demand for stockers and feeders on account of the pasture shortage, and few are going to country points; prices, however, remained unchanged. Choice calves were in good demand from \$16 to \$17 per hundred, while \$17.35 was paid for a small lot. Common and medium calves were not in keen demand on this market, and are finding an outlet at Buffalo, U. S. A.

Lamb receipts fell off and the market developed a stronger tone. On Monday prices advanced to \$20 and on Tuesday to \$21, while on Wednesday \$23.50 was paid for some lambs. Most of the top lambs sold on Thursday at \$23 but the market developed a somewhat weaker tone late in the day and buyers were latterly only bidding \$21 as a top price.

Hogs were steady on Monday at \$20 per hundred. On Tuesday a few were sold at \$20.25 and most of the sales were made at that level on Wednesday, although one or two lots sold at \$20.50. The market closed with a steady undertone on Thursday, \$20.25 being the top price.

Of the disposition from the yards for the week ending August 8, Canadian packing houses purchased 240 calves, 3,163 butcher cattle, 4,882 hogs and 2,703 sheep and lambs. Local butchers purchased 225 calves, 315 butcher cattle, 124 hogs and 915 sheep. Canadian shipments were made up of 14 calves, 15 milk cows, 597 stockers and feeders, 141 hogs and 43 sheep. Shipments to United States' points were made up of 162 calves, and 198 butcher cattle.

The total receipts from January 1 to August 8, inclusive, were: 151,425 cattle, 40,973 calves, 220,113 hogs and 28,409 sheep; compared with 141,999

TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)					MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)				
CLASSIFICATION	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	
STEERS									
heavy finished	127	\$15.10	\$14.00-\$15.50	\$16.25					
STEERS good	605	14.00	13.50-14.50	15.25	36	\$13.50	\$12.50-\$14.00	\$14.00	
1,000-1,200 common	23	12.50	11.00-12.75	12.75	14	12.25	12.00-12.50	12.50	
STEERS good	635	12.50	12.00-13.50	13.50	110	12.25	12.00-12.50	12.50	
700-1,000 common	529	10.25	9.50-10.75	11.00	239	9.00	8.25-9.50	10.00	
HEIFERS good	358	13.25	12.50-13.50	14.25	26	10.25	10.00-12.00	12.00	
fair	194	10.75	10.00-11.00	11.00	84	9.25	8.50-9.50	9.50	
common	131	9.00	8.50-9.50	9.75	134	8.00	7.00-8.50	8.50	
COWS good	565	9.94	9.00-10.50	10.75	97	9.50	9.00-10.00	12.00	
common	759	7.98	7.50-8.50	9.00	339	8.25	7.75-8.75	8.75	
BULLS good	33	10.00	9.75-10.50	11.00	87	8.50	8.00-9.00	9.00	
common	194	8.00	7.50-8.50	10.00	749	7.65	7.50-7.75	7.75	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	121	6.50	6.00-7.00	7.00	220	6.50	5.75-7.00	7.00	
OXEN									
CALVES veal	783	14.50	13.00-16.00	16.50	1,246	13.50	9.00-15.00	15.00	
grass	5	8.00	7.00-9.00	9.00	21	7.75	7.00-8.00	8.00	
STOCKERS good	50	10.57	9.50-10.00	10.00					
450-800 fair	179	8.50	8.00-9.00	9.50					
FEEDERS good	136	10.75	10.50-11.00	11.00					
800-1,000 fair	73	10.25	10.00-10.50	10.50					
HOGS selects	3,831	20.16	20.00-20.25	20.25	2,218	20.75	20.75-	20.75	
(fed and watered) heavies	14	20.00	20.00-	20.00	54	20.50	20.50-20.75	20.75	
lights	301	18.10	17.00-19.25	19.25	218	20.50	20.25-20.75	20.75	
sows	155	17.49	17.25-18.25	18.25	124	17.75	17.75-	17.75	
stags	5				12	16.75	16.75-	16.75	
LAMBS good	1,443	20.53	18.00-23.25	23.25	206	18.50	18.50-	18.50	
common					736	18.00	18.00-	18.00	
SHEEP heavy									
light	278	14.00	13.00-15.00	15.00	39	13.50	13.50-	13.50	
common	35	9.00	8.00-10.00	10.00	68	13.00	13.00-	13.00	

cattle, 33,249 calves, 294,439 hogs, and 25,449 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

### Montreal.

The brisk condition of trading at the Montreal yards was further exemplified during the week, when with twice the number of cattle on hand as compared with the fairly large offerings of the previous week, all classes of stock were readily purchased at prices equal to, and in some cases higher than, those prevailing at the close of the previous market. Receipts at the two yards totalled over four thousand head of cattle compared with about two thousand head the week before. A similarly good demand as for cattle was in evidence for calves, hogs and sheep, of which classes the receipts were also much larger than during the previous week. Owing to the supply and the keen inquiry for cattle for boning and freezing, a market was held on Saturday and most of that class of stock then on hand for the Monday trade was weighed up for the local packing plants at the previous week's closing figures. By Monday morning over fifteen hundred additional cattle were unloaded and these were all sold by noon, while the three hundred and fifty cattle received during the remaining days of the week, moved to the scales as soon as each day's market opened. While most of the offerings con-

sisted of canners and cutters and medium to common light-weight bulls, there was also offered a fairly generous number of finished steers, cows and heifers, of good weights, and for these the improved demand noticeable during the previous week was again in evidence. Heavy cattle are not in strong demand but stock of fair finish weighing around ten hundred pounds is finding a ready market. Of the sales transacted during the week, nineteen steers weighing around ten hundred and seventy pounds each were weighed up at \$14 per hundred, one lot consisting of nineteen mixed steers and cows sold at \$13 and two steers averaging ten hundred and five pounds, not as well finished, at \$12. Seventeen steers averaging nine hundred and ninety-nine pounds moved off the scales at \$12.50, and several lots of slightly heavier weights at a similar price, while a considerable number of sales were made between \$11 and \$12 per hundred. Cattle weighing less than nine hundred pounds sold mostly from \$8 to \$9.50 per hundred. Individual sales of butcher heifers were made at equally good prices as those for steers, quality considered; one heifer weighing ten hundred and fifty pounds sold at \$12 per hundred, and another of seven hundred and twenty-five pounds at \$10, while most of this class were weighed up in mixed lots with steers and cows at from \$7.50 to \$9.50 per hundred.

Small picked lots of butcher cows sold readily at \$10 per hundred, while most of the sales of those of good quality were made from \$9 to \$9.50, and those of fair quality from \$8 to \$9. Cannery and cutters were quickly disposed of despite the large number offered, and for these prices were equal to those paid during the previous week for stock of similar quality. Sales of this class were made mostly at \$5.75 per hundred, but a large number were weighed up at \$6 and \$7, and a few as high as \$8, per hundred. Bulls were also readily disposed of, the demand for this class continuing strong despite the large numbers of light thin animals offered. Sales of fairly good bulls were made mostly from \$8 to \$9 per hundred, while those of common grading sold from \$7.50 to \$7.75. The top price for calves was \$15 per hundred, a limited number of fairly choice veal calves selling at that figure. Numerous small lots sold at \$14 down to \$11, and a large number at \$9. Grass calves of which the receipts were fairly large sold mostly from \$7 to \$8 per hundred.

The market for sheep and lambs continued firm and trading was brisk through out the week. A number of sales of lambs were made at \$18.50 per hundred, while most of the offerings were weighed up at \$18. Sheep sold from \$13 to \$13.50.

While the receipts of hogs were considerably in excess of those of the previous

AUGUST 22, 1918

FOUNDED 1866

Markets

Agriculture, Live  
Intelligence Division

Good Calves	Week
Ending	Aug. 8
17	\$16.75
50	15.00
50	15.00
00	14.00

Good Lambs	Week
Ending	Aug. 8
17	\$19.00
50	18.00
50	18.00
00	17.50
00	17.50

Top Price

00	\$14.00
50	12.50
50	12.50
50	10.00
00	12.00
50	9.50
50	8.50

00	12.00
75	8.75

00	9.00
75	7.75

00	7.00
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00	15.00
75	8.00

00	20.75
75	20.75
50	20.75
00	17.75
75	16.75

00	18.50
75	18.00

00	13.50
75	13.00

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Incorporated 1855

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week there were not enough on hand to fill the requirements of the trade, and all offerings were readily bought. There appears to be a liberal outlet for fairly generous receipts of hogs suitable for making Wiltshire sides, but not for unfinished and light hogs as the outlet for such stock is comparatively limited. During the week, select hogs sold at a flat rate, off cars at \$21 per hundred, while smooth sows sold at \$18, and rough sows at \$17.50.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending August 8, Canadian packing houses purchased 600 calves, 115 cannors and cutters; 357 bulls, 733 butcher cattle, 8 milch cows, 1,364 hogs, and 1,058 lambs. Shipments to United States' points consisted of 199 calves.

The total receipts from January 1 to August 8, inclusive, were: 21,614 cattle, 49,243 calves, 38,681 hogs and 13,260 sheep; compared with 22,072 cattle, 42,683 calves, 51,073 hogs and 10,555 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending August 8, Canadian packing houses purchased 499 calves, 1,170 butcher cattle, 1,097 hogs and 812 lambs. Shipments to United States' points consisted of 98 calves.

The total receipts from January 1 to August 8, inclusive, were: 19,993 cattle, 37,304 calves, 24,732 hogs and 11,265 sheep; compared with 24,136 cattle, 33,857 calves, 28,526 hogs, and 10,751 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

### Montreal.

Horses.—Very little interest is being displayed in the market for horses just now, and dealers report they are not doing any business. At the same time prices showed no disposition to alter, being as follows: Heavy draft, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250; light horses, \$125 to \$175; culls, \$50 to \$75 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The tendency on the market for dressed hogs was firm, but prices were not showing any change, fresh-killed, abattoir stock selling at 29½c. to 30c. per lb.

Potatoes.—There was an increase in the offerings of potatoes, and as a consequence the market showed a weaker tone. The price of \$1.75 per bag of 80 lbs., ex-store, was being quoted. Only local potatoes were being dealt in, but some New Brunswick potatoes were offered to arrive later at \$2 per 90 lbs., ex-track.

Maple Syrup.—Supplies were light and demand not very active. Prices were quoted unchanged, at \$1.90 to \$2 per gallon for syrup in wood, and \$2.10 to \$2.25 for gallon tins. Sugar was 22c. to 25c. per lb.

Eggs.—Demand for eggs continued good in spite of the high prices and the tendency of the market was still upward. Last week selected, new-laid eggs were quoted at 51c. to 52c.; No. 1 stock at 47c. to 48c., and No. 2 stock at 45c. to 46c. per doz.

Butter.—Very little change took place in the price of butter during the week, although the quality of the make at the present time is not the equal of that of a few weeks ago when the weather was more favorable. Finest creamery was quoted at 43½c. to 43¾c. per lb.; fine at 43c. to 43¼c., and dairies at 36c. to 38¾c. per lb.

## Sending Money to Soldiers



Those who have friends or relatives at the front, may wish to send money, but possibly do not know the best way to do so.

If time permits, the safest and most convenient method of making remittances abroad is the Bank Money Order or Draft, as issued by The Merchants Bank.

If, however, it is necessary to send money without delay, the Bank will arrange this by Cable Transfer.

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Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.  
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WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

Cheese.—The Produce Commission was paying 23c. for No. 1; 22½c. for No. 2, and 22c. for No. 3 cheese.

Grain.—No. 2 Canadian Western oats were quoted in carlots, per bushel, ex-store, at \$1.02 to \$1.03; No. 3 C. W. and extra No. 1 feed at 99c. to \$1.00; No. 1 feed, 97c. to 98c.; No. 2 feed, 94c. to 95c.; and sample oats, 91½c. to 92½c. New crop Ontario malting barley was quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.35 per bushel, ex-track, and Manitoba sample barley, \$1.32 to \$1.35. Corn was \$1.93 for No. 3 American yellow; \$1.83 for No. 4, and \$1.42 and upwards to \$1.70 for sample corn.

Flour.—The market was steady at \$10.95 per bbl., in bags, for Manitoba standard, f. o. b. Montreal, and 10c. more delivered; Ontario winter wheat flour, \$11.60 in new bags; rye flour, \$13 per bbl., delivered to the trade; barley flour, \$12.50; oat flour and white corn flour, \$12; Government standard corn flour, \$11.60; Graham flour, \$11.05.

Millfeed.—The market for millfeed was fairly active and prices held firm, being \$35 per ton for bran, \$40 for shorts, \$55 for mixed mouille, \$67 for oat mouille, \$64 for chop barley and barley feed, \$66 for mixed grain chop, \$67.50 for oat chop and crushed oats, and \$68 for feed cornmeal.

Baled Hay.—The market for hay held steady; No. 2 baled hay was \$15 to \$15.50 per ton; No. 3 was \$13 to \$14; clover mixed, \$8 to \$10; inferior, \$6 to \$7 per ton, ex-track.

Hides.—The market for lamb skins had a rise and dealers were paying \$3.25 each for them. Calf skins were still 55c. per lb. for cow hides, 17c. for bull hides, and 23c. for steer hides, flat; or 21c., 22c. and 23c. Montreal inspection for Nos. 3, 2 and 1. Horse hides were \$5 to \$6.50 each. Tallow was 3½c. per lb. for scrap fat, and 8c. for abattoir fat, and 16c. to 16½c. per lb. for rendered.

### Toronto Produce.

Live-stock receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, August 19, consisted of 202 cars, 3,856 cattle, 209 calves, 1,045 hogs and 1,489 sheep and lambs. Choice butchers, strong; top for loads \$15.65, balance steady. Choice cows steady; others 50 cents lower; bulls steady; stockers, feeders, milkers and springers, no change. Sheep and calves steady. Lambs, \$1 lower; top \$20. Hogs, \$20.25, fed and watered.

### Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario (basis in store Montreal). No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.22. Manitoba wheat (in store, Fort William, including 2½c. tax)—No. 1 northern, \$2.23½; No. 2 northern, \$2.20½; No. 3 northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10½. Oats.—Manitoba (in store, Fort William) No. 2 C. W., 91½c.; No. 3 C. W., 86½c.; extra No. 1 feed, 87½c.; No. 1 feed, 84½c.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, 78c. to 80c.; No. 3 white, (new crop) 77c. to 79c., (according to freights outside).

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

American corn (track, Toronto)—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

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

Barley (according to freights outside)—new crop, \$1.05 to \$1.07.

Buckwheat (according to freights outside)—nominal.

Flour—Ontario (prompt shipment). War quality, \$10.85, Montreal; \$10.85, Toronto. Manitoba flour, (Toronto, war quality, \$10.95.

### Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—No. 1, per ton, car lots, \$18 to \$19; mixed, \$16 to \$17.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$8 to \$8.50.

Bran.—Per ton, \$35; shorts, per ton, \$40.

### Hides and Wool.

Prices delivered, Toronto:

City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, flat, 13½c.; calf skins, green, flat, 30c.; veal kip, 22c.; horse hides, city take off, \$6 to \$7; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.50.

Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat, cured, 15c. to 17c.; green, 12c. to 13c.; deacon or bob calf, \$2.25 to \$2.75; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$6 to \$7; No. 2, \$5 to \$6; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$5. Horse hair, farmers' stock, \$25.

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

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

### Country Produce.

Butter.—The butter market kept practically stationary in price, selling as follows on the wholesales: Creamery, fresh-made pound squares, 46c. to 47c. per lb.; creamery solids, 44c. to 46c. per lb.; dairy, 40c. to 43c. per lb.

Oleomargarine, 32c. per lb.

Eggs.—Ordinary new-laid eggs weakened slightly on the wholesales during the past week. Selects keeping firm at unchanged prices. New-laid No. 1, 46c. to 47c. per doz.; selects, 50c. to 52c. per dozen.

Cheese.—New, 25c. per lb.; new twins, 25½c. per lb.

Poultry.—Spring chickens declined a little, ducklings were mostly of poor quality and weakened slightly, fowl keeping firm. Spring chickens 35c. per lb.; roosters, 22c. per lb.; fowl, under 4 lbs., 23c. per lb.; fowl, 4 lbs. and over, 27c. per lb.; ducklings, 25c. per lb.; turkeys, young, 30c. per lb.; turkeys, old, 25c. per lb. These quotations are for live weight, now being paid to the producer.

### Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Apples.—Home-grown apples were shipped in freely; they varied greatly in quality and also in price, ranging from 25c. to \$1.25 per 11-qt. basket, easing off to \$1 for the best towards the end of the week.

Cantaloupes.—Shipments increased and quality improved, prices ranging from 50c. to \$1 per 11 qts., and \$1.25 to \$2 per 16-qt. basket.

Blueberries continued to be shipped in heavily, selling at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per 11-qt. basket.

Cherries.—There are still a few coming in, selling at \$2 to \$2.25 per 11 qts. and \$1 to \$1.15 per 6 qts.

Currants.—There also a few currants coming in, Black selling at \$3 to \$3.25 per 11 qts., and reds at \$1.75 to \$2 per 11 qts.

Lawton berries have not been of very good quality, generally—better quality peaches are beginning to come in, selling at 30c. to 75c. per 6 qts and \$1 to \$1.25 per 11 qts.

Plums.—There were some really good plums offered—prices ranging from 40c.

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to 85c. per 6-qt. basket and \$1 to \$1.50 per 11 qts.

Raspberries.—The season is just about over, few received, selling at 27c. to 32c. per box.

Tomatoes.—The feature of the market was the downward slide in tomato prices during the past week, closing at 35c. to 60c. per 11-qt. basket for outside grown, and 50c. to \$1 per 11 qts. for hot-house.

Beans have had a come back and quite a number were shipped in, selling at 25c. to 50c. per 11-qt. basket.

Cabbage.—The smaller quantity of cabbage received proved a very good sale at \$1.25 per 32-box crate.

Celery has been fairly plentiful, easing slightly in price, selling at 35c. to 50c. and 50c. to \$1 per dozen bunches, according to quality and size.

Corn decidedly declined as quantities of it were too immature to use, selling at 10c. to 25c. per dozen.

Cucumbers.—There was hardly any sale for cucs. selling at 15c. to 40c. per 11-qt. basket.

Egg Plants continue to sell well at \$1.25 to \$2 per 11-qt. basket.

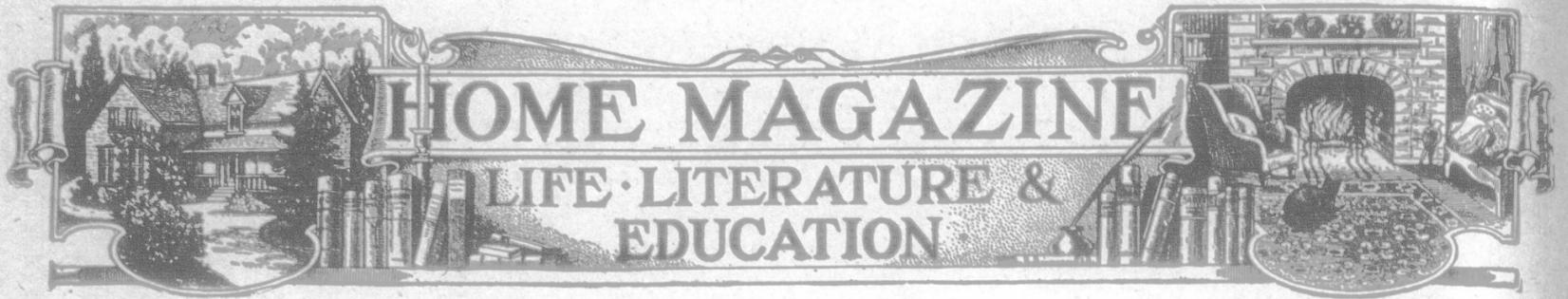
Onions.—Domestic dried onions are beginning to come in and sell at, \$3.50 per 75-lb. bag.

Potatoes have been scarce and prices firm at \$2.25 per bag.

### Buffalo.

Cattle.—Supply for last week at Buffalo was liberal and Canada supplied the big end of the shipping steers, the Buffalo market showing more of the good weight steers of late weeks than the western markets. Of the seventy-five to eighty cars out of the Dominion the past week big end were steers, with some steers and heifers mixed. Canadians sold up to the top of the week—\$17.25 but were of good weight and desirable. These sales of shipping steers looked generally steady to a shade lower. In the butchering line, a few loads of real choice handy steers, heifers and best fat cows sold steady, with the bulk of the medium and common cattle ruling lower by 15 to 25 cents.

Continued on page 1374.



### Endymion.

The apples trees are hung with gold,  
And birds are loud in Arcady,  
The sheep lie bleating in the fold.  
The wild goat runs across the wold.  
But yesterday his love he told,  
I know he will come back to me.  
O rising moon! O lady moon!  
Be you my lover's sentinel.  
You cannot choose but know him well,  
For he is shod with purple shoon.  
You cannot choose but know my love,  
For he a shepherd's crook doth bear,  
And he is soft as any dove.  
And brown and curly is his hair.

The turtle dove has ceased to call  
Upon her crimson-footed groom.  
The grey wolf prowls about the stall,  
The lily's singing seneschal  
Sleeps in the lily bell and all  
The violet hills are lost in gloom.  
O risen moon! O holy moon!  
Stand on the top of Helice.  
And if my own true love you see,  
Ah! if you see the purple shoon  
The hazel crook, the lad's brown hair,  
The goatskin wrapped about his arm,  
Tell him that I am waiting where  
The ruslight glimmers in the farm.

The falling dew is cold and chill  
And no birds sing in Arcady,  
The little fauns have left the hill,  
Even the tired daffodil  
Has closed its gilded doors and still  
My lover comes not back to me.  
False moon! False moon! O waning moon!  
Where is my own true lover gone,  
Where are the lips vermilion,  
The shepherd's crook, the purple shoon?  
Why spread that silver pavilion,  
Why wear that veil of drifting mist?  
O! thou hast young Endymion,  
Thou hast the lips that should be kissed.  
—OSCAR WILDE.

### Who Started the European War?

BY PROFESSOR S. B. HARDING.

Professor of History, Indiana University.  
In all their public utterances the German and Austrian governments have claimed that the war was forced upon them by their enemies. First it was Russia, then France, then England was the aggressor.

All such assertions are barefaced falsehoods. But by constant repetition the German and Austrian peoples, and some persons outside of Germany and Austria who ought to know better, have come to believe them; and on the ground of "self-defence" they justify everything which Germany has done. It is important, therefore, that some attention should be given to the question, "Who started the war?"

"It now appears beyond the possibility of doubt," says Ex-Secretary of State, Elihu Root, "that this war was made by Germany pursuing a long and settled purpose. For many years she has been preparing to do exactly what she has done, with a thoroughness, a perfection of plans and a provision in men, munitions and supplies never before equaled or approached in human history. She brought the war on when she chose, because she chose, in the belief that she could conquer the earth nation by nation."

Space does not permit the giving in detail of the evidence in support of this conclusion. Here we can only note a few points.

In 1913, before the murder of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Austria notified Italy that she proposed then to attack Serbia, and a secret military report of the German army which fell into the possession of the French government showed that Germany, also, was making extraordinary preparations for an immediate war. In an interview with

King Albert of Belgium in November, 1913, the German Kaiser gave the impression that war with France was certain, and sought to win Belgium to Germany's side. Also, various practical measures looking to war were taken before the Serajevo murders. The military laws of 1911, 1912, and 1913 greatly increased the German army. The reconstruction of the Kiel canal was hurried to completion early in 1914. Steps were taken to stir up revolt in South Africa and in British India. Secret coaling orders dated June 14, 1914—two weeks before the assassinations—were issued to the German

the demands which Austria made upon Serbia have a bearing upon the question of responsibility:—

"The impression left on my mind is that the Austro-Hungarian note was so drawn up as to make war inevitable; that the Austro-Hungarian government are fully resolved to have war with Serbia; that they consider their position as a great power to be at stake; and that until punishment has been administered to Serbia it is unlikely that they will listen to proposals of mediation. This country (Austria-Hungary) has gone wild with joy at the prospect of war with

"He (the German Secretary of State) admitted quite freely that the Austro-Hungarian government wished to give the Serbians a lesson and that they meant to take military action. He also admitted that the Serbian government could not swallow certain of the Austro-Hungarian demands. The Secretary of State confessed privately that he thought the note left much to be desired as a diplomatic document."—(British Charge at Berlin to Sir Edward Grey, July 26, 1914.)

"In the Viennese note to Serbia, whose brazen arrogance has no precedent in history, each phrase bears witness that Austro-Hungary desired the war. Only a war, for which the best minds of the army were thirsting, could cure the fundamental ills of the two halves of the Austrian Empire and of the monarchy. Only the refusal and not the acceptance of the claims put forward in the note could have profited Vienna?"

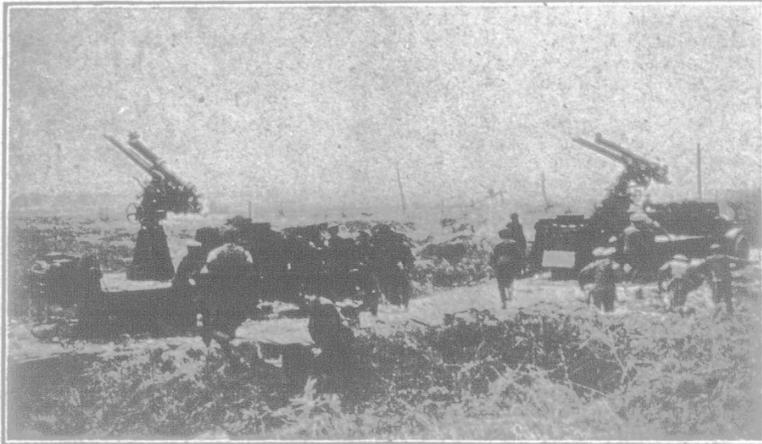
"The question has been asked: 'Where was the plan of campaign elaborated—in Vienna or Berlin?' And some hasten to reply: 'In Vienna.' Why do people tolerate the propagation of such dangerous fables? Why not say the thing that is (because it must be), namely, that a complete understanding in all matters existed between Berlin and Vienna."—(Maximilian Harden, in German newspaper Die Zukunft for August 1, 1914.)

When Russia had been brought upon the scene, and a terrible European conflict threatened, it was Germany who willed the war and made it inevitable. This, as we now know, was done at a second Potsdam conference held on the evening of July 29. Here are a few utterances fixing Germany's responsibility:—

"Not as weak-willed blunderers have we undertaken the fearful risk of this war. We wanted it; because we had to wish it and could wish it. May the Teuton devil throttle those whiners whose pleas for excuses make up ludicrous in these hours of lofty experience! We do not stand, and shall not place ourselves, before the court of Europe. Our power shall create new law in Europe. Germany strikes. If it conquers new realms for its genius, the priesthood of all the gods will sing songs of praise to the good war. We are waging this war not in order to punish those who have sinned, nor in order to free enslaved peoples and thereafter to comfort ourselves with the unselfish and useless consciousness of our own righteousness. We wage it from the lofty point of view and with the conviction that Germany, as a result of her achievements and in proportion to them, is justified in asking, and must obtain, wider room on earth for development and for working out the possibilities that are in her. The powers from whom she forced her ascendancy, in spite of themselves, still live, and some of them have recovered from the weakening she gave them. Now strikes the hour for Germany's rising power."—(Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft.)

"The proofs are unfortunately within grasp that the clique of war barons is again at work, without the slightest qualm of conscience, in order to cross all activities of the government and bring about what is monstrous—the world war, the world conflagration, the devastation of Europe."—(German Socialist newspaper Vorwarts, July 30, 1914.)

"The German government contrived the war jointly with the Austrian government, and so burdened itself with the greatest responsibility for the immediate outbreak of the war. The German government brought on the war under cover of deception practiced upon the common people, and even upon the Reichstag (note the suppression of the ultimatum to Belgium, the promulgation of the German White Book, the elimin-



A Canadian Anti-Aircraft Section,

who, a few seconds before, were enjoying games of draughts, rush to give a German airman a warm reception. Note man on left taking off his coat as he rushes to his gun. Canadian War Records.

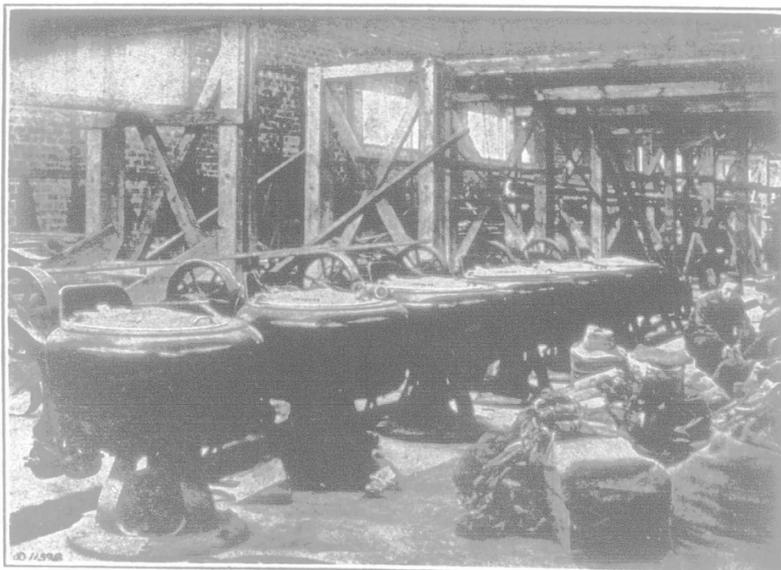
cruiser Eber, at Cape Town, which contemplated an immediate outbreak of war. There is also much evidence relating to the accumulation of war materials, the transfer of bank balances, etc.; and a circular dated June 9, 1914, is in existence ordering all owners of factories to open the mobilization envelopes in their possession. Furthermore, it has been proved that a secret conference of German and Austrian generals and officials was held at Potsdam (near Berlin) on July 5, 1914; and it is practically certain that the actual steps which led to the war were there agreed upon.

The following statements concerning

Serbia, and its postponement or prevention would undoubtedly be a great disappointment."—(British Ambassador at Vienna, July 27, 1914.)

"Austria demanded conditions which would have placed Serbia under her permanent control."—(Professor Hans Delbruck, a noted German professor and statesman.)

"We were perfectly aware that a possible war-like attitude of Austria-Hungary against Serbia might bring Russia upon the field, and that it might therefore involve us in a war, in accordance with our duties as allies."—(Official German White Book.)



Sanitation at the Front.

British and French officials have complimented our officers and men on the wonderful sanitary methods adopted in our camps in France. After our boys return from the trenches, they immediately have a bath and fresh clothes, and the soiled outfits are cleaned and fumigated in the huge steam drums shown above.—Canadian War Records.

ation of the Czar's despatch of July 29, 1914, etc.)" — (Dr. Karl Liebknecht, German Socialist leader, May 3, 1916.)

Most important of all is the testimony of Prince Lichnowsky, who was German Ambassador to Great Britain in 1914. His private memorandum reviewing his mission to London, which leaked out in March, 1918, occupies more than two pages as translated in the New York Times for April 21, 1918. He testifies to the sincerity of England's desire for peace; to the pressure of General von Moltke, chief of the German general staff, for war; to the "absolute assent" which the German government gave at the Potsdam conference of July 5 to Austria's measures against Serbia. Of the British proposal for a conference in London to mediate between Russia and Austria he says: "Given good will, everything could have been settled in one or two sittings, and the mere acceptance of the British proposal would have relieved the tension and would have further improved our relations with England. I urgently recommended the proposal, saying that otherwise world war was imminent, in which we had everything to lose and nothing to gain.

This, we may feel reasonably sure, will be the verdict of history. And wherever to-day we meet with the argument of "six of one and a half dozen of the other", or talk of "secret diplomacy" of the Allies as a cause of the war, we should realize that we are in the presence of either crass ignorance or pro-Germanism, and treat it accordingly.—From Journal of Education.

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### Our Father is King.

If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask Him.—S. Matt. 7: 11.

There is a story of a child who fearlessly pushed his way through the armed men who guarded a mighty monarch,

the Sermon on the Mount and you will discover that nothing is too unimportant for our Father's care. Each fluttering sparrow falls into the Father's hand. God rejoices in the beauty of each wild flower, and we—His children—are of such infinite value in His eyes that even the hairs of our head are numbered. We are not told that the necessities of bodily life—food, drink and clothing—are trifles. That is not Christ's reason for telling us to "be anxious for nothing." We are ordinary human beings, not mystics who live in such a spiritual atmosphere that the claims of their poor, neglected bodies are overlooked and ignored.

It is not because the commonplace needs of everyday life are of no consequence that anxiety is unchristian, but quite the opposite. They are of consequence—as those in control of army affairs know well. "Tommy"—as we love to call the splendid British soldier,—knows that he does not need to worry about his beloved "afternoon tea." It is a matter of real importance in the eyes of his superior officer and, if it is

orchards. Our King, Who holds in His hand the reins of all the universe, is also our "Father", Who will miss our glad "Good morning!" if we fail to remember Him as we are waking.

I was talking to a "farmerette" the other day. She pointed to a bungalow near, and said that it had been solemnly dedicated to God by its builder. I looked at the war garden and said: "I think this garden ought to be consecrated to God's service, too." Quick as a flash she exclaimed: "So it is—every morning." What a happy time she must have in the early morning, as she works under the direction of her Father-King, and helps Him to provide food for His family.

A tree may be destined to become the mast of a splendid ship, yet it is fulfilling the will of God also by spreading sheltering arms over the helpless baby-birds in their nests. Telegraph wires may be of vital consequence to great nations, yet the birds make no mistake when they thank God for them as a convenient resting place provided for their use.

"Little birds sit on the telegraph wires And chitter, and flitter, and fold their wings;

Maybe they think that for them and their sires

Stretched always, on purpose, those wonderful strings.

And perhaps the Thought that the world inspires,

Did plan for the birds, among other things."

I have been writing about our Father's watchful care in little things, but we must not forget His infinite wisdom and power. He is not like some people who are so deeply interested in trifling matters that world-interests are forgotten. If we need not worry about our personal desires, because our Father both cares and rules, so we need not lose heart and courage, though the very existence of nations may seem to be trembling in the balance. Though the present crisis is more gigantic than anything in the history of mankind, it is only different in degree, not in kind.

Take one instance—among many—that recorded by the prophet Habakkuk. Read that short Book and you will feel that it is quite up-to-date; though we are rather apt to brush aside, as obsolete, all books written before August 1914. The prophet is horrified to see a "bitter and hasty nation marching through the breadth of the land to possess dwelling-places that are not theirs." The invaders are terrible and dreadful, they fly as the "eagle" that hasteth to devour. They scoff at kings and despise every fortress, for they "heap dust, and take it." They gather everything and everybody within reach in their terrible drag-net and go forward boastfully to slay the nations.

The prophet did not lose hope but went up and stood on his watch-tower to see what the Judge and Ruler of nations would do about it. There he had a clear vision of the woe heaped up for the men who spoiled other nations, for those who coveted wealth which they had no right to possess and who tried to build national greatness on a foundation of iniquity. Even the stones and beams of wood, which had been wantonly torn from their places, should cry out against the unjust conquerors. A Greater Conqueror—the King of Righteousness—should lift on high His glittering spear and march through the land in indignation, for the salvation of His people.

Our Father is King over all the earth—therefore we need not fear, even though a great wind should rend the mountains and an earthquake and a fire continue the work of destruction. After the purifying fire will come a still small Voice—the Voice speaking silently to each humbled, penitent heart. The Father has not deserted His children, the King still controls all earth's forces. We are one family and all the nations are subjects of One King though some may be rebel-subjects. Along the strange path of War we are climbing the heights of Peace. Some day we shall march on those heights as brothers.

"In the years that shall be I will bind the nation to nation And shore unto shore," saith our God. "Lo! I am the burster of bonds and the breaker of barriers, I am He that shall free, saith the Lord, 'For the lingering battle, the contest of ages is ending, And Victory followeth Me.'"



At Home.  
Flax-pullers' camp, near Drayton, Ont.

In vain! I was told that it was against the dignity of Austria, and that we did not want to interfere in the Serbian business, but left it to our ally. I was told to work for 'localization of the conflict.' Of course, it would have only needed a hint from Berlin to make Count Berchtold (Austrian minister for foreign affairs) satisfy himself with a diplomatic success and put up with the Serbian reply. But this hint was not given. On the contrary we pressed for war."

In another passage Lichnowsky says: "On July 30, when Count Berchtold wanted to give way, we, without Austria having been attacked, replied to Russia's mere mobilization by sending an ultimatum to Petersburg, and on July 31 we declared war on the Russians, although the Czar had pledged his word that as long as negotiations continued not a man should march; so that we deliberately destroyed the possibility of a peaceful settlement. In view of these indisputable facts, it is not surprising that the whole civilized world outside Germany attributes to us the sole guilt for the world war."

saying confidently: "He may be your Emperor, but he is my father."

That is the attitude of our Elder Brother. The greatest men around Him might be afraid to even mention the awful Name of the Ruler of the universe; but, in happy confidence, JESUS of Nazereth looked up from His everyday work and said "My Father." When His disciples asked how they might acceptably approach God He answered unhesitatingly, "Say 'Our Father.'"

In these days of grief and glory, of anxiety and physical suffering, we try to forget the grief by fixing our attention on the glory, we try to make physical pain endurable by ignoring it (in stoical fashion) and we try to choke down anxiety by remembering the greatness of the cause which has drawn those dear to us into danger. If only a thing is big enough we can brace up our courage to face it; and so we look at the little things of life through a magnifying glass, convince ourselves that they are really of importance, and then feel justified in praying about them.

But it is a very one-sided view of life which looks only at big things. Read

possible to provide it, he will get it. If he doesn't get it he knows that it is not a proof of want of consideration, but only one of the fortunes of war, therefore he goes cheerily on without it.

Our Father is King; therefore—of course—He cares about our little pleasures as well as about our eternal welfare (though He loves us too well to injure our souls by feeding us entirely on candy and cake) and — as He is Ruler of all things— He is able to provide all things that are needful both for our souls and bodies.

Let us greet each day with the happy confidence of a child of the King. Our Father knows what things we have need of, and He is able to carry out His plans for the nations without forgetting the needs of a single sparrow. We make no mistake when we thank Him for the pleasant things of life—it is His good pleasure to paint ever-changing pictures on the walls and ceiling of His children's school-room, to refresh us with the cool breeze and with the songs of birds and the beauty of flowers, to sprinkle diamond-dust on the cobweb in the grass, to hang gifts for our delight on fruit trees in the

Secretary of State) at the Austro-wished to give that they meant He also ad-gan government of the Austro- Secretary of that he thought be desired as a (British Charge Grey, July 26,

ote to Serbia, has no pre-phrase bears Hungary desired which the best thirsting, could ls of the two mpire and of the refusal and not ms put forward ited Vienna? asked: 'Where elaborated—in some hasten Why do people such dangerous e thing that is namely, that a in all matters and Vienna.'— German news-ugust 1, 1914.) brought upon European con- Germany who e it inevitable. was done at a ce held on the ere are a few any's responsi-

nderers have we ask of this war. ve had to wish ay the Teuton ers whose pleas icious in these e! We do not e ourselves, be- e. Our power pe. Germany w realms for its f all the gods o the good war. not in order to sinned, nor in ples and there- s with the un- ousness of our wage it from d with the con- a result of her ortion to them, d must obtain, or development he possibilities ers from whom y, in spite of some of them weakening she s the hour for —(Maximilian unft.) unately within war barons is the slightest order to cross ment and bring -the world war, the devastation Socialist news- 1914.) ment contrived ustrian govern- itself with the the immediate. The German che war under iced upon the ven upon the ession of the e promulgation ok, the elimin-

One of our readers, Mrs. T. C. M., has sent \$2 (for the needy) which will go out to help a poor widow and her little children.

DORA FARNCOMB,  
6 West Ave., Toronto.

## The Ingle Nook

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

DEAR Ingle Nook Friends.—I am writing this fully three weeks before you will read it, the reason being that holidays insist on coming round, and that I must have things "done up" before I leave.

I do not know what shall have happened on the Great Theatre of events upon which our interest is centered more than anywhere else, before I shall have come back again, but as I write it looks as though our star is at last in the ascendant in Europe. Steadily the French and Americans, assisted to some degree by the British and Italians, are pushing back the great armies of the Crown Prince. This morning the news has come from Constantinople that Turkey—the one ally of the Teutons—has severed relations with Germany, and, if true, this is very good news indeed. In Russia, too, events seem to be moving "our way". In the Ukraine 75,000 peasants are marching on Kiev, which is under German domination; France has given official recognition to the Czecho-Slovak nation, while it is almost certain that the Japanese and Americans, acting in concert, will give assistance to the Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia.

Has it ever occurred to you, if you have been following the war—and especially with maps—how our knowledge of this old earth on which we live is being increased? Every little while some town of which we have never heard, or some insignificant river or hill-top comes into world-prominence because of some great battle fought there, or some hitherto little known nation finds itself the center of the gaze of all Christendom.—Just so with the Czecho-Slovaks. You may have heard of them before; I, for one, never did. Now it comes to light that they are a Slav people quite numerous in all Eastern Russia, where, at present, they hold the great Siberian Railway from Irkutsk nearly all the way to the Ural Mountains, and that branches of them are also to be found in nearly every province of Southwestern Russia, and even in Austria and Hungary. Of late they seem to be consolidating everywhere, because of their great fear of German domination over Russia, and, because of this, are finding themselves more and more in opposition to the Bolsheviks, who, whatever be the reason, seem to have forgotten the international aims with which they started and gone over practically to the great enemy of Democracy.

By giving official recognition to the Czecho-Slovaks, say the war critics,—the Czecho-Slovaks being a people who do not own a foot of ground as a nation—France has taken a most revolutionary step, which may have an important bearing on the war. The immediate result has been the formation of a Czecho-Slovak army right on the French front in France, composed of Czecho-Slovaks, volunteers from the Allied nations, and prisoners of war who were taken to Russia but managed to escape and now want to help that torn and disorganized country to gain her feet and take a place among the democratic nations of the earth. This new army was reviewed the other day by the French President, who presented it with a flag of red and blue bearing the arms of Bohemia, Moravia, Austrian Silesia, and Slovak Hungary. When doing so he congratulated the troops on the prowess with which Czecho-Slovak regiments and escaped Bohemians fought side by side with the Italians in the great battle of the Piave River.

Everything taken together, it really begins to look as though the end of the war may be approaching, and surely if ever we wept for joy it will be on that day.

It will be a happy day—happy and sad together for those whose boys

will never come back—and the one great hope in the hearts of all, will be that the world will be better than before the great conflict, so much better that war can never happen again, and that Governments everywhere will begin to see that they exist for the good and advancement of the people under them, and not—as so many Governments have seemed to think in the past—that the people exist merely to be exploited for the profit and pleasure of the "privileged classes."

THERE will be another problem, too, about which it is well for us to begin to think now. Vast numbers of "returned men" will soon be back among us, many shattered so that they cannot take up the heavy work that they would have done had it not been for the war. They have earned, by protecting us—yes a thousand times over—the right to be put in a new way of earning an independent living for themselves;—only so can a man hold his happiness, and, if able to work at all, his self-respect. At first it may cost the country a great deal to give them their start, and it is a good sign that already a few proposals have been made in regard to what is to be done with them. One of the sanest of these, it seems to me, was suggested by Major Mowat of Toronto, who has proposed building industrial villages all over the country, with manufactures

things surely make one realize, do they not?

We must not forget the soldiers. That has been too often done in the past. As Kipling said:

"For it's Tommy this, an' Tommy that,  
an' 'Chuck 'im out, the brute!  
But it's 'saviour of 'is country' when the  
guns begin to shoot."

Let us not forget that the boys have truly been "Saviours" of our country.

JUNIA.

## War-Time Cookery.

**Sour Milk Corn Bread.**—Two cups cornmeal, 2 cups sour milk, 2 tablespoons shortening, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1½ teaspoons salt, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 tablespoon water. Cook the meal, milk, salt, shortening and sugar in a double boiler for 10 minutes. When cool add the beaten eggs and the soda dissolved in the water. Bake in a shallow iron or granite pan about 30 minutes.

**Cornmeal Gingerbread.**—Two cups cornmeal, ½ cup molasses, 1 cup sugar, 2 tablespoons shortening, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon ginger, 1 cup sour milk, 1 cup sweet milk, 1 cup flour, 1½ teaspoons soda, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon cloves. Mix cornmeal, molasses, sugar, shortening and all

potatoes, 1 quart milk, 2 slices onion, 2 tablespoons fat, 2 tablespoons flour, salt, pepper and celery salt to season, 1 teaspoon chopped parsley. Mix flour with a little of the milk. Add the rest of the milk slowly to the mashed potato. Combine flour and milk with this. Add all remaining ingredients except the parsley, and boil 1 minute, stirring constantly. Add the finely chopped parsley and serve.

**Boiled Herrings.**—Wash, scale and clean them, sprinkle with a little salt and dip once in vinegar. Skewer them securely with their tails in their mouths, put into boiling water and simmer very gently until done, about 12 minutes. Take out immediately.

**Tartare Sauce.**—Nice with fish or cold meat. Simply mayonnaise with the addition of finely chopped pickles, parsley, capers (or pickled nasturtium seed) and olives. One or more of these may be omitted.

## August Cookery.

**Corn and Bean Relish.**—Five cups corn cut from cob, 1 quart shelled beans, 2½ cups diced celery, 2 cups finely shredded cabbage, 3 chopped onions, 3 sweet peppers, 2 qts. vinegar, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup flour, ½ cup salt, 1 teaspoon mustard, ½ teaspoon cayenne, 1\*teaspoon turmeric, if liked. Pour half the vinegar over the prepared vegetables. Combine



## Cleaning-Up Day.

Scene at the flax-pullers' camp, Drayton, Ont.

which broken and crippled soldiers can do. Ultimately such villages are likely to react beneficially, from a financial standpoint, on the surrounding country, but of course, great capital will be needed to set them going.

I do not know how you feel about the matter, but I know that, speaking for myself, I shall be very willing and glad to pay heavy income tax for any such purpose, if taxing should be one of the ways by which the Government shall try to meet the emergency. Perhaps we in the city realize the need of the men very acutely, for every day now we see them and meet them—men minus arms or legs, men with shattered hands, or eyes injured with mustard gas. Only yesterday there came into our office a dear lad who served as our assistant book-keeper a few years ago, then earning money to put him through the University. He was in the midst of his course in Toronto when the war came, and now he is back—with his Captain's buttons, but with his right elbow shot out. This week, too, our present assistant book-keeper, a mere lad, barely nineteen, left to begin in the aviation corps. At the house where I take dinner every day there are always "returned" men; at present two handsome young fellows who look perfectly whole, but who can just see enough to get about because of the effects of mustard gas.—Such

the milk in a double boiler and cook for about 10 minutes after it becomes hot. Let cool. Add other ingredients and bake in a moderate oven.

**Baked Canned Salmon.**—Grease a baking dish and place in it alternate layers of canned salmon and breadcrumbs. Season each two layers with salt and pepper. When the dish is almost full, pour in rich milk and bake in the oven 20 minutes.

**Creamed Liver.**—Cut the liver in small pieces and simmer in dripping for 20 minutes. Remove to a hot plate, and to the dripping in the pan add 1 tablespoonful of flour and simmer, adding 2 cups of milk and stirring all the time. Stir in the liver and simmer together 5 minutes.

**Escalloped Potatoes.**—Wash, pare, soak and cut 4 potatoes in one-fourth inch slices. Put a layer in a buttered baking dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour, and dot over with ½ tablespoon butter or substitute. Repeat. Add hot milk until it can be seen through top layer; bake 1¼ hours or until potato is soft.

**Potato Mould.**—Place a buttered mould on a platter and build around it a wall of hot mashed potatoes, smoothing it with a knife. Remove the mould, fill the cavity with creamed meat or fish and reheat in oven before serving.

**Potato Soup.**—Two cups hot mashed

the rest with remaining ingredients, add to first mixture, bring to boiling point and cook very gently until the beans are soft. Put in jars and sterilize for an hour in the boiler as usual.

**Carrots and Rice.**—One dozen young carrots, two-thirds rice, 1 cup white sauce, breadcrumbs, butter, seasoning, chopped parsley. Scrape the carrots, cut into thick slices and boil until tender. Cook the rice and drain it. Season both carrots and rice rather highly with salt and pepper. Make a white sauce and put alternate layers of rice, sauce and carrots in a buttered baking dish. A little chopped parsley may be added. Put buttered crumbs on top and bake 25 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve on hot buttered toast or biscuits for the main supper dish.

**Kentucky Corn.**—Two cups corn, 1 cup milk, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons melted butter, seasoning. Beat the eggs until light, add them to the milk, then stir in the corn and melted butter. Season to taste, turn into a buttered baking-dish, place in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven just until set, like custard.—A nice dish for luncheon or supper.

**Toasted Corn.**—After boiling the ears for ten minutes remove to a bread-toaster and place over hot coals, turning them until browned evenly. Corn cooked like this is very delicious.

**Eggs and Tomatoes.**—Peel some round

AUGUST 22, 1918

UNDED 1866

slices onion, 2  
ons flour, salt,  
season, 1 tea-  
Mix flour with  
the rest of the  
ashed potato.  
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except the  
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ely chopped

scale and  
a little salt  
Skewer them  
their mouths,  
simmer very  
12 minutes.

with fish or  
maise with the  
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these may be

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cups sugar, 1  
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teaspoon tur-  
the vinegar  
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boiling point  
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sterilize for

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the carrots,  
until tender.  
Season both  
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cups corn, 1  
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or supper.  
ling the ears  
bread-toaster  
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Corn cooked  
l some round

**It Costs LIVES to Get Your Produce to Market**

**REMEMBER** this about prices! Wheat is high, beef and pork are high, all the food you produce is high, because the 300,000 men of the **Merchant Marine** brave the perils of the submarine to carry your produce to market.

15,000 men of the sea have already given their lives in YOUR service. What will you do to relieve the wants of their widows and orphans?

## Remember by Giving

In great measure we owe to the sailor our liberties as free citizens. Without his sacrifices we would not be enjoying national prosperity such as was undreamed of at the advent of the war.

Yet these men who are doing so much for the great cause—manning transports and hospital ships, as well as vessels carrying food—are not government em-

ployees, so that no provision is made for pensions, for separation allowances, or for relief for their widows and orphans.

Let us be just! We will contribute to the support of the widows and orphans of the victims of the submarines. Our cry shall be—"They shall not want."

**Ontario's Objective - \$1,000,000**  
*Ontario has never failed!*

# SAILORS' WEEK

September 1st to 7th Inclusive

**CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE**  
Sir John Eaton, Chairman

**THE NAVY LEAGUE OF CANADA**  
Commodore Aemilius Jarvis, President (Ontario Division)

COMMODORE AEMILIUS JARVIS, 34 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

tomatoes, chill and then scoop out part of the inside, keeping it for tomato sauce. Put a teaspoonful of seasoned bread-crumbs into each, with a bit of butter, and drop in a raw, unbroken egg. Cover with a little grated cheese and bake. Nice for luncheon or supper, served with potatoes, toast or hot biscuit.

**Cheese and Vegetable Salad.**—Slice thin some firm peeled tomatoes and cucumbers. Pile on lettuce leaves, with two or three little balls made of cream cheese on top. Serve with French dressing.

**Cucumber Salad.**— Pare and cut into dice 3 medium sized cucumbers. Mix with 3 hard-boiled eggs cut in dice, and 1/4 cup broken nutmeats. You may add some chopped olives if you like, or some pickled nasturtium seed. Serve on lettuce with salad dressing.

**Tomato Salads.**— (1) Peel and chop some crisp cucumbers and a small onion. Mix with a good dressing and serve in

tomatoes scooped out to form cups. Put a little whipped cream on top of each.

(2) Fill tomatoes scooped out to form cups, with a mixture of cooked corn, beans, chopped raw celery or onion, and salad dressing. Serve on individual plates garnished with lettuce.

**Creamed New Beets.**—Wash the beets and boil until tender, then remove skins. Serve with cream sauce.

**Ripe Tomato Pickle.**—Small ripe tomatoes, small onions, horseradish, nasturtium seed, cider vinegar, cloves and cinnamon. Prick the skins of the small tomatoes slightly and pack in jars. Add to each jar some nasturtium seed, small onions and pieces of horseradish. Cover with good, cold cider vinegar spiced with cloves and cinnamon. Lay a small bag of spice on top of each jar, and seal.

**Chili Sauce.**— One-half peck ripe tomatoes, 5 good sized onions, 8 sweet

green peppers if you can get them, 2 1/2 tablespoons salt, 1/2 cup brown sugar, 1 tablespoon ground cloves, 1/2 table-spoon ground cinnamon, 1 teaspoon celery seed, 2 cups vinegar. Peel the tomatoes and chop fine. Combine with chopped onions and peppers, add other ingredients and cook slowly 1 1/2 hours. Put in jars and sterilize 30 minutes in the boiler.

### The Scrap Bag.

**A Jam Hint.**

A "conservation" hint when making jam, marmalade, etc., is to mix 1/2 lb. granulated sugar to 1/4 lb. white corn syrup, then measure, as usual, when sugar only is used.

### Elderberry Cordial.

Elderberry cordial is said to be good

for dropsy and cranberry cordial for rheumatism. To make elderberry cordial allow to each quart of elderberry juice 1/2 lb. sugar and a teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon and mace. Let boil 10 minutes, and seal hot. Cranberry, currant, cherry and grape cordials are made the same, with the spices omitted. Orange and lemon, also rhubarb, may be added to any of these.

### Washing Glassware.

When washing glassware never put it in the water bottom first. Slipping it in edgewise will prevent it from cracking. Do not have the water too hot, and, if the glassware has a pattern use soap or washing soda and a small brush. Afterwards rinse in clear warm water and polish with clean dry cloths.

### Dry Lemons.

When lemons are so dry that they are

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See advt. also on page 1314.

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" " " 5 " " ".....	27c.	28c.
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" roosters over 5 lbs. each.....	18c.	22c.
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Young ducks over 5 lbs. each.....	26c.	30c.

Send us all your poultry.

of little use, place them in the oven until they are heated through. You will be surprised at the amount of juice they will then give.

#### Washing Irish Crochet.

When washing Irish crochet you will find that if you pin it out carefully to dry, as you would a lace curtain, instead of ironing it, it will retain its new look.

#### Dressing Perch.

Slit perch and other such fish up the back and skin them. If the skin sticks dip them into boiling water for a minute, and it will peel off easily.

#### Medicine Closets.

Every house should have two medicine closets, not too close together, one for medicines that are to be taken internally, and the other for liniments, and such disinfectants as carbolic acid, etc. Poisons and medicines should never be placed in the same cupboard, as that is a prolific cause of accidents. The closets may be made of packing boxes, fitted with shelves and doors or curtains, and should be nailed high enough up so that children cannot reach them.

### The Beaver Circle

[Rules.—Write on only one side of paper. Do not use pen-name. Put name, age, class and address at end of letters.]

#### Afternoon Tea.

(A poem for the girls.)

To make this cup refreshing,  
Fill the tea-kettle with water cold,  
For water that's reheated makes  
The tea seem tasteless, flat and old.

Then when the water hot becomes,  
Fill up the china pot,  
And stand it where it will stay warm  
(In some safe, cozy spot)

Until the water boils quite hard,  
Then empty it quite out,  
Put in a half teaspoon of tea  
For every guest, about;

The bubbling water pour on it,  
And send right to the tray;  
In just three minutes 'twill be "drawn"  
And you may pour away.

If you expect a host of guests,  
You'll find it a good plan  
To make the tea just after lunch  
As early as you can.

Make it quite strong, and let it stand  
Five minutes at the least,  
Turn from the leaves, keep hot, and serve  
Diluted for your feast.

#### Little Bits of Fun.

In the course of a lesson on the subject of domestic economy and hygiene, a school teacher got a singularly smart and apt answer from a girl.

Speaking of milk and its importance as a food, the teacher asked: "Where is the best place to keep milk perfectly nice and fresh during, say, a hot summer day?"

And the girl—evidently thinking it was an easy question—promptly answered: "Please, teacher, in the cow."—Exchange.

Mildred had just had her first dip in the ocean.

"How do you like it, dear?" asked her mother as she fastened up the little six-year-old's frock.

"I didn't like it at all, mother," she replied, coldly. "I sat on a wave, and I went through."—The "Youth's Companion."

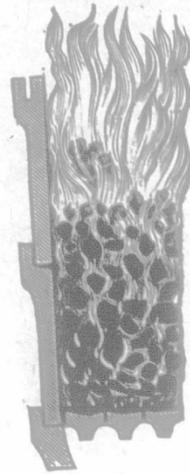
A visitor to a certain Brooklyn household was duly amazed by the wonderful likeness between the twins.

"Why," she gasped, "I never saw two children look so much alike. How does your mother tell you apart?"

"Well," explained Tommy, "she finds out by spanking us. Clarence hollers louder than I do."—N. Y. "Times."

Weeping to Order.—Danny and Bobbie had been left in the care of their big sister while their mother went out. At bedtime they wanted to "stay up for mother," but their sister relentlessly put them to bed. Danny maintained a stolid indiffer-

# Sunshine Furnace Efficiency



McClary straight walled firepot—no ashes to absorb heat.

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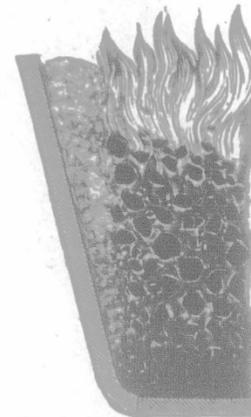
The business of your furnace is to extract all the heat, which all furnaces do—and to conserve the maximum of it for use—which the Sunshine furnace does.

The Sunshine semi-steel firepot is built with straight walls—not sloping to form and hold a non-conducting deposit of ashes. A very important point in furnace efficiency.

The grates of the Sunshine furnace are equal in area to the firepot, so that fresh oxygen—without which proper combustion is impossible—flows to every part of the fire all the time.

All air passages are exactly proportioned so that neither too much nor too little air passes over the radiator—there can be no superheated air, nor any under heated air, sent to the rooms above.

The doors, drafts and dampers are machined to fit snugly and to exclude heat-wasting air currents from the outside.



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ence, but Bobbie cried lustily. Their sister listened at the foot of the stairs, hoping they would soon be quiet. At last Bobbie stopped, and the listener heard him say: "You cry a bit, Danny; I'm tired."—Tit-Bits.

**A Game That Indians Play.**

Perhaps some of our Beavers may like to try the Iroquois game of "Shaking the Bowl."

**The Game of "Shaking-the-Bowl."**

BY EDITH STOW.

For more than four hundred years the men of the Iroquois tribes have handed down a secret society called the "False Faces." Originally it was a religious society, but now the meetings in the various villages are occasions for a wave of merriment that sweeps through the places, catching every one in its fun. No outsider is supposed to know who are the members of the "False Faces," but on certain days of the year the young men slip out of sight and soon after this there comes trooping down the village street a weird company wearing wooden masks, hideously carved and painted, each youth carrying a staff in one hand and in the other a big rattle which is shaken in time to the shouts and the laughter.

Into each house they go, circle around the fire to bring it good luck, and then out again they pass into the street. Sometimes they enter in single file doing a shuffling Indian dance; sometimes the whole company crawls on hands and knees. If there is a man in the house, they gather him up on their shoulders, go leaping and bounding with him around his doorway, and then carry him in and set him down again. Shouting, the wild noise of rattles, merriment, and good-will fill the whole village.

One afternoon, after such a novelty of the "False Faces," I came upon two young men sitting on the grass beneath an elm-tree resting after the day's sport; and from them I first learned the Iroquois game of shaking-the-bowl.

In olden times special bowls for this game were carved out of a solid knot of wood or were woven of reeds. These were from six to twelve inches across the top, and the bottom was practically flat, as our tin cooking-basins are made. But nowadays, when bowls are so common, the Indian no longer makes these, but plays the game with any that happen to be about his home, choosing one with as flat a base as possible.

But what he still makes for himself are his game-stones and counters. A set of game-stones consists of six peach, plum, or cherry stones, burnt or blackened on one side. Sometimes the stones are used just as they come from the fruit, but the peach or the plum stones are usually worked down smaller before one side is blackened.

From one hundred to three hundred counters make a set. These are beans, cherry stones, or pieces of reed about an inch long.

Shaking-the-bowl is a game for two players, who sit upon the ground facing each other. The bowl, holding the six game-stones, is placed between them and the counters are laid in a pile at one side within easy reach of both. The first player takes hold of the upper rim of the bowl with both hands and, lifting it a little, gives it a sharp rap down upon the ground, causing the stones to leap into the air and then fall back into the bowl. His score depends upon the way the stones lie. If all are white or all are black he makes five. This he calls a "field." If five are white and one is black, or five are black and one white, he makes one. This is known as a "bird." Only these two combinations count. He continues to shake the bowl as long as he scores. All the time his opponent sits facing him, good-naturedly shouting and making up faces in hopes of distracting him so that he will make a poor play. When he fails he tosses the bowl to his rival, who catches it and now takes his turn.

Each draws his winnings from the general pile of counters until these have been divided between them. After that a man takes his score from his opponent's pile until one of them has possession of them all.

We can trace this game of shaking-the-bowl back for over four hundred years, and, undoubtedly, it was played by many generations of red men before that. It has always been one of the favorite games of the Iroquois. In the old days, when the country belonged to the Indians, they

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1866 1918

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 13th of September, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the Petersburg No. 1 Rural Route (New Dundee and Petersburg) from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

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

CHAS. E. H. FISHER,  
Post Office Inspector  
Post Office Inspector's Office, London,  
August 2nd, 1918

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used to hold great tournaments of shaking-the-bowl. One village would send a formal challenge to another friendly village, and on the appointed day would follow their champion bowl-shaker for miles through the forest, "bub-bub-bub-bub," which was shouted continuously throughout the game. There was this difference, however, between their sports and ours. They did not laud their champions personally as we do. A man played not for himself but for his village. His victory fell, not upon himself, but upon all his people. After the game was ended, came a feast and a dance, followed by the homeward journey through the woods.—Sel.

#### Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I was looking at the Advocate, and I saw the nice letters that the Beavers wrote; so I thought I could write too. We live on a farm of a hundred and forty acres. We have a baby colt almost three months old. It is a light bay in color and has a white face and white feet. We call it Prince. We have a black and white dog and he is a great pet, he will play tag with me. His name is Collie. We have two cats; a black one and a white one. I had the white one given to me when it was a kitten, and the black one came here. One day a man drove in our lane and let the kitten out of the buggy and went away. At first my daddy wanted to kill the little kitten, but we coaxed him not to, and that was about six years ago. And he is the best old cat. We never feed him only let him have a drink of milk night and morning. He stays at the barn and catches mice for himself. Sometimes I carry him to the house, and wheel him around in my doll carriage, and he likes that very much. No matter how fast I go he will not jump out, but will hang on with both front feet for fear of falling out. We call him Tom, and he is a great pet with all of us.

In the spring my auntie gave me five goose eggs. I set them under a black hen and she hatched two goslings. They are growing and doing fine. One day daddy was plowing in a big field and he saw a little white chicken not a week old that the crows had carried from somewhere and let drop in the field. Daddy picked it up and as it was raining it was all wet and cold and he put it in the pocket of his coat and hung it on the fence. When he came to supper he gave it to me. I am calling it White Tip. I put it in the ward with mama's eight little brown ones, and it is the biggest of the lot.

I have one brother and one sister. My brother will soon be seventeen. He is wishing he was nineteen so he could go to the war. My sister and I go to school every day. We have about a half a mile to walk. Our teacher is leaving at mid-summer. Another little girl and I sweep the school every night. I wish the Beaver Circle success. I remain yours truly. I am nine years old.

BEATRICE HARLTON.  
Ailsa Craig, Ont., R. R. No. 2.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your Circle. I certainly enjoy reading your letters which are in print. My brother has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for some time, and I would not like to be without it. My, isn't this a terrible war? I have a garden this year and it looks very good. The grain is coming on well and potatoes also. I have three cousins in France, who, I hope, will come through the war safe. Well, my letter is getting long. Hoping the w.-p. b. is in France. Yours truly, Sundridge, Ont. MABLE CUNNINGHAM.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to the charming Circle. I have been reading the letters in the Farmer's Advocate and I like them very much. I thought I would write for luck. I have a dog and his name is Sandy; and I have a cat and her name is Minnie. Sandy and I go after the cows at night to milk. Isn't this a terrible war? I have a cousin in the war and he is still living, and I had an uncle in it too and he was killed. My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate for a long time. I hope the w.-p. b. has had a good sleep for he is sleepy. As my letter is getting kind of long I will close.

JEAN McQUEEN (Age 9 years).

Beaver Circle Notes.  
Special mention — Juniors. — Beatrice Harlton.

## Think It Over!

Life is uncertain—death is not. If your life is prolonged you will endeavor to make an adequate provision for your wife and children. But there is no guarantee that life will last until that aim is attained. Think it over!

\*\*\*

In past years so much suffering resulted from the premature death of husbands and fathers that societies were formed for the protection of the widows and orphans of those members who might die "before their time." These societies or guilds developed into our modern life insurance companies—the strongest financial institutions in the world. Have you availed yourself of this means of protecting your home? Think it over!

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### The Mutual Life

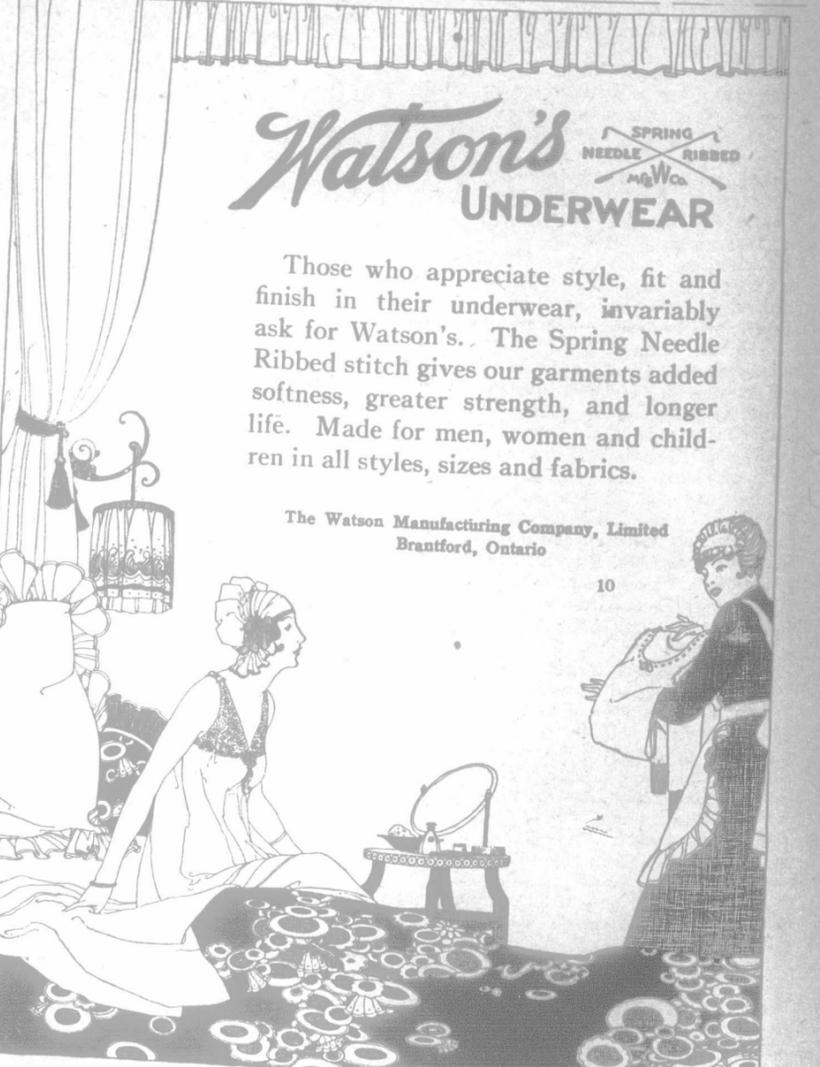
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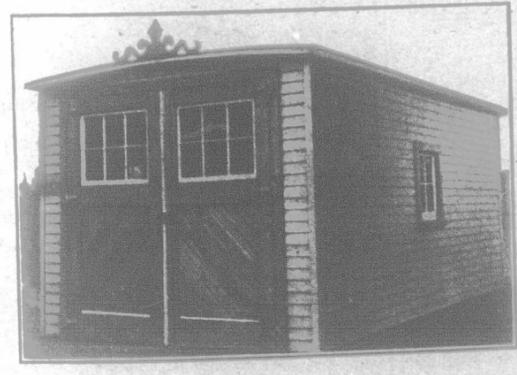
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Box 151

The Irish recruit was doing his first bit of sentry-go. Just after midnight he pricked up his ears at the sound of approaching footsteps.  
"Halt—who goes there?"  
"Officer of the day," came the reply.  
"Git on wid yez!" cried Pat. "Phwat the blazes are ye doin' out at this toime o' noight?"—Passing-Show.

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

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

- Flax for Fibre.**
1. What is the value of flax straw?
  2. Can flax be baled and shipped?
  3. Should the flax be cut or pulled, when the fibre is to be used for linen?
  4. Can flax be threshed with an ordinary grain thresher without injuring the straw?
  5. What is the market price of flax seed?
  6. What is the weight of a bushel of flax seed?
  7. Where is there a good market for flax fibre?
- Ans.—1.** Vale of flax straw with seed on delivered f. o. b. the siding should be worth in or about \$40 per ton.  
**2.** It would be poor business to bale flax straw with seed on. I would suggest in order that it might be baled to have it threshed and retted.  
**3.** The proper way to harvest flax for fibre and linen yarns production is to have it pulled by hand, as we find by cutting same with the reaper or binder practically six inches of the straw is left in stubble and has a tendency to let it dry out and reduce the spinning qualities considerably.  
**4.** When threshing flax straw through an ordinary grain thresher it is impossible to use the flax for the manufacture of any kind of yarns or twines. It could possibly be utilized for upholstering tow.  
**5.** The current market price of seed for last season was \$6.50 or \$7 per bushel, and the possibilities are that seed will be in or about the same price this year.  
**6.** One bushel of seed is equal to four pecks or 56 pounds.  
**7.** We have a very good market for the flax fibre in the U. S. A. and might say that the production of 2,000 acres would only be a drop in the bucket. We have also a very good market for our fibre producing seed in Ireland. R. J. H.

- Value of Crops.**
1. What is the value of an acre of oats of good quality, also of beans and corn?
  2. What is the treatment for thrush?
  3. What is the cost of threshing per hour? Do the workers have to be boarded?
  4. How much has land increased in value in Ontario during the last two years?
  5. How much is straw worth in a field five miles from London?
  6. A purchased a farm from B and paid a certain sum on it, and agreed to pay so much each year, the final payment to be made in a certain number of years. In case A cannot make the final payment, will the place be forfeited to B such being the wording of the agreement? A. C.
- Ans.—1** It depends on the yield of the crop. Oats are selling at from 85 to 86 cents per bushel, and straw is worth somewhere around \$8 a ton. Of course the cost of harvesting would have to be deducted. This could be figured at so much per day for man, horsepower and machinery. The price of an acre of beans and corn would also depend on the yield. The valuation is from \$3 to \$4 for a ton of corn after it has been ensiled. To get the value of the field the cost of ensiling would have to be deducted.  
**2.** Cleaning out the cleft and filling it with calomel will very often effect a cure. Formalin has also been used with success.  
**3.** The price and custom varies in different localities, but in Ontario as a rule the man for whom the work is being one has to board the men. The rate per hour for the use of the machine varies from \$1.75 to \$2, and possibly this year to \$2.25 or more.  
**4.** We cannot give accurate information on this point. In some sections the value of land has increased considerably, while in others it has decreased.  
**5.** The market quotations on straw are around \$8 per ton, car lots. There would be considerable expense in drawing the straw to the market, which of necessity would have to be deducted before the actual value of the straw could be determined.  
**6.** The wording of the agreement would have to be followed. However, if A has made all the payments except the last one, B could afford to be a little lenient and extend the time limit somewhat.

My Dad wears

**BOB LONG**  
UNION MADE  
**OVERALLS**  
SHIRTS & GLOVES  
Known from Coast to Coast  
**R. G. LONG & CO., LIMITED**  
TORONTO CANADA

### Inspect These Bonds Before You Buy

If you think you would like to buy one or more Victory Bonds, cut out and mail us this advertisement, after first checking off amount of bond, or bonds you would like to invest in. We will send the bonds to you at your local bank, where you may inspect them before making payment. Then, if you decide to invest you may pay for them through your local bank without extra charge or exchange on cheque.

There's no reason why anybody should keep money to which they have no immediate use drawing an interest, or drawing only 3% interest, when he or she can invest it in Victory Bonds and obtain 5 1/4% to 5 3/4% interest.

And, remember, Victory Bonds are readily saleable and Free of Federal Income Tax.

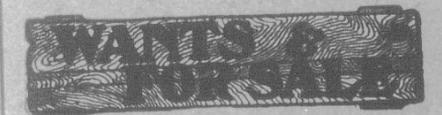
You can buy Victory Bonds at the following prices:

\$1,000 costs.....	\$995.00
500 costs.....	497.50
100 costs.....	99.50
50 costs.....	49.75

and accrued interest.

Larger amounts \$995 per 1,000. Interest which is payable every six months at all banks, commences from date of your investment, so write us to-day—or we will hold the bonds for you to be delivered the first of the month.

**Graham, Sanson & Co.**  
INVESTMENT BANKERS  
Toronto General Trusts Building,  
Toronto



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

**TERMS**—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**FATHER AND SON DESIRE SITUATION**—Experienced in all kinds of farm work; good milkers; able to manage. Apply Box 4, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

**SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES FOR SALE**. Guaranteed healers. Price \$5.00. A. T. MacPherson, R. R. 1, Wilton Grove, Ont.

**WANTED BY A PRACTICAL DAIRY** farmer (married) a position by October, working and managing first-class dairy farm. Would work on shares. Apply Box R, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

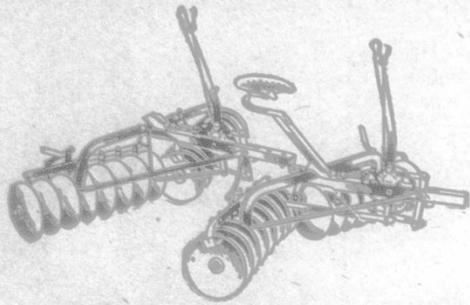
**WANTED—A WOMAN MANAGER** FOR small farm in connection with Girls' Educational Institution. Practical knowledge of Dairying, Poultry and Horticulture. A teaching knowledge of Domestic Science preferred. Correspondence solicited. Apply P. O. Box 461, Sherbrooke, P. Que.

How Ma Felt.—Willie.—"Paw, why do women cry at a wedding?"

Maw.—"Because they have been married themselves, my son."

Paw.—"You better keep your mouth shut, young man."

## FORESIGHT ON THE FARM



Heavy types for use with tractors

### IN CHOOSING A HARROW

#### INVESTIGATE THE GANGS

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

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

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

#### AXLES ON BISSELL GANGS

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



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

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

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

See advt. also on page 1370.

## Closest Skimming

is only one of the many merits of the SIMPLEX Cream Separator, but it's one that tells the real value of a cream separator. Cream lost in the skim milk is money thrown away, it's just like losing a few pounds of butter every week. All this loss is eliminated when you use

### Simplex Cream Separator

(LINK BLADE)

Just think what this saving will mean to you over a period of months or a period of years. The SIMPLEX is saving money for you at every operation by close skimming, it's just like added interest to your savings account.

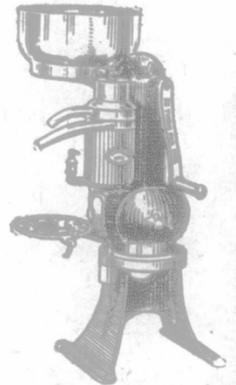
The large capacity, ease of running, ease of cleaning, simplicity, self-balancing bowl, interchangeable spindle point, low-down supply can and general pleasing appearance of the SIMPLEX makes it a favorite with all dairymen.

Write us to-day and let us explain how you can get rid of all your separator troubles.

**D. Derbyshire Co., Ltd.**

Brockville, Ontario

Branches: Peterboro, Montreal, Quebec



## YOU CAN MAKE NO MISTAKE BY USING Freeman's Fall Wheat Special Fertilizer

Low Price TWO—EIGHT—TWO High Grade

Compounded with High-grade Sulphate of Potash

Freight allowed on all orders of one-half ton lots and over in Ontario, east of Fort William and south of North Bay, with the exception of Land Plaster and Chemicals, which are net, at Hamilton. Prices subject to change without notice.

THE W. A. FREEMAN CO., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

## Markets

Continued from page 1365.

With the supply of bulls liberal these sold lower. Stocker and feeder trade was slow and weak, with the milk cow trade generally about steady. Offerings were pretty well cleaned up all week and the close found a good feeling. The federal government has removed restrictions as to the use of beef and this will no doubt produce a better feeling in the beef trade all round. Offerings for the week totaled 6,050 head, as against 5,575 head for the previous week and as compared with 4,500 head for the corresponding week a year ago.

**Quotations:**  
Shipping Steers—Natives—Choice to prime, \$17 to \$17.50; fair to good, \$16.50 to \$16.75; plain and medium, \$13.50 to \$15; coarse and common, \$11.50 to \$12.50.  
Shipping Steers—Canadians—Best heavy, \$16.50 to \$17.25; fair to good, \$14.25 to \$15.50; common and plain, \$11.50 to \$12.50.

Butchering Steers—Choice heavy, \$16.50 to \$17; fair to good, \$15.25 to \$16; best handy, \$14.75 to \$15.25; fair to good, \$12 to \$13.50; light and common, \$9.50 to \$10.50; yearlings, choice to prime, \$16 to \$16.50; fair to good, \$13 to \$15.

Cows and Heifers—Best heavy heifers, \$13 to \$13.50; fair to good, \$11 to \$12; good, butchering heifers, \$11 to \$12; fair butchering heifers, \$9 to \$10; common, \$7.25 to \$8.50; very fancy fat cows, \$11.50 to \$13; best heavy fat cows, \$9.50 to \$10.50; good butchering cows, \$8.75 to \$9.25; medium to fair, \$8.25 to \$8.50; cutters, \$7 to \$7.25; canners, \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$11 to \$11.50; good butchering, \$10 to \$10.50; sausage, \$8.50 to \$9.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$9.50 to \$10; common to fair, \$8.25 to \$9; best stockers, \$9 to \$9.50; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.75; common, \$7.50 to \$8.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best (small lots, \$100 to \$140; in carloads, \$80 to \$100; medium to fair, (small lots) \$75 to \$85; in carloads, \$65 to \$80; common, \$45 to \$50.

Hogs.—Prices, as a result of increased

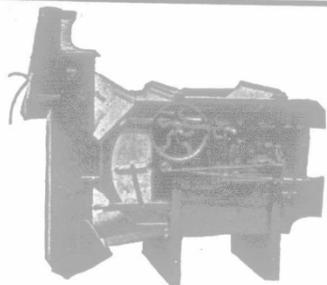


## The Gifford Fruit Sizer

FOR APPLES, PEACHES AND PEARS

Simple in construction. Made of strong material. Carry it any place. Weight, 200 lbs. Capacity, operated by hand, 300 bbls. in ten hours. Impossible to bruise fruit it does not drop. Gives check measure on every apple. Guaranteed to size fruit to your satisfaction. Write to-day for illustrated booklet and prices. Agents wanted.

**R. J. LOWREY, Canadian Distributor, Box 245, St. David's, Ont.**



## KLINE FANNING MILL

If you want the Fanning Mill that won at the World's Fair, buy a Kline. Cleans out wild oats; greatest grain grader on the market. See it at Toronto Exhibition. Cleans 100 bushels per hour. Lowest priced mill for value of work on the market. We can give you names of Kline owners who would not take \$100 for their Kline if they could not get another Kline.

**KLINE MANUFACTURING CO. BEETON, ONTARIO**

receipts, were on the decline last week. Monday, when values went off 15 to 25 cents from the previous week's close, a few decks sold at \$21.15, but the general range was from \$21 to \$21.10. Tuesday's market was steady to a dime lower, Wednesday the decline figured from 10 to 20 cents, bulk selling at \$20.85 and \$20.90, Thursday's top was \$20.75, with others ranging on down to \$20.65 and Friday good hogs sold at \$20.50 to \$20.60, one deck made \$20.65 and pigs landed mostly at \$20. The fore part of the week roughs sold up to \$18 and \$18.25, with stags \$12 to \$13 and the latter part of the week buyers got sows down to \$17.25 and stags went from \$14 down. The past week's receipts totaled 12,700 head, as against 8,431 head for the week previous and 7,200 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prices on lambs showed a heavy decline on the opening day of last week, tops selling at \$17.50, with culls \$15 down. The next two days values were quoted steady, Thursday a few made \$17.75 and Friday the trade

was still higher, best bringing up around \$18. Sheep ruled steady all week. Most of the aged stuff consisted of ewes and while handy ones sold up to \$13, heavy ones ranged mostly from \$12 to \$12.50. The last week's receipts totaled 3,700 head, as compared with 2,390 head for the week preceding and 2,700 head for the corresponding week a year ago.

Calves.—Last week started with best veals selling at \$18.50, Tuesday the range on tops was from \$18 to \$18.50 and the next two days but few sold above \$18. Friday, under light receipts, prices were advanced \$1, bulk going at \$19. Cull grades ranged from \$16 down. Heavy fat calves were bad sale. They are not wanted by most buyers and sellers are advising shippers to buy these to sell lower, as heavy western calves are beginning to run in liberal numbers. The week's receipts were 3,350 head, for the week previous there were 2,485 head and for the same week a year ago 2,075 head.

## Gossip.

### Breed Days at National Dairy Show.

Canadian breeders who may be contemplating a trip to the National Dairy Show at Columbus, Ohio, October 10 to 19, will be interested in the following program of special days which have been set apart by the management as special "Breed" days. The program is only a partial one, since there are other conventions than those named which are scheduled to take place but for which dates are not yet definitely arranged. Monday, October 14 is Ayrshire and Brown Swiss Day, Tuesday is Jersey Day, Wednesday is Guernsey Day and Thursday is Holstein Day. The International Milk Dealers Convention takes place on Monday and Tuesday, The National Ice Cream Manufacturers' Convention is to be held on Thursday and Friday, and the American Dairy Science Association as well as other Associations of national and local interest are to meet on other days.

Gossip.

S. W. Jackson, of Woodstock, a breeder of dual-purpose Shorthorns, writes that his two-year-old heifer, Butterfly Lily, stands at the head of the two-year-olds for the year in the R. O. P. Her record is 8,461 lbs. of milk and 348 lbs. of butter-fat. This record was made on two milkings a day. I believe that only three heifers in the R. O. P. have exceeded this record. Her yearling bull calf, sired by St. Clair, has recently been sold to Messrs. Martin & Robb, of Ilderton. St. Clair, besides qualifying in the Record of Performance, sired the champion fat steer at the Canadian National in 1917. The same steer also stood second at the Chicago International.

In past years the judging ring space at the Western Fair has been very much encroached upon by autos. This year the directors have built a sub-way under the track and have a special entrance for automobiles at the northeast corner of the grounds, which will permit of parking the cars inside the race track, where there is a considerable amount of unused ground. Arrangements have been made whereby the auto party may go from the main grounds to their car for lunch, if they so desire.

Already a good deal of the space in the various buildings and stock barns has been taken up, and everything points to the 1918 show, which is to be held from September 6 to 14, being the best in the history of the association. The best bands obtainable will furnish music each day, and the platform program will be of high order. The present indications are that the harvest will be off in good time, and a day or two spent at the Western Fair will be both profitable and interesting.

The Canadian National.

With the rapid approach of the closing day for entries, officials of the Canadian National Exhibition are jubilant over the prospects of the coming show. The number of enquiries for space from the live stock breeders is very encouraging. Many new exhibitors are expected to be out this year. This the President, T. A. Russell, claims is an indication of the larger number of farmers who have been injecting pure-bred blood into their herds and flocks, and is a most encouraging sign for the future of the live-stock industry of Canada. Considerable change has been made in the classification for live stock, and the officials have endeavored to offset the high cost of feed and labor by adding considerably to the prize-list, even though the Government has reduced its grant. The net increase in prize money over last year is as follows: Cattle, \$2,045; sheep, \$360; swine, \$748; horses, \$840, and the dairy department, agricultural industries and poultry section have also been liberally dealt with. It is predicted that there will be a record entry in the sheep and swine sections. After a summer of hard work it will be interesting and beneficial to spend a day or two seeing the products from the fields and stable, and also the many devices which have been invented to increase the productivity of the factory and shop, and also to help lighten the arduous labor of the agriculturists. The present prospects are that the harvest will be off in time to permit the farmer and his family visiting this the greatest of all agricultural shows.

Perfect Politeness.

There is an aged colored woman, who has been cook for many years—both in private families and in boarding houses—and she often comments upon the fact, as alleged by her, that quarrels and harsh words are much more frequent in the families than in the boarding houses. Finally, it appears, she obtained a situation in a private family where peace reigned. One day she said to her mistress: "Excuse me, ma'am, but is this all yo' family?" "Yes, Martha," was the response. "Why do you ask?" "Well, nobody would have thought it," was the rejoinder. "They act so nice to each other that you would think they was perfect strangers."

PLAN TO VISIT

The Tractor-Truck-Power Demonstration FOR ALL EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

At Cobourg, Ontario, September 17, 18, 19, 20, 1918

NOT A COMPETITION—A DEMONSTRATION—NO PRIZES

It will be a great educational event. The advantages of power farming equipment will be brought home to the farmer in a practical and effective manner. This demonstration will, in the range and variety of labor-saving machinery shown, far eclipse anything of the kind ever before held in Eastern North America. No up-to-date farmer should miss it.

You will have an opportunity to compare the work of horses and tractors.

There will be a tractor to fit every size of farm and every size of pocketbook. There will be a hundred of them on the grounds.

Greater Production is the slogan of the farmer to-day. How to achieve it with reduced man-power is his problem. Improved Power Farm Equipment is the manufacturers' answer.

Bring your ladies.

The tractor won't be the whole show. Lighting Plants, Threshing Machines, Grain Separators, Milling Machines, Power Silo Machinery, Water Systems, Tractor Plows, Dairy Equipment, and many other lines of Belt Power Apparatus, Trucks and Truck Attachments. ACCESSORIES designed to lighten the burden of the farmer and the farmer's wife, and increase their productive power, will be exhibited.

Hours spent at Cobourg will mean DOLLARS in your pocket and MORE FOOD for our soldiers

SPRUCE GLEN FARM

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

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

SHORTHORN BULLS Will. A. Dryden Brooklin, Ontario Co. of my own breeding, around a year old; best families and good colors, are for sale. Also a few young, imported bulls. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R. Brooklin, C.N.R.

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

ESCANA FARM SHORTHORNS Five Bulls for Sale. One roan senior yearling; one choice twelve months white calf; by Right Sort (Imp.); one select, dark roan, ten months calf; one roan yearling, by Raphael (Imp.); one roan red yearling, for grade herd. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Jct., G.T.R. BURLINGTON, ONTARIO J. F. MITCHELL, Limited

MILKING SHORTHORNS

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

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns CROWN JEWEL still heads the herd. Present offering is 5 bulls, from 13 to 18 months. Prices from \$200 to \$250. Also some good breeding females, either bred or with calves at foot. All registered and priced to sell. JNO. ELDER, HENSALL, ONTARIO.

SALEM SHORTHORNS

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

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

GERRIE BROS.' SHORTHORNS

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

FOR SALE

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

IMPORTED SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Our present offering includes 100 imported females and 12 young imported bulls, representing the most desirable lines of breeding. If interested come and see them. Burlington Jct., G.T.R. is only half mile from farm. J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, FREEMAN, ONTARIO.

MAPLE HALL SHORTHORNS

Present offering, 7 yearling bulls; One Shepherd Rosemary. Five Cruickshank Butterflys. One Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster. All pure Scotch, and extra good; also a few young cows with calves, and yearling heifers. D. BIRRELL, & SON, CLAREMONT, ONTARIO

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

Spring Valley Shorthorns—Herd of 70 head, straight Scotch, good individuals. Headed by the great show and breeding bull, Sea Gem's Pride 96365, and Nonpareil bull, Sea Gem's Pride 96365, and a few females. Ramsden 83422. We have for sale four as good young bulls as we ever had, and a few females. KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont., ('Phone and telegraph via Ayr.)

Pleasant Valley Farms—Present offering: A number of good, young Scotch cows with calves at foot and rebred to (Imp.) Newton Grand Champion; also a number of 2-year-old heifers bred to same sire. Suitable for good herd foundations; priced to move them. Inspection invited. GEO. AMOS & SONS (Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, C.P.R.), Moffat, Ont.

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

We have a choice offering in young bulls, fit for service. They are all of pure Scotch breeding and are thick, mellow fellows, bred in the purple. WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO. Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Harvest Help Excursions

\$12.00 to Winnipeg Plus 1/2c. per mile beyond.

AUGUST 29th

From all stations between Lym, Ont., and Toronto, Weston, Meaford and Palgrave, inclusive; also from stations north of Toronto to and including Huntsville.

AUGUST 29th

From Toronto and all stations west and south thereof in Ontario.

For further particulars apply to any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. HORNING, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

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, 300 head, Ashford, Kent, on Thursday and Friday, September 20th and 27th, 1918. Descriptive pamphlet list of breeders, and all information from A. J. Burrows, 41 Bank St., Ashford, Kent, and at 16 Bedford Square, London, England.

DEAFNESS

ITS CAUSES AND TREATMENT Write for Free Booklet and particulars of the free trial offer of the Mearns Ear Phone. THE MEARS COMPANY OF CANADA Dept. A., 194a PEELE STREET, MONTREAL

HAY SHIPPERS! Consign your carloads to The E. L. RICHMOND CO. DETROIT The Old Reliable Firm, in business a quarter of a century. References—Any Bank.

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

Angus - Southdowns - Collies SHOW FLOCKS Rams and ewes. Heifers in calf to Queen's Edward 1st prize, Indiana State Fair. Robt. McEwen, R. R. 4, London, Ont.

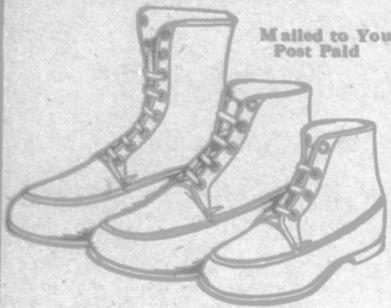
ABERDEEN-ANGUS MEADOWVALE FARM, Forest, Ont. ALONZO MATTHEWS Manager H. FRALKING Proprietor

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

HILLCREST HEREFORDS Choice young bulls of show quality. Also a few young cows with calves at foot. JOSEPH PICKETT, BRONTE STATION R. R. No. 2, Freeman

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

**PALMER- McLELLAN FARM BOOTS**



Mailed to You Post Paid

Light in weight—wear like iron. More comfortable than those who don't wear them can imagine.

Made in the general shape of a moccasin, they afford ease of movement that is delightful. Built on right and left lasts, with counters and soles they fit the foot, hold their shape, and give the greatest measure of neatness and support.

All leather used is from selected hides tanned by the famous

**Palmer-McLellan Chrome-Oil Process**

which makes it soft and very durable and prevents it from shrivelling, hardening or cracking. The sole and heel are nailed on by a method which prevents ripping or parting with the uppers.

Will outwear and give greater comfort than any other farm boot on the market.

Men's 8-inch high, \$4.75, 9-inch high, \$5.25.  
Boys' 6-inch high, \$3.75, 9-inch high, \$4.00.  
Women's 6-inch high, \$4.25, 9-inch high, \$4.50.  
Fitted with tap soles, men's, 70c. extra.  
boys' 60c. extra. women's, 60c. extra.

State size, and height desired. Address your order to Dept. 2.

PALMER McLELLAN SHOEPACK CO. Limited, Fredericton, N. B.

**DOES BETTER WORK COSTS YOU LESS**

MADE of the finest grades of iron and tool steel in the largest separator factory in the world. Costs you less, gives more.

**VIKING CREAM SEPARATOR**

Easy running, has greater capacity, close skimming, easy to clean, strong and durable. Write us now for the Free Viking Separator Book and learn why the Viking is used all over the world.

Swedish Separator Company

Dept. 9

205 E. 10th St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

WAREHOUSES

Calgary, Alberta

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Regina, Saskatchewan



**MESSRS. A. J. HICKMAN & CO. (Late Hickman & Scruby) Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England, Exporters of PEDIGREED LIVE STOCK**

of all descriptions. Speciality made of draft horses, beef and dairy breeds of cattle, show and field sheep. Illustrated catalogues and testimonials on application. All enquiries answered with pleasure. Now is the time to import. Prospects were never better, and insurance against all war risks can be covered by payment of an extra 1% only.

**Mardella Shorthorns**

Herd headed by The Duke, the great, massive, 4 year-old sire, whose dam has 13,509 lbs. of milk and 474 lbs. of butter-fat in the R.O.P. test. I have at present two exceptionally good young bulls ready for service, and others younger, as well as females all ages. Some are full of Scotch breeding, and all are priced to sell. Write or call.

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

**Evergreen Hill R.O.P. Shorthorns**

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

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

**GLENFOYLE SHORTHORNS**

College Duke 4th in service—a high record son of Rothschild and Taylor's noted stock. Am offering young cows and heifers, bred to this great bull. Have a few bulls of breeding age on hand.

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**PLASTER HILL HERD**

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

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

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

**Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters**

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

W. A. DOUGLAS CALEDONIA, ONT.

**Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous**

**Pasturing Sweet Clover.**

I have a field of sweet clover which has made good growth, and I wish to have it for hay next year. Will it hurt to turn the cattle on it this fall, provided I do not allow it to be cropped too closely?

W. H.

Ans.—Provided it is not cropped too closely, it should not injure the crop for next year. In fact, our own field was pastured very closely last fall but we have had a good crop this year, although early in May the prospects were not very promising.

**Land for Sweet Clover.**

1. Would you advise sowing sweet clover after harvest for next summer pasture?

2. How much seed should be sown to the acre?

3. Can the plant be killed by plowing it up? Does it come up again?

4. Will the plant grow on low land? Where can the seed be obtained?

J. D. M.

Ans.—1. With a favorable fall sweet clover sown in August would give a fair stand before winter sets in. However, we prefer sowing the seed at the time the spring crops are being put in.

2. About 20 lbs. to the acre.

3. The plant is a biennial and if prevented from going to seed will give very little more trouble than red clover. Cutting the plant at the height which you cut red clover has killed it entirely for us, thus showing that it is not a difficult plant to control.

4. We have seen it growing luxuriantly on low land. Seed may be obtained from almost any of the seed merchants, and growers frequently advertise in these columns.

**Black Knot.**

1. What should be done with a plum tree that is affected with black knot? I cut out the black knot last year but it has returned.

2. What can be done for a spring lamb that has a cough? It does not thrive.

T. J. C.

Ans.—1. Spraying the tree tends to prevent the disease from spreading, but the only way to clean it out of the tree is to keep cutting as often as it appears.

2. It is rather difficult to definitely diagnose the case without seeing the lamb or having a more detailed account of the symptoms. The symptoms are somewhat like those of a lamb suffering from lung worms. There is no successful means of removing the lung worm, but it is claimed that persistent administration of turpentine will prevent its multiplication and high feeding will fit an affected animal for slaughter. It is possible that the lamb is suffering from catarrh, which has become chronic. Being housed in a poorly ventilated stable or exposed to the storm may bring on this trouble. The patient should be given good care and a tonic, as ginger, gentian and copperas may be used with beneficial effect.

**Lice—Scratches.**

1. I have a horse that rubs his tail on the stall. There is a scurf on the tail. He is also troubled with worms. What is the cause?

2. Mare rubs her hind feet and stamps them. What treatment do you advise?

R. A. D.

Ans.—1. It is possible that the horse is infested with vermin. If so, sift a little insect powder into the hair. The scurf would possibly indicate a touch of eczema. For this the animal should be given 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Dress the parts twice daily with a 5-per-cent. solution of one of the coal-tar antiseptics. The treatment for worms consists of mixing 1½ ounces sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper and tartar emetic and 1 ounce calomel and making into 12 powders. Give a powder night and morning in damp feed, or in water as a drench.

2. The symptoms given are those of scratches. Purge with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and follow up with 1½ ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week. Dress the legs three times daily with a solution made of 1 ounce each acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc to a pint of water.

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Freight shipments these days are slow and uncertain. Unless you

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

SAM'L TRUESDALE, Farm Manager Islington, Ont.

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GAINFORD SUPREME, No. 115283

**Lake Marie Farm Shorthorns**

Herd Sire—Golden Hope, an Orange Blossom by the great Archer's Hope. We have several young bulls by him and four other 8 months calves by the R. O. P. sire St. Clare. All are priced to sell. We are also pricing a few fresh Dutch Belted cows and heifers. This breed although not well known in Canada are extra heavy milkers. Correspondence solicited.

**LAKE MARIE FARMS, KING, ONT.**

SIR HENRY PELLATT, Owner

THOS. McVITTIE, Manager.

**SOVEREIGN STOCK FARM**

The home of Baroness Madoline; 34.48 lbs. butter in 7 days, 1,043.75 lbs. in 335 days, over 87,200 lbs. milk in 47 months. We are offering a few of her grandsons up to 6 months old.

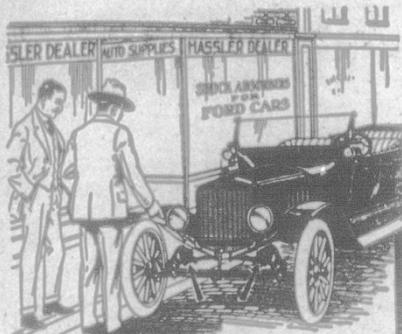
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**BURNFOOT STOCK FARM**

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

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

Write for anything in Shorthorns. One hour from Toronto.



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## Holstein Bulls

Ready for service and younger. Cows and heifers bred to ORMSBY JANE BURKE, whose two nearest dams average 38.82 lbs. of butter in 7 days. The three nearest sires' dams and his dam's records average 35.69 lbs. for 7 days, and 112 lbs. milk for one day.  
R. M. HOLTBY, R. R. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.

KING SEGIS PONTIAC DUPLICATE  
A 3/4 brother to the \$50,000 bull in the sire of our young bulls offered at present. Two of these are ready for service. Write us also for females.  
R. W. Walker & Sons, Manchester Station, G.T.R., Port Perry, Ontario

Please mention this paper

## Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

### Sour Soil—Bordeaux.

1. Would lime do any good to a vegetable garden which has a lot of the sorrel weed in it? Would scattering it between the rows do any good? And what vegetables would be most benefited?
2. Would plant food, which is sold in tins, hasten the growth of tomatoes, squash, etc., they have already been planted in hills with plenty of barnyard manure? Would digging some in around the roots be of any use?
3. Would lime which has been lying in a cellar exposed to the air for a year be all right for Bordeaux mixture?
4. Is there any cure for curds in the milk? Is a cow that gives that kind of milk liable to keep on doing so always?

Ans.—1. Sorrel is an indication that the land is sour. A correction for acidity is the application of lime. Practically all of the vegetables would be benefited.

2. Some of the plant foods put up in tins would no doubt hasten growth in the crops mentioned. If you could purchase a little nitrate of soda and ground bone you would get practically the same results by scattering it around the plants and then watering.

3. We would prefer using fresh lime. We doubt if you would get results from lime which has been air-slaked.

4. The trouble is probably due to taret. If such is the case, rub the udder with goose grease or camphorated oil. Also, give the animal a good dose of salts. This will possibly remove the trouble, but it may recur on the slightest provocation.

### Poultry Farming.

1. What is the best time to start poultry farming?
2. How many roosters should be with 100 hens?
3. What hens are best for laying?
4. What kind of chicken is best for table use?
5. What size run should 100 hens have if kept shut in?
6. What is the best time to have chicks hatch out?
7. What is the best method to keep hen-house free from lice?
8. What is the correct way to kill a chicken?
9. How many hens would be required for three people to keep, to support them entirely?

Ans.—1. Many prefer purchasing eggs in the spring and raising the flock. If they have a good hatch and low mortality, this will possibly be the least expensive way of starting. However, when you consider the price of the eggs, the hatching and the expense of raising the chickens up to the age when they should commence laying, you would possibly be as far ahead to purchase well-developed pullets in the fall. In this way you would soon have a revenue coming in which would be more encouraging than paying out cash for feed during the time of raising the pullets. Instead of buying eggs, you might purchase day-old chicks to advantage.

2. With the heavier breeds, one male to a flock of ten or twelve pullets. With the lighter breeds, about one to twenty. For high fertility we would advise mating up several breeding pens in preference to selecting eggs for hatching from the laying pen.

3. It depends on the strain. There are good laying strains in practically all breeds. The Mediterranean breeds are highly spoken of as egg producers, but the heavier breeds, such as Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, and Reds, give a good account of themselves the year around if properly looked after.

4. The Dorkings and Games are excellent fowl for table use. However, the utility breeds, as the four above mentioned, are excellent table fowl as well as good layers.

5. From 5 to 6 square feet of space per bird should be enough.

6. April or early May.

7. Spray the hen-house with some good disinfecting material.

8. Bleed it through the mouth.

9. It will depend very much on the people. Some live more cheaply than others. You might figure on a dollar profit per hen, which will give some idea. Of course, it is quite possible to clear more than this per bird, especially if eggs are sold for hatching purposes.

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THE \$12,750 HEIFER

Sold at the great Milwaukee Sale, was only one of the many daughters we have of our senior sire, Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo. We also have sons—brothers to this world's champion heifer; and for the next few weeks, these, along with several other young bulls of serviceable age, are priced exceptionally low. Let us hear from you if interested—at once.  
W. L. Shaw, Roycroft Farm, Farm on Yonge St., Toronto & York Radial, 1 1/2 hours from Toronto. New Market, Ont.

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We offer bulls only for sale, but they are from some of the choicest cows to be seen in any herd, and bulls equal to the best.

—Apply to Superintendent

## Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

If it's a herd sire you want, write me. I have sons of both my senior and junior sires, King Segie Pontiac Pouch and King Korndyke Sadie Keyes. All are from good record dams. Choice bull calves at present to offer—average for two nearest dams, up to 34.71 lbs. butter in seven days. Correspondence solicited, visitors welcome.

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Cows for sale, bred to Plus Evergreen, son of Evergreen March.  
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## Cloverlea Dairy Farm Holsteins

Present offering consists of three choice young bulls ready for service. Will be priced right for quick sale. For price and particulars apply to GRIESBACH BROS., COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO.

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Special offering—four well-bred young bulls fit for service, sired by King Lyons Colantha whose 6 nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. of butter in 7 days and from daughters of King Lyons Hengerveld whose five nearest dams average 31.31 lbs. butter in 7 days. For fuller particulars and prices write at once. Priced to sell. J. MOGK & SON, R. R. 1, TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO.

## Choice Grandson of Queen Butter Baroness

I am offering a choice 14-months bull from a 21-lb. junior 2-year-old daughter of Louie Prilly Rouble Hartog, and sired by Baron Colantha Payne, a son of Queen Butter Baroness, the former 83-lb. Canadian champion cow. Also have others younger. T. W. McQUEEN (Oxford Co.), Tillsonburg, Ont.

Walnut Grove Holsteins—I am offering a choice lot of bull calves, all sired by the world's champion, May Echo Sylvia. All are from R. O. M. dams and good individuals. Also have the usual offering in Tamworth Swine.

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We pay the highest prices of any firm in the country and are the largest wool dealers in Canada. Payment is remitted the same day wool is received. Ship us your wool to-day—you will be more than pleased if you do, and are assured of a square deal from us.

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A choice selection of young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and Canadian bred.

**SIRE:** Auchinbrain Sea Foam (Imp) 35758 many times grand champion.  
**Fairfield Mains Triumph (Imp.)** 51137 a son of the noted Hobbsland Perfect Piece.  
Write for catalogue.  
**Geo. H. Montgomery, Proprietor, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. D. MacArthur, Manager, Phillipsburg, Que.**

**JAS. B. ROSS, MEADOWVALE, ONTARIO,** for high-producing, Show-yard AYRSHIRES. Herd headed by SNOW KING 47376, first-prize two-year bull at Toronto, 1917. Write me also for anything in Yorkshires.  
**Meadowvale P. O., Streetsville Station.**

**Shropshires and Clydesdales**  
Besides my regular offering of ram and ewe shearlings, I have the three-year Clydesdale stallion, Carabroge Heir 18299. Write quick, don't wait.  
**W. H. PUGH, Myrtle Station, R. R., Ontario**

**Cloverdale Shropshires and Berkshires—40** shearing rams, 70 shearing ewes; an exceptionally choice lot, true to type and well grown, nearly all sired by the show ram, Nock 16 imp. In Berkshires, the usual strong offering, including ewes just bred.  
**G. J. LANG, BURKETON, ONT.**

**Newcastle Herd of Tamworths and Shorthorns** Bred ready for service. Some bred and ready to breed; 2 splendid sows carrying their 2nd and 3rd litters. Boars and sows not akin, ready to wean. Mostly descendants of Colwill's Choice, 3-year champion at Toronto Industrial, and imp. Cholderston Golden Secret. A few nice Shorthorn heifers in calf, deep-milking strain. Young cows with calves at foot. Long-distance phone.  
**A. A. COLWILL, Proprietor, R.R. No. 2, Newcastle, Ont.**

**Sunnyside Chester Whites and Dorsets.** In Chester Whites we have both sexes, any age, bred from our champions of many years. In Dorsets we have ram and ewe lambs by our Toronto and Ottawa champion, and out of Toronto, London, and Guelph winners. **W. E. Wright & Son, Glasworth, Ont.**

## TAMWORTHS

Young sows bred for Sept. farrow and a nice lot of young boars for sale. Write:  
**John W. Todd, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ontario**

I have a choice offering of **Sows, 3 to 5 months old** a few boars 3 months old and a good year-old hog. Priced to sell.  
**G. W. Miners, R. R. No. 3, Exeter, Ont.**

**CHESTER WHITES**  
Now offering an imported litter, sired by Schoolboy 17, junior champion Michigan, Ohio, and Ill. Dam sired by the Grand Champion of Missouri, Ohio and Michigan State fairs.  
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**Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns—**Bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Tamworths, both sexes; boars from 2 to 12 months. Shorthorn bulls, from 5 to 10 months old, reds and roans—dandies.  
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Young sows, bred to Sunny Mike =15917=, first at Toronto in 1917. All ages, both sexes, at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inspection invited.  
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**Yorkshire Hogs** of best winning strains. Choice stock for sale, all ages. Sows bred and ready to breed. Younger stock, both sexes, from suckers up. Nearly all varieties of Turkeys, Ducks, Geese and Chickens.  
**T. A. KING, Milton, Ont.**

### Questions and Answers.

#### Cutting Out Old Wood.

In my orchard is a lot of old wood which I believe should be cut out. When is the proper time to do this? **E. F. G.**

**Ans.**—The old wood may be taken out whenever you have time. Pruning out live wood in the spring tends to produce suckers. However, the old wood could be removed either in the fall or spring without affecting the trees.

#### Spring Wheat.

I sowed spring wheat in November of 1917 and secured a good crop. Would this grain be all right to sow next spring? Would you advise seeding this fall? **A. D.**

**Ans.**—It is unusual to sow wheat as late as November. The seed merely laid in the ground over winter and commenced germination when the spring opened up. We see no reason why this grain should not be all right to sow next spring. As a rule fall wheat is sown the last of August or early in September. It should have a good start in the fall and be ready to harvest in July.

#### Sweet Clover.

I have 8 acres of sweet clover standing about 6 feet in height on the 30th of June. The honey bees are on it in millions. I wish to cut this for seed. How many bushels per acre is an average crop? When should it be cut? Would it have been better to have pastured a little in the spring? I sowed from 18 to 20 lbs. per acre; would a lighter seeding have been better? **J. H. R.**

**Ans.**—The first crop may be harvested for seed, although it would possibly be more economical to pasture early in the spring or else take a cutting off for hay and allow the second crop to mature for seed. It should be harvested when three-quarters of the seed pods become dark. Harvesting can be done with a binder, and further operations carried out the same as with other grain. Handling should be avoided when the straw is very dry, as the seed will shell badly at such a time. It should, however, be thoroughly dry when threshed and hulled. The yield per acre runs anywhere from 2 to 8 bushels. We do not advise any lighter seeding.

#### Seed Wheat—Sheep Farming.

What produces the small balls of wool-like material which I am enclosing? Could the insect be cultivated so that this wool might be produced in sufficient quantity to make it profitable?

2. Is the Government making any provision for seed wheat this fall?
3. What variety would you recommend sowing on very rich loam?
4. Is 5 pecks to the acre heavy enough seeding?
5. How is wheat treated for smut?
6. How many sheep could be maintained on feed consumed by an average cow?
7. What would be a reasonable income to expect from 25 good ewes?
8. Is the Shropshire breed as good as any? **H. V.**

**Ans.**—1. We cannot say definitely what insect produced the material sent to this office, but it looks very much like the wool which grows on the body of the woolly aphid. It would not be practicable to keep these insects for the production of wool.

2. The Government are planning to import a quantity of fall wheat to make up for any deficiency in Ontario, and are also endeavoring to have proper distribution of the seed produced here.

3. Dawson's Golden Chaff is as good a variety as any.
4. We would prefer around 7 pecks, rather than 5.
5. The wheat may be sprinkled until all the kernels are dampened or it may be immersed in a solution of one pint of formalin to 30 gallons of water and thoroughly dried before sowing.

6. It would be rather difficult to say, as some animals eat much more than others. From three to five would be a close estimate.

7. One might expect an increase of 150 per cent., or an average of a lamb and a half to each ewe. With lambs selling at \$20 per cwt. there would be an income of over \$700. If the sheep yielded 9 lbs. of wool apiece there would be a further income of over \$160.

8. The Shropshire is a good breed of sheep.

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Two months old. Sire, Broadview Bright Villa; dam (imported) Astoria H. C. 1st, and special prize Island of Jersey. Also bull ready for service and two bull calves out of high-testing cows. Few cows and heifers.

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We bred and owned the dam, and imported the sire of the champion R.O.P. butter cow Canada. We own the champion four-year-old R.O.P. butter cow of Canada. To make room for 1918 importation, expected to arrive in May, we are making special offerings of females and bulls, all ages.

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## I HAVE FOR SALE JERSEY COWS and BULLS

Six cows at \$200.00 each; bulls from \$50.00 to \$100 each. Strictly guaranteed as represented.  
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**CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD**  
Imported Champion Rower at its head. This bull, with his get, won first prize on the island of Jersey, 1914, second 1916, and again first in 1917. Present offering—A few yearling heifer calf to our great young bull, Woodview Bright Prince, (7788), and bred imported sires and dams. We show our work cows and work our show cows.

### THE EDGELEY CHAMPION HERD OF JERSEYS

Write us about your next herd sire. We now have sons of our present herd sire, Edgeley's Bright Prince who is a son of Canada's champion butter cow, Sunbeam of Edgeley. Pay us a visit. Sunbeam Edgeley is not the only high-record cow we have. We are pleased to show our herd at all times.  
**JAMES BAGG & SONS (Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, G.T.R.) EDGELEY, ONTARIO**

### RECORD OF PERFORMANCE JERSEY CHOICE BULLS AND FEMALES.

We have six young bulls of serviceable age, all from R.O.P. dams. Three are by our senior sire, Brampton Dairy Farmer, and three are by our junior sire, Brampton Bright Togo. Write for records. We also have females.  
**R. & A. H. BAIRD (G.T.R. Stations—New Hamburg, Bright.) NEW HAMBURG, O.**

## HILLHOUSE AYRSHIRES—F.H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Ont.

Headed by Burnside Lucky Master Swell, a combination of blood so hard to equal, being a Masterpiece and Lucky Girl families, a combination which means quality, production and constitution. Ninety head to select from. Special offering—20 yearling heifers and 3 bulls. Inspection invited.

## GLADDEN HILL AYRSHIRE

A choice bull calf two months old; sire, Fairvue Milkman, dam a granddaughter of Prince of Tanglewyld, for sale. Also a few females.  
**Laurie Bros., Agincourt, Ont.**

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We have an unusually choice lot of shearing rams of both breeds to offer as flock headers and for show purposes. Inspection and correspondence invited.  
**LARKIN FARMS (Please mention Farmer's Advocate) QUEENSTON, ONT.**

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ONE OF THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRMS IN AMERICA  
Although we have sold our farm at Arkell we are still in the sheep business, stronger than ever, but secured other land expressly for sheep.  
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From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torr 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

I am offering **BERKSHIRES OF SPRING FARROW** Just what the fall shows. One 4½ months red bull calf of good quality, from R. O. P. dam.  
**FRANK TEASDALE, Concord, Ont. (Concord G. T. R. station, 100 yrs)**



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**T**HE roofing material our fathers—our grandfathers—used on their buildings. The material that makes a roof which gives a generation and more of perfect service.

Although men have for years been experimenting with roofing materials, there is today known to the builder, engineer or scientist no more lasting and satisfactory product than

## British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles

Decay proof, weather resisting, storm defying—its solid cedar covering of a uniform thickness of 1 inch provides a roof which, when properly laid, gives a lifetime of satisfactory service without repair or renewal.

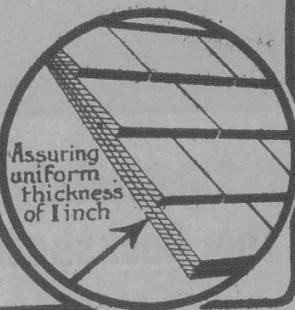
Send for our Shingle Booklet—tells you all about British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles—why they are superior—proofs as to durability, etc.—a handbook every person intending to build should read.

Trade Mark Reg.

Trademarked British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles are true to grade—you can get them from your local dealer.



THE SHINGLE AGENCY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA Standard Bank Building, VANCOUVER, B.C.



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Serve your country and yourself by raising FOOD on the fertile plains of Western Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway makes it easy for you to begin. Lands \$11 to \$30 an acre; irrigated land up to \$50, 20 years to pay. Loans to assist settlers on irrigated lands. Get full particulars and free illustrated literature from

G. A. Muddiman,  
Land Agent, C.P.R.  
Montreal, P.Q.

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\$12.00 TO WINNIPEG

From all stations, Sudbury, Milnet, Ont., south and east in Ontario and Quebec.

Plus half a cent per mile beyond.

Returning, half a cent per mile to Winnipeg, plus \$12.00

Comfortable Trains and Through Service; Special Accommodation for Women, Lunch service at moderate prices, and a Scenic Route when you travel C. N. R.

Through tickets by all lines. For further particulars see your nearest C.N.R. Agent, or write General Passenger Dept., 68 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Ask for "Harvesters' Work and Wages" leaflet.

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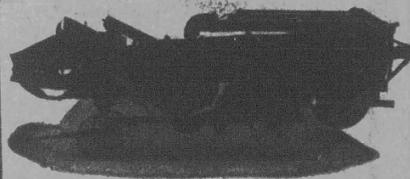
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## Rebuilt Portable and Traction Engines



A number of good rebuilt engines from 14 H.P. up, suitable for Threshers' and Farmers' own use.

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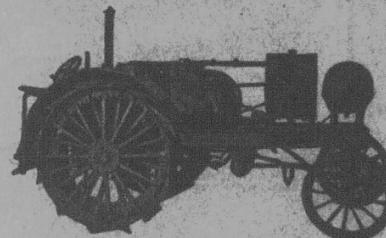


New and rebuilt Separators, all sizes from the individual Farmer's Thresher to the largest size.

WRITE FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

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The Three-Plow Tractor for Ontario. The Tractor that makes good.

The Tractor that has stood the test

The Tractor that is guaranteed under all conditions.

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The best northern grown winter barley.

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The rye that has nearly doubled Michigan's acre yields and is giving exceptionally good results in many other States. Remember rye cross fertilizes so get pure seed from farmers who have produced it under inspection.

For list of those having it for sale, write the Secretary of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association.

J. W. Nicolson, East Lansing, Michigan.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Temporary Barracks, Rosedale, Toronto, Ont." will be received at this office until 12 O'CLOCK NOON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1918, for the construction of temporary barracks, Rosedale, Toronto, Ont.

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

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the tender.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,

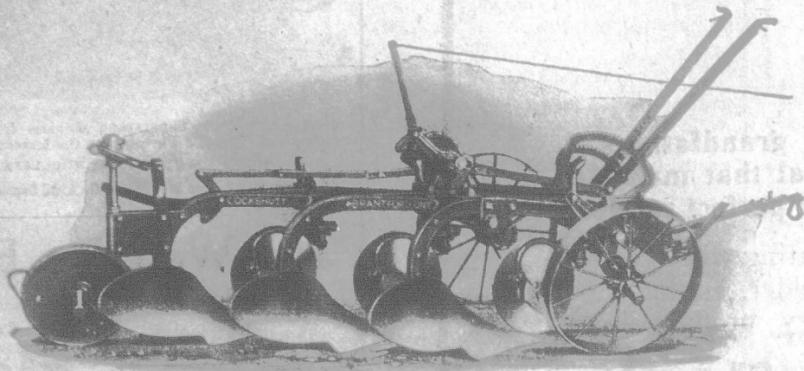
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, August 9, 1918.

Any soil, any service successfully met

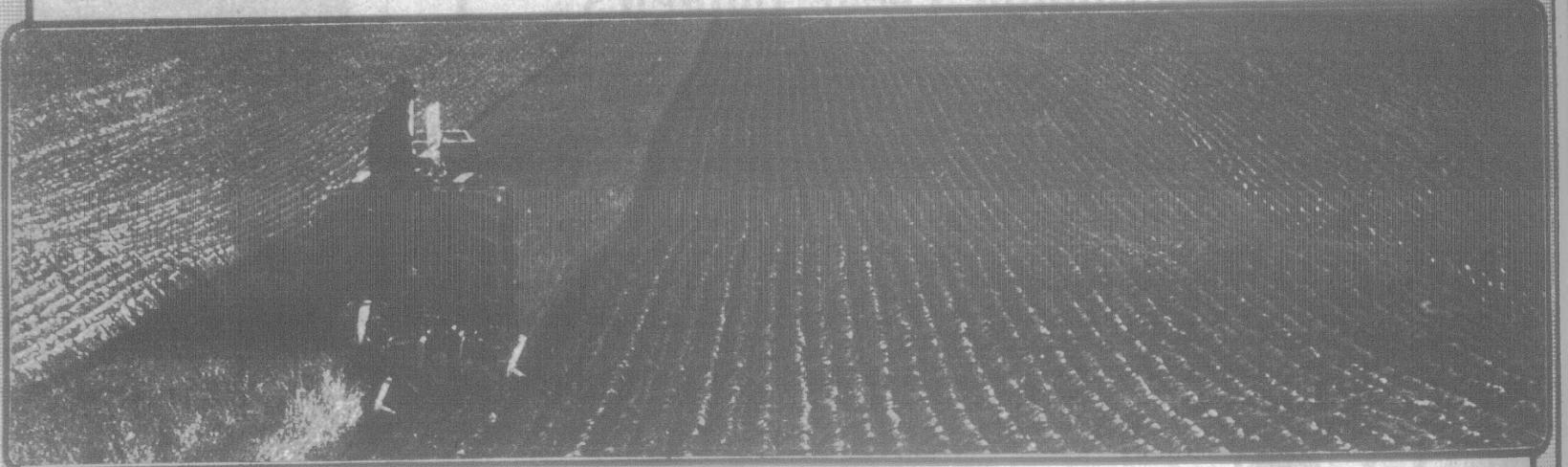
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Because it's made by a firm who have specialized for a lifetime in the making of high-grade plows to suit Canadian farming conditions. Because we've embodied in it scientific design, and the highest quality materials and workmanship which our close acquaintance with field conditions all over Canada shows us is necessary for this plow to do its best work in these serious times.



### Cockshutt 3-Furrow Plow

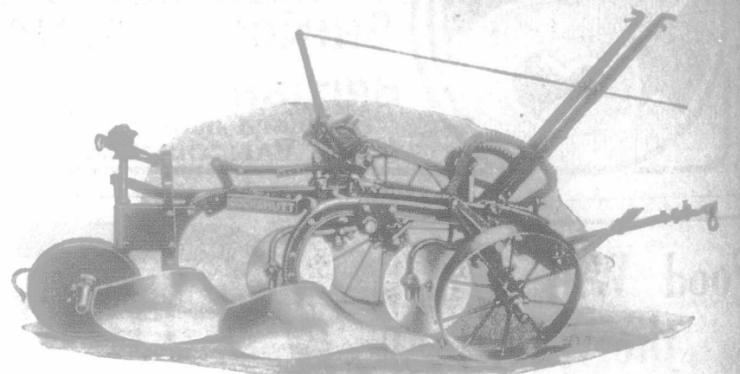
Can be turned into a 2-furrow plow in a few minutes when conditions demand it. Cord within easy reach of Tractor operator's hand works automatic power lift, raising bottoms high and level when you want them out of the ground, and lowering them again when you wish. Easily operated levers are also conveniently placed for varying depth of cut. The hitch is instantly adjustable to suit any make of tractor.



### Inseparable from Successful Power-Farming is the Cockshutt

Remember—your "team" is only half complete when you've bought your tractor. You must have the right plow because that is what actually works your land. We have so many splendid letters from successful farmers who use the Cockshutt Light Tractor Plow that we know it is giving every satisfaction—no matter how hard the service or how tough the land.

Cockshutt goods are never built to give service for a year or two and spend the rest of the time in the repair shop—so we say if you want successful, profitable, year-in-year-out work that you'll always be satisfied with, you'll get a Cockshutt Tractor Plow.



Cockshutt 2-Furrow Light Tractor Plow—can be quickly turned into a 3-Furrow Plow by the addition of a few parts

*This is a very important subject.  
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Nothing you buy is more important than your plow. Ask or write for our new Power Farming pamphlet to-day.

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Depend on the Cockshutt Tractor Plow