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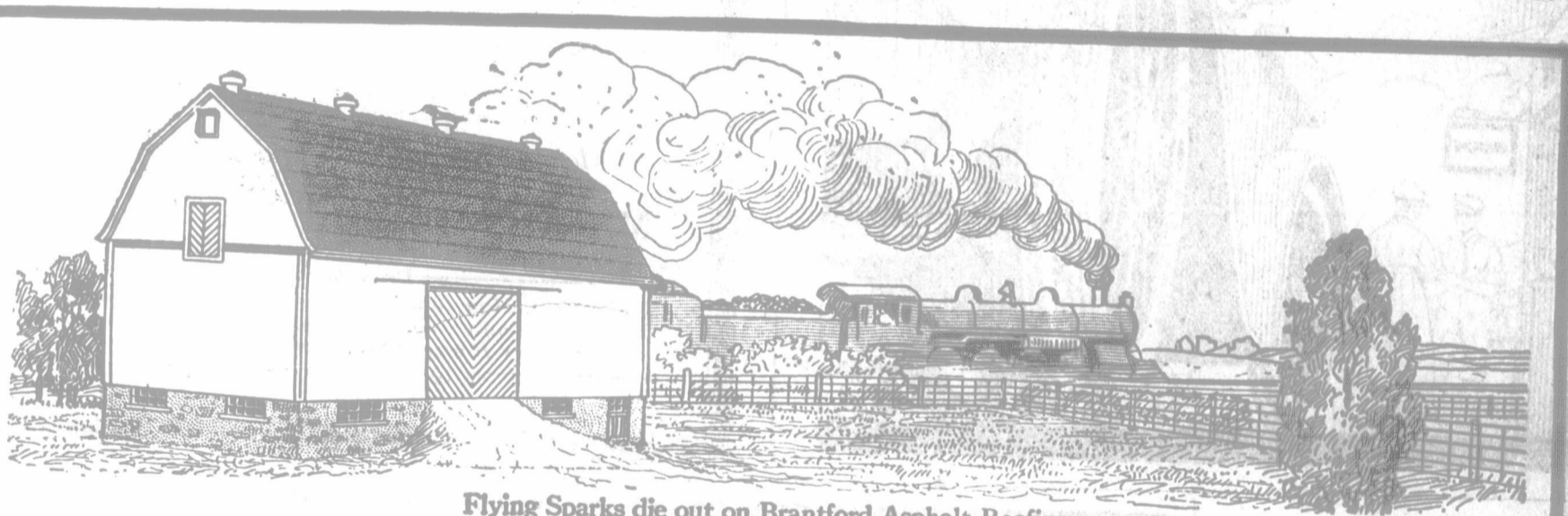
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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 17, 1919.

No. 1399



Flying Sparks die out on Brantford Asphalt Roofing

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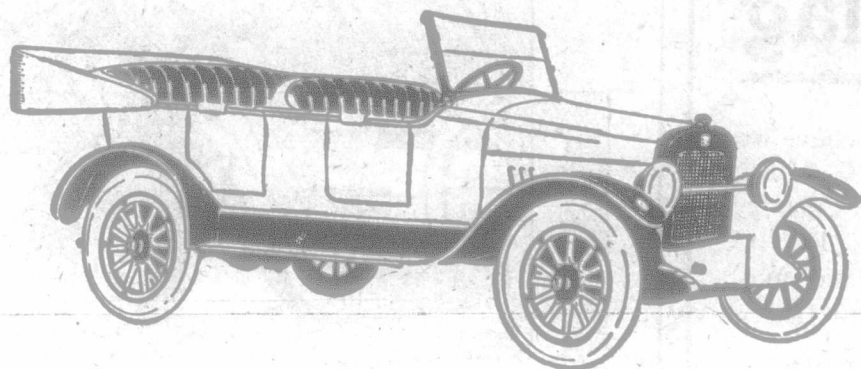
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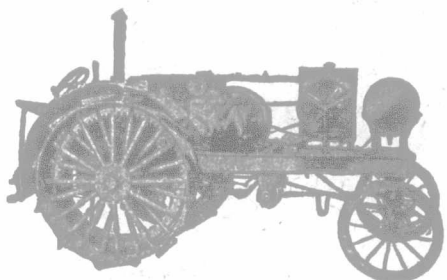
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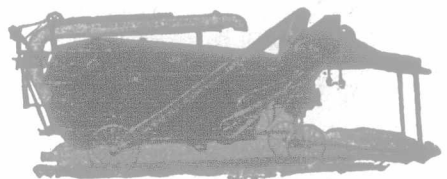
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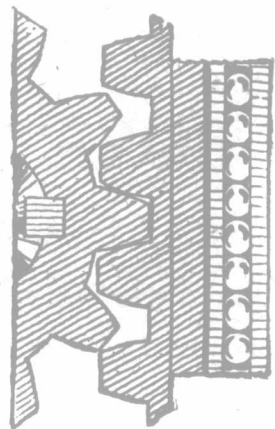
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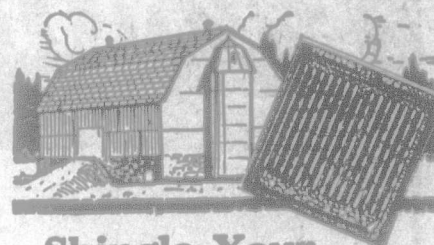
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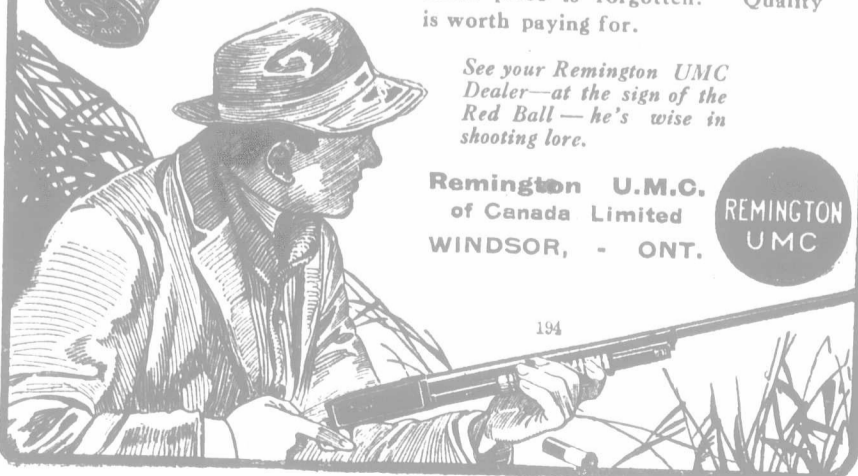
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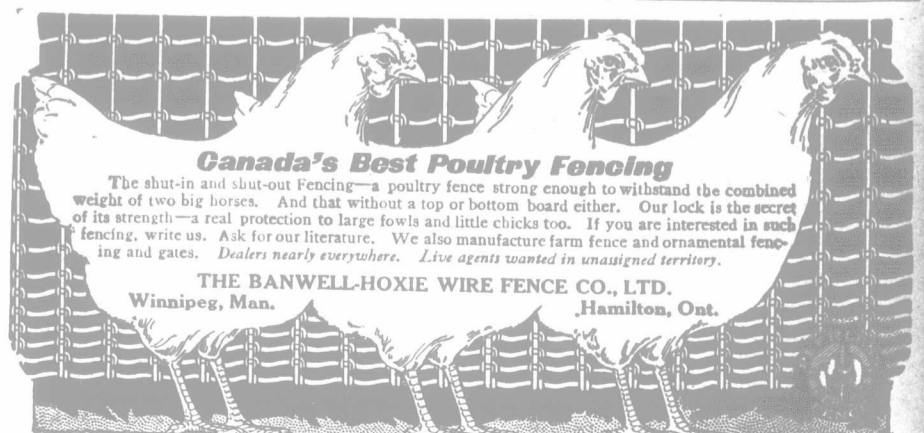
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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 17, 1919.

1399

EDITORIAL.

Keep the corn cultivator going.

Remember that shade is as essential for the well being of live stock in hot weather as feed, if the best results are to be secured.

If you are using a tractor on the farm, it will pay to keep it in good condition. The investment is too heavy to permit of unnecessarily rapid depreciation.

Flies are particularly hard on dairy cattle in hot weather. Keep the stables darkened and try and see that the herd is inside during the hottest part of the day.

An export market is again assured for apples for the coming season to Great Britain. The market to Australia is still uncertain, but there is a prospect that this embargo may be removed in September.

The month of July is one of the most important months for the poultry flock. During this month the poor layers should be culled out in preparation for heavier egg production next winter when prices are sure to be high.

If the Government holds a fall session of the House of Commons, steps should be taken to see that it is a snappy one. The waste of time which was characteristic of the second session of this Parliament is not conducive to good work.

Soon the fall fairs, large and small, will be on, and it is worth the while of every exhibitor to be fully prepared. The value of exhibitions to the individual depends upon himself, but the net value to the industry has been proven very great, and all who can exhibit should do so.

System and regularity on the farm are too infrequently applied. Haying and wheat harvest have been thrown together in some sections due to the influence of weather, and only careful planning will enable farmers to get by without loss, with labor as scarce as it is.

Everybody seems to be coming forward now in Germany to assume full responsibility for Germany's acts in the war. In view of this, the decision of the Peace Conference to put the principal actors on trial in London is a wise one. The final result should be a determination, once for all, as to who really is responsible.

Many sections of Eastern Ontario are not supplied with clover seed hullers, and in view of prospective high prices for clover seed from this crop this is unfortunate. We understand, however, that arrangements are being made by the Ontario Department of Agriculture to supply this portion of Ontario with hullers that can be spared from Western Ontario.

Apparently the Dominion Government has not become fully seized of the necessity for an interior terminal elevator to be erected at some central point in Ontario to take care of the assembling, grading and re-cleaning of grain and seeds. It is only natural that opposition to such a proposition should develop, but if farmers were as adept at putting up their case as some other people, the matter would not be in abeyance very long. The statement of Geo. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, that the loss suffered by farmers in connection with the bean crop alone last year would almost, if not entirely, pay for the cost of the elevator, should open the eyes of a great many people.

Ship to the Stock Yards.

It is generally conceded that the majority of the hogs that find a market from the farms of Ontario do so by way of f.o.b. sales at country points. In fact, this statement is amply protected by statistics which show that while 990,767 hogs passed through Canadian stock yards in 1918, there were slaughtered at inspected establishments in Canada for the year ending March 31, 1919, a total of 2,373,810 hogs, or 392,276 more than twice the number passing through the stock yards. In other words, over 1,250,000 hogs were marketed from Canadian farms last year that never passed through the stock yards. The same thing is apparently true to a certain extent with sheep, and probably to some extent with cattle, although the figures available do not show it. The great and primary advantage of a stock yard is that it will, if properly regulated, provide competitive buying by the larger packers to whom the stock finally goes for slaughter. Freight rates provide a normal differential of from fifty cents to a dollar per hundred between the price received at country points and at the stock yards, but during the past few months this differential has at times been entirely cut down, and, in fact, prices at country points have read higher at times than on the stock yards. Such a reversal of normal conditions is not healthy, and is the result of a determination on the part of large buyers to stop hogs from coming to the stock yards, where they would have to compete with other buyers just as big as themselves with resulting sky prices.

Evidence brought out before the recent Cost of Living Committee at Ottawa all points to the belief that trading on the stock yards is more on a competitive basis than buying at country points, but if it has not been, as hundreds of farmers think, the farmer who ships hogs to the stock yards should at least get a square deal after the Government assumes control of all Canadian stock yards in August. Regulations will then become effective which will guarantee as nearly as possible an honest deal for the farmer, by virtue of authority granted under recent amendments to the Live-Stock and Live-Stock Products Act. Many farmers may be inclined to view with alarm the fact that the Union Stock Yards at Toronto, for instance, are controlled by Chicago packing interests, while the remainder of the stock is held by The Harris Abattoir Company, Sir John Eaton and others, some of whom are interested in the Swift Canadian Company. Certainly this sounds quite a bit like centralized control of the live-stock industry, but it must be remembered that a stock yard company is merely a kind of forwarding company, and, as far as we know, have never been shown to make profits anything like those of the large packing companies. In any event, so far as the Winnipeg and Toronto yards are concerned, farmers' organizations have their own flourishing commission houses at work there to protect the interests of the feeder.

The complaint against the packers is that they do, by some means or other, avoid competition with each other. Whether they do or not has not been determined except by implication, but one can very easily understand how, with country buying, competition could be practically eliminated, and the charge that the large packers allot each other districts, substantiated in practice if not in actual truth. In an effort to get business each company sends out local buyers, and naturally these buyers will be assisted, so far as possible, in getting strong footholds in districts where the supply of hogs is large. It may happen, and no doubt frequently does, that one company may gradually get an increasing proportion of the hogs from this district, and eventually make it a useless proposition for other companies to work the district at all. Whether it is accomplished by good business methods or by arrangement, the ne-

result is to eliminate competition from the stock buying of that district.

A really open and competitive market can only be assured the farmer when he ships his stock to a strictly regulated stock yard, where the Government guarantees a fair deal for both buyer and seller; and, preferably, where the farmer himself is represented by a co-operative agency acting in the capacity of a wholesale marketing organization.

Develop a Specialty.

It is good advice not to put all one's eggs in one basket. At the same time it is wise not to go too far toward the other extreme. This is said to be an age of specialization, and some men have tried to apply this to farming with varying success. As a general rule, the more one inclines to specialization in farming the greater should be his business ability, because the risks are greater. Specialization, too, requires more expert knowledge to offset this risk as much as may be. Nevertheless, it is a fact that on hundreds of farms a greater degree of specialization would return far more liberal labor incomes than are at present being realized. More and more, successful farming demands the exercise of careful business judgment. More and more, too, the market is requiring specialization with its demands for graded products, and grading rules that will make the production of inferior articles unprofitable. Special emphasis upon the production of quality is necessary if the most money is to be made from a graded product.

Only a few rare men can successfully specialize upon one thing in farming and, even in dairying, which is often considered a line of farming easy to specialize in; reports of farm surveys in recognized dairy districts show that exclusive specialization in dairying seldom pays as well as if there are some other sources of revenue from the farm. There are, however, but few farms that cannot develop a specialty of some kind; whether it be a line of pure-bred live stock, the production of hogs, baby beef or export steers, the sale of seed corn or seed grain, or the production of some cash crop such as apples or tobacco makes little difference. Climate and one's personal aptitude must determine this: the main thing, is to develop a specialty. Warren determined a few years ago that only six per cent. of the farms in the United States derived as much as 40 per cent. of their revenue from the dairy, and even these farms cannot be said to be specialized; they usually are, however, farms with a specialty, and it is this that we are urging now. Proficiency in farming means efficiency in the use of land. Mixed farming is safe, but mixed farming with the emphasis on certain lines is both safe and profitable. The farm, as well as the farmer, should be organized for more profitable returns.

Agricultural Societies.

Few of us appreciate, when we are talking of the various kinds of farm progress, the fact that it has taken several decades to bring agricultural education to the stage it has reached at the present time. Too few of us appreciate also the part that agricultural societies have played, both in agricultural education and organization. We are inclined to think that they are the special projects of whatever Government happens to be in power, and forget that long before Confederation was dreamed of, agricultural societies were formed and were busily assisting in the development of the farming industry. Thus these early societies were able to import from Great Britain live stock of the very best, as well as plants and seeds, both of which have undoubtedly played their part in the upbuilding of the herds and flocks as well as the quality of crops in Eastern Canada. We have at the present time hundreds of agricultural societies in each province, conducting standing field crop competitions, holding fall fairs, or,

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
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JOHN WELD, Manager.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
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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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as in Nova Scotia, perhaps, carrying out the principles of assisting the live-stock industry as laid down by the very first societies, by assisting in the elimination of the scrub bull and the substitution of pure-bred stock.

Away back as far as 1765 there is a record of a fair being established at Windsor, in Nova Scotia, where horse racing was carried on and where cattle, sheep, butter and cheese were exhibited. Not until 1789, however, was the first agricultural society formed in Canada. This took place in Quebec on April 6, and 61 members, including the rank and file of the nobility, were enrolled. This society was only four years behind the first society organized in the United States—at Charleston, in 1785—a 11 preceded the society in Kings and Hants Counties, Nova Scotia, by about seven months. The first one organized in Ontario was in 1792 under the patronage of Governor Simcoe, although it was not until 1830 that these societies in Ontario received legislative recognition, and were given a grant of two hundred pounds if they would import valuable live stock, grain, or implements, and raise fifty pounds themselves.

"The Farmer's Advocate" was established in 1866, and is older than Confederation; it is eight years older than the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and twenty years older than the extensive Dominion Experimental Farms System; but it was not established for three-quarters of a century after the first agricultural societies came into existence. We should give every support to these societies, whose roots strike deep into the heart of Canadian agriculture, and whose span of life has extended through all the vicissitudes and changing conditions of agriculture in a new and developing country. That they have survived proves their worth indeed; and that which is worthy is deserving of our support.

Overcoming Handicaps.

BY SANDY FRASER.

I wis readin' in a wee book, that I picked up the ither day, that there are four things that will help a man to mak' a success o' his life, an' wi'oot these four things as part o' his general constitution the idea seemed tae be that one might as weel quit tryin' to dae onything. I found out when I got to the end o' the article that it wis a quotation from a speech that the new president o' oor great C.P.R. had been makin'. He's some talker, is that Beatty chap, and maist o' the time what he says is a'richt. But this time I hae a mind to argue the point wi' him, since he's na mair than a young chap and maybe

hasn't had ony mair experience than mysel' along some lines, seein' I'm auld enough tae be his uncle onyway.

Weel, the four things that he says ye must hae, to get yersel' onywhere, are first, good health; second, honesty; third, education, and fourth, work.

Noo, I hae naething to say against ony o' the last three qualifications he mentions. Ye'll no' gang far wi'oot honesty. Onyone that has ever tried the ither thing kens that. As for education, if we dinna ken onything ye canna dae onything, there's naething surer than that. While, as for work, there should be na mair than one opinion aboot that. It's only tramps an' such like ill-balanced bodies that dinna consider work the one great necessity for mankind. The one thing that keeps him frae gaein' to the bad entirely and which may become a pleasure as weel as a means o' discipline. That's a'richt. Young Mr. Beatty can navigate the C. P. R. along these lines frae Montreal tae Vancouver wi'oot ony danger o' rinnin' her off the track. But what sticks in my crop is that first condition o' his aboot guid health an' makin' a strong body o' as muckle importance as a strong mind. And mair, because he pits it first on the list.

It's a'richt to be strong an' healthy, we a' ken that, but the point is that some that were neither hae made out to get a lot o' guid work done in the course o' their natural life on this earth. Their poor physical make-up wis just anither o' the difficulties that they had tae overcome, an' they did it. They maybe didn't get sae muckle fun oot o' their job as some, but they got results, an' that's what counts on Saturday night.

And the thing is that on the ither hand I've known plenty chaps that were as strong an' healthy as a hired man an' at the same time were as lazy as a pet coon. Gettin' up in the mornin' an' workin' between meals came mighty hard on them. I saw a corn-field the ither day that belonged to one o' these healthy fellows. At least I'm thinkin' it wis a corn-field, for when ye wad look close ye could see a spear o' torn here an' there, makin' a fight for it wi' the weeds. How some men mak' oot tae keep sae fat lookin' an' cheerfull an' them raisin' the kind o' crops they do, beats me. Perhaps they think that, if the worst comes, they can den up for the winter like the bear an' live on the flesh they hae been pittin' on all summer.

But what I'm drivin' at is the fact that it's in no kind o' a way necessary for a man to think that because he hasn't a fair share o' health or has some sort o' a handicap along that line, that he canna be expected to dae his part in the wark o' the world.

We ken better. We've heard o' too many o' the men that did guid wark in their day, who were cripples or in bad health or knocked out in some way or ither, not to ken that where the mind is as strong an active as it should be the body can be carried along some way. But there's lots o' men will lie doon on their jobs when they get a wee bit sick or hae some little accident or ither that they think gies them an excuse for not earnin' their ain livin'. I've felt that way mysel' at times when I would be havin' a touch o' the rheumatism or somethin' like that. It tries a mon to keep going when he's oot o' whack that way, but there's plenty that are daein' it.

I read a little story along this line just lately in one o' those Yankee magazines that my niece Jennie will be sending to us noo an' again. It is aboot a chap by the name o' Dowling who lives oot in Minnesota. He started in life as a poor boy, which gies a fellow a pretty guid chance to mak' something o' himself, I'll admit, but that wis aboot all that luck ever did for him. The rest o' the tricks she played on him were pretty mean ones, I can tell ye. When he wis fourteen years old he went to herding cattle on the plains for a dollar an' a half a head for the season. Everything went weel enough till on towards the end o' October o' that first year. Then one night he an' his bunch o' cattle were caught in a blizzard, like they will be havin' at every opportunity oot in that country. It wis as bad a one o' the kind as they make and ilka farmer in the district lost mair or less o' his live-stock. But this young Dowling chap kept gaein' aboot among his herd, knockin' the ice off their faces an' keepin' them movin' until the storm blew itsel' oot. He hadna lost a single head. Ye can see for yersel' that he had the right kind o' stuff in him.

It wis just shortly after this that he wis caught in anither storm while he wis gaein' to the nearest toon. This blizzard wis worse than the last one he had been through and in the end he lost his way. To mak' a lang story short he cam' oot o' it alive, as ye may guess, but when the doctors got through wi' him he had neither hands or feet. They had all been frozen past recovery. This looked pretty much like a knock-out blow for oor young farmer boy but I'll just be tellin' ye in a few words what Michael J. Dowling is at the present time, an' a wee bit o' what he has done since that day.

He is president o' one o' the big Banks o' Minnesota as weel as being President o' the Minnesota Bankers' Association. He has been speaker in the Minnesota Assembly, which is anither name for their parliament, I suppose, and while on this job he has made hundreds o' speeches to the crowds o' people that came tae hear him. He wis the chief push in the "Good Roads" business oot there and in his spare time he has a habit o' takin' a run up into the north country an' huntin' all sorts o' big game that can be had there by ony man active enough to get it. He has done just aboot as much as any man could hae done, an' that wi'oot either hands or feet. A thing like that wad hae made a street beggar oot o' mony a man but it made a Special Commissioner to the Philippines oot o' Michael Dowling. And when they hae some ither hard job that they want done there's na doot that that some chap will get the offer o' it. They ken what he can do for them by what he has done for hisel'.

So, gin ony o' us hae been kickin' aboot oor "handi-

caps" in the way o' poor health or any o' the ither "physical disabilities," as the doctors call them, we can just think o' some o' the chaps that hae got to the top o' the pile, handicaps an' all, an' ken that it wis as hard going for them as it is likely to be for us, to say the least. And onyway, as Dowling himsel' says, "a handicap is just a chance for a good honest fight."

Sae there ye are. I think I've proved my point against that Beatty chap an' if ye say I hae I'll no' be bringin' up ony mair evidence just at present.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

The International Fisheries Commission has recently handed out its report of the Sockeye Salmon fishery of the Fraser River and this report is of interest not only to those concerned with our fisheries but to all Canadians as the Sockeye is a fish of national importance. The Sockeye is the most valuable of all our fishes, the catch of this species alone in some years reaching a value of over \$8,000,000.

The Fraser is the premier Sockeye stream of the world. Its tributary lakes and streams cover an area larger than that of any other river on the Pacific slope, and under normal conditions the Sockeyes ascend this river and its tributaries to their head-waters.

A curious phenomenon of the Fraser River that has occurred at least since the earliest records—those of its discoverer Simon Fraser in 1806—is an extraordinarily large run of Sockeye every fourth year, in the year following Leap-year, followed by three years of smaller runs, so that the seasons have come to be known as "big years" and "off years."

The Sockeye of the Fraser are predominantly four-year fish, that is they reach maturity and return to the river to spawn when they are four years old. It has been ascertained by Dr. C. H. Gilbert, who for many years has been doing most thorough and valuable work on the Sockeye in British Columbia, that a part of the run of each year consists of three year old, and a part of five year old fish, but that the great majority are four years old.

Commercial fishing for Sockeye began in the Fraser in 1876 and as the market for canned Sockeye increased fishing for them was carried on more intensively. While the runs of the "big years" were so enormous as to show no effect from the heavy catches, the runs of the "off years" soon began to show signs of depletion. There is little to wonder at in this when we consider that the total length of nets employed in the Fraser in 1917 was 445 miles, of which about 400 miles of nets were used in the 15 miles of river between its mouth and the New Westminster bridge, and that before the Sockeye reached the river at all they had to run the gauntlet of 500 purse seines, 200 traps and a large number of gill-nets in the United States waters of the Straits of Juan de Fuca. The success of the fishery, as the small runs became depleted, came to depend more and more on the "big years," several of the canneries being idle in some of the "off years," and more recently some of the canneries have only operated during the "big years." In 1913, however, a disaster occurred which has wiped out the "big years" and the industry thus faces a very serious outlook. In this year, a year of the "big run" blasting operations in connection with the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway roadbed along the Fraser River canon caused a rock-slide which filled in a little bay-like indentation just above the very narrow passage known as Hell's Gate. It was in the back-water of this little bay that the Sockeye used to rest and gather strength after fighting their way through the swift water of the Gate so as to be able to continue their way through the rapid water of the remainder of the canon. When this resting-place was obliterated the fish were entirely unable to make their way through the gate and early in the season of 1913 it was found that thousands and thousands of Sockeyes were congregated below the Gate, wearing themselves to death in efforts to pass through. The British Columbia Department of Fisheries took immediate action, sent the best engineer to the spot, built a temporary fish-way and cleared away the obstruction as rapidly as possible, but this action, prompt as it was, came too late to allow more than a small percentage of the fish to pass up to their spawning grounds. The result is that 1917, which should have been a "big year" had a smaller run than many of the "off years," and international action to save the industry became an obvious necessity.

An International Commission was appointed and after having considered the problem in all its aspects very carefully the Commission has presented its report. A very radical step for the betterment of the industry has been urged, that is the entire cessation of fishing for Sockeye in the Fraser and in the water which the fish traverse on their way to this river for a term of eight years. That this might be effective is probably true, but it can hardly be recommended as a practical measure, as it would not only entail great hardship on the fishermen and canners, but during such a term of years all the gear thus lying idle would become practically useless through disuse. The Commission has recommended several steps which it is hoped will allow of the industry being conducted on a reduced basis for eight years and at the same time will allow the building up of the stock of Sockeyes. These steps are the operating of more hatcheries on the depleted spawning-beds, the extension of the weekly closed-periods (i. e. the time when no fishing is permitted), the restriction in the lengths of nets, and the size of purse-seines, and the blocking of the entrances of traps during the closed-periods. If, after trying out these methods of conservation, it is found that the desired result has not been attained, more radical measures will have to be adopted.

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THE HORSE.

Don't forget that the horses require salt regularly. This part of the ration is too often neglected.

Give the colt a chance to pick a little grain. It will not be long before it will be necessary to wean him. The better he is eating, the less he will miss his dam.

Give the horse a thorough grooming every day. It will keep him in much better condition on less feed than if forced to go with the pores of the skin partially or entirely closed by perspiration drying on him.

Watch your horse. If he stops feeding suddenly, or if he breathes short and quickly, or if his ears droop, he is in danger of a heat or sunstroke and needs attention at once. If a horse is overcome with the heat, get him into the shade, sponge him and give two ounces of aromatic spirits of ammonia in a pint of water. Use cold water or chopped ice on the head.

It is a too common practice for farmers to work their horses in the hay and harvest field from morning till night, watering them only at noon. The driver usually has several refreshing drinks during this time. This want of water is not only distressing, but it causes the horses to drink to excess at noon and at night, which is frequently accompanied by bad results. If you would treat your horses humanely, give them water in the forenoon and afternoon when the weather is excessively hot.

Horse Market Active in Chicago.

For some time there has been considerable dissatisfaction among Canadian horsemen because of a light market for horses. Not nearly so many as were expected were used for army purposes, and the apparent inactivity of the market led many farmers to cease breeding their mares. The following letter from Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the Percheron Horse Society of America, indicates that there is not a demand, especially in the United States, for good, draft horses at very remunerative prices. Several hundreds of horses are now being shipped abroad weekly from Chicago alone, and the demand seems unlimited. This should give an upward tendency to the horse market in Canada. The following is Mr. Dinsmore's letter:

"Decided improvement in the horse market is manifest. Exports to Europe have already begun, despite very high ocean rates. Marx and Hammel have forwarded three shipments to Harve, France, part of which were billed directly to Belgium via Harve, as the port of Antwerp is not yet available. Vanlandingham, of Belgium, who formerly acted as interpreter for many Americans purchasing pure-bred horses in France and Belgium, has begun buying horses on the Chicago market and expects to ship at least 100 per week. Another firm, the identity of which has not yet been disclosed, began July 7, so that from the known arrangements of these three exporting firms, from 400 to 500 horses will be purchased and shipped abroad each week from Chicago alone. St. Louis will undoubtedly be in the game soon, so that farmers may look for a good demand for surplus drafters.

"The Marx and Hammel consignment of 200 head which left Chicago July 1 were a good useful lot of work horses, ready for immediate service. All were broken most of them right out of farm work. They ranged from 15.3 to 16.3 hands in height, and from 1,500 to 1,800 pounds in weight, in good working flesh. The majority were geldings, but mares are just as acceptable, or a little more so. The best type of draft horses are wanted, but the less desirable ones are accepted at a discount in price. Harry McNair, in commenting on this, said: 'It is easier to sell a real good drafter for \$300 than a mediocre one for \$225.' Horse row comment credited the cost price of this last lot of 200 head at \$265, average on the Chicago market, which means a cost of about \$240 each in the country. There were a number of horses in the shipment which cost over \$300 per head and a good many that did not cost over \$225, for the spread between the good ones and the medium kind is great.

"The horse that is most sought for is the one that will stand 16.3 to 17 hands, with depth of chest equal to one-half his height, and well proportioned throughout. Such a horse must be strong backed, powerful in build, deep middle and well let down in the flanks, with good underpinning, and weigh over 1,700 pounds in working flesh. Such horses will bring from \$325 to \$350 each. Short, steep pasterns, small constricted feet or crooked hocks are not wanted, and unsound horses are also declined with thanks, although a slight puff about the joints will get by if the horse is otherwise sound.

"One fact of special interest to farmers is that the exporters will take the mediocre stuff if they can not get the best. No man can afford to sell the best if he expects to improve his horses. It is therefore, good policy to cut out all of the smaller, less desirable work horses, and dispose of them as buyers appear; and they will come more and more frequently, for there is a steadily growing demand for drafters for city and construction work, as well as for export. Shrewd judges of the market predict that by 1921 good draft horses will be higher in price than ever before; and then, five years too late, there will be a frenzied stampede of farmers to breed their mares and with this will come a widespread demand for good stallions, which the pure-bred horse breeders of America must meet."

The Collar.

The Boston Work Horse Relief Association is doing a good work in giving information regarding the proper care and treatment of the work horse, and in endeavoring to see that he is treated right when in the harness and out of it. The following paragraphs discussing the fitting of the collar are timely. Some teamsters are very careless regarding the fitting of the collar and hames and as a result their teams labor under the distressing handicap of sore shoulders.

"The collar should be just large enough to permit a man's hand to pass inside the collar between the lower end of the collar and the neck or breast of the horse. If the collar is too loose it will cause friction; if too tight it will choke the horse, and cause sore withers. Test the fitting of the collar by lifting up the horse's head.

"The hames should fit the collar; if too long, they will probably be buckled too tight at the top, and in this way the collar will be made to pinch the horse at the top. Sores thus produced begin by a pimple or very small boil, often overlooked because the mane covers it.

"Examine your horse continually, and if there is any sore spot, adjust the collar so that it will not touch that spot. If the skin is merely wrinkled, bathe it with witchhazel or diluted vinegar. If the skin is broken, bathe it with clean water, containing a little salt.

"If the collar 'rides up', it can be kept down by a martingale running to the girth, or by an extra girth running from trace to trace, back of the forelegs.

"The best collar for a mature horse, whose weight does not vary much throughout the year, is the leather collar. But for most horses, the best collar is one stuffed with hair, and cover with ticking. With this collar, if the horse's shoulder becomes sore at any point, the lining of the collar can easily be ripped, and the hair removed or pushed aside at that point, so that no pressure will come on the sore place.



A Good Span of General-purpose Horses.

Owned by a Haldimand County farmer.

"Collar pads are much used, but they quickly become dirty, cannot easily be cleaned, and thus cause many sores. Still a pad that makes the collar fit is better than an ill-fitting collar without a pad.

"By all means, clean the inside of the collar every night. If you wait until the next morning, you are likely to forget it. Of course you will clean the horse's shoulders as soon as the collar is removed. The salt sweat drying on the skin is what does the mischief."

LIVE STOCK.

Sunshine and exercise make strong pigs.

A community live-stock breeding association furnishes an excellent means of getting acquainted with one's neighbors and of acquiring information relative to the breeding and handling of live stock. Have you such an association in your neighborhood?

An auction sale of 172 head of Shorthorns bringing \$378,505 is a new world's record. This was the price which Messrs. Carpenter and Ross received the last week of June for their offering of high-quality Shorthorns. A considerable number of the cows and heifers were of the Maxwalton strain. A large number of both cows and heifers were imported. The top price was \$19,500 for the yearling bull, Imported Cudham Dreadnought, which went to the bid of Havlands Farm, Sharpsburg, Ill. The bulls averaged \$3,483. The females averaged \$1,845, with Maxwalton Gloster 7th, a six-year-old cow with heifer calf at foot, topping the sale at \$6,000. These prices indicate a demand for Shorthorns.

Live Stock News From England.

We are now in full swing with our county shows, which are being attended by hundred of Canadian soldiers still in the Kingdom and lucky enough to be situated nearby these functions. Colonials from everywhere visited the Royal Norfolk Show at Norwich and feasted their eyes and their respective judgments upon the cattle, sheep and pigs of that part of the country. Red Poll cattle, the dual-purpose native bovines of East Anglia, made a fair display, and Lord and Lady Graham, T. Brown & Sons, and Major Astley were the chief winners. Among Large Black pigs, Stanley Stimpson and Beverley Ringer took the lion's share of

first prizes, and H. E. Smith was the most successful exhibitor of Suffolk sheep, other awards going to W. F. Paul and Chivers. The champion Shire stallion was the Norfolk Shire Horse Society's 2,500-guinea purchase at Newmarket—Lincoln John—by Marden John. The champion female Shire was H. M. King George's yearling, a daughter of Friar Tuck. A. T. Pratt & Captain Raymond Catchpole were the chief winners in Suffolk horses, and C. F. Kenyon, H. C. Callaby, J. Chivers, and B. W. Mills won in Hackneys.

Friesian cattle are still soaring in prices over here. A six-year-old cow (imported) Terling Jeltje 31st, now yielding eight gallons a day, was put in the biddings at Lord Rayleigh's sale in Terling, Witham, Essex, on June 16, at 3,000 guineas and rose to 5,300 guineas before she was secured by Mrs. Putnam, who exhibits Hackneys in harness. One of the two-year-old bulls, Lavenham Janus, made 3,600 guineas to Lady Charles Fitzroy, while a yearling bull fetched 2,600 guineas and a three-months-old 2,200 guineas. The eighty-two lots realized £30,019 10s., of which the four bulls contributed £6,825 and averaged £1,706 each. The seventy-eight cows and heifers averaged £297 7s. 7d.

ALBION.

England's Seventy-Eighth Royal Show.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The 78th annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England was held at Cardiff, South Wales, from June 24 to 28, and, as well as receiving an excellent entry of pedigreed stock, the exhibition was notable for the extraordinary number of colonial and foreign visitors, soldier and civilian alike, all potential buyers let us hope of foundation stock, but all nevertheless keenly interested in the diverse breeds. Some 350 Canadian soldiers, interested in agriculture, visited the show, and were piloted round the stalls by experts who explained to them the points and merits of the respective breeds. They were specially welcomed by the President of the Show, Sir John Bowen-Jones, Bart. The educational and demonstration side of this year's show was very marked, a contrast to other years, and other times, when sideshowes, regimental bands, etc., were the things considered to "pull" the mob to the show. We are endeavoring to make our shows much more practical in the future. The Prince of Wales visited the show on the second day, and both he and his Royal father, the King, were exhibitors of many different breeds, for the Prince has a large stock farm at Stoke Climsland, in the Duchy of Cornwall. This is the third visit of the Royal Show to Cardiff, but a comparison betwixt this year's exhibition and even that of 1902, the second, would not be fair, for pedigreed stock breeding has considerably extended its ramifications in the meantime. The entries secured for this show numbered as follows:

| Stock | Prizes Offered | No. of Entries |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Horses..... | £3,420 | 569 |
| Cattle..... | 2,990 | 867 |
| Sheep..... | 2,020 | 586 |
| Goats..... | 120 | 91 |
| Pigs..... | 1,057 | 389 |
| Poultry..... | 458 | 1,383 |

Dissecting the classification, Shire horses attracted 72 entries, Suffolks 60, Clydesdales 22, Percherons 40, Welsh ponies 47, and Hunters 118, while Hackneys and ponies of that type aggregated 38. Shorthorns (beef) were 117 strong; milking Shorthorns 95; Herefords 111; Red Polls 45; Friesians 79; Jerseys 98, and Guernseys 71. Among sheep, Southdowns numbered 57; Shropshires 64; Romneys 61; and Ryelands 43. Large black pigs were 121 strong; large whites 75; middle whites 40; and Gloster old spots 62.

The King was an exhibitor in several classes of live stock, but was not quite so successful as in some former years. The Windsor contingent consisted of two each of Shorthorns, Herefords, and Devons, and the only first prize was for the Devon bull, Windsor Famous, which also championed his breed. The other tickets included a third for a Shorthorn bull and the same for a Hereford bull. From Sandringham there were shown—a first-prize Red Poll bull, a second-prize Red Poll heifer, and three third-prize pens of Southdown sheep.

The Prince of Wales won the first prize for the Shorthorn yearling bull, Christian King, and also obtained a first prize for a Dartmoor ram.

The cattle classes have sometimes been stronger in numbers. Both the sheep and the pig sections were of high merit.

The champion stallion was a weighty young horse from the Bramhope Stud, near Leeds, shown by Denby Collins, Fenny Emperor by name. He is two years old, and defeated Sir Walpole Greenwell's Marden Dictator, placed before him at Newmarket. The reserved champion was E. W. Headington's Monks Green Friar, a three-year-old full of size and substance. The winning yearling stallion was John Measure's Maryshall Majestic.

The pick of the female Shire stock came from the Pendley Stock Farms Company, whose exhibits won all the firsts, and, therefore, include the champion as well as the runner-up.

In Clydesdales, Captain Montgomery, Castle Douglas, and James Kilpatrick, Kilmarnock, won the stallion classes.

Among females, the best was a Lancashire owned one,

sent by Messrs. F. T. Dickins, and F. C. Bulter. But they were a ragged lot all told.

In Percherons, Forty specimens, mostly greys, standing over 16 hands, were paraded in the three classes. The judge, who had the supreme difficulty of acting alone, was Mons. A. Ollivier, Inspector-General and Buyer for the French Government Stables.

The horses were all bred in France, with the exception of a stylish black, of a lighter type than the rest, and a trifle cleaner in the legs, which was bred in Canada. This Canadian horse, which was shown by R. E. Parker, of Norwich, was placed fourth. It happened to be kicked in the ring by another horse that turned restive, but no serious injury appeared to be done. The first prize stallion was a light grey, with remarkable movement and good limbs and body, belonging to Henry Overman, Swaffham, Norfolk, who, in another class, showed no fewer than six mares. Lieut.-Colonel Sir Merrick Burrell took the second prize; and the third award went to a Sussex horse, jointly exhibited by Lieut.-Colonel Thynne, Trevor Williams, and Sir John Ramsden. It should be remarked, of all the stallions, that they come direct off the roads, most of them having had a heavy season with rounds up to a hundred miles a week. Four mares, with foals at foot, were shown, and Lord Lonsdale won the first two prizes with specimens from his Lordship's stables at Oakham. Sir John Ramsden, of Bulstrode, took the third prize. Lord Stalbridge won in barren mares.

Throughout the opening day the cattle judging rings proved a strong attraction, and the interested spectators, who watched class after class pass through, included a large proportion of khaki-clad Colonials. It is true that, numerically, the cattle classes are not as strong as was the case at some of the pre-war shows, but no single word of complaint can be levelled against the stock that is being shown.

The class for senior Shorthorn bulls was one of the strongest that has ever assembled at the Royal. The tussle for premier honors lay between Edgcote Hero, a thick-fleshed, sappy, red bull, shown by Albert James Marshall, Bridgebank, Stranraer, and Ruler, a roan, belonging to George Harrison, Gainford Hall, Darlington. Mr. Harrison's bull is better in his quarters than the Scottish animal, but on general points Edgcote Hero was given first place. From his farms at Windsor the King sent a red of his own breeding, Windsor Norseman, but the animal had to be content with third place.

The class for bulls calved between January and March, 1917, was again rich in quality, and Marshall was a conspicuous exhibitor, with his red roan, Gartly Lancer, and his roan, Pellipar Iris, placed first and second respectively. The former, which was bred by A. M. C. G. Mennie, of Brawland Knowe, Gartly, won the first and champion at Penrith in the spring, and was sold for 4,750 gs. He is typical to a degree and his eventual destination, it is understood, is the Argentine. He not only won in his class, but the bull championship went to him as well.

The younger two-year-old bulls made a big class, and showed a high level of excellence. Among them was the reserve champion Kilsant Wanderer, exhibited by James Sidey, Hallhole, Cupar Angus, who also won the first prize in his class.

Marshall's Wrexham Weir, bred by Walter Spurr, Anderby, Lincolnshire, was a good second winner. An average class of young bulls had an outstanding exception in Christian King, exhibited by the Prince of Wales, and bred by him at Stoke Climsland, Cornwall. This roan bull was a winner at the recent Royal Cornwall Show, and now he had no difficulty in carrying off a first. He will win again at the Royal.

W. M. Cazalet, Fairlawne, Tombridge, won important honors with his exhibits among Shorthorn cows and heifers. His red cow, Proud Dorothy, a beautiful specimen of the breed, had no opposition to face in her class, and was also awarded the female championship. The reserve championship went to Gay Lassie XIII, bred and exhibited by W. Montagu Scott, Nether Swell Manor, Stow-on-the-Wold.

The Dairy Shorthorns excited general admiration as they paraded before the judges, the class, as a rule being well filled and thoroughly representative. The two-year-old bulls produced keen competition, and a popular verdict was the award of the first prize to Kingsthorpe Regent, a magnificent white bull shown by Capt. H. Fitzherbert Wright, Yeldersley Hall, Ashbourne Derbyshire. This animal also carried off the male championship, reserve championship going to Messrs. R. W. Hobbs and Sons' exhibit, Kelmscott Acrobat 22nd. The challenge cup offered for the best groups of one bull and two cows or heifers, two at least of the animals being bred by the exhibitor, went to Messrs. Hobbs and Sons, who thus repeated their success of 1916.

The female championship was awarded to Barrington Countess, bred and exhibited by J. Moffatt, of Spital, Kendal. The prize was well deserved, Moffatt's animal being a fine example of the true type of Dairy

Shorthorns. A North Yorkshire success in this department was gained by the Marquess of Zetland, whose dark roan, Betsy Grey II., was placed first in the class for cows in milk calved in 1913 or 1914.

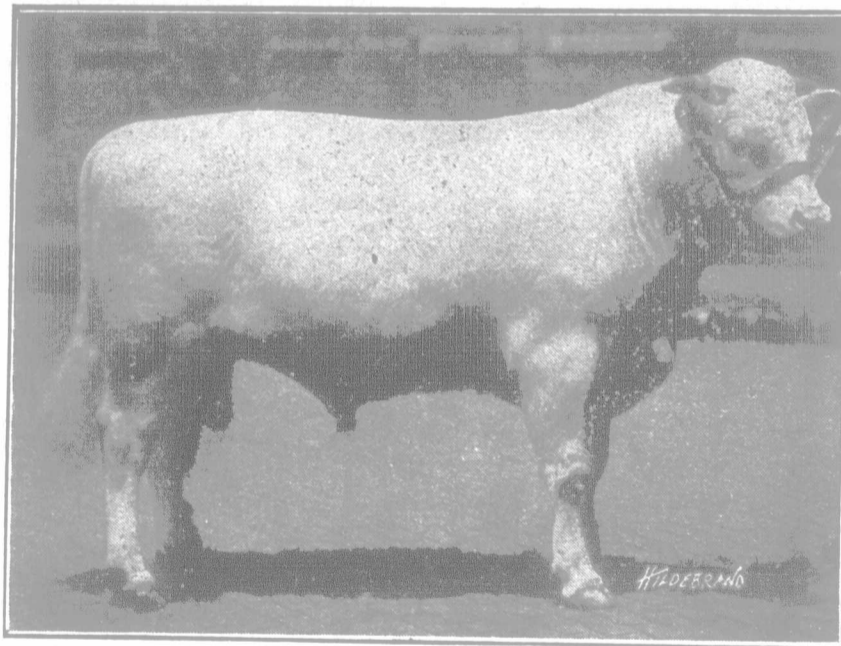
Passing to another section of the Shorthorn exhibits, namely that devoted to Lincolnshire Reds, pick of the bulls was Hallington Harlaxton, a well-proportioned, evenly balanced animal, belonging to E. H. Cartwright, North Flkington Manor, Louth, born in October, 1914. He headed his class to-day, and also carried off the championship. His appearance at this, his first venture, and the success which has greeted it, indicates that more will be heard of him in the future. His nearest competitor was Otby Emperor, who is six months younger and full of promise, and an exhibit of Robert Chatterton, Melbourne Hall, Lincoln, and he was placed second and reserve to the champion.

Pendley Stock Farms, Pendley, Tring, won nearly all the female classes. Their successes including six firsts and four seconds, and the champion prize for the best cow or heifer was carried off by their two-year-old Pendley Martha.

In Devon cattle the King registered a double success with Windsor Famous, a well balanced, evenly fleshed bull, which won a first in its class and later gained championship honors.

His Majesty also exhibited several Red Poll cattle and won a first with his young bull, Royal Sunshine, which was also placed reserve for the male championship; and a second with his heifer Royal Herdsman's Choice. The male championship in these classes was won by Marham Dauntless, bred and shown by Messrs. Brown & Son, Marham Hall, Downham Market, and the female championship went to Plumstead Princeless, bred and exhibited by Major D. G. Astley, Little Plumstead Hall, Northwick.

The classes devoted to the Holstein-Friesian breed attracted a large entry, and an outstanding animal was Dinnald Daphne, shown by the Olympia Agricultural Company, Ousegate, Selby. She was first in cows in milk calved on or before 1915, and also won the female championship. Her runner-up for championship was Hedges Monikka, property of John Brenet, Gold Links Farm



Imp. Culham Dreadnought.

The highest-priced bull at the Carpenter & Ross sale, Chicago, selling for \$19,500.

Tadcaster, first in her class of heifers in milk calved in 1916 or 1917.

The championship for Jersey bulls went to Pioneer's Noble, exhibited by Major the Hon. Harold Pearson, Cowdray Park, Midhurst; and the female championship was awarded to Jolly Berna Lass, shown by W. M. Cazalet, who was also remarkably successful in other classes. The champion bull among the Guernseys was Rose Lad of Goodnestone, exhibited by H. Fitzwalter, Plumpton, Goodnestone Park, Canterbury; and the female championship was awarded to Stagohoe Rose of Gold, property of A. W. Bailey Hawkins, Stagohoe Park, Welwyn, Herts.

Border Leicesters were fairly numerous. Messrs. R. G. Murray & Son, Biggar, won the challenge cup with a three-shear ram of fine quality, reserve going to Arthur J. Balfour's shearing ewe. A fine show of Lincolns with 36 entries consisted largely of fourteen shearing rams, of which the best was sent by Clifford Nicholson, Horkstow Manor, who won a champion prize with a two-shear ram, showing quality and well covered with wool. For this trophy, one of the same exhibitor's shearing rams was reserved. Mr. Nicholson is the most successful exhibitor of Lincolns, securing first place in all the six classes with sheep displaying some of the best characteristics of the breed.

Lord Henry Bentinck, M. P., swept the boards in Wensleydales with some choice blue-faced, bred at Underley Hall.

In Cheviots, the name of Robson figured prominently. John Robson, Newton Bellingham, won two first prizes, two seconds, and a third. John Robson, jun., Wetten, Caithness, won a first, a second, and a third; and Messrs. Robson and Dodd, Newton Bellingham, one first.

Numerically Shropshires made the largest section of the sheep department, there being a capital entry

of 64. The principal prize-takers were the Duke of Westminster, who secured two first and a third; Frank Bibby, Shrewsbury, three firsts, a second, and a fourth; Richard E. Birch, St. Asaph, two firsts, a second, and a third; and E. Craig Tanner, Shrewsbury, three seconds and two thirds.

The principal winners in large and middle white pigs were Sir Gilbert Greenall, Edmund Wherry, J. Chivers, D. R. Daybell, of Bottesford, and John Fillingham, Grantham.

ALBION.

THE FARM.

Agricultural Memorial Hall.

In a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" it was announced that donations are now being accepted to provide necessary funds for the erection of a suitable ornamental, but useful Memorial Hall on the campus of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario. It was stated then that the Provincial Government has voted \$40,000 toward the erection of this Hall, leaving a sum of \$60,000 or more to be collected by private subscription. The idea at first was to erect the new Hall in memory of more than one hundred O. A. C. students and ex-students who made the supreme sacrifice in the great war. Later, however, at the suggestion of agriculturists, who, though not directly connected with the College, are vitally interested in its welfare, and the welfare of agriculture generally, the idea was enlarged upon and the new Hall will be sacred to the memory of all of those from the agricultural calling who fell in the great war. It will stand as a monument to the sacrifice made by all the agriculturists of the Province who fought and fell, but will mark more particularly the death of O. A. C. students and ex-students on the fields of France and Flanders. It is to be agriculture's appreciation of the great work her boys did in the biggest game they ever played. It is fitting that their lives and deeds should be suitably commemorated.

Illustrations of the new Hall as planned are shown herewith. The Memorial Hall will seat eight hundred people, and will be used by the students for church services and other gatherings of the student body. It will also be used for public meetings in connection with the numerous farmers' gatherings at the College, and opportunity is presented for every Ontario farmer to have a part in its erection. Friends of the College are contributing, and friends of the boys who fought and fell are also sending in their donations to Ontario agriculture's memorial. We are informed by the Committee that it is their desire that none who would like to contribute be missed. The campaign for subscriptions will go on through the fall and winter and building will be commenced next year. To the Committee, already formed, will be added the names of a number of prominent farmers, fruit growers, and stock breeders.

We are informed that one friend of the College has already given \$1,500; others have sent \$500, while many ex-students of the College and of Macdonald Institute have given from \$50 to \$100 each. Some doubtless will be able to give more than others, but donations large or small will be appreciated. Dr. G. C. Creedman, President Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, is Chairman of the Committee who have charge of the project, and he is also treasurer of the fund. All money should be sent direct to him.

CANADA'S YOUNG FARMER'S AND FUTURE LEADERS.

Early Agricultural Colleges.

Nearly every young farmer has probably attended one or more sessions of a winter short course held in his County during the past nine or ten years. In addition to these short courses there are many other facilities provided now for the farm boy who wishes to educate himself along lines of better farming. Great strides have been made during the past fifteen or twenty years, but we must not forget that it was due to the slow, patient and persevering effort of the early agriculturists of Canada and the United States that we are now moving along so rapidly in this direction. An interesting account of the development of agricultural education appears in a book entitled "Early Agriculture in the Atlantic Provinces," by Howard Trueman, himself a farmer, who devoted a chapter to the educational difficulties in connection with the early development of agriculture. We learn that very early in the history of Canadian agriculture the problem of how to keep the young men on the farm was a very vexed one, and the following paragraphs are quoted for the reason that they should be of interest to every young farmer in the country.

"There was a consensus of opinion among a limited number of the younger men that farmers should have a better education, not only that they might be able to work their lands more intelligently, but that they might also be able to hold their own with men of other callings. When high schools and colleges began to multiply, a sprinkling of farmers' sons were found attending them. It soon became evident, however, that the boy educated in the arts college very soon lost his interest in the farm and rarely afterwards turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. The student thus favored usually found that his increased knowledge

ers were the Duke of first and a third; Frank a second, and a fourth; o firsts, a second, and a crewbury, three seconds

ge and middle white, Edmund Wherry, J. sford, and John Filling-

ALBION.

FARM.

Memorial Hall.

Farmer's Advocate" it are now being accepted the erection of a suitable Hall on the campus College, Guelph, Ontario. The Provincial Govern- and the erection of this or more to be collected idea at first was to erect ore than one hundred s who made the supreme er, however, at the sug- , though not directly vity interested in its riculture generally, the new Hall will be sacred e from the agricultural ar. It will stand as a y all the agriculturists fell, but will mark more A. C. students and ex- and Flanders. It is to of the great work her ey ever played. It is eds should be suitably

ll as planned are shown will seat eight hundred e students for church e of the student body. meetings in connection herings at the College, every Ontario farmer ends of the College are e boys who fought and nations to Ontario agri- rformed by the Com- at none who would like mpaign for subscriptions winter and building will e Committee, already a number of prominent e breeders.

friend of the College ave sent \$500, while ge and of Macdonald to \$100 each. Some ore than others, but e appreciated. Dr. io Agricultural College, of the Committee who e is also treasurer of the irect to him.

FARMER'S AND DERS.

Colleges.

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and power to think, and work systematically, enabled him to earn a larger income in some other business.

"To meet this difficulty, to give the boy intended for for the farm the mental training that is his right, and at the same time to keep alive in him the love of farm life, the Agricultural College was called into existence. Here it was hoped that the education of mind and muscle would be carried on simultaneously, and any taste inherited or previously acquired for the cultivation of the soil, might be intensified. In a college of this class, too, it was thought that the lad from the country would not be so much exposed, as in the arts colleges, to the influence of students from wealthy homes, whose early surroundings had fostered in them habits foreign to a successful career on the farm. This suggestion of an agricultural college met with the approval of those who were working for the solution of the problem, and after a good many years of struggle and discouragement the idea was taken up and acted upon.

"As early as 1826 an agricultural school was established in Derby, Connecticut. In 1857 and in 1859 Michigan, Maryland and Pennsylvania started agricultural colleges, but the Michigan college alone survived the difficulties these institutions had to meet fifty years ago. It was not until 1862 when a law was passed giving a grant of land for this purpose to each state, that these colleges got a safe footing in the United States. The amount of land actually reserved by each state under the law varied from 24,000 acres in Alabama to 99,000 acres in New York. This land was given for the express purpose of aiding in the advance of agricultural education. In 1865 Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York established colleges under the new law. Massachusetts, however, gave one-third of the income derived from the land to the Massachusetts School of Technology, Wisconsin followed in 1866, West Virginia in 1867, Tennessee in 1869. The Guelph College in Ontario, was opened in 1874. The name decided upon was the Ontario School of Agriculture and Experimental Farm, and the motto suggested was 'Practice with Science.'

"When these colleges were established, it was hoped that, for a nominal sum, farmers' sons and young men intending to farm would get the kind of education necessary to enable them to prosecute their own business with success and incidentally make them the equals in mental development and training of those following other avocations. It was found, however, after several years of experience that comparatively few students came from the homes of the ordinary farmers. It was seen also that the same old tendency, so manifest in the students educated in the arts college, still showed itself in the new colleges. On account of the small number of students and the lack of satisfactory results, it looked for a time as if the Agricultural College was doomed. The comparative failure of these institutions was no doubt largely attributable to the want of the right stamp of men to take charge of them. It was only after long years of experience that teachers were produced who could compel the students to respect the profession and stir their ambition to succeed in it.

"Between the inception and final success of the Agricultural College, the idea of the agricultural experimental station was introduced from Europe. These were established in Canada and in the United States at about the same time. After teachers were developed to man the Agricultural Colleges, the next difficulty was to induce the farmers in any numbers to send their sons there to be trained. The prejudice in the rural districts against 'book farming' was still very marked, and this was augmented by the value of the labor lost to the home farm, while the son was away. The leaders of the movement have sought to overcome this last objection by arranging for short courses, to be given in the winter when the boys are not so much needed at home."

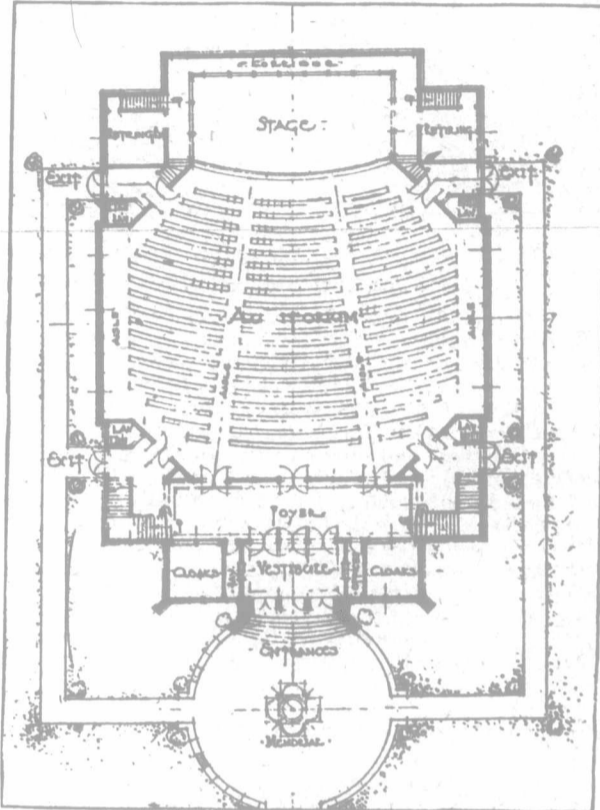
AUTOMOBILES, FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS.

Exhaust Gas Poisoning Brings Serious Results.

Again last winter the newspapers frequently told of the death or almost fatal results which have followed an attack of gas poisoning by some motorist who has been foolish enough to shut himself up with his car in a closed building and run his engine to tune it up or prepare for a trip in the cold out-of-doors.

Every motorist and garage mechanic should fully appreciate and guard himself against the very serious danger of becoming poisoned by the deadly carbon monoxide gas that often is present in large proportions in the exhaust of automobile motors. Breathing of this gas in considerable quantities, for any but very short periods, is certain to cause severe headaches and, depression, and in extreme cases leads to fainting and even death. The danger of this form of poisoning is particularly great in cold weather, when garage doors and windows are kept shut and engines are tested indoors rather than in the open. In the very small private garage this danger is especially great as the small amount of air present is very quickly polluted. Poisonous carbon monoxide gas is most largely found in the exhausts of engines which are operating with incomplete fuel combustion, that is, with over-rich mixtures and, unfortunately, with present-day fuel, this is the condition of most engines for some time after being started from a cold condition. The only safe procedure for the motorist, who keeps his car in a very small garage, is to open the door wide as soon as the engine is started,

and keep it open as long as the engine is running inside the building. Warming up the engine in a small box-like garage with the door shut is dangerous to any person inside, and even, in the case of a good-sized garage, running the automobile to charge the storage battery or to make long continued tests of the carburetor involves possible danger to health. The physiological effects of gas poisoning are gradual and insidious, and are sometimes not noticed until faintness approaches, when it may be too late for a person who is all alone in



Interior Plan of the New Hall.

a garage to seek purer air. Especial care should be taken never to work under a car when the engine is running, for the atmosphere may be bad, in such a position that one cannot get up easily and reach the open air quickly, in case of faintness. Deaths have occurred under such circumstances. If it becomes necessary to run an engine for considerable periods in a small closed garage, the exhaust should be conducted out of a partly opened window through a steam hose connected to the exhaust pipe.



The New O. A. C. Memorial Hall as Planned.

THE DAIRY.

Parturient Troubles in Cows.—Con.

Inversion of the Uterus—Cow Pox.

Inversion, or, more correctly speaking, "eversion" of the uterus or womb in cows occurs more frequently in cows than in females of other classes of stock. It is due to a relaxation of the uterine ligaments, and, like many other uterine troubles, cannot be accounted for. The condition or surroundings of the animal do not appear to have much effect in either causing or preventing the accident, except in the fact that cows stand up in stalls which are considerably lower behind than in front are more liable to suffer than those in practically level stalls. The inversion may be partial or complete. The symptoms are practically unmistakable. The

patient may be either standing or lying. Straining will be well marked, and a mass of tissue appears through the lips of the vulva. As straining continues the mass becomes greater until the whole organ becomes expelled, and, of course, everted or turned inside out.

If noticed when eversion is incomplete treatment is comparatively simple. The patient, if lying, should be got upon her feet, the mass thoroughly washed with an antiseptic lotion, as two per cent. solution of one of the coal-tar antiseptics in warm water, and then pressed back into its place by careful and sufficiently strong pressure to return it, great care being taken to not force a finger through the walls of the organ. If the after-birth be adherent, it is well to remove it before returning the organ, provided this can be easily done, but if it be firmly attached it is better to wait a couple of days to allow the neck of the womb to contract sufficiently to prevent re-inversion before severing it. After the womb has been carefully returned it is good practice to put a couple of stitches of soft, strong sutures through the lips of the vulva. For this purpose strong cord or several strands of shoemaker's hemp slightly waxed with beeswax, and disinfected in a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid, or strong silk sutures may be used. A narrow stall should be arranged, with either a false floor or built up with manure or straw or in other ways, so that it will be a foot higher behind than in front, and the cow kept tied in it for two or three days, or until straining ceases. Then the stitches should be removed, and, if the afterbirth be still retained, it should be carefully removed.

When inversion is complete treatment is much more difficult. In mostly all cases the patient is recumbent. If the afterbirth be attached it must be carefully removed, the womb thoroughly washed with a warm antiseptic solution, as a five per cent. solution of one of the coal-tar antiseptics, a rubber or other sheet placed under the womb to keep it out of the dirt, and then it must be carefully returned. In returning it great care should be taken to not tear off any of the cotyledons (the lumps to which the afterbirth is attached) or press the fingers or hand through the walls of the organ. Any attempt to return it while the animal is lying, will, in most cases, result in one or both of these accidents. If she can be got on her feet, the uterus should be suspended by two assistants, one holding each end of the sheet, while the operator, standing behind the cow, will return the womb by commencing on the portion nearest the vulva and working carefully and patiently, endeavoring to hold in with one hand that portion which he has succeeded in returning with the other, and when about two-thirds of the organ has been returned the rest will be easy.

When the patient refuses to rise, she must be suspended or her hind quarters raised. This can best be done by attaching the outside rings of a neck-yoke or whiffletree to the hocks, by means of straps, then hooking the end of a pulley rope or chain into the centre ring and raising her until the hind parts are suspended upon her withers. Another plan is to build the hind part up with straw or timbers, but the pulley is the better when one can be procured. The womb can now be comparatively easily returned, as she has little resistive power. When returned, the above mentioned measures to prevent re-inversion should be attended to, and in addition to these it is good practice to arrange a truss causing pressure upon the vulva, and leave it on for a couple of days. She should be kept in the elevated stall for three or four days, or at least until straining ceases. It is good practice to give her 40 to 60 drops of carbolic acid, in a pint of cold water as a drench, or sprinkled on her food three times daily until all discharge ceases.

Cow Pox.

Cow pox is a form of vaccinia peculiar to cattle. It affects the teats and udders, is contagious and readily spread in a milking herd by direct contact, or by the hands of the milker

carrying the virus from an affected to a healthy cow. In many cases its appearance in a herd cannot be accounted for. The symptoms are readily recognized, and, in mostly all cases, are strictly local, seldom causing constitutional disturbance. Outbreaks which are apparently spontaneous, occur among cows, especially when confined in close sheds, and shortly after calving. While we say the outbreaks are "apparently spontaneous" we believe that this is impossible, but it is also often impossible to explain how the virus was introduced into the herd, but the virus must be introduced in some way else the disease could not appear, as no infectious virus is capable of spontaneous development.

The first symptoms of the disease is a redness of portions of the teats and udder, at first somewhat diffused, but soon becoming localized in patches, accompanied by some pain and swelling. Small, hard nodules appear and increase in size until they attain about the size of a ten-cent piece. This is called the

"papular stage." This is followed by the "vesicular stage" in which a quantity of serum forms extending from the centre, rendering the parts bluish in color, though still surrounded by a congested ring. The central parts of the vesicles, however, do not become elevated, but generally remain slightly compressed. About the eighth or tenth day these vesicles attain their maximum development. Then follows the "pustular stage" which lasts two or three days, and then the contents of the pustule, if not liberated by rupture or lancing, dries up and a peculiar scab remains for a variable length of time.

If extreme soreness be present the milk should be drawn by the use of a teat syphon, but if not too sore milking by hand should be continued. If scabs form on the ends of the teasts, they must be removed to allow milking, but when in other parts they should not be forcibly removed. The milk is not considered fit for consumption. The person who attends to diseased cows should not touch the udders of healthy ones, except after thoroughly disinfecting his hands. As the virus is not volatile, isolation is not absolutely necessary, but is advisable. The application of an antiseptic ointment should be made three times daily. An ointment made of four drams boracic ointment, twenty drops carbolic acid, and two ounces vaseline gives good results, and should be regularly applied until all scales have been removed, and no new areas are appearing. In rare cases, inflammation of the udder may appear as a complication, in which case the usual treatment for mammitis should be given.

WHIP.

Educational Butter Scoring Contest

Reports of scorings for May and June in the Dominion Educational Butter-scoring Contest being conducted by the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, are now at hand. Only entries from four creameries in each province are accepted, we understand, and each province has provided its full quota, with the exception of British Columbia, which has three. The following table gives the score for each creamery for May and June:

| Name of Creamery | May Score | June Score |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| British Columbia. | | |
| Salt Spring Island..... | 93.5 | 96.8 |
| Kelowna..... | 96.3 | 97.1 |
| P. Burns & Co..... | 92.6 | 93.0 |
| Alberta. | | |
| The Central Creameries Ltd..... | 96.4 | — |
| The Morkeberg Creamery Co..... | 97.5 | 98.0 |
| The Edmonton City Dairy Ltd..... | 96.6 | 93.8 |
| The Viking Co-operative Creamery..... | — | 94.5 |
| Saskatchewan. | | |
| Tantallon..... | 94.0 | 98.5 |
| Melville..... | — | 94.2 |
| Prince Albert..... | 96.2 | — |
| Humboldt..... | 96.4 | — |
| Manitoba. | | |
| Shoal Lake..... | 97.0 | — |
| Belmont..... | 96.5 | — |
| Crescent Creamery..... | 96.6 | — |
| The T. Eaton Co..... | 95.0 | — |
| Ontario. | | |
| Lindsay..... | 90.5 | 91.4 |
| Bowes Co..... | — | 93.9 |
| Guelph..... | — | 92.9 |
| Winchelsea..... | — | 94.6 |
| Quebec. | | |
| St. Roch..... | 93.2 | 95.8 |
| St. Vallier..... | — | 95.7 |
| Gentilly..... | 95.5 | 98.5 |
| St. Hyacinthe..... | 96.5 | 96.0 |
| New Brunswick. | | |
| Sussex Cheese & Butter Co..... | 93.2 | — |
| Farmers' Co-operative Creamery..... | 94.8 | 95.9 |
| Madawaska..... | 90.7 | 96.3 |
| Victoria Mills..... | 90.5 | 96.8 |
| Nova Scotia. | | |
| Pictou Co. Dairy Co..... | — | 96.2 |
| La Societe d'Industrie..... | — | 94.5 |
| Scotshburn..... | 94.7 | 98.0 |
| Intercolonial Creamery..... | — | 92.0 |
| Prince Edward Island. | | |
| Dunstaffnage..... | — | 96.5 |
| Crapaud..... | — | 94.0 |
| North Tryon..... | — | 96.0 |
| Central Beleque..... | — | 94.4 |

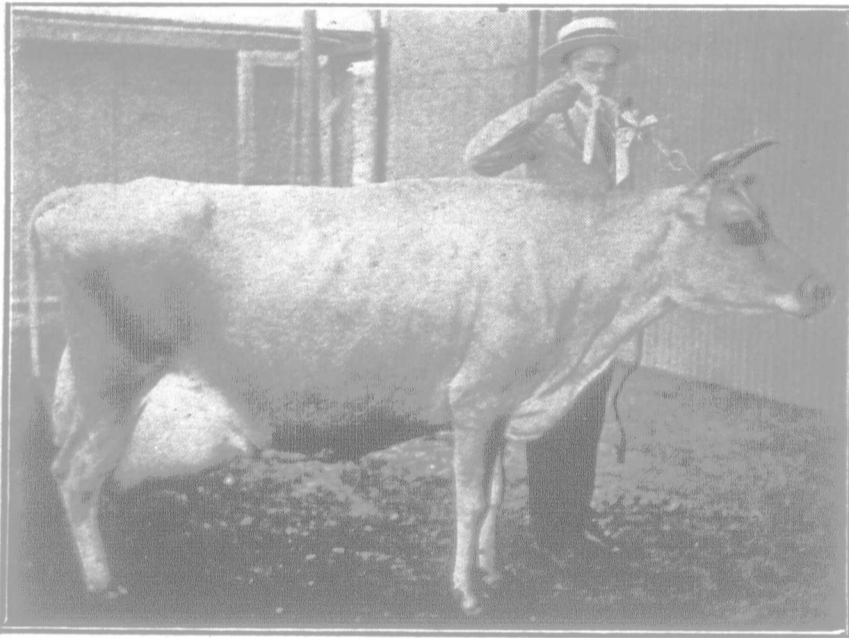
It will be noticed that one of the Saskatchewan creameries scored 98.5 points in June, which is the highest score recorded for either month. The churning record for this creamery shows the cream to have been clean, with 40 per cent. butter-fat and .25 per cent. acid in the cream before pasteurizing. It required forty minutes to raise the temperature during pasteurization to 180 degrees, where it was held for ten minutes. One hour and ten minutes was required to cool the cream to 50 degrees, and churning was begun ten hours after the maximum temperature had been reached. At the time of churning the temperature of the cream was 48 degrees, and it showed .25 per cent. of acid. Churning required thirty minutes. The temperature of the wash water was 50 and 48 degrees, and one-half ounce of salt per pound of butter was used. The butter

granules were the size of corn when the washing was finished.

The lowest score for June was 91.4, and it would be interesting to compare the churning record of this sample with that of the one just given. Sour cream was used, testing 28 per cent. butter-fat, with .65 per cent. of acid in the cream before pasteurizing and .30 per cent. of acid in the cream after pasteurizing. The maximum temperature reached was 170 degrees, and raising it to this temperature required twenty minutes, after which it was held there for ten minutes. One hour was required to reduce the cream to a temperature of 42 degrees, and four hours from the time of reaching its maximum temperature the cream was churned. At this time it had an acidity of .30 per cent., the temperature of the cream being 48 degrees. Forty minutes were required for churning, and the butter was washed with water at a temperature of 46 degrees. Four per cent. of salt was used.

Annual Meeting of Brockville Ayrshire Breeders.

The annual meeting of the Brockville District Ayrshire Breeders' Club was held at Athens, Ontario, on July 3. Lunch was served in the grove on the farm of A. Henderson, after which W. J. Bell, Principal of the Kemptville Agricultural School, addressed those present. Mr. Bell gave some figures which went to show that there had been a considerable decrease in the cheese output in 1918, which he thought was probably accounted for by the fact that more milk had gone to condenseries, creameries and to the city milk trade. Referring to the per cent. of fat in milk, Mr. Bell stated that a large number of samples were tested last year, and about half were below 3 per cent. of butter-fat. This is a great detriment to the making of high-quality cheese, and he strongly advised the sale of milk on a quality basis. Record work he thought should be encouraged,



Wonder Mary.

Sold by B. H. Bull & Son, at the Cooper sale, for \$3,300.

since this, along with the show-ring, is a splendid method of advertising. His advice also to breeders was to be more careful in the selection of sires, and to feed the calves well so as to grow large cows.

W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., said that agriculture has for its basis the live-stock industry, and that dairying will be one of the chief factors which will contribute to the payment of our war debt from the products of the soil. He also felt confident that there will be a good market for dairy products for many years. Emphasizing the value of Canadian Record of Performance work, Mr. Stephen showed that Canadian breeders have a great advantage in yearly test work, in that it costs them little, while in the United States and other countries it costs breeders all the way from forty to sixty dollars per cow to carry on this work. Emphasis was placed upon the necessity for ridding Canadian dairy herds of tuberculosis by the periodical application of tuberculin tests.

With twelve young men competing, a judging competition with Ayrshire cows resulted as follows: 1, A. Gooding; 2, Alva Henderson; 3, Warren Henderson; 4, Thos. Horsefield.

Now that the Government is in a fair way to become interested in the matter of standardizing farm machinery and repair parts, through the action of the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization of the House of Commons, it behooves farmers, all of whom use machinery, to look alive and see that the movement takes on a practical and useful turn. Farmer's clubs can put some punch into their efforts if they approach their local members and supply them with practical and pointed information as to the necessity for standardization.

HORTICULTURE.

Fruit Crops and Prospects.

The July fruit and vegetable crop report shows very variable conditions as respects the apple and tender fruit crops throughout the country. Conditions are somewhat changed since the last report in June in the direction of less promising prospects for both apples and some of the tender fruits. The apple crop of Nova Scotia promises to be in the neighborhood of 900,000 barrels, and it is believed that there will be sufficient coopeage stock available to handle this large crop. Generally speaking, the crop is heaviest in well-cared-for orchards. Baldwin, King, Gano, Ben Davis and early varieties show the best prospects, with Gravenstein, Stark and Russet fair, while Blenheim, Fallawater, Nonpareil, Greening and Ribston are light. Spraying has been very thorough and scab is not prevalent on the fruit to any extent. In New Brunswick weather conditions have been favorable and fruit has set well. Duchess, Bishop Pippin, Golden Russet, Ben Davis, Gano and Dudley are full crop; Wealthy and McIntosh sixty per cent.; Wolfe River forty per cent., and Alexander light.

In Quebec, conditions are very variable, the effects of winter killing in 1917-18 being very noticeable. It is reported from the St. Helair and Rougemont district that over 200 acres of full-bearing Fameuse orchards have died since the winter of 1917-18. From Chateauguay comes the report that McIntosh, Fameuse and Wealthy have fallen very badly. Generally speaking, St. Lawrence, Alexander, McIntosh and Russet will show the best crop.

In Ontario, Spy appears to show the most promising prospects, with scab developing on all varieties very rapidly, particularly along the North shore of Lake Ontario, where the largest of the commercial apple orchards are situated. Generally speaking, in this district there will be an increase in crop of from ten to twenty-five per cent. over 1918. Prince Edward County shows a rather disappointing crop; perhaps about one-third of normal, with many trees still dying from the effect of winter injury. The St. Lawrence Valley promises a fair crop, with no serious development of scab as yet. In British Columbia, there are favorable reports from the Okanagan Valley, Vancouver Island and the Kootenay Valley, but the crop on the lower mainland is light. The heaviest set seems to be with King, Spy, Wagener, Jonathan, Ontario and Wealthy.

Summing up the prospects for the fruit crop in Ontario, P. W. Hodgetts, Director of the Fruit Branch, Department of Agriculture, Toronto, says: "Early reports from the best sources gave most promising prospects for the fruit crops in this Province. The mild winter was favorable and

Fluscorns of all kinds were abundant with the exception of a few apple districts. But fruit growers have learned that there is much truth in the old proverb, "Don't count your chickens till they are hatched." Abundance of bloom does not always mean a heavy crop. Fruit growing is a speculative industry and good profits in some crops are necessary to even up heavy losses in others. The weather and the pests all have to be considered, and while the latter may sometimes be difficult to control, the other is beyond its entirety. When the two combine, as in the case of the curl leaf this year, it means the difference between a full crop of peaches as was at first promised to the 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. crop now estimated by the growers.

"The apple prospects are variable according to districts with the best reports coming from the Northern Spy, which seems to be the best bearer in all parts for this season. Greenings in many sections are light, as are Russets. The average over the Province would appear to warrant a crop about equal to 1918, with, of course, a somewhat different disposition as to districts and varieties. The only very bad report is that from the Newcastle District where the drought has apparently affected both leaves and fruit.

"The peach crop as already mentioned has been seriously affected by curl leaf. Owing to continued rains at spraying time, it was difficult to get on the dormant spray early. The heavy set of fruit was badly thinned by the setback to the foliage, many of the trees being defoliated. Cherries and plums, both reported early as showing heavy bloom, were affected by the wet weather which prevented proper pollination, and the crop in many of the Niagara District orchards will be light. Outside points show better prospects for these fruits. Pears are generally somewhat heavier though the winter 1917-18 has narrowed the area of successful pear orcharding considerably. With regard to tender fruits, the report of the Dominion Fruit Commissioner says in part, as follows:

"A crop of Peninsula excessive h the except such a ser means brig weeks ago, most of t the crop having bee be a good but taking exceed 50 arines clai per cent. out the P severe loss There is p cherries ar and Mont will not ex such as Br Grapes sho Niagara an are very lig

Recentl Advocate" upon a mo is the time best be se mentioned of Agricultu culling de order to sh just how to be killed fo

A short Advocate" demonstrat Ontario, an Departmen afterwards, why the va well had no not become that seems nearly alwa or some new it took so lo of remarka should be a July, or Aug laid in the l or is broody three brood it is quite p this time of and listeni over one's the ones th during the

When a grown to n pretty good unruffled; t beak and l yellow legs and pucker As the hen take place i is that as and by the color just from three just inside hen will be color goes f appear from time the co pinkish inst eggs will h leave the leg by the time been laid th appeared. more or less body to for either beca a rest, this various part and as layi this occurs looser and may be an continued e between the very flexible between the Looking at be examined and a face t be rather fi the long, na

General year with considerable sock that i heavy accu tight skin, c

Prospects.

The crop report shows very good prospects for the apple and tender fruit country. Conditions are reported in June in the reports for both apples and peaches. The apple crop of Nova Scotia neighborhood of 900,000 bushels will be sufficient to handle this large crop. The heaviest in well-cared-for areas, Ben Davis and Gravenstein, with Gravenstein, while Blenheim, Falland Ribston are light. The peach and scab is not present. In New Brunswick favorable and fruit has been reported, Golden Russet, full crop; Wealthy and River forty per cent.,

very variable, the effects being very noticeable. In the Rouge district of the Province of Ontario, the fruit is reported to be 18. From Chateaugay and the Rouge district, generally speaking, St. Lawrence and Russet will show

the most promising on all varieties very early. The commercial apple in the North shore of Lake Ontario, generally speaking, in this district there will be an increase in crop of from ten to twenty-five per cent. over the average. Prince Edward County is a rather disappointing crop; perhaps one-third of normal, many trees still dying the effect of winter. The St. Lawrence promises a fair crop, a serious development as yet. In British Columbia, there are reports from the Okanagan Valley, Vancouver and the Kootenay but the crop on the mainland is light. The earliest set seems to be King, Spy, Wagener, and Ontario and

the most promising for the fruit crop in the Province. P. W. Hodgetts, of the Fruit Branch, Department of Agriculture, says: "Early from the best sources most promising for the fruit crops in the Province. The mild was favorable and abundant with the exception of the fruit growers. The truth in the old adage is that they are not always a speculative crop is necessary. The weather and soil, and while the latter is not so combine, as in the Province means the difference was at first promised crop now estimated

variable according to reports from the Northern sections in all parts for the Province would be equal to 1918, with position as to districts report is that from the Province has apparently mentioned has been difficult to get on the part of fruit was badly affected, many of the and plums, both of which were affected proper pollination, in the District orchards now better prospects somewhat heavier than the area of the Province. With regard to Dominion Fruit

"A decided change has taken place in the Niagara Peninsula since our last report was published. The excessive heat during the first three weeks of June and the exceptionally long spell of dry weather have had such a serious effect that prospects to-day are by no means bright when compared with the promise of four weeks ago. In the district east of Beamsville, where most of the commercial peach orchards are located, the crop will be far below average, many orchards having been seriously affected by leaf curl. There will be a good average crop in the Winona-Grimby district, but taking the Peninsula as a whole the yield will not exceed 50 per cent. of normal. Reports from St. Catharines claim that the crop will not be more than 30 per cent. Many of the older bearing orchards throughout the Peninsula are in an unhealthy condition, and severe losses of trees have occurred during recent years. There is great need for extensive replanting. Sweet cherries are a light crop, Richmonds less than medium and Montmorency about medium. The plum crop will not exceed 30 per cent. of normal; a few varieties, such as Bradshaw and Yellow Egg, give better promise. Grapes should be a full crop from present indications. Niagara and Concord are particularly promising. Pears are very light—about 30 per cent.—with few exceptions."

POULTRY.

Cull the Flock Now.

Recently an article appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" urging breeders to put their flocks of poultry upon a money-making basis, and pointing out that now is the time of year when the poor hen in the flock can best be separated from the good ones. It was also mentioned that the poultry experts of the Department of Agriculture, in the Province of Ontario, are conducting culling demonstrations throughout the country in order to show farmers who are interested in poultry just how to tell when a hen is worth keeping or should be killed for market.

A short time ago a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" was privileged to attend one of these culling demonstrations, held in the County of Lanark, in Eastern Ontario, and see just how the man sent out from the Department went about this work. Thinking it over afterwards, it all seemed so very simple that we wondered why the various points which indicate an ability to lay well had not been noticed long ago, and why they had not become common knowledge by this time. However, that seems to be the way by which improvements are nearly always made. Once some improvement is made or some new knowledge gained, one always wonders why it took so long to find it out. Really, it is nothing short of remarkable that even the most expert poultrymen should be able to pick up a hen in the month of June, July, or August, and tell how many eggs she has probably laid in the last thirty days, whether she is laying steadily or is broody now, and whether she has had one, two, or three broody spells in the last sixty days. Nevertheless, it is quite possible to do all this, and it is fairly easy at this time of year, after attending a culling demonstration and listening carefully to the explanations made, to go over one's own flock and pick out the poorer hens, the ones that are sure to prove themselves boarders during the coming winter.

When a hen starts to lay in the fall, after having grown to maturity under proper conditions, she is in pretty good shape. Her feathers are all smooth and unruined; the wattles and comb show a nice red; and her beak and legs will be very yellow, in all breeds with yellow legs and skin. In addition, the vent will be small and puckered up with a little yellow ring just inside. As the hen starts to lay, however, quite a few changes take place in her appearance. One of the first changes is that as egg laying proceeds the vent spreads out, and by the time a few eggs have been laid the yellow color just inside the vent disappears. By the time from three to ten eggs have been laid, the yellow color just inside the eyelid will have disappeared, and the hen will be getting into working condition. After the color goes from inside the eyelid, it begins also to disappear from the beak, beginning at the face. By the time the color is all out of the beak, leaving it rather pinkish instead of yellow, the chances are about thirty eggs will have been laid. Next, the color begins to leave the legs, starting at the front and at the body, until by the time about one hundred and twenty eggs have been laid the yellow color will practically all have disappeared. This loss of coloring during laying is nothing more or less than the utilization of the fat stored up in the body to form the yolk of egg. When the hen is idle, either because she is naturally a poor layer or is taking a rest, this fat multiplies under the skin and through various parts of the body, giving it a yellow appearance, and as laying begins the fat begins to disappear. As this occurs the skin underneath the body becomes looser and more or less papery, according as the hen may be an exceptionally heavy or low producer. With continued exercise through egg laying the pelvic sack between the pelvic bones and the keel bones becomes very flexible, loose and pliable. Moreover, the distance between the pelvic and the keel bones should be wide. Looking at the head of the bird, which perhaps should be examined first, one should see a clear, prominent eye, and a face that is not too fleshy. The head itself should be rather fine and show strength and vigor, although the long, narrow crown-head is to be avoided.

Generally speaking, if one sees a hen at this time of year with her feather all smooth and unruined, with considerable yellow color on face and legs, a pelvic sack that is rather hard and unyielding, denoting a heavy accumulation of fat, and a thick, somewhat tight skin, one is quite safe in considering that that hen

would be more profitable on the market than as an egg producer. A hen that lays is always a worker, and, like most people who work hard, a hen cannot keep herself looking slick and clean when she is laying eggs nearly every day. Her feathers will all be dry and lustreless. She looks as though she wasn't much good, and, in fact, the average person would be very much inclined to consider that the best looking hen would make the best layer. Because she works hard, the toe nails of the layer will be worn off pretty well, and the chances are that if one examines the rough-looking hen and finds her to be a worker, he would find that the smooth, bright-feathered hen will have long toe nails and plenty of fat under the skin to show that she is not wasting much energy or stored up food in egg production.

When a hen stops laying after working for a considerable time and losing the color from the various parts of her body, in the order mentioned above, the color begins to come back again exactly as it went out; first to the vent, next to the eye, then the beak, and finally the legs. A hen that stops laying will occasionally lose a feather, starting at the last of the primaries. This feather will start to grow, and in the course of eight weeks it will have become full size. The second and succeeding primary feathers take from two to three weeks to mature, so that if a hen has two or three rests within a period of eight weeks or about sixty days, one can easily tell just about when they were by examining the primary feathers. Experience at the Ontario Agricultural College has shown that a broody period with the Barred Plymouth Rocks lasts about fourteen days, while a white Leghorn will rest about nineteen days.

Now is the time of year to cull the flock. Any old hen that has the proper instinct can lay eggs in March, April and May, but it takes the best type of hen to lay in June, July and August, and in November, December and January. Moreover, a hen that is laying during June, July and August will be fairly sure to lay in November, December and January when the price of eggs is highest. Pullets should be hatched early and should moult late, in order to lay well in the winter. Watch your pullets closely, cull out all the hens over two years of age, and cull very vigorously the yearlings and two-year-olds. If this is done, the production per hen, and consequently the profit per hen, will increase very appreciably.

FARM BULLETIN.

Parliament Prorogues

The second session of the thirteenth Parliament of Canada prorogued with the usual formality at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, July 7, after sitting forth ninety-three days over a period beginning on February 20. During this time over one hundred and seventy-five Bills were introduced into the House of Commons, and from such information as we have at hand now it is clear that about one hundred of these were actually passed by the House, in addition to Bills originating in the Senate. About sixty Bills were passed by the Senate during the session, of which over forty were divorce bills. It is probable that these figures need correcting, since the complete records of the House of Commons, and the Senate have not yet come to hand at the time of writing.

During the last two days of the session the principal matters up for discussion were the Prohibition Bill and the new Bill introduced by the Minister of Railways and Canals, based on the Toronto power clauses in the Consolidated Railway Act. As with the latter Act, a conference of the Senate and House of Commons was again required on the prohibition issue, but no agreement could be effected. When the report was received the House of Commons again insisted on its disagreement with the amendment made by the Senate, and the Prohibition Bill was abandoned for the present session at any rate. It is understood that the status of the present prohibitory measure under the Order-in-Council will be maintained, and the regulations will continue to be enforced until the Order-in-Council expires with the War Measures Act. It is expected, however, that the fall session of the House will be called before this Act expires.

The special bill to protect the rights of municipalities was evidently a joker inserted into the records of the session by the Government in order to appease the friends of the municipalities. Apparently, a matter which has been turned down by the House or Senate during one session cannot again be made the subject of debate or legislation by that body during the same session, and the Bill was immediately turned down on that score, so that the fight will have to be continued at the next session. In the meantime we have the spectacle of a large group of the Cabinet Ministers consistently fighting this principle of protecting municipal rights, in committee and in the House, and then apparently as a sop to the people, making the same subject a Government measure to square themselves, when they knew it would be defeated.

Enumeration of Principal Bills.

A brief enumeration of the principal bills passed by the House of Commons this session may be in order. Of those directly connected with agriculture there was, first, Bill No. 24, the Seed Grain Act, 1919, which provided, among other things, that the Minister of the Interior may enter into an agreement with any bank for guaranteeing the repayment of any advances made to entrants upon Dominion Government lands, for the purchase of seed grain. The banks may be allowed a commission of not more than one per cent. on these loans for collecting. The Government agrees to pay the bank five per cent. interest in addition to the com-

mission for collecting, but in no case is the settler to pay more than seven per cent. The next Bill of direct interest to agriculture is Bill No. 74, containing amendments to the Fertilizer Act of 1909. This Bill provides that every manufacturer or manufacturer's agent, before offering any fertilizer for sale in Canada, must mark upon each package sold, or set out in the invoice accompanying the goods, correct information stating the brand, name and trade mark, registration number, guaranteed analysis stating separately the ingredients, and the name and address of the manufacturer. Every brand of fertilizer must bear a registration number for which the manufacturer must pay two dollars, and in addition a license fee of either eight, sixteen or twenty-four dollars, depending on whether the fertilizer contains one, two or three fertilizing ingredients, must be paid to the Government by the manufacturer before he can sell any fertilizer in Canada. Provisions are also made for the inspection of fertilizers, the application for analysis by purchasers, and the taking of samples.

Bill No. 75, containing amendments to the Live Stock and Live-stock Products Act of 1917, was passed by the House of Commons on May 6, and one of the principal sub-sections reads as follows: "Nothing in this Act or in any regulation made hereunder shall take away or in any manner limit the right of any farmer, drover or other person to sell live stock at any stock yard, or the right of any farmer, drover or other person to buy live stock at any stock yards." One of the most important amendments made is that which gives the Minister power to prescribe regulations dealing with "the manner in which live-stock products imported into Canada shall be inspected, graded, branded or marked." The penalty for violation of the Act is increased from \$100 to \$400.

Other Bills of a more or less general nature, but nevertheless of direct interest to farmers, are, first, Bill No. 37 dealing with the creation of a Department of Public Health; second, Bill No. 52, containing amendments to the Immigration Act. Under these amendments the immigration laws of Canada are made more stringent with the idea of protecting the future of Canada from invasion by undesirable emigrants from foreign countries. The avowed policy of the Government with respect to immigration, as stated by the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, when the Bill was under discussion, is to encourage primarily that class of emigrants which will settle on the land and help to regain the lost balance between rural and urban population. There is also Bill No. 95, dealing with the settlement of returned soldiers upon the land. As stated by the Minister of the Interior at the time, this is distinctly a land-settlement bill, and not a means of rewarding returned soldiers for service overseas. There is also the Technical Education Bill, No. 131, which provides for a grant of ten million dollars for the provinces, to be distributed over ten years, and devoted exclusively to the promotion and assisting of technical education in Canada. Ten thousand dollars will be given to each province each year, and the balance apportioned on the basis of population, according to the last official decennial census. Bill No. 152 provides for the granting of twenty million dollars to the provinces over a period of five years for the purpose of road building. Eighty thousand dollars is to be given to each province, and the balance apportioned on the basis of population each year. The grant will be at the rate of four million dollars per year. When enumerating bills of more direct interest to agriculture, the amendments to the Canada Grain Act should have been mentioned. This Act constitutes a Board of Grain Appeal, to consist of three members expert and experienced in the inspection of grain and appointed by the Government. This Board will be much in the nature of the Board of Railway Commissioners and the Board of Commerce. The Board of Grain Appeal will make final decision regarding the grading of grain by grain inspectors in cases of dispute.

Other Important Bills.

Other Bills which are important, of national interest but which space does not permit discussing here are: Bill No. 18, The Bankruptcy Act; Bill No. 19, Consolidated Railway Act; Bill No. 28, confirming the Orders-in-Council appointing a receiver for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway; Bill No. 29, providing the sum of \$200,000 each year for ten years to aid in the improvement of railway crossings; Bill No. 43, granting new charters to the Canadian Pacific Railway; Bill No. 68, authorizing the borrowing of \$350,000,000 for demobilization purposes; Bill No. 70, incorporating the Canadian National Railways; Bill No. 80, creating a Board of Aeronautics; Bill No. 142, revising the Customs Tariff along lines laid down by the Budget Speech; Bills No. 143 and 144, regarding the Business Profit War Tax and the Income War Tax Acts, respectively; Bill No. 158, providing pensions for Canadian naval, military and air forces; Bill No. 160, amending the criminal code with respect to persons proven to have spread seditious propaganda; Bill No. 164, authorizing a general-purpose loan of \$100,000,000; Bill No. 166, creating a Board of Commerce to enforce the law incorporated in Bill No. 177, concerning the investigation and restraint of combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers.

Bills which fell by the wayside include amendments to the Meat and Canned Foods Act; Bill No. 46, to create a Government-purchasing department; Bill No. 77, known as the Divorce Bill; Bill No. 82, providing for the substitution of electrocution for hanging in cases of capital punishment; Bill No. 91, providing for the disqualification of military defaulters; Bill No. 126, the Civil Service Act, and Bill No. 138, containing amendments and consolidation of the acts relating to British nationalities, naturalization and aliens.

Markets

Department of Agriculture, Live Stock Intelligence Division

Price Good Calves

| Same Week 1918 | Week Ending July 3 1919 |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 17.00 | 19.50 |
| 15.50 | 14.50 |
| 15.50 | 14.50 |
| 15.50 | 14.50 |
| 13.00 | 12.00 |

Price Good Lambs

| Same Week 1918 | Week Ending July 3 1919 |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 23.75 | 22.00 |
| 21.00 | 20.00 |
| 21.00 | 20.00 |
| 18.75 | 15.00 |
| 14.25 | 13.00 |
| 16.00 | 13.25 |

Price Range Bulk Sales

| Same Week 1918 | Top Price |
|----------------|-----------|
| 15.00 | 14.00 |
| 15.00 | 13.75 |
| 10.00 | 12.50 |
| 10.00 | 13.75 |
| 10.00 | 10.75 |
| 10.00 | 9.50 |
| 10.00 | 11.50 |
| 10.00 | 10.50 |
| 10.00 | 11.00 |
| 10.00 | 9.75 |
| 10.00 | 7.00 |
| 10.00 | 11.00 |
| 10.00 | 16.50 |
| 10.00 | 8.50 |
| 10.00 | 23.75 |
| 10.00 | 22.75 |
| 10.00 | 21.75 |
| 10.00 | 18.75 |
| 10.00 | 16.75 |
| 10.00 | 20.00 |
| 10.00 | 18.00 |
| 10.00 | 11.00 |
| 10.00 | 9.00 |

Lambs are increasing and indications that actively large numbers offered during the week sold from \$18 to \$24 per hundred for heavy, \$21 for light and \$17 for stags.

Of the disposition of the week ending July 3, packing houses and basins purchased 1,966 calves, 67 bulls, 365 hogs and 563 sheep, and 563 lambs were made up of 95 calves. From January 1st to July 3, inclusive, were: 15,402

cattle, 41,816 calves, 38,308 hogs and 8,566 sheep; compared with 17,181 cattle, 41,227 calves, 31,718 hogs and 7,836 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending July 3rd, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 1,050 calves, 618 butchers calves, 694 hogs and 484 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 1 calf, and 753 hogs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 228 calves.

The total receipts from January 1st to July 3rd, inclusive, were 17,555 cattle, 30,182 calves, 20,833 hogs and 8,909 sheep; compared with 15,701 cattle, 32,808 calves, 20,174 hogs and 7,676 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle prices jumped substantially at Buffalo the past week—shipping steers, and the choice, dry-fed, handy steers being advanced fully a dollar over the previous week, while medium and fair kinds of butchering stuff looked a big half higher, a strong to quarter advance being placed on the commoner butchering grades. Best native steers sold up to \$15.75 to \$16.25, with long yearlings \$15.75, Canadian baby beefs reaching \$16, with the best Canadian steers, which were not very good, selling at \$14 to \$14.50. Stocker and feeder trade was slow at strong prices, most of this stuff, however, being taken for kill. Bulls of all classes showed a half advance, with best milk cows and springers bringing good prices, medium and commoner kinds slow.

Shipping Steers, Natives.—Very choice heavy, \$15.75 to \$16.25; best heavy, over 1,300, \$15 to \$15.50; fair, over 1,300, \$14.75 to \$15; best 1,200 to 1,300, \$15.25 to \$16; good, 1,200 to 1,300, \$14.50 to \$15; 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$14 to \$15; plain, \$12.50 to \$13.50.

Shipping Steers, Canadians.—Best heavy, \$14 to \$15; fair to good, \$13 to \$13.50; medium weight, \$13 to \$13.50; common and plain, \$12 to \$12.50.

Butchering Steers.—Yearlings, fair to prime, \$14.50 to \$15.50; choice heavy, \$15 to \$15.50; best handy, \$14 to \$15; fair to good, \$13 to \$13.50; light and common, \$10.50 to \$11.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$12.50 to \$13.50; good butcher heifers, \$13.50 to \$14; fair butchering heifers, \$11 to \$12; light, common, \$8.50 to \$9; very fancy fat cows, \$11 to \$12; best heavy fat cows, \$10.50 to \$11; medium to fair, \$7.75 to \$8.50; cutters, \$7 to \$7.50; canners, \$5.50 to \$6.50; old rams, \$4.50 to \$5.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$11 to \$11.50; good butchering, \$10.50 to \$11; sausage, \$9 to \$10; light bulls, \$8 to \$8.50; oxen, \$8 to \$11.

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

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, small lots, \$100 to \$135; in carloads, \$90 to \$100; medium to fair, small lots, \$80 to \$85; common, \$50 to \$55; in carloads, \$70 to \$75.

Hogs.—Breaking of high-price records continued at Buffalo again the past week. Monday's trade was the record break, when bulk of the good western shipped hogs sold at \$24, several decks made \$24.10, and pigs sold up to \$23.50 and \$23.75. Tuesday prices went off 35 to 50 cents; Wednesday the good grades landed at \$23.75 to \$23.85, with pigs selling down to \$22; Thursday the good hogs moved at \$23.75, while pigs ranged from \$21.50 to \$22, and Friday the better weight hogs moved at \$23.75 and \$23.80, with pigs selling at \$21.75 and \$22. Good roughs sold around \$21, and stags ranged from \$18 down. The past week's receipts totaled 12,100 head, being against 12,405 head for the week before, and 13,100 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prices at Buffalo showed a big margin over other points the past week. Monday spring lambs sold up to \$19; Tuesday's top was \$18.50; Wednesday's trade was steady with Tuesday; Thursday one deck made \$18.75, and Friday, under a limited demand, tops were hard to sell above \$17.50 to \$18. Culls ranged from \$15 down. Sheep and yearlings were steady all week. Best yearlings sold from \$13.50 to \$14; top wethers were quoted from \$9 to \$9.50, and ewes sold from \$7.50 to \$8.50,

according to weight, few on the heavy order bring above \$8. The past week's receipts were 2,500 head, as compared with 2,980 head for the week before, and 1,650 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Prices struck the highest level in the history of the trade again the past week. Monday top sold at \$23; Tuesday's top was \$23.50; Wednesday and Thursday a few made \$23.75, and Friday the bulk moved at \$24.50. Top Canadian veals sold up to \$24. Native culls reached \$21, and Canadian culls sold up to \$20. Receipts the past week were 4,150 head, being against 3,311 head for the week before, and 3,350 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Receipts of live stock, Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, Monday, July 14, numbered 280 cars; cattle, 5,348; calves, 670; hogs, 2,276; sheep, 852. Slow market. Steers and heifers, 50 cents to 75 cents lower. Tops, \$14.75 for 34 head, average weight 1,350 pounds each. Cows, 50 to 75 cents lower. Choice heavy bulls, steady. Balance, 50 to 75 cents lower. Calves, steady; tops, 22 cents. Sheep steady, spring lambs one dollar lower; tops twenty-one cents. Hogs, \$24.25, fed and watered; prospects for strong market this week.

Creadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario (f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights)—No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.20; No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$2.07 to \$2.13; No. 1 spring, per car lot, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 spring, per car lot, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.10. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11.

Manitoba Barley.—(In store, Ft. William), No. 2 C. W., \$1.27; No. 4 C. W., \$1.23; rejected, \$1.18; feed, \$1.18.

Oats.—(In store, Ft. William), No. 2 C. W., 85½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 80½¢; No. 1 feed, 79½¢; No. 2 feed, 75½¢. Barley (according to freights outside), malting, \$1.18 to \$1.22.

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

Buckwheat (according to freight outside), No. 2, nominal.

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

Flour.—Manitoba, Government standard, \$11, Toronto, Ontario; (in jute bags, prompt shipment). Government standard, \$10.50 to \$10.75, Montreal, Toronto.

Millfeed.—Car lots delivered, Montreal freights, bags included.—Bran, per ton, \$39 to \$42; shorts, per ton, \$42 to \$44; good feed flour bag, \$2.90.

Hay.—(Track Toronto), No. 1 per ton, \$21 to \$23; mixed, per ton, \$18 to \$19.

Straw.—(Track, Toronto), car lots per ton, \$10 to \$11.

Hides and Wool.

Prices delivered in Toronto: **City Hides.**—City butcher hides, green, flats, 26c. to 28c.; calf skins, green, flats, 65c.; veal kip, 45c.; horsehides, city take-off, \$12 to \$13; sheep, \$3 to \$4; lamb skins and shearlings, 75c. to \$1.

Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat, cure, 28c. to 32c.; green, 26c. to 27c.; deacon and bob calf, \$3 to \$4; horsehides, country take-off, No. 1, \$11 to \$13; No. 2, \$10 to \$11; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$4; horsehair, farmers' stock, 30c. to 32c.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids, in barrels, 11c. to 13c.; country solids, in barrels, No. 1, 11c. to 12c.; No. 1, 12c. to 13c.

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool as to quality, fine, 43c. to 60c. Washed wool, fine, 65c. to 75c.

Country Produce.

Butter kept practically stationary in price on the wholesales during the past week, selling as follows: Creamery, fresh-made squares at 55c. to 56c. per lb.; creamery solids at 53c. to 55c. per lb.; choice dairy at 48c. to 50c. per lb.

Eggs.—Eggs were firm at advanced prices, wholesale, case lots selling at 49c. per dozen; selects in cartons, 55c. per dozen.

Cheese.—Old cheese kept firm at 37c. per lb., wholesale, and new at 32c. to 33c. per lb.

Poultry.—Receipts were heavier and prices stationary. The following being quoted for live weight: Spring chickens, 40c. per lb.; ducklings, 38c. per lb.; ducks, old, 15c. per lb.; hens, under 4½

lbs., 28c. per lb.; hens, over 4½ lbs., 30c. per lb.; roosters, 25c. per lb.; turkeys, 30c. per lb.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Imported apples came in freely, and were easier in price, selling at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per hamper.

Black currants made their first appearance, selling at \$3 to \$3.75 per 11-qt. basket, and \$2 per 6 qts.

Blueberries are coming in freely, and selling at \$2 to \$3 per 11-qt. basket.

Cherries.—Sweet cherries have been quite scarce and high priced, selling at 90c. to \$2.25 per 6 qts., and \$2.50 to \$3 per 11 qts.; sour cherries in freely and sold at 60c. to 90c. per 6 qts., and \$1 to \$1.50 per 11 qts.

Red currants also came in fairly freely, and sold at 65c. to 85c. per 6 qts., and \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 11 qts.

Gocseberries have become scarce and higher in price at 75c. to \$1 per 6 qts., and \$1.50 to \$2.25 per 11 qts.

Raspberries were shipped in heavily the beginning of the week and declined in price, selling at 20c. to 35c. per box.

Strawberries are practically over, selling at 25c. to 27c. per box.

Beans were not so plentiful, and slightly firmer at \$1 to \$1.25 per 11-qt. basket.

Beets kept stationary at 30c. to 35c. per dozen bunches.

Cabbage sold at unchanged prices, but was slightly firmer at \$4.75 to \$5 per large crate.

Carrots brought 30c. to 40c. per dozen bunches.

Potatoes.—Old potatoes are practically unsalable at 90c. to \$1 per bag; new ones are showing a firming tendency at \$6.75 to \$7.25 per bbl for No. 1's; graded No. 2's at \$5.50 per bbl., and ungraded at \$4.50 to \$5 per bbl.

Montreal.

Horses.—Occasional enquiries are received from lumbering sections, but nothing is taking place by way of business and trade was exceedingly dull. Prices were much the same as previously, as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 lbs. to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft horses, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250; light horses, \$125 to \$175; culls, \$50 to \$75, and fine carriage and saddle horses, \$150 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—The market for dressed hogs showed a firm tone, and prices were slightly higher than a week ago. Abattoir fresh-killed stock was selling at 32c. to 32½¢ per lb., which was around the highest price yet paid. Smoked and cured meats were all firm and in good demand, with light hams selling at 44c. to 45c. per lb.; mediums, 12 to 15 lbs., 42c. to 43c.; heavies, 40c. to 41c.; cottage hams, 41c.; and picnic hams, 32c. to 34c.; breakfast bacon was steady at 46c. to 56c. per lb., while Windsor steady at 46c. to 56c. per lb., while Windsor selected bacon was 50c., and Windsor boneless, 54c. to 55c. Lard was in good demand, with Canadian pure leaf 38½¢ to 40c., and compound at 27½¢.

Poultry.—Prices of poultry held steady and demand was not particularly active. Cold-storage stock sold as follows: Choice turkeys, 48c. to 50c. per lb.; chickens, 36c. to 37c., according to quality; fowls, 30c. to 36c.; ducks, 40c. to 48c.; geese, 30c. to 31c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Arrivals from different quarters of the country have been heavy, and in consequence the price of potatoes has had a sharp decline at the tail-end of the season. Car lots were said to be offering at 75c. to \$1 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track, according to quality, while good Green Mountains were \$1.50, and Quebec Whites \$1.25, ex-store. American new crop potatoes came down in price, but were still selling at \$7 per barrel for best and \$4 for No. 2 stock, delivered.

Maple Products.—Maple syrup, in 13-lb. tins, was selling at \$2.50 to \$2.60 per tin; while sugar was 30c. per lb.

Eggs.—Supplies of fresh eggs were quite light, and the tendency of prices here was upwards. Strictly new-laid stock was quoted at 60c. per dozen, and selected stock at 54c., while No. 1 stock was 48c., and No. 2 stock 44c. per dozen. It was said that purchases were taking place in the country at 40c. to 45c. Shipments to England are taking place.

Butter.—The price of creamery holds firm, and the tendency was slightly upward. Pasteurized creamery was quoted at 53½¢ to 54c. per lb., while finest

creamery was 52½¢ to 53c.; fine being 52c. to 52½¢, and finest dairy at 47c. to 48c.

Grain.—The tone of the market for oats was strong, and extra No. 1 feed oats were quoted at 91c. per bushel, ex-store; No. 3 Canadian Western to arrive by water at the end of the month, and extra No. 1 feed were quoted at 90c.; No. 2 feed being quoted at 84c.; and Ontario No. 3 white, by rail, being quoted at 89c. per bushel. Extra No. 1 Ontario barley was \$1.42½; No. 3 being \$1.41½, and No. 4 Canadian Western barley being \$1.38 per bushel.

Flour.—Prices were unchanged as compared with a week previous. Carloads of Manitoba Government standard grade were selling at \$11 per barrel in jute bags for shipments to country points, ex-track; Montreal freights and to city bakers, or \$11.10 delivered, less 10c. per barrel for spot cash. Ontario winter wheat flour was quiet at \$11.40 to \$11.50 per barrel in broken lots in new cotton bags. White corn flour was \$10.10, and rye flour \$8.75 to \$9, in jute bags, delivered.

Millfeed.—The market for bran was firm at \$43 to \$43.50, with shorts at \$45.50 to \$46; feed cornmeal, \$70; dairy feed, \$48; oat middlings, \$44 per ton, including bags, in broken lots.

Baled Hay.—Demand was fair and prices were lower with No. 2 timothy quoted at \$30; No. 3 timothy at \$28, and clover and clover mixed hay, \$25 per ton, ex-track.

Hides and Skins.—Further advances took place in the market, and steer hides were up to 36c. per lb., with cow hides at 35c., and bull hides at 30c., these being from 2c. to 4c. higher per lb. Veal skins advanced 4c., going to 82c. per lb., and kips 2c., going to 30c. Spring lamb skins were up another dollar, selling at \$2.50 each, while wool skins were steady at \$4 each, and horse hides at \$8 to \$9.

Cheese Markets.

New York, flats, specials, 32c. to 32½¢; average run, 31c. to 31½¢; twins, specials, 32½¢; average run, 31½¢; Watertown, N.Y., 30½¢; to 30¾¢; Corn all, bid 27c.—no sales; Montreal, finest easterns, 26½¢ to 29c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 26½¢.

Victory Bonds.

Following were the values of Victory Bonds on the Toronto market on July 12: Victory Bond maturing 1922, 100½ to 101; Victory Bond maturing 1923, 100½ to 101; Victory Bond maturing 1927, 102¼ to 103¼; Victory Bond maturing 1933, 104¼ to 104½; Victory Bond maturing 1937, 105¼ to 106.

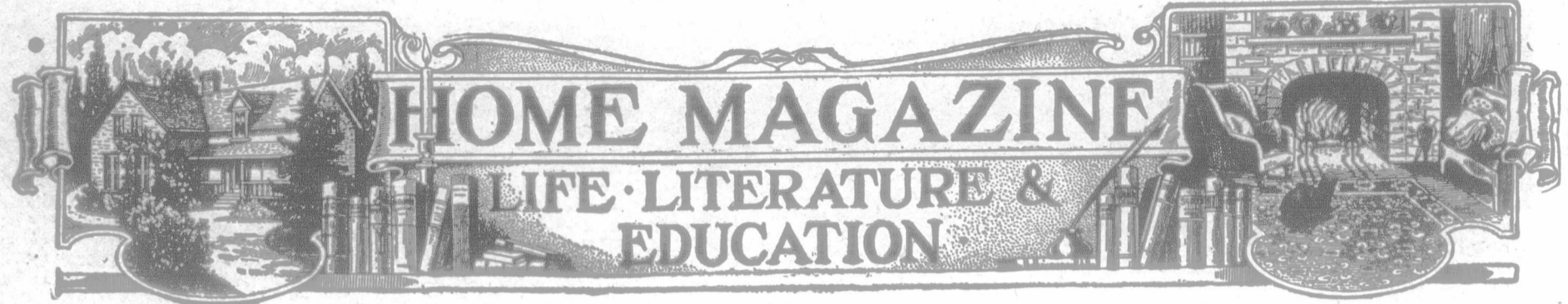
Chicago.

Hogs.—Heavy weight, \$22.10 to \$22.95; medium weight, \$21.90 to \$23; light weight, \$21.85 to \$23; light lights, \$20.10 to \$22.60; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$21.50 to \$21.90; packing sows, rough, \$20.50 to \$21.25; pigs, \$19 to \$20.25.

Cattle.—Compared with a week ago beef steers and fat she-stock, 75c. to \$1.50 higher; best grades advancing most; canners, low-grade cows and calves, 50c. to 75c. higher; bulls, 75c. to \$1.25 higher; stockers and feeders steady.

Sheep.—Compared with a week ago fat lambs mostly 25c. to 40c. lower; wethers, yearlings and ewes, 25c. to 50c. higher; feeder lambs, 25c. to 50c. lower; other feeding and breeding stock steady.

A little girl was rather given to exaggerating, and would tell wild stories of her adventures. One day after her walk in the park she ran to her mother, exclaiming: "Oh, mummy, as nurse and I were walking in the park a great big lion sprang out and would have eaten me up if nurse had not pulled me aside!" "You naughty child," said the mother. "Go to your room and ask your good angel to forgive you for telling such a naughty story about the lion." Half an hour later her mother went up and found her looking very penitent. "Well," she said, "have you asked your good angel to forgive you?" "Yes, mummy," was the reply; "I did ask, and he said, 'Don't mention it, Miss Smythe; I've often mistaken those big yellow poodles for lions myself.'" —London Opinion.



Letters.

(D. S., IN THE "WESTMINSTER GAZETTE.")

I will write to you to-day
And tell you of the town;
'Buses many-colored sway
Going up and down;
All the churches still are grey,
Half the houses brown;
And the silly shops are gay
With the latest gown.

Then to-morrow I will write
Of secrets blue and green;
Summer hills and summer light
With swift birds between;
And the foxgloves' flashing height
Through the bracken seen;
And the coming of the night
Where the day has been.

If the censor were not there
Of magic I could tell,
How in Avalon they fare:
The king sleeps well.
Goldlocks and the Little Bear
Ring their wedding bell,—
Hush! for you are going where
The dragon's teeth fell.

Making an Out-Door Living Room.

EVERY year rebellion against in-door living in summer seems to increase. People are finding out that they are better in health if they can live almost altogether in the open air, that the long vistas of field and sky are very restful to the eyes, and that in staying out of doors as much as possible when the weather is fit there is more comfort and pleasure all the way round. As a consequence some families spend every hour, when at home, on the porch or verandah, migrating indoors only when rainstorms come up or the weather decides to be too hot or too cold for a day or two. The kitchen work is done, for the most part, behind the vines on the back porch—perhaps the meals are served there, if it is big enough, as it ought to be; the cooking is done in an out-door cook-shed; afternoon tea is served on the side or front verandah, sewing is done there, evenings are spent there; while even at night the out-of-doors still lures to sleeping on a sleeping-porch or in a tent placed somewhere on the lawn or in the orchard. . . . And the best part of it all, so far as the busy farmer's wife is concerned, is that all this greatly helps to lessen her work. The house is not "upset" so, smoke and fumes are kept out, indeed the work seems to be cut in half.

In consideration of all this, it will be seen that some planning is required to make the porches comfortable and convenient.

In the very first place it must be seen that width is needed. The old, narrow verandah that ran all the way round the house like a deck around a steamer, and was seldom or never really used, is now seldom seen. It has given way to a broad "porch," as the Americans call it, which may be as long, also, as one cares to make it. On such a porch plenty of room should be provided for grouping chairs, tables, etc.; it is, indeed, just an outside room, with three sides open to the "weather."

As may be conjectured, this addition to the house may be a quite expensive affair, well-floored, well-roofed, with handsome pillars and steps, and a fine railing if desired. . . . Upon the other hand, one constructed quite inexpensively—home-made, even may afford a great deal of pleasure and comfort during the summer. The floor may be of cement, or of the grassy ground, if one chooses; the roof may be of rough boards, arranged to be fairly rainproof, or it may be of waterproofed canvas stretched awning-

fashion; while green vines will provide all the beauty needed for walls or to drape the support posts. Needless to say such an arbor will look best, and be found of most use, if put at the back of the house or at one end of it.

Porch Furniture.

If one wishes to spend money on porch furniture, then willow or reed is the very best choice for the chairs, and a swinging couch may be bought all ready to put up. . . . Usually, however, people decide to make old things do, and there is no reason whatever why they should not be

fascinating parakeets,—which would also be a good choice. Even solid, glossy black paint would look very well with pretty chintz upholstery,—or gray paint—anything but red, yellow or a crude blue, although soft blue denim for upholstery is by no means taboo. Blue, however, above all colors, calls for everything in keeping.

A few comfortable chairs, a table large enough to meet all needs—or two or three small tables—a swinging couch or hammock, and a footstool or two, will be about all the furniture required, unless, indeed, one chooses to add a small, low



A Modern Porch.

Just the thing for out-door living.

made to "do," and to look very well indeed at the same time. Paint can work wonders with old chairs and tables, if care is taken to choose good colors.

Colors? Ah, there's the question. To begin, never, never, never select red for porch furniture, it is hot looking, clashes with everything else, and is almost invariably crude and ugly, a paint for savages, not for civilized people. White is a very good choice,—imagine how pretty your old chairs will look if painted white and supplied with cushions of apple green denim or pretty flowered chintz! Or perhaps you would rather have apple green paint and cushions of black chintz flowered with pink roses or purple wistaria and

cupboard for holding the dishes. This will be found very useful if meals are served on the porch, and may be made quite ornamental, too, if painted to match the chairs and table and adorned with a big fern in a basketry, dull glaze or plain mirror glaze, jardiniere set on top.

A very good home-made swinging couch, by the way, may be made of a single-bed spring and mattress. Put a slip of denim over the mattress and a valance of it to cover the spring, and suspend the whole by chains or strong ropes. . . . A woven-wire cot with collapsible legs may be suspended in the same way, the legs being let down at night to form a bed.



A Sun Room for Summer or Winter Use.

An excellent and healthful living room.

Vines for the Porch.

Almost any kind of vine that is hardy, and not rough to the touch, and that is not particularly subject to insect attacks, is good for the porch, and often a variety of vines is attractive, especially if the porch is very long. For instance, if at one end an ugly view of the barns is to be shut off, or dust from a highway caught before it can drift to the porch, then put an aristolochia (Dutchman's pipe) or wild grape there. The Dutchman's pipe has leaves resembling those of the basswood, that lie very flat and form a dense screen; the wild grape needs no description. . . . Farther along the porch might be a clematis paniculata with its clusters of pretty white flowers, or a wild clematis, that is almost as beautiful, and, mingled with the clematis might be a bittersweet with its lovely red berries that keep on nearly all winter.

Climbing roses are very beautiful, if well kept, when in full bloom, but they need endless care to keep the insects off. Wistaria also is very beautiful with its hanging clusters of mauve, pea-like blossoms, but often years elapse before a single blossom is seen. The scarlet-flowered trumpet vine is attractive, but needs another lower-growing vine growing with it to cover the bare woody stems which show below before the leaves start. Virginia creeper is very good, but loses its leaves early, and in this respect is not as satisfactory as the wild grape.

Among daintier, more delicate vines are: The honeysuckle, sweet of perfume and very attractive to humming-birds; the canary-flower vine, very delicate, with yellow flowers that seem to hover like birds or butterflies; the Alleghany vine, with its dainty lace-like leaves and pretty pink flowers; the hardy jasmine, very fragrant; and the cinnamon vine, excellent for twining about pillars.

Many people prefer to have the vines run only about the pillars and in a deep fringe (may be trained along a width of poultry netting) along the upper edge of the porch, thus leaving a broad, open view at all times, which may be screened when necessary by drawing down a bungalow or aerlux blind—which admits the breeze while still forming an effective screen. On a farm, however, unless the house is near the road, such a blind is not necessary, especially if a long verandah box filled with flowers is placed along the railing.

While waiting for the more permanent vines to grow up, quick-growing vines may be trained to form a temporary screen—morning-glories, scarlet runner (whose beans are good for food), maurandya, etc. Verandah boxes also will help to take off the look of bareness, and should be filled with a mixture of plants that stand up and those that trail down. Among those that stand up may be mentioned: begonias and leopard plant (for shady, north side), antirrhinum, caladium, asparagus plumosus, crotons, white and pink geraniums; petunias; heliotrope; nicotiana. Among those that droop or trail are nasturtiums, the pretty little blue lobelia, verbenas, maurandya, manettia vine, ivy geranium and hoyo. If preferred some of these vines—the hoyo, ivy geranium and manettia—may be trained to a small, erect trellis.

The Sleeping Porch.

Any porch is welcome for sleeping on the hottest nights of summer, but if one is building a new house and putting a verandah on it anyhow, one may as well have the roof of the latter level enough for a floor and make a sleeping porch of it—a sort of double-deck effect. The best sleeping porch, of course, has a tight roof—sometimes the roof of the house may be continued to form it; but if such a roof is impossible an awning will do, and always it should be dark green or brown, not white, for white lets

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in too much light and the sleeper awakes too early in the morning.
Ideally the sleeping porch should be enclosed by non-rust wire netting to keep out mosquitoes and June bugs, and it should be provided with sliding glass doors or awning canvas to slip along two rods, that may be drawn across the windy side when needed. Iron beds separated by screens or curtains that can be fastened tight above and below supply all the furniture needed. Of course, if the porch is used during the day steel-frame couches may take the place of the iron beds.

The All-year Porch.

A feature of many of the new houses is a sun-room, or "all-the-year" porch, which may take the place of the strictly out-door porch, or may be an additional part of the house. Sometimes this addition is built over a porch or verandah, but if placed there is difficult to heat, and so cannot be used in winter as it should be.
A better plan is to put it in one corner of the house, enclosing as much of it as possible with glass; then it can be heated directly from the furnace. Such a room, equipped with a fire-place, makes a very cheerful living-room in the winter, and is especially recommended for families with a tubercular tendency. Plants grow in it almost as well as in a conservatory, so the sun-room is an admirable opportunity for the flower-lover. In summer the use of screen blinds and awnings to keep off the hot sun leave the room usable still as one of the regular living rooms of the house.

The Brampton Child Welfare Week.

BRAMPTON Child Welfare Week came at the end of June. A correspondent writes us:
"Baby Clinics were held Tuesday and Wednesday. Despite intense heat one day and heavy rain the other day, we had twenty-two and twenty babies up to eighteen months. Mothers brought quite a number of older children.
"The afternoon session for school children was fairly well attended. Also the evening meeting addressed by Dr. Helen McMurphy. Local talent assisted with music and a class of small girls gave a Snowflake Drill—an agreeable suggestion on such a night.
"As a feature of our Public Health Week, we had the Girls' Club give a luncheon in Grace Church school room—Clinics and other sessions were held in the Presbyterian school room. All factory and business girls received personal invitations to meet Dr. Helen McMurphy at luncheon. Two hundred and fifty-two cards were sent out and over eighty girls attended. Dr. McMurphy in her address congratulated those present on their work, health, bodies, homes and country. One wishes more might have heard it and appreciates the delicacy of mind with which the subject was handled. Hope this is the first of many such get-together times.
"Altogether our health week was most successful and enjoyable. We feel justified in planning permanent clinics as a natural outcome of our two Child Welfare Campaigns."

Smiles.

A clergyman going the rounds of his country parish in the south of Ireland, met a farmer who, though residing in a neighboring parish, was a regular attendant at his church. Said Pat: "Af ye plase, yer reverence, would yer mind prayin' for wee drop o' rain next Sunday, for sorra a thing'll grow in me little garden wid the present state of the weather?"
"Sorry to hear that, Pat," replied the divine, "but you ought to ask your own person, not me."
"Ah, shure," was the reply, "that's just it; what's the good in axin' him to pray for rain wid them cocks o' hay a-standing on his lawn?"—*Selected.*
Lazy Worm.—Two miners went on a fishing expedition. But they were novices of the game.
"Hoo are ye gettin' on, Jock?" asked one.
"Och, simply rotten!" was the reply. "I don't believe my bloomin' worm's trawling."—*London! Til-Bits.*

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Dawn of Morning.

There is a river, the streams whereof make glad the city of God,
The holy place of the tabernacles of the Most High.
God is in the midst of her; she shall not be moved;
God shall help her, and that at the dawn of morning.
The nations raged, the kingdoms were moved:
He uttered His voice, the earth melted.
The LORD of hosts is with us;
The God of Jacob is our high tower.
—Ps. 46 : 4-7, R. V. (margin).

I am writing this in the great Peace Week. The end of the Great War came quietly—but so does the morning dawn. The light spreads gradually and there is no special moment when we can say that the darkness has melted before the gentle touch of light. But there is a vast difference between night and day, all the same. And there is a vast difference between the conditions of the old world—when a drawn sword was brandished over the trembling nations—and the new world which is determined to inscribe on its shining banners the great word "PEACE".

Multitudes, multitudes in the valley of decision."

Well, we know something about that, in this 20th century after Christ. Many turned from farming to fighting, and even those who continued to till the ground were just as determinedly helping to win the necessary victory. Multitudes of stern fighters met in the valley of decision, and the great decision is PEACE. War, the mighty tyrant of the ages, has been vanquished by gentle peace—beaten at his own game.

A Frenchman said: "What desertion to the enemy is in a soldier, pessimism is in the civilian." We must never be pessimists; for that is to declare our belief that Wrong is mightier than Right, that Satan is able to win the war against God. To desert to the enemy in that fashion is not to be thought of for a moment.

And we, who are standing in the glow of the morning, are encouraged to press forward to better things for the nations. Years ago a modern prophet—Tennyson—strained his eyes to behold the future. He saw a Vision of the world, which has been swiftly and literally fulfilled. He saw the heavens fill with commerce, "argosies of magic sails;" and he also saw a ghastly dew dropping on the earth from "the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue." His vision has become a terrible reality; but he saw greater and better wonders which should follow. He looked forward in sure and certain hope to the dawn of Morning.

Jacob, come ye, and let us walk in the light of the LORD."

The prophet saw among his own people a greater danger than that of war, the danger of disloyalty to their rightful King. The land was full of idols and they worshipped the work of their own hands. If peace means selfishness instead of brotherhood, then it may poison the nations insidiously, and strike secretly at the heart of man's spiritual life.

The light of the Lord is LOVE. If peace only means a chance to heap up riches for ourselves, then those who suffered and died to establish it have made the great sacrifice in vain.

But we have had a terrible lesson of the evil wrought by trying to grab instead of to share. We have only a few years (perhaps much less than a year) in this class of our Master's school. "He is teaching us, not that we may be learned, but that we may be loving." He has told us that we can manifest love in common life, in everyday kindness. But the outward sign is a hollow sham unless it springs from the inward grace. The cup of cold water must be given in a spirit of real kindness. How else should we dare to offer it to the lips of our thirst-Lord, who says: "ye have done it unto Me!" Shall we insult Him by offering a heartless courtesy? The kiss of Judas may have looked like a token of affection, yet it struck like a poisoned sword to the heart of Love. If we are going to walk in the light of the morning, and rejoice in a real brotherhood of the nations we must each "do our bit" still, as we did during the war. If the nations are to be healed of their ghastly wounds, each leaf of the Tree of Life must do its part (Rev. 22 : 2.) We must never sow a seed of another war by boastful, unkind words about other nations. We must not show our patriotism by trying to build up national prosperity at the expense of justice—yes, and mercy! towards other subjects of our King. We must not only seek our own prosperity, but must try to help others in their struggle. And we must not pass over everyday opportunities in our longing to do great things. Our Lord sent His disciples to carry good tidings to all the world, but He told them to begin in Jerusalem—the city in which they were then living. If we want to help in the great work of healing the nations, we must diligently plant love and peace in our own home gardens. We must be thoughtful and considerate, happy and helpful, in our own homes. The morning of peace is dawning, bringing hope to the war-weary world, don't slam the door of your house against the angel of peace, or refuse to invite to your table the angel of Love—it is our King Himself who says: "To-day I must abide at thy house." He is Love—the Royal Guest who stoops in lowly fashion to wash the feet of His disciples. Let us give Him our love in return.

"True Love is but a humble, low-born thing,
And hath its food served up in earthen-ware;
It is a thing to walk with, hand in hand,
Through the every-dayness of this work-day world.

A love that gives and takes, that seeth faults,
Not with flaw-seeking eyes like needle points,
But loving-kindly ever looks them down
With the o'ercoming faith of meek forgiveness."

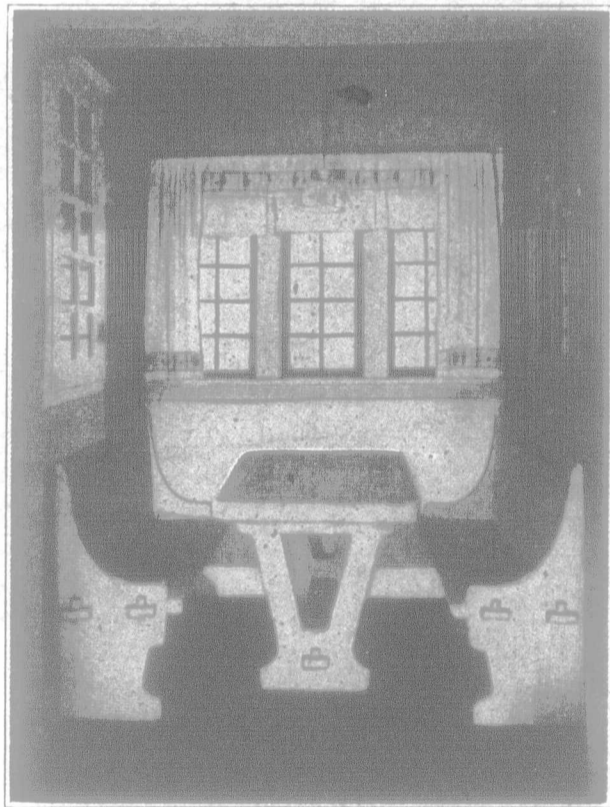
DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Sick and Needy.

Two donations were dropped into the Quiet Hour Purse this week. "Violet,"—Dunnville—sent \$5, and "Mrs. M. G."—Milliken—\$2. Seven dollars came in and six went out during the week, so you see your money does not remain idle very long. Two parcels of papers for the "shut-in" also arrived.

DORA FARNCOMB,
6 West Ave., Toronto.

The maiden sister of a country rector taught the choir-boys a new tune at a recent evening's practice, to be sung on the following Sunday. "Well, Robert," she said to one of them on the Sunday morning, "I hope you haven't forgotten the new tune, for we depend much on you." "Naw, miss, not a bit!" said the boy. "I've been a-skeerin' the crows with it all the week!"—*Ex.*



A Breakfast Alcove.

This little alcove, opening off a kitchen, affords an airy and convenient spot for having breakfast, oftentimes dinner and supper. The many windows give all the breeze needed.

Though I claim to be an optimist, I am not foolish enough to fancy that all the the world will live together, from this time on, in undisturbed harmony and goodwill. When the prophets, Isaiah and Micah, saw (in vision) "the last days," they did not see any army of occupation holding a strong nation by force to keep its solemn pledges. They looked forward hopefully to the coming day of real and lasting peace, the time when swords and spears would be transformed into agricultural implements, and soldiers would become farmers.
They knew that time was coming, though of course, they could not set a date. We can see that happy time coming; too; and it is much nearer now than when the prophets caught gleams of its glory afar off.
God's people were not allowed to deceive themselves with the idea that universal peace was near; they were warned that it was not to be established on the earth until "the last days." The prophet Joel even sent out a challenge rousing the nations to "prepare war, wake up the mighty men, let all the men of war draw near; let them come up; beat your plowshares into swords, and your pruninghooks into spears. . .

"Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer,
and the battle-flags were fur'd,
In the Parliament of man, the Federation
of the world."

Those prophetic words of the English poet have been often quoted since the nations grappled with their ancient foe—the Giant War—determined to destroy his supremacy. Now—at last—the world is convinced that to settle disputes by war is not only criminal but utterly foolish.

We may well mark June 28, 1919, as a red-toronto day in the world's calendar. A Toronto paper declared, last Saturday afternoon: "This is, perhaps, the happiest day for the nations in all history." Of course we look back to that far greater day when our Champion linked His Life with ours, and the angels announced good tidings of great joy to all people. "The Parliament of man, the Federation of the world" is the natural fruit of the Divine Seed planted in the soil of our humanity.

What is the challenge to us of the dawn of the morning of Peace? Isaiah's message to God's people, in the day when the nations should throw their war-manuals on the scrap-heap, was this: "O house of



Makes Easy Work of Silver-cleaning

Yes, for silverware, too! You need only follow the directions on the Gold Dust package.

Gold Dust does away with gloves, powders and various polishing cloths. It saves mass, energy, time and patience.

Just a minute or two is long

enough for ordinary cleaning. If the silver is badly stained or tarnished allow about five minutes. The tarnish is then softened and can be removed easily by gentle rubbing.

Rinse the silver in cold water after its Gold Dust bath.

LET THE GOLD DUST TWINS DO YOUR WORK

GOLD DUST

The Busy Cleaner



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Worth Thinking Over.

"Every woman in love acts crazy."
—Dorothy Dix.

"In my belief the best hope for lasting peace, the chief promise of security for the rights and freedom of little countries, the most reasonable guarantee of international justice and general humanity, lies in the gradual growth of democracy, of rule by consent of the governed. When Europe is all democratic, and its civilization on one plane, instead of as now on two—then and then only we shall begin to draw the breath of real assurance."
—John Galsworthy.

"Dietetically the war-gardens of the past four years have probably done more for the health of the country than any other one food reform, because through them an abundance of vegetables has been introduced into the general household menu."
—Ida Bailey Allen.

Gooseberries and Currants

Gooseberry Mould.—One lb. gooseberries, 1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon gelatine, 2 cups boiling water, cream. Clean the berries, removing tops and tails. Put into a saucepan with 1 cup of the water and boil slowly until the skins are tender. Add the sugar and when well dissolved put the fruit through a sieve or colander. Dissolve the gelatine with the other cup of boiling water and add to the mashed fruit. Stir over cold water until the gelatine begins to thicken and add a little coloring from freshly boiled spinach or greens, if you have them, to give the mixture a green color. Pour into a wet mould and set away to cool. When cold turn out and serve with sweetened whipped cream flavored with vanilla.

Gooseberry Charlotte.—A gooseberry batter pudding is a favorite dainty with the children, and is made without much trouble. Grease a large flat baking tin and cover the bottom with gooseberries. Pour over them a batter made with two eggs, half a pound of flour, one pint of milk. Bake for 30 minutes; and then turn out into a hot dish; cut into convenient pieces and serve with plenty of brown sugar.

Gooseberry Fool.—Boil two pounds of gooseberries with half a pound of lump sugar until reduced to a pulp, then press through a sieve. Dissolve a little gelatine in a cupful of hot water, and mix it with the gooseberries. Take a mould and line it with small sponge cakes (or savoy biscuits). Pour the gooseberry mixture in the centre, and when quite cold, turn it out on to a glass dish, and serve with boiled custard.

Gooseberry Catsup.—Pick over, wash, and drain five pounds of gooseberries. Put in a kettle and add four pounds of sugar, two cupfuls of cider vinegar, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, and one tablespoonful each of clove and allspice. Bring to the boiling point, and let simmer two hours. Fill the bottles and seal as usual.

Gooseberry Jam.—Pick over, wash, and pick off blossom ends of three quarts of green gooseberries (ripe fruit may be used, but the result is not quite as satisfactory). Put two pounds of sugar, one cupful of vinegar, and the gooseberries in a preserving kettle. Bring to the boiling point, and let simmer one and one-half hours. Add two pounds of sugar, and continue the boiling one-half hour. Fill jelly tumblers with mixture, and seal at once. Serve with a cracker and cheese course after the following fashion: Work a cream cheese until smooth, moisten with cream, and season with salt and cayenne. Put a spoonful of gooseberry jam on small plate and surround with ten small mounds of the prepared cheese forced through a pastry bag and plain tube. Arrange three round unsweetened wafer crackers on a plate, and place a butter knife with them.

Currant Jelly.—Pick over and wash

the currants. Place in a kettle and mash a little with a wooden masher. Cover and heat slowly, stirring frequently. Let simmer half an hour. Strain through a coarse strainer. Then let drip through a jelly bag. Measure the strained juice and put into a clean kettle. Return to the fire and let boil well for twenty minutes skimming frequently. Draw the kettle to one side. Add an equal quantity of hot sugar, and stir until the sugar is dissolved and the syrup is clear. Let boil up and pour into hot glasses. Place in a sunny window, cover over and let stand twenty-four hours. Cover with circular pieces of paper that have been dipped in brandy and adjust the tin covers or extra circles of paper. Set away in a cool, dry place.

Currant and Raspberry Jelly.—Follow the recipe for currant jelly. Use equal parts of currants and raspberries.

Currant Pickle.—Seven pounds ripe currants, 3 lbs. sugar, 1 qt. vinegar, raisins and spices to taste. Scald the currants in a syrup made of the sugar and vinegar. Remove the fruit and let the syrup cook 5 minutes longer, then pour over the fruit in a glass jar. The addition of raisins and spices improves the pickle.

Currant Compote.—One-half lb. loaf sugar, 1 cup water, 1 qt. red and white currants. Let sugar and water simmer together for 15 minutes. Add the currants and let simmer 10 minutes more. Pour into a dish and let get thoroughly cold before serving. Serve with cold boiled rice for dessert.

"Auntie Dean's" Spiced Currants.—(serve with cold meats): Pick over seven pounds of currants, wash, drain and remove stems. Put in a preserving kettle and add five pounds of brown sugar, two cupfuls of vinegar and three tablespoonful each of clove and cinnamon tied in a muslin bag. Heat to the boiling point and cook very slowly one and one-half hours. Store in stone jars or small crocks.

The Young Vegetables.

New Carrots with Peas.—Prepare the carrots and cut into slices quarter of an inch thick. Let simmer in water with half an onion until tender. At the same time cook twice the amount of green peas. Use so little water with either that when cooked there is little left. Turn the peas and carrots together, add salt, black pepper, butter, and, if you like, a teaspoonful of sugar. Toss together and serve at once.

Ramekins of Carrots and Peas.—Prepare the carrots and cut into dice; add an equal quantity of green peas and cook together in slightly salted water until tender. Drain dry. Add 1 cup hot milk and a tablespoonful each of flour and butter rubbed to a cream. Season with salt, pepper and sugar. Mix well and let simmer a few minutes. Have little cases made from thick slices of bread, brushed with butter, and browned lightly in the oven. Fill with the carrots and peas and serve at once, garnished with sprigs of parsley, on a hot platter or on small hot individual dishes.

Pea Croquettes with Tomato Sauce.—Simmer a pint of peas until done, drain and put through a sieve. Add salt and pepper to taste and enough white sauce to moisten. Add one egg, partly beaten. Mould into croquettes, roll in fine crumbs, then in half-beaten egg yolk mixed with a tablespoon of water, then in crumbs again. Let dry for an hour, fry two at a time in a wire basket in hot deep fat, and serve on a hot dish with tomato sauce poured around.

Lettuce Soup.—Pull 2 large heads lettuce to pieces, wash, place in kettle with 2 cups water and cook 15 minutes. Drain, chop fine and put back into the water drained off. Add a tablespoonful of onion juice or a little grated onion, and 1 quart milk. Rub 1 tablespoon butter with 2 of flour, moisten with cold milk and pour in. Cook in a double boiler until thick and creamy. Season and serve very hot with biscuits or toast. Nice for supper.

Green Bean Salad.—Drain cold boiled green beans (boiled in salty water) perfectly. Dress with a Roumaine salad dressing made as follows. Grate a teaspoonful of onion and mix with a mild salad dressing made with lemon juice.

Green Beans with Dressing.—Boil the beans as usual. Turn them into a stewpan in which has been placed 2

oz. butter, juice of half dash of p Toss about at once in Cream green peas cover. Ta through a they were milk, and butter and together. rubbed thro remaining heated to of salt and hot. An e dish.

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Boiled
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 then masher. Cover
 stirring frequently.
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 syrup is clear. Let
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Raspberry Jelly.—
 r currant jelly. Use
 nts and raspberries.
 Seven pounds ripe
 gar, 1 qt vinegar,
 o taste. Scald the
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 the fruit and let
 minutes longer, then
 in a glass jar. The
 and spices improves

One-half lb. loaf
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Spiced Currants.—
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 wash, drain and re-
 a preserving kettle
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 Heat to the boiling
 slowly one and one-
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Vegetables.

Peas.—Prepare the
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Carrots and Peas.—
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 and serve at once,
 s of parsley, on a
 small hot individual

Tomato Sauce.—
 as until done, drain
 lieve. Add salt and
 enough white sauce
 egg, partly beaten.
 s, roll in fine crumbs,
 egg yolk mixed with
 er, then in crumbs
 n hour, fry two at a
 et in hot deep fat,
 dish with tomato

2 large heads
 ash, place in kettle
 and cook 15 minutes.
 and put back into
 Add a tablespoon-
 a little grated onion,
 Rub 1 tablespoon
 r, moisten with cold
 Cook in a double
 and creamy. Season
 with biscuits or toast.

Drain cold boiled
 in salty water
 h a Roumaine salad
 follows. Grate a
 and mix with a
 made with lemon

Dressing.— Boil
 Turn them into
 has been placed 2

oz. butter, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley—
 juice of half a lemon, a grating of nutmeg,
 dash of pepper and 1/2 teaspoon salt.
 Toss about until quite hot and serve
 at once in a hot dish.

Cream of Pea Soup.—Cook 1 pint
 green peas with enough cold water to
 cover. Take out half and put the rest
 through a ricer with the water in which
 they were cooked. Scald 3 cups sweet
 milk, and thicken it with 2 tablespoons
 butter and 2 tablespoons flour rubbed
 together. Add the peas that were
 rubbed through the ricer, boil up, add the
 remaining peas, a cup of thin cream
 heated to scalding, a scant teaspoon
 of salt and 1/4 teaspoon pepper. Serve
 hot. An excellent and nourishing supper
 dish.

Some Salad Dressings.

As the proof of the pie is in the eating,
 so the proof of the salad is in the
 dressing. Given a good salad
 dressing and almost any salad material,
 or mixture of salad materials, is good.
 The use of salads, especially during summer,
 should be encouraged, as they are
 healthful as well as a delightful addition
 to the menu. As tastes differ the reader
 might try the following recipes, then
 select for constant use the dressing that
 appeals most.

Boiled Salad Dressing with Eggs.—To 2
 well-beaten eggs add 1 teaspoon each of
 salt, sugar and mustard, and 2 tablespoons
 vinegar. Cook in a double boiler or in a
 small vessel, (not tin) over hot water until
 like cream. When cold add half the
 quantity of cream.

Boiled Dressing Without Eggs.—
 Make as above, omitting the eggs and
 using 2 heaping dessertspoons flour in-
 stead.—We are indebted to a reader,
 "F. D. M." for the above two recipes.

Another Boiled Dressing.—Two eggs
 1/2 cup vinegar, 1 tablespoon butter, 1
 teaspoon salt; 1/2 teaspoon mustard,
 2 teaspoons sugar. Beat the eggs and
 pour the hot vinegar over them gradually,
 beating well. Cook over hot water,
 then beat in the butter, salt and mustard,
 moistened with a little cold vinegar.
 Add sugar and a dash of cayenne.

Oil Dressing.—One egg yolk, pinch of
 salt, teaspoon mustard, dash of cayenne,
 vinegar, oil. Mix the egg yolk with
 the dry ingredients, then add the olive oil,
 a few drops at a time, beating very
 hard with a Dover egg-beater until the
 dressing is of the right consistency.

Dressing for Lettuce.—A delicious
 dressing for shredded lettuce is made of
 whipped sour cream, seasoned with salt
 and pepper. Use just as little of the
 cream as possible, and leave a few
 minutes before serving.

Thousand Island Dressing.—Put into a
 small glass fruit jar, 1/2 cup olive oil,
 juice of 1/2 lemon and 1/2 orange, a tea-
 spoonful of onion pulp, 1/4 teaspoon each
 of salt and paprika, 1 teaspoonful
 Worcestershire sauce or mushroom catsup,
 1/4 teaspoon mustard, 3 springs parsley
 chopped fine. Put on the cover and
 shake vigorously until well mixed and
 creamy, then pour at once over the
 salad. Nice for tomatoes, lettuce, or
 cooked spinach, asparagus, peas or beans.

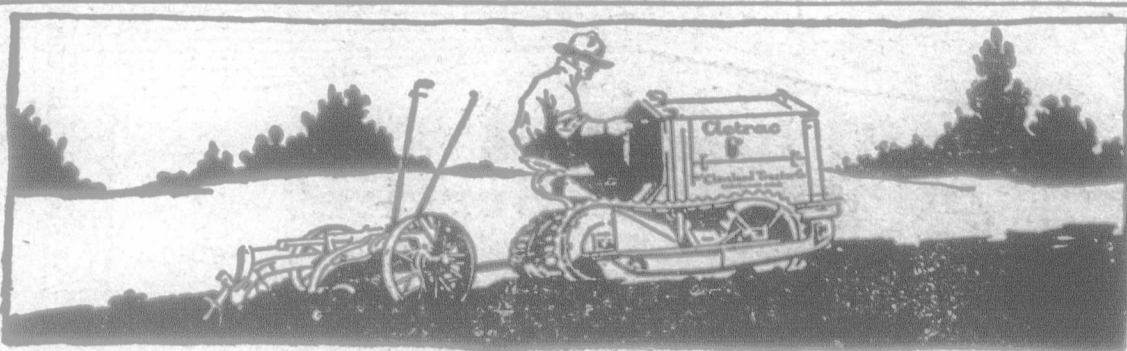
Mayonnaise Dressing.—One-half tea-
 spoon mustard, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 tea-
 spoon powdered sugar, dash of cayenne, 1
 egg yolk, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, 3/4
 cup olive oil. Sift dry ingredients to-
 gether; add egg-yolk and lemon juice.
 While constantly stirring with a Dover
 egg-beater add, drop by drop, 3 teaspoons
 of oil, then add oil in a fine, steady stream,
 thinning occasionally with a little lemon
 juice until all the oil and lemon juice is
 used.

French Dressing.—One-half teaspoon
 salt, 1/4 teaspoon paprika, 4 tablespoons
 oil, 2 tablespoons lemon juice. Mix in
 order given and shake in a half-pint fruit
 jar until of right consistency.

Cream French Dressing.—Mix 1/2 tea-
 spoon salt, 1/4 teaspoon pepper, 2 table-
 spoons lemon juice, 4 tablespoons olive
 oil, 3 of heavy cream. Or 7 tablespoons
 of heavy cream may be used, omitting
 the oil. Stir well.

Cream Dressing.—Mix together 1/4
 teaspoon mustard, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1/8
 teaspoon paprika. Add 2 eggs beaten
 slightly, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, 1/2 cup
 milk. Cook in a double boiler, stirring
 constantly. When cool add 1/2 pint heavy
 cream, beaten stiff.

Sour Cream Dressing.—One cup sour
 cream, 1 teaspoon lemon juice, 1/4 teaspoon
 salt, 1/4 teaspoon paprika, 1/4 teaspoon
 mustard. Beat all together until firm.



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 letters of praise for the Cletrac Tank-
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 best shape I ever had them, thanks
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 economical, powerful, 100% useful
 farm machine. The Cletrac dealer,
 or we ourselves, will be glad to send
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 containing Mr. Walden's letter and
 many others. Write for it to-day.

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 Windsor, Ont. Limited

Digby, N.S.
 Cyrus & Manning Lids, Port Williams, N.S.
 Gentlemen,—I take great pleasure in answering your letter
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 fact the first one in the Province. It was demonstrated at Truro
 in competition with the _____ Tractor, and I had the privilege
 of buying either one or both, but decided on the Cletrac. We
 have been called upon to give more demonstrations with this
 machine than anything else I ever owned. To my mind, it is
 as much ahead of the _____ Tractor, as the _____ car is
 ahead of the _____ car.
 The Cleveland makers are the best people to give service of
 any concern I know of putting out machinery. This of
 itself is a strong incentive to one buying. There are many
 things you can do with a Cletrac, that you cannot do with a
 _____ It has the best running
 motor you ever saw.
 While I am holding out some
 strong inducements for the Cletrac
 do not think I am interested in any
 way.
 If I have omitted any informa-
 tion you would like to have, I would
 be glad to communicate with you
 further.
 Yours truly,
 (Signed) H. T. Warn.

Cletrac

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 It will leave the iron hot longer.

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 during very hot weather line the crock
 containing it with brown paper.

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Spots may be removed from gingham
 if wet with milk and covered with salt.
 Let stand an hour or so, then rinse well.

Rubber Rings.

It is safest always to use new rings
 for fruit jars. Rings that have become
 dry may be restored by leaving them about
 5 minutes in water to which a little
 ammonia has been added.

Fireless Cooker in Yard.

The following plan, from an outing
 magazine, for making a fireless cooker
 in the woods, might be carried out in
 any back yard in dry weather. It is
 at least, worth trying. A cushion made
 for the purpose would be tidier over
 the top than the covering of loose leaves.
 We have heard of campers putting hot
 stones in the bottom of a cooker made in
 this way, and so actually roasting game.

"A fireless cooker will prove first aid
 to the camp cook and is so easily made
 that every camp should be supplied
 with one. All that is needed
 convenience is a yard of asbestos, that
 can be folded away in the camp outfit
 for transportation. Line a hole in the
 ground with common newspaper with
 an inner lining of asbestos and fill hole
 with dry leaves or grass; make a nest in
 the center of leaves, lining it with
 asbestos, large enough to hold a kettle
 with tight-fitting lid. Cover the kettle
 when in use as a cooker with more
 asbestos and pile leaves or hay over all
 with a liberal coating of sand or dirt to

3450 Insulators Insure "Plus Service"

Ten years of specialization—making spark plugs—striving always to produce better plugs. 3450 individual laboratory experiments, during that period, necessitating an enormous amount of research work, were amply justified in the performance of our number 3450 Insulators used in all






Champion Dependable Spark Plugs

No. 3450 Insulators have "stood up" in tests of Champion Plugs that were by far more brutal in punishment than any spark plug is ever required to stand, even in the emergency stages of ordinary usage. It is because of the "plus service" quality of 3450 Insulators that Champions have the ability to resist, to such a marked degree, sudden temperature changes, vibration and explosive shock in the heaviest motor or engine. You can readily realize why dependable efficient Champions are regular factory equipment in Ford, Overland, Studebaker, Maxwell and over two hundred other makes of gasoline motors and engines in Canada and the United States.

"Champion" on the insulator means a better spark plug for your motor or engine regardless of its name or use. Every Champion is guaranteed to give "Absolute satisfaction to the user or full repair or replacement will be made."

Sold wherever Motor Goods are sold
Champion Spark Plug Co., of Canada, Limited
 Windsor, Ontario 74

"Studebaker" 113.1/4 in. A43. 1/8-18. Price \$1.00

exclude air. The great secret of cooking in this fireless cooker is to have the food boiling in the kettle, being careful not to lift lid to allow steam to escape before placing in hole or nest. Cereals can be prepared overnight in this primitive cooker, or food, requiring a number of hours to cook, can be kept cooking all day and will be ready for campers returning at night from a day's tramp or fishing."

Getting Rid of Ants.

Ants are said to be particularly troublesome this year, probably because of the extreme heat. *Scientific American* gives the following methods for getting rid of them.

1. To drive ants out of a room sprinkle borax or borax and sugar around the infested places. Insect powder, ground mustard, sulphur, ground cloves and oil of cedar are all said to be effective.

2. Peru balsam smeared on the feet of a cupboard will keep ants from going up.

3. To kill ants by the wholesale, drop some quicklime on the mouth of their nests and wash it in with boiling water.

4. Saturate a sponge with sweetened water and drop it into boiling water when filled with ants.

Persistence is required with any of these methods.

Food for Thought.—It was washing day, and John had been kept from school to look after the baby. Mother sent them into the garden to play, but it was not long before cries disturbed her.

"John, what is the matter with baby now," she inquired from her wash-tub.

"I don't know what to do with him, mother," replied John. "He's dug a hole and wants to bring it into the house."

London Tit-Bits.

Great Bargains in Tires

Saving You \$10.00 to \$30.00 per Tire

Brand new tires at these prices are a bargain that is not offered very often.

Look the prices over, note how much you save on each individual Tire, then, in justice to yourself, send your order for Tires to be shipped on approval, C. O. D.

Remember! We pay all Express Charges to any address in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces.

If the Tires fail to satisfy you, return them at our expense. We are confident that our Tires will stand up against the most severe test.

| Size | Plain | Non-Skid | Size | Plain | Non-Skid |
|------------|---------|----------|------------|---------|----------|
| 30 x 3 1/2 | \$13.45 | | 33 x 4 1/2 | \$26.50 | 27.50 |
| 32 x 3 1/2 | 13.00 | 16.70 | 34 x 4 1/2 | 25.00 | 35.00 |
| 31 x 4 | 18.00 | | 35 x 4 1/2 | 28.00 | 38.00 |
| 32 x 4 | 19.00 | 22.00 | 36 x 4 1/2 | 29.00 | 39.00 |
| 33 x 4 | 22.60 | 27.10 | 35 x 5 | | 42.50 |
| 34 x 4 | 23.40 | | | | |

30x3 1/2 Premiers, guaranteed 3,500 miles, \$17.80.
 30x3 1/2 Clover Leaf, guaranteed 4,000 miles, \$18.50.

SPECIAL

100 32x3 1/2 Dominion Royal Cord Casings, Class "A," seconds, \$34.00 each. 32x3 1/2 Cords are the same size as 33x4 Fabric Covers, and will fit this size rim.

Security Tire Sales Co.

516 1/2 Yonge St. TORONTO

When writing advertisers please mention *Advocate*.

The Windrow

"Jack London" Clubs, to fight against trained animals as an amusement feature, are now being formed in Great Britain. There are thousands of them in the United States. "The Jack London Club," says *Our Dumb Animals*, is a society with no dues. It was started, primarily, because of Jack London's disclosures of the cruelties behind the trick animal performances in our theaters and other places. He was no sentimentalist. He never cried "wolf" when there was no "wolf", or asked you to weep when there was no cause for tears. But he says that in the trained animal performance cruelty has blossomed into its perfect flower.

"To join this Club all you have to do is to agree to do the one thing that London says will finally banish these performances from the stage, viz.: get up and go out of the theater during that part of the program."

A Brussels correspondent is responsible for this: "Ten thousand dogs of war are being demobilized. They're the real dogs that aided the Allies as dispatch bearers, watch dogs and staff dogs. And every one of these dogs is honored with a military livery bearing service stripes. Some of the dogs will go back to their owners, who loaned them for the duration of the war. A big industrial firm has asked for 300 of them. Others will stay in military service. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will adopt the less fortunate, those recovered from wounds of battle, and will see that they have homes for life."

The Pulitzer prize for "the American novel published during the year which shall best present the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standard of American manners and manhood," was awarded this year to "The Magnificent Ambersons," by Booth Tarkington.

John Burroughs, eighty-two years "young", has just turned out another book from his study, "Slabsides." Its name is "Field and Study," and it is described as quite as charming as his other books of delightful essays about the things of fields and woods. Perhaps his advancing years have introduced more of the study into this book, but fine things may be thought out in a study.

Current Events

The prohibition campaign, conducted by the Ontario Referendum Committee, began on July 14th, and will include mass meetings and a personal canvass.

Pres. Wilson has vetoed the Agricultural Bill repealing "daylight saving."

The big airship R-34, which left Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., on her return trip across the Atlantic at 4 a.m., July 10, arrived at the air station at Pulham, Norfolk, Eng., safely on July 13th, having covered the distance in 75 hours.

The Allies have virtually invited Austria to join the League of Nations.

Pres. Wilson delivered the Peace Treaty terms to the U. S. Senate in open session on July 10, thus breaking all precedent. He says the League of Nations is not only a practical necessity, but is the only hope for the safety of mankind.

The Dollar Chain

Exclusively for blind and maimed Canadian soldiers, unless otherwise requested.

Contributions from June 27 to July 12: "Toronto," \$2.00; "Margaret", Durham Co., Ont., \$1.00.

Total to July 12 \$6,047.50

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

August "dog days" sent the f... Indeed, s... that the h... his sojour... hot days... selves con... clothing a... the dog... obtain reli... who alone... oblivious... who seem... of mischie... wears us... sideration... ground.

The first quenching cases he is drinking v... tantalizing... Provide fo... for yoursel... in an acces... as possible... arrangements... where the c... the consequ... which is o... been urged... the water... that it is a... but has no...

Sulphur cooling the it should n... equal part... magnesia t... as much as... the evening... ment for a... well into th... be found to... help to ke... If your dog... fox terrier... half. The... of the dog... burning the... begun at or... Indigestion... much green... number of... diarrhoea... best cure... often give r...

If fleas o... dog, get rid... Mix 2 dra... ounces of e... fur by mea...

Too much... bring on co... and quiet w... these than a...

The dog's... the thermom... feeding fat... to have him... kennels ric... hot weather... milk, and E... Cooked hon...

Everybod... summer, yo... dog gets on... Animals.

Mrs. Mar... picnic with... "Let me s... the lunch-b... and here's... think we've... Children, w... have we?"

"Shall I g... husband, pu...

"Why, ye... Manager... something e...

A group... and knitting... versation go... weighed at... "Well, I wei... half."

The other... asked, "And... "They sa... woman, "G... Transcript.

Windrow

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Care of the Dog in Summer.

JULIA W. WOLFE.

August is nearly always spoken of as "dog days," but the name does not represent the fact from the dog's standpoint. Indeed, such treatment is accorded him that the hot weather often sees an end to his sojourn among us. During the very hot days we do everything to make ourselves comfortable. We change our diet, clothing and manner of living, and forget the dog. Sometimes his own efforts to obtain relief are thwarted by the children, who alone of all animals seem to be oblivious to the scorching weather, and who seem rendered more active and full of mischief by the very oppression which wearies us all. Perhaps a plea for consideration will not fall upon barren ground.

The first consideration should be that of quenching the dog's thirst. In many cases he is parched with thirst, while the drinking water is just beyond his nose, tantalizing him to the point of madness. Provide for your dog's comfort as well as for yourself. Have a bowl of fresh water in an accessible place, and keep it as cool as possible. Out of doors make some arrangement for a trough or water-pan, where the dog can find it, lest he may suffer the consequences of drinking foul water, which is often disastrous. If you have been urged to keep a stick of sulphur in the water and cannot resist, be assured that it is as harmless as the water itself, but has no cooling virtue.

Sulphur may be used to advantage in cooling the dog in real hot weather, but it should not be used in stick form. Mix equal parts of powdered sulphur and magnesia thoroughly together, and put as much as will cover a ten-cent piece in the evening meal. Continue this treatment for a week, stirring the medicine well into the food each night. This will be found to have a cooling effect, and will help to keep the animal in condition. If your dog is a small one, smaller than a fox terrier, reduce this prescribed dose by half. The skin is the surest indication of the dog's condition, and if it feels burning the above treatment should be begun at once.

Indigestible food, tainted water, too much green food, a dirty kennel, or a number of allied causes, may result in diarrhoea. Prevention is the safest and best cure. Small doses of castor oil will often give relief.

If fleas or other parasites bother the dog, get rid of them as quickly as possible. Mix 2 drams of anise-seed oil with 3 ounces of ether, and spray into the dog's fur by means of an atomizer.

Too much fondling or teasing will often bring on convulsions in a puppy. Rest and quiet will do more to cure the dog of these than anything else.

The dog's diet should be changed when the thermometer goes up. Don't keep on feeding fat and heating food if you wish to have him well. At some leading dog kennels rice is fed these animals during hot weather. Mix it with milk or buttermilk, and be sure that it is well cooked. Cooked hominy and rolled oats are good.

Everybody needs a vacation in the summer, you know, so be sure that the dog gets one this year.—In *Our Dumb Animals*.

Mrs. Manager was about to start on a picnic with her family.

"Let me see, here are the wraps, here's the lunch-basket, here's the field-glasses, and here's the bundle of umbrellas. I think we've got everything, and yet—Children, we haven't forgotten anything, have we?"

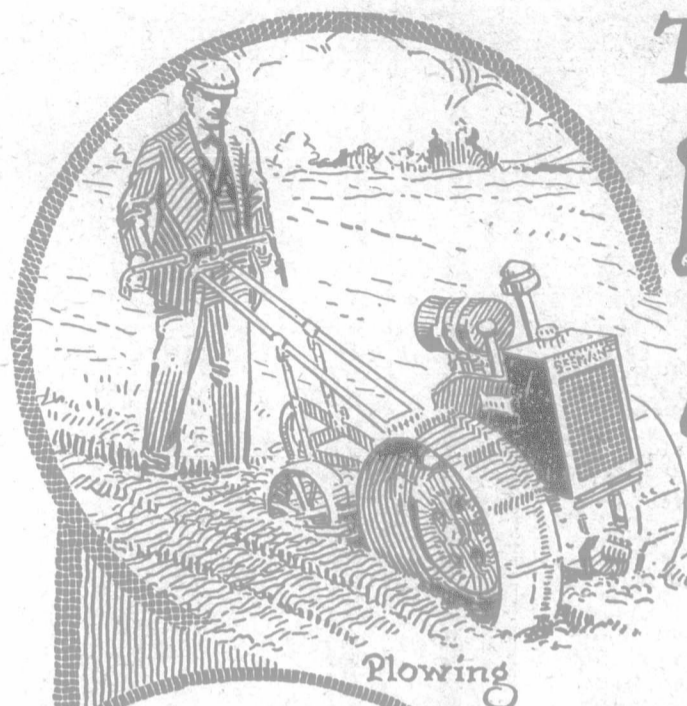
"Shall I get in now, my dear?" said her husband, pulling on his driving-gloves.

"Why, yes, of course!" beamed Mrs. Manager. "Get in! I knew there was something else!"

A group of old ladies were talking and knitting on a verandah. The conversation got around to how much each weighed at birth. One old lady said, "Well, I weighed just three pounds and a half."

The others gasped, and one of them asked, "And did you live?"

"They say I did," answered the other woman, "and done well."—Boston Transcript.



Plowing



Disc Harrowing



Cultivating

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited, Montreal, Toronto, St. John. Send me complete information regarding the Beeman Garden Tractor.

Name _____
5 Address _____

The BEEMAN GARDEN TRACTOR

EVER since power machinery made greater farm production possible the farmer has been looking for a low-priced tractor that would do his work efficiently and economically.

Now the Beeman Garden Tractor and Walking Engine has arrived—the tractor that costs less than a good horse and will do the work of two—that will plow, harrow and keep under cultivation from one to twenty acres and make more intensive cultivation and increased production possible.

For orchardists, vineyardists, market gardeners and fruit growers the Beeman is the one practical tractor. It is indispensable for the small farmer and a convenience for the man who owns a large tractor.

It is but 17 inches wide and will travel without injury to rowed crops where the use of a horse would mean loss of plants.

A boy and a Beeman can keep 20 acres under cultivation at 30 per cent less cost than by any other means.

A Beeman starts and stops at a touch of the finger, is easier to operate than an old fashioned plow and develops 1½ H.P. at the drawbar or 4 H.P. for operating any of the farm machinery.

Low first cost and low upkeep are two big features of the Beeman. It operates 5 hours as a tractor on a gallon of gasoline and 7 hours per gallon when driving farm machinery.

The Beeman is made in one type for all uses at \$285 F.O.B. Factory.

Write our nearest office and learn what the Beeman will do on your farm. Mail the coupon today.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited
Makers of the Famous "Z" Engine
Toronto, Ontario



100

AT PRIVATE SALE

The 20-months'-old Shorthorn Bull

SIMON SUMMIT =120520=

This is a thick, choice, well-grown fellow, dark red in color; born Nov. 27th, 1917. He is got by that great dual-purpose sire, Butterfly King 19th =73825=, and his dam, Minnie of Northland =97555=, by Gem's Champion, has an R.O.P. record of 7,064 lbs. of milk and 288 lbs. of butter-fat as a junior 3-year-old—average per cent. fat, 4.07.

We have shown this youngster at several of the local fairs, and have always won first place—also have used him on our younger females. He sells fully guaranteed.

JOHN ROBINSON Jefferson P.O., Ont.
Stop 54, Yonge St. Radial
(Would exchange bull for pure-bred Leicester ewes, shearlings preferred)

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

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

When writing advertisers kindly mention Advocate.

Oleomargarine.

Information received from D'arcy Scott, General Counsel and Secretary of National Dairy Council, Ottawa, states "at present under the Order in Council, of the 18th of July, 1918, which cancels previous orders and prescribes certain regulations, the importation and manufacture of oleomargarine in Canada is allowed. This Order in Council is passed pursuant to the War Measure's Act 1914. The Orders in Council under that Act remain effective until a proclamation is issued declaring that the war no longer exists. The Government have not decided when that proclamation will be issued, and it is said that it may be withheld until all the countries participating in the war have signed the Peace Treaty. Therefore, it may be some months yet before the proclamation is issued by the Government and the Order-in-Council permitting the importation and manufacture of oleomargarine in Canada is cancelled.

D'ARCY SCOTT.

Fisherman's Luck.—A minister, with two lovely girls, stood entranced by the beauties of a flowing stream. A fisherman happening by, and mistaking the minister's occupation, said: "Ketchin' many, pard?"

"I am a fisher of men," answered the preacher with dignity.

"Well," replied the fisherman, with an admiring glance at the girls, "you sur have the right bait."—Montreal Journal of Commerce.



You Don't Need a 20-H.P. Engine
McGill Autopower does this job better and cheaper
 Have you a Ford Car? Then you have the most efficient, economical power-plant in the world for farm work—WHEN IT'S FITTED WITH THE MCGILL AUTOPOWER.

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

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

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

KNIGHT METAL PRODUCTS LIMITED
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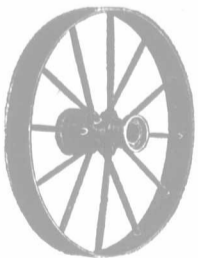
BRANTFORD BINDER TWINE

ONLY has to be compared with others to recognize its superior quality. If your dealer does not carry one of these brands, write us for information.

BRANDS
 Gilt Edge, 650 ft.
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BRANTFORD CORDAGE CO. LIMITED
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FARMERS! "COOKE" WIDE-TIRED Save Money on STEEL WHEELS



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

The cost is small, and the labor-saving qualities are unexcelled.
THE COOKE METAL WHEEL COMPANY
 19 West St., Orillia, Ont.

Seven Suggestions About Cleaning Your Car.

1. Use clear water in washing a car. When it is necessary to use soap, use one of the prepared automobile soaps. Do not try to scrape mud off the car, but flush it off by pouring on water by hand or by a gentle stream from a hose from which the nozzle has been removed.
2. After all mud has been removed, go over the car with a sponge, using plenty of clear water. Then dry it with a soft, clean, chamois skin. The chamois skin should be rinsed frequently in clear water and wrung as dry as possible.

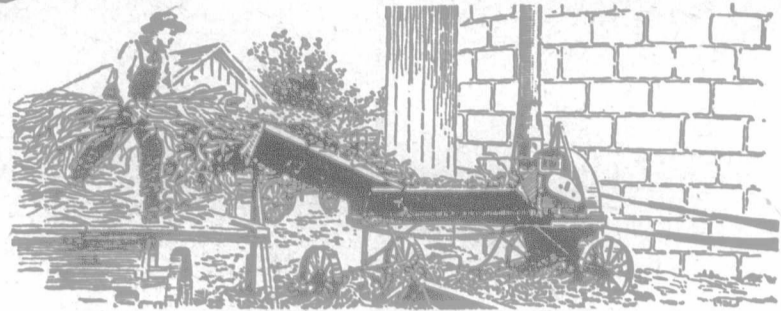
If there is any grease on the car, it should be removed first with a dry rag and then with soap and water. One should have one sponge and chamois skin for the running gear of the car and another sponge and chamois skin for the body of the car.

3. The car must be wiped dry immediately after washing or spots will appear as it dries. When the car has been out in the rain and the hood is hot, there is also likelihood of spots forming on this as it dries. Wiping a car dry when it comes in out of the rain will prevent such spots. They may be removed by applying a varnish polish.

4. To wash the radiator, raise the hood and use the hose from the inside of the radiator. This will force the mud and dirt out instead of throwing it over the magneto, wiring, starting system, etc.

5. Mohair tops should be brushed off frequently, and may be cleaned with a sponge dipped in warm castile soap lather. Then go over it several times with clear water to remove all alkali. Composition tops may be cleaned with water to which a little ammonia has been added. Leather tops may be washed and then treated with a leather dressing. Never fold the top while it is wet, but leave it up until dry.

6. The upholstery should be cleaned each time the car is washed. Leather upholstery may be cleaned by rubbing



Smash the Biggest Cost

IT pays to feed silage, and the less silage costs the more it pays. Filling the silo is the biggest cost. By the use of International ensilage cutters farmers get the most out of men, power, horses and time. There are five sizes—one of which you can use with profit. On every size there is every adjustment and convenience needed for quick, economical filling.

Internationals feed easily and do not choke; they elevate ensilage into the highest silos smoothly and safely. The fans on the flywheel throw the cut fodder 15 or 20 feet and then blow it the rest of the way. The different parts of the mechanism are perfectly timed, insuring an even flow of the fodder provided the feeders keep the table full. There is no choking, jolting or chopping.

Every silo owner needs a silo filler of his own just the same as he needs a plow, planter, mower or binder of his own. It pays.

The service that goes with every International implement contributes no little toward the prestige and popularity of the line. It is always alert and prompt, resultful and intelligent.

Fill your silo cheaply—fill it well. To do so buy an International ensilage cutter. There is an International agent nearby who will show you the various types. Or, write the nearest address below and full information will be sent.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

OF CANADA LTD.
 WESTERN BRANCHES—BRANDON WINNIPEG MAN. CALGARY EDMONTON LETHBRIDGE ALTA.
 ESTEVAN N. BATTLEFORD REGINA SASKATOON YORKTON SASK.
 EASTERN BRANCHES—HAMILTON LONDON OTTAWA ONT. MONTREAL QUEBEC QUE. ST. JOHN N. B.

with a woolen or flannel cloth dipped in water containing a small quantity of ammonia, finishing with a leather dressing. Cloth cushions may be cleaned with a whiskbroom and spots removed with soap and water.

7. Brass parts may be cleaned with brass polish. Lampblack or silver polish should be used on nickel parts. Rub all metal parts over with an oily rag after they are polished, as this will keep them from tarnishing so easily.—P. T. HINES.

Summer School at Macdonald College.

The summer school for rural improvement for country clergymen, and others interested in rural welfare, will be held at Macdonald College, Quebec, on August 5 to 14, 1919. The staff of instructors numbers many clergymen and teachers noted for their enthusiasm regarding social work and rural improvement. Several professors at the College are included in the list of instructors, and no effort is being spared to make the event the best yet held. A letter addressed to the Principal of the College will bring full information to interested parties.

Reasoning From Kittens.—Little Edward's twin sisters were being christened. All went well until Edward saw the water in the front. Then he anxiously turned to his mother and exclaimed: "Ma, which one are you going to keep?"—Blighty (London).



Moulton College

34 Bloor Street East
 TORONTO, ONT.

An Academic Department of
 McMaster University for Girls.

Residential and Day Pupils, Senior and Junior Schools, Matriculation, English and Music Courses, Sewing and Art. Thirty-first year.

Fall Term Opens September 16th.

For Calendar apply to the Principal.
 ERNESTINE R. WHITESIDE, B.A.

A Household Necessity

On wash day add one teaspoonful of PURA-LIME to a tub of water. It takes the stains and dirt out of the clothes, and will not injure them. No bluing is required for Puralime makes everything white. Ask your dealer, or send 25c. in money or stamps and a sample package will be mailed you.

ACCO CHEMICAL CO. Limited, 23 River St. Toronto

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WANT

FOR SALE—Annapolis V. about thousand acres of apple facilities via "Farmers' Adv."

EXPERIENCED farm until Leo Hurley, L.

FOR SALE—Bred from H. Arnott Bright.

FOR SALE: 3 stock, grain, sell half separate, Guelph, Ont.

FOR SALE: good barn, failing spring school and general Box No. 32, F.

WANTED: strong soil wing house. View of purchase Ontario.

POULTRY

BABY CHICKEN Place your order Rocks, White Satisfaction guaranteed Perth, Ont.

Live

We have a heavy year round. W during the hot. It will pay you G. A MANN ONTARIO.

FOR Y

As a disinfectant sprinkled free nest-boxes and your chicken away from you stock. It is At your dealer stamps, and mailed direct Acco Chemical

W

Holstein

One of each variety please state

Dept. of Sold

G

Dispersion
Sale of
50
Scotch and
Scotch-Topped
Shorthorns



Seaforth
Ontario

Wednesday
July 23rd
1919

The Catalogue is ready

I have recently purchased the entire herd of Shorthorns of A. R. McLachlan, Renfrew, Ont., and must sell, as I have no way of wintering them.

Cattlemen will here find an opportunity to secure real cattle, which, we believe, are right in every way, and of such weight and substance, combined with good colors and forms, that we believe you will really be surprised and will appreciate them.

Half of the offering is of pure Scotch pedigrees,

J. J. MERNER, M.P.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, FRANK TAYLOR, C. W. ROBINSON, THOS. BROWN, Auctioneers.

balance good Scotch-Topped. Three daughters of Scottish Hero (imp.) and a number of granddaughters are in the sale.

Space will permit no detail. The pedigrees, as well as the cattle, are good.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash or 6 months, with 6% per annum added. Sale will be held in the Town of Seaforth. Trains will be met at Brucefield (London, Huron & Bruce).

Seaforth, Ontario

WANT AND FOR SALE.

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

EXPERIENCED MAN WANTS WORK ON farm until end of September. State wages paid. Leo Hurley, Lafontaine, Ont.

FOR SALE PURE-BRED COLLIE PUPS Bred from Heelers. Price five dollars. John Arnott Bright, Ontario.

FOR SALE: 300 ACRES, ONE OF THE BEST stock, grain, and dairy farms in Ontario. Will sell half separately. Apply H. G. Cockburn & Son, Guelph, Ont.

FOR SALE. ONE HUNDRED ACRE FARM, good barn, silo, well fenced and drained, never failing spring water, ten minute walk from church, school and general store. Elgin County. Apply Box No. 32, Farmers Advocate, London.

WANTED TO RENT 50 OR 75 ACRES, strong soil with basement, barn and good dwelling house. Would lease from 3 to 5 years with view of purchasing. Edward Dixon, La Salette, Ontario

POULTRY AND EGGS.

BABY CHICKS, Strong Healthy Laying Strains Place your order for prompt delivery. Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tay Poultry Farm, Perth, Ont.

Live Poultry Wanted

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

FOR YOUR CHICKEN COOP

As a disinfectant, PURALIME should be sprinkled freely on the drop-boards, roost, nest-boxes and in all cracks and crevices in your chicken coop. It will keep all disease away from your poultry, and helps growing stock. It is the cheapest Health Insurance. At your dealer's, or mail 25c. in money or stamps, and a large sample package will be mailed direct to you. Acco Chemical Co., Limited, 23 River St., Toronto

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Holstein-Friesian Herd Books

One of each volume up to Vol. 15. When replying, please state price and volume numbers offered.

Dept. of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment
Guelph, Ontario

Gossip.

The Maisey Hampton Flock.

The Maisey Hampton flock is the oldest in existence in the United Kingdom, being established in 1849. Since 1893, Mr. J. P. Hobbs has been the sole owner. Both ewes and rams have been purchased from the most eminent breeders, and the flock itself has had a most successful and consistent show-yard career. In 1879 it took first prize for rams at the R. A. S. E. Kilburn Show, and from 1903 to 1913 a practically unique show record was created, the challenge and premier honors for rams, ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs being very frequently taken at the Royal, Bath and West, Royal Counties, Highland and other leading shows. At the Fat Stock Show at Smithfield, the breed cup and other high distinctions were awarded to this flock. For fifty-nine years the shearing rams have been annually sold at the Cirencester August Ram Fair, where rams from this flock have sold for as high as 100 to 135 guineas, one grand ram having sold in 1901 for 170 guineas. A portion of this flock is being sold at auction on August 12, at the home of the flock in England, and readers are invited to look up the advertisement of the sale, which appears elsewhere in this issue. Advices from the owner state that the ewes have abundance of substance, with the fashionable dark features and excellent wool, the yearlings being particularly choice and uniform, while the ewe lambs have good length, and are in a thriving condition.

Two facetious cockneys were passing a Dublin butcher's shop the other day, when, seeing the owner standing at the door, they decided on a laugh at his expense.

"Well, old boy," said one of them to him, "according to your notice on the window you have cuts to suit all purses."

"An' sure, so I have," replied the butcher.

"Well, then, what sort of a cut can you give me for an empty purse?" he was asked.

"A cowl'd shoulder, of course."—Chicago News.

DISPERSAL SALE OF THE
Maisey Hampton Oxford Down Flock

No. 27. Established 1849.

The Property of Mr. James T. Hobbs

A. F. HOBBS has received instructions to sell the above by auction, at the Manor Farm, on Tuesday, August 12, 1919 the day before Oxford Ram Fair. The estate having been sold. The renowned prizewinning OXFORD DOWN FLOCK; being the oldest flock of the breed in existence. Comprising:

420 Breeding and Yearling Ewes. 130 Ewe Lambs.
20 Shearling Rams. 7 Stud Rams.
20 Ram Lambs.

The remaining RAMS and RAM LAMBS will be sold at the various fairs as hitherto. To view—Apply to:

MR. E. HOWSE, MAISEY HAMPTON, FAIRFORD

Catalogues may be had two weeks prior to sale. Commissions executed AUCTION OFFICES: CORN HALL BUILDINGS, CIRENCESTER, ENGLAND



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Fire Extinguisher

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It takes the stains
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**Gombault's
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IT HAS NO EQUAL

For —It is penetrat-
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REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES
Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did
my rheumatism more good than \$100.00 paid in
doctor's bills."
OTTO A. BRYER.
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ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles,
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Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness
and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts,
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SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE

Does not blister or remove the
hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use.
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ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Re-
duces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins. Con-
centrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price
\$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered.

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FOR SALE
Hackney Stallion
"Mainspring" —721
Dark chestnut and star. Eight years old.
Bred by Senator Beith, Bowmanville, and
stood in his stud until his Dispersion Sale.
Dam, "Waverley Flora" (Imp.) —440.
Sire, "Terrington Cetewayo" (Imp.) —401.
This horse has proved to be an exception-
ally good sire. Beautiful all-round action,
sound and quiet.
G. W. McLAUGHLIN & SON
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WANTED
Horses by Thoroughbred or Standard-
bred Stallion, 3 to 4 years. Not
under 15.3 hands. Must be sound.
Weighing not less than 1,550 nor
1,250. Good long neck and
sloping shoulders. Apply

Box 8, Farmer's Advocate, Toronto
Messrs. A.J. Hickman & Co.
Halse Grange, Brackley, England (late of
Egerton, Kent)
Exporters of all breeds of stock, draft horses, beef
cattle and show and field sheep are specialties.
You can buy imported stock through us cheaper
than in any other way, and we hope to get your
enquiry at once, so that we can fit you out before
this country is skinned of good stock, as it soon
will be now the war is over.

After the third addition to the family
it became necessary to secure the ser-
vices of a permanent nurse. "Now, my
husband is very particular whom I en-
gage as a nurse," said the mistress to a
girl who had applied for the position.
"He wishes me to go into the most
minute details about your qualifications.
Do you know how to prepare food? Can
you sew and mend? Do you mind sit-
ting up late at night? Are you faithful
and devoted, and have you a kind, lov-
ing disposition? Will you—" "Excuse
me, ma'am; am I to take care of the
baby or your husband?" replied the girl.

**Land Tax Not Sufficient
for Cities.**

Farmers who have read the platform of
the Canadian Council of Agriculture
will recall that one of the planks of this
platform is the taxation of unimproved
land values. The problem of taxation
is always interesting, and in view of the
fact that farmers generally seem to prefer
a more direct method of taxation than
that imposed by customs tariffs, a recent
article by G. D. Mackie, City Com-
missioner of Moose Jaw, on the subject
of the land tax is interesting. This
article appeared in a recent issue of *The
Financial Post*, and we quote herewith
such parts as state the views of Mr.
Mackie most concisely. Mr. Mackie
first of all states that whereas the debt of
the Province of Saskatchewan is \$39.83
per capita, that of the urban municipalities
is \$184 per capita, proving that the
problems connected with municipal
finance are very important and must not
be overlooked in the propounding of
general schemes of taxation. "The first
principle of taxation," he said, "deals
with the mode of apportionment," and
he finds that no better principle has yet
set forth than that laid down by Adam
Smith, the Scottish economist, who says,
"the subject of every State ought to con-
tribute to the support of the Government
as nearly as possible in proportion to their
respective abilities; that is, in proportion
to the revenue which they respectively
enjoy under the protection of the State.
In the observation or neglect of this
maxim consists what is called the equality
or inequality of taxation."

"The Government," said Mr. Mackie,
"followed a system which failed to stand
the strain of the six years of financial
depression through which we have just
passed. The error was made of assuming
that the influence of social evolution upon
values was confined to real estate, and
of overlooking both the duty of other
classes of property to pay for special
service received and the administrative
inefficiency of a single tax to support
separate civil divisions of Government."
He says it is absurd as far as urban land
is concerned to say that land only is a
community product, and alone should
contribute to the community revenue,
and that buildings are the product of
individual production and should be
exempt. "There is no such thing as
individual production," we are told.
"All wealth is made by exploiting com-
munity conditions, including the needs
and services of labor. Prior to 1910
the tax base in the cities was distributed
almost equally between land and im-
provements; in 1913 it was almost wholly
on land; but, while land still forms the
base, the burden is being generally,
if perhaps all too slowly, shifted to other
shoulders not more willing, but, in the
speaker's opinion, more able to bear
taxation."

"In the City of Moose Jaw, with an
area of 9,760 acres, there are approxi-
mately 61,600 lots, and the owners of
13,634 of these lots have handed them
over to the city rather than continue to
pay taxes on them. The total land
assessment of the city this year is
approximately \$15,000,000, and of this
amount fully \$3,000,000 has to be de-
ducted, being the assessment of the land
acquired through tax sale, and as it is an
impossibility to raise the necessary
revenue to run the city from the balance
of the land assessment, the problem
has to be faced, whether to our liking or
not, of looking to other sources for the
raising of the necessary revenues. This
is no question of theory, it is a stern, hard
fact. It is useless and foolish for cities
to continue to assess one-fifth to one-
third of the land at assessments which bear
no relation to their actual value, for
such land cannot produce the required
revenue. In addition to the uselessness
and folly of such procedure, there is a
more serious charge, violation of contract
between the community and the land
owners, which contract requires in the
present state of the law that "land shall
be assessed at its fair actual value."
This continual violation of contract
between the city and the owner strikes
at the root of all progress and results
in paralysis. Who can spend money on
improvements in a community which
ignores the rights of the other party of
the contract? So, then, apart from any
question of equity, cities must look to
some other source than land for the
purpose of raising its revenues. But is
the raising of taxation by taxing im-

Protection and Profit



When money is in a Savings Account in
The Merchants Bank, it is absolutely safe
from loss, as far as you are concerned.
All the time it is here, it is earning interest
—so that the bank actually pays you to let
it take care of your money. Don't carry
unneeded sums on your person or hide
them at home. Protect them against loss,
theft and fire by opening a savings account.

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With its 27 Branches in Manitoba, 41 Branches in Saskatchewan, 69 Branches in Alberta, 8 Branches
in British Columbia, 119 Branches in Ontario, 37 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick
and 2 Branches in Nova Scotia serves Rural Canada most effectively.
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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
Capital Paid-up \$15,000,000 Reserve Funds \$16,000,000
Total Assets, \$430,000,000
This Bank, with its large resources, and its chain of 500
branches from Newfoundland to the Pacific Coast, offers a
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SPECIAL RATES for Registered Cattle and Horses. Short term insurance
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**15 h.-p.
Stationary Gasoline Engine**
(International)
In good condition, and 7-passenger Studebaker
Car. Will exchange for any kind of live stock.
J. J. MERNER, M.P., Seaforth, Ont.
Improvements, incomes and businesses as
well as land inequitable?"

**Danger Often Lurks in
Household Utilities.**
We, as a people, are so accustomed to
the use of electricity, gas, etc., that we
forget that we are subjecting ourselves
to many dangers by not properly looking
after the silent servants we are using.
All electric light fixtures used in the
house should be so placed that they
cannot be reached while one is in metallic
contact with the ground. If it is im-
possible to arrange the switches, sockets,
etc., at such distances then porcelain
protected fixtures should be used. If
one is in contact with metallic connection,
and touches one of the fixtures, there is a
possibility if the wires leading to the
house having become in contact with
high potential wires and a charge of
electricity may be sent through the body
producing very serious results. While
results as indicated are unusual, yet the
condition may arise at any time.
All gas fixtures should be inspected
at not too infrequent periods to see that
all joints are tight. If an odor of gas
is in a room and cannot be accounted for
an inspection should be made immediately
as the gas used is a deadly poison. All
flames from burning gas as for heating
should have a screen protection around it.
Carelessness is responsible for a great
many accidents which might easily have
been avoided. Let's use a little thought
for protection.—Fred G. Person, Color-
ado Agricultural College, Fort Collins,
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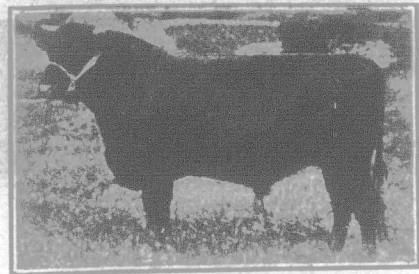
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KELMSCOTT ACROBAT 4 (126217)

The Kelmscott Herd of Pedigree Milking Shorthorns, Flock of Oxford Down Sheep and Stud of Shire Horses

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Kelmscott, Lechlade, Gloucestershire, England

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One of the oldest and largest pedigree herds in existence. Milk, flesh and constitution studied. Daily milk records kept. Numerous prizes won for inspection, milking trials and in butter tests. The Gold Medal, Spencer and Shirley Challenge Cups were won at the London Dairy Show in 1914. The fifty Guinea Challenge Cup for the best group of dairy Shorthorns at the Royal Show was won for the third successive year at the last exhibition at Manchester in 1916, also two firsts, one second and one third prize. All cows in milk and the stock bulls have passed the tuberculin test. Bulls and bull calves on sale at prices to suit all buyers.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

The flock was established in 1868 and consists of from 1,000 and 1,250 registered Oxfords. Numerous prizes for many years have been won at the principal Shows. At the last Royal Show first prize was taken for a single Ram Lamb and first prize for pen of Ram Lambs. Rams, Ram Lambs and Ewes always on sale.

R. W. Hobbs & Sons are breeders of high-class Shires. Sound active colts and fillies always on sale.

TELEGRAM HOBBS, LECHLADE Inspection cordially invited.

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

ANGUS, SOUTH DOWNS, COLLIES

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

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

Aberdeen-Angus

Meadowdale Farm

Forest, Ontario.

Alonso Matthews Manager

H. Fraleigh Proprietor

SUNNY ACRES

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

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

G. C. CHANNON, Oakwood, Ontario P. O. and Phone Railway connections: Lindsay, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Springfield Farm Angus

I have six bulls from 8 to 15 months. All sired by Middlebrook Prince 5th, a son of Jock of Glencairn. Four of these are show calves. Also have other calves younger, and could spare a few heifers safely bred to same sire.

KENNETH C. QUARRIE

Bellwood Ontario R. R. No. 5, Bellwood, C. P. R., Fergus, G. T. R. Bell Phone Fergus

Aberdeen-Angus—Several young bulls and heifers for sale. Sired by "Middlebrook Abbot 2nd" (1st prize in class at Toronto and Ottawa, 1915). Apply to A. DINSMORE, Manager, "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont. 1 1/2 miles from Thornbury, G.T.T.

Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus

Nine extra good young bulls for sale. Also females all ages. Show-ring quality.

THOS. B. BROADFOOT - FERGUS, ONT.

Kennelworth Farm Angus Bulls—The strongest offering we ever had, all are sired by Victor of Glencairn and a number are ready for service. Prices reasonable. PETER A. THOMPSON, Hillsburg, Ontario.

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Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Inability to Stand Work.

Nine-year-old horse eats and looks well. I give him 5 quarts of rolled oats 3 times daily and all the hay he will eat. Just as soon as I commence to work him he seems to get weak and the sweat drops off him. My other horses on less food than he consumes do not appear to sweat at all under the same conditions.

H. H. P.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate either a weak heart or an overloaded stomach. If the heart be diseased little can be done in most cases. Give him 2 drams of nux vomica 3 times daily. Restrict the amount of hay. Give only very little hay in the morning and at noon, and give sufficient in the evening to make a fair ration for the 24 hours. This will avoid working him when the stomach is loaded. Most horses will eat too much hay if allowed to, hence a limited amount should be given when the animal will be required for work shortly after a meal. This horse may be particularly susceptible to the effects of heat, and may not show the weakness in moderate weather. Many horses have died as a result of heat or sun-stroke during June, while others under similar conditions have apparently not suffered acutely.

V.

Miscellaneous.

Caterpillar Destroying Trees.

What will prevent caterpillars from destroying the leaves on walnut trees.

D. C.

Ans.—Spray with Paris green or arsenate of lead.

Sows Fails to Give Milk.

We have had several sows that, after farrowing, gave no milk. What is the cause of this?

F. B.

Ans.—It is a condition which seldom occurs, and cannot definitely be accounted for. The sows should be fed on milk-producing feed, such as oats and bran, along with a liberal quantity of roots. If the feed will not start the milk flow, there is nothing that can be done.

Silo Wall Leaks.

I have a silo inside my stable, but it has no cement floor. The water soaks into it. What is a remedy to prevent the water soaking in?

J. R.

Ans.—If the water soaks in badly and then does not get away when dry weather sets in, it shows that there is not good drainage from the silo. If you want to keep the water out, it will be necessary to put in a concrete floor, and then the walls might be coated with pitch. This is about the only substance that will aid in preventing the water from soaking through the concrete wall.

Warts.

I have a cow with teats covered with warts. What treatment do you advise?

M. G.

Ans.—If the warts have long necks they may be removed by tying a silk thread tightly around them. Applying castor oil will very often remove the warts. Using a little butter of antimony or caustic potash will take them off, but one must be very careful when using either of these, as they may cause damage to the udder by burning. Merely touching the warts with either of these substances will likely remove them.

Pasture Land for Wheat.

Would pasture land be suitable for wheat if plowed in July and worked down? It has been in pasture for five years.

R. A.

Ans.—It is quite a common custom to plow pasture or hay land in July and sow to wheat. The earlier it can be plowed the better, as it gives more opportunity for making a satisfactory seed-bed. Many have found it good practice to give a coating of manure after the land is plowed. Working it in with the cultivator or disk keeps it nearer the surface where the plants are feeding than if the manure is applied on the grass and plowed under. Of course, there is a difference in the texture of the soil. What might give good results on one kind might prove a partial failure on another soil.

Dependability of the DE LAVAL



Now that "dog days" are with us, it is no time to bother with a balky cream separator.

Dependability in a cream separator is especially necessary in the summer when the milk should be taken care of in the shortest possible time.

The DE LAVAL Cream Separator is dependable, and with ordinary care it will easily last a lifetime.

The DE LAVAL

capacity rating is dependable. Each size exceeds its advertised capacity under ordinary, and even under unfavorable, conditions.

DE LAVAL Service is dependable. Fifty thousand agents the world over see to it that DE LAVAL Separators are properly set up, operated and taken care of. And, above all, the De Laval Company is dependable—the oldest and by far the largest cream separator manufacturers in the world.

More DE LAVALS in use than of all other makes combined.

See the local De Laval agent, or, if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

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

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Ontario Hereford Breeders' Association



J. E. HARRIS, Pres., Kingsville, Ont.

"Hello, Harry! You know I am wanting to build up my Hereford herd, and I would like your advice as to the advisability of buying private or at sales."

"Well, Bill, I think if I was you I would wait till the 12th of Dec., when the Ontario Hereford Breeders hold their sale. The good breeders are holding their best cattle for this event. Then you will be able to pick cattle out of some of the best families of Herefords in Canada."



JAMES PAGE, Sec., Wallaceburg, Ont.

SPRUCE GLEN FARM SHORTHORNS

Four bulls (thick mellow fellows) from 9 to 13 months—Reds and Roans. Also a few choice heifers and two grade yearling heifers from heavy milkers. Priced to sell.

JAMES McPHERSON & SONS

DUNDALK, ONTARIO

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, ONT.

Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.

Walnut Grove Scotch Shorthorns

Creek Wonder 2nd in service. We are in position to supply bulls and females of the best Scotch breeding fit for either show or foundation stock. We invite inspection of cattle. Write your wants. D. BROWN & SONS, Shedden, Ont. Long Distance Phone. Twelve miles west of St. Thomas. P.M., M.C.R.

Beach Ridge Shorthorns and Yorkshires—Shorthorn herd headed by Sylvan Power 95871, a junior champion on Canadian circuit in 1915, and sire of the G. Champion bullock at Guelph Winter Fair, 1918. Young stock of all ages, both sex, for sale; also young cows with calf at foot or in calf to Sylvan Power. We can supply any want in Yorkshires.

R. D. HUNTER, EXETER, ONTARIO

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

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Dominator 106224, whose two nearest dams average 12,112 pounds of milk in a year. Cows in the herd with records up to 13,891 pounds of milk. Cows in calf to Dominator priced to sell.

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

GRAND VIEW FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Lord Rosewood -121876- and by Proud Lancer (Imp.). Have a few choice bull calves and heifers left, sired by Escama Favorites, a son of the famous Right Sort (Imp.). W. G. GERRIE C.P.R. Station on farm. Bell Phone. BELLWOOD, ONTARIO

FEEDS
We Sell Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Gluten Feed (23% protein), Bran, Shorts, Feeding Corn Meal, Feeding Molasses (in barrels), Dairy Feeds, Hog Feeds, Cracked Corn, etc. Car lots or less.
 Our poultry feeds are the best on the market, and the prices are just right. Ask for quotations.
We Buy Hay, Straw, Oats, Buckwheat, Mixed Grain, etc.
Crampsey & Kelley
 Dovercourt Road, Toronto

ANTICIPATION
 will be greater than
REALIZATION
 if you are not using a
Good Shorthorn Bull
 I have a few imported ones ready for service, as well as several of my own breeding. The price is not high.
WILL A. DRYDEN
 Maple Shade Farm Brooklin, Ont.

English Dual-Purpose Shorthorns
 For sale: Bull calves and young bulls, English bred for milk and beef. The right kind to head Canadian herds to increase profits. From very moderate prices and up. **English Large, Black Pigs.** A great bacon type, long and deep, thrifty. Come or write.
LYNNORE STOCK FARM
 F. Wallace Cockshutt
 Brantford - Ontario

I HAVE FOUR CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS
 All are of serviceable age and from good milking dams. They are sired by my former Wedding Gift herd sire which was a son of Broadhooks Prince. Also have younger calves by present herd sire Primrose Duke, as well as females bred to him. Inquiry invited. Write me also for anything in Tamworths.
A. A. COLWILL (Farm adjoining Village, Bell phone.) Newcastle, Ont.

Shorthorns For Sale
 Two young Bulls fit for service, 1 roan, 1 red sired by King Dora (imp.), also some heifers in calf to King Dora (imp.). Their dams are good milkers.
SOCKETT BROS.
 R.R. No. 5 - Rockwood, Ont.
 Phone No. 22, R. 3

Mardella Shorthorns
 Herd headed by the Duke, the great, massive 4-year-old sire, whose dam has 13,599 lbs. of milk and 474 lbs. of butter-fat in the R. O. P. test. I have at present two exceptionally good, young bulls ready for service, and others younger, as well as females all ages. Some are full of Scotch breeding, and all are priced to sell. Write or call.
Thos. Graham - Port Perry, Ontario.
 R. R. No. 5

Maple Leaf Farm Shorthorns—Headed by a son of Master Ruby. Young cows in calf and choice bull calves. Berkshires—boars and sows ready for service.
JOHN BAKER, Hampton, Ont.
 Bowmanville, all railroads.

Guaranteed Shorthorns—If you want a good young herd sire or a few females (bred), get my sales list. Satisfaction guaranteed and prices right.
CHAS. GRAHAM, Port Perry, Ont.

FOR SALE
 One highly bred, registered Holstein bull ten months old, principally white. Particulars apply.
E. W. Nesbitt, Woodstock Ont.
STORMONT KORNDYKE
Holstein Sire for Sale
 Three years Sept. 15, 1919. Sire, Prince Ormond Korndyke. Dam, Rhoda 2nd's Clara. Apply
Matte & Lanthier, Moose Creek, Ontario

Gossip.
 B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, are importing 37 Jersey cattle. It is understood that they were shipped from Bristol on June 25. They will remain in quarantine for thirty days, and then should be in good time for Toronto Exhibition. This shipment includes ten daughters of Fern's Oxford Noble 2nd, the bull which was imported to Brampton last summer. His sister, Madame Le Source, won first in the cow class over the entire Island of Jersey this year, and another sister won reserve in the champion class over the entire Island. Messrs. Bull & Son have purchased for future shipment a bull with an international reputation as being one of the best sires in the Jersey world. It is expected that he will be imported next spring with about fifteen of his daughters. It is the intention of Messrs. Bull & Son to exhibit only at Toronto this year. It is not expected that they will be at either London or Ottawa.

Great preparations are being made for the Canadian National Exposition to be held during the last week in August and the first week in September. It is expected that His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, will be present to open the Exposition. The Canadian Government, together with the Ontario Government, are endeavoring to make the event a memorable one. It is the intention to display the large collection of big guns captured from the Germans, the scores of aeroplanes, and thousands of machine guns and other souvenirs at the Canadian National before the final allotment to the museum and various municipalities are made. The Band of His Royal Highness' own regiment, the British Grenadier Guards, is being brought across by the Exhibition Management for the entire two weeks of the fair. There is the prospect that King Albert of Belgium will be in Canada during the course of the Exhibition, while Admiral Jellicoe and a number of other distinguished Empire figures will also be in Canada in August.

The Merner Sale of Shorthorns.
 Attention is again drawn to the sale of Scotch Shorthorns advertised elsewhere in this issue by J. J. Merner, of Seaforth. This offering comprises an entire herd of Shorthorns purchased by Mr. Merner from A. B. McLachlan, of Renfrew. Twenty-five of the forty cows selling have calves at foot, a large number of which are heifers. The cows have been bred to a Clipper-bred bull, Glen Buell Boy 23rd 110668. There are about a dozen Nonpariels in the offering, and a few Matchless, Wedding Gift, Crimson Flower, Butterly and Scottish Primrose tribes. A red Rosebud cow, a granddaughter of Scottish Hero Imported, with a heifer calf at foot by Salem Hero, is one of the outstanding individuals of the sale. There are three daughters of Scottish Hero (imp.) selling. White Lily is well along in calf, Queen Anne is a roan with a heifer calf at foot, and Daisy also has a particularly sweet heifer calf by her side. These cattle are not highly fitted but are in a natural breeding condition. Three bulls of serviceable age are also offered. Remember the sale is at Seaforth, on Wednesday, July 23. Catalogues are now ready for distribution. Write J. J. Merner, M.P., Seaforth, Ont., for a catalogue giving detailed information regarding the breeding of the various entries in the sale.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.
Ringbone.
 1. A three-year-old colt whose dam developed ringbone now shows slight lameness from this trouble. Should she be shod for light work, or is it advisable to blister?
 2. Is it practicable to seed sweet clover with fall rye for next year's hay crop?
 H. L.
 Ans.—1. It appears that the colt has inherited the weakness from its dam. The colt should have rest, and in this case it is not necessary to shoe. The recovery will be slow if the mare is worked. Blister with 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces of vaseline. Repeat in about two weeks. If this fails to cure, have your veterinarian fire and blister the joint.
 2. It is preferable to seed in spring.

HINMAN
 CANADA'S
STANDARD MILKER
Use The Milker That You Can Depend on for Profitable Returns 12 Months in the Year.
H.F. BAILEY & SON, MFRS., GALT, ONT.

Imported Shorthorns
 SIRES IN SERVICE;
Imp. Collynie Ringleader (Bred by Wm. Duthie) **Imp. Clipper Prince** (Bred by Geo. Campbell) **Imp. Orange Lord** (Bred by Geo. Anderson)
 We are offering a large selection in imported females with calves at foot or in calf. A few home-bred females, 19 imported bulls and 8 home-bred bulls, all of serviceable age. If interested, write us, or come and see the herd.
J. A. & H. M. PETTIT - Freeman, Ontario
 Burlington Jct., G.T.R., half mile from farm. Phone Burlington.

The Salem Herd of Scotch Shorthorns
 HERD HEADED BY GAINFORD MARQUIS, CANADA'S PREMIER SIRE
 Write us about the get of Gainford Marquis. They have won more at Toronto and other large exhibitions than those of any other sire. We still have a few sons to offer, as well as females bred to Canada's greatest sire.
J. A. WATT - Elora, Ontario
SHORTHORNS, CLYDES
 Have a few choice bull calves left. See these before buying elsewhere. Also six Clyde Mares and fillies rising one to 6 years of age. Each by imported sire and dam. **WM. D. DYER, R. No. 3 Oshawa.** 2 1/2 miles from Brooklin, G.T.R., 4 miles from Brooklin, C.N.R., or Myrtle, C.P.R.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM
SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP. HERD ESTABLISHED 1855—FLOCK 1848
 The great show and breeding bull, Browndale #80112, by Avondale, heads the herd. Extra choice bulls and heifers to offer. Also a particularly good lot of rams and ewes all ages. Imported and home bred. **JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.**
R.O.P. Dual-Purpose Shorthorns—Herd headed by "Burnfoot Champion"—106945=, whose average test over 4%. He is one of the best dual-purpose bulls in the Dominion, he now weighs over 2,300 lbs. at 3 1/2 years old. We have in the herd "Buttercup"—111906=, with a three-year-old R.O.P. record of 12,691 lbs. of milk and 482 lbs. of fat, and a four-year-old record of 16,596 lbs. of milk and 653 lbs. of fat in one year. We have only one bull calf, 9 months of age, a good dark red, for sale. Visitors welcome to the farm at any time.
G. W. CARTER (Pinehurst Farm) Ilderton, Ont.

Spring Valley Shorthorns—Herd headed by Sea Gem Pride #96365= Present offering includes two real herd headers. One imported in dam, the other by Sea Gem's Pride and from a show cow. A number of other good bulls and a few females. Write for particulars.
Telephone and telegraph by Ayr. KYLE BROS., R. 1, Drumbo, Ont.

Shorthorn Bulls and Females—Herd headed by Ruby Marquis, a son of calves now coming are all by this sire. We are also offering a few females in calf to him. Get our prices before buying elsewhere.
PRITCHARD BROS., R. R. No. 1, Elora, Ont.

Shorthorns Landed Home—My last importation of 60 head landed at my farm on June the 20th, and includes representatives of the most popular families of the breed. There are 12 yearling bulls, 7 cows with calves at foot, 24 Ramsden, Whimble, etc. Make your selection early.
(All railroads, Bell 'phone) Cobourg, Ontario

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS—CHOICE BULLS
 We have several 10 months old, from dams with official records up to 100 lbs of milk per day and 32.32 lbs. butter in 7 days. These are well marked and straight individuals. Inspection invited.
J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ontario

I Have Holstein Bulls and Females at right prices. The bulls are from good record sired by Baron Colantha Fayne, a son of Canada's first 33-lb. cow. The females are of much the same breeding. If you want Holsteins, get my prices.
T. W. McQUEEN, Oxford County, Bell 'Phone, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Cedar Dale Farm—The Home of \$15,000 Sire—Lakeview Johanna Lestrage, the \$15,000 son of the 33.06-lb. Lakeview Lestrage, is our present herd sire. We have by our former herd sire, Prince Segis Walker Korndyke, son of King Segis Walker.
A. J. TAMBLYN, Cedar Dale Holstein Farms, one mile from C.N.R. Station, ORONO, ONT.

Holstein Bulls 15 ready for service, 1 younger. From dams with 32.7 lbs. butter in 7 days to those priced for the most conservative buyer. Females also.
R. M. HOLTBY
R. R. NO. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.

PIONEER FARM HOLSTEINS
 My present sales' list includes only bull calves born after Jan. 1st, 1919. These are priced right.
WALBURN RIVERS & SONS
R.R. No. 2, Ingersoll, Ontario

A Bull Calf born January 14th, sired by Hillcrest Rawward Vale and by the same dam as Lulu Pauline, the 23-lb. Jr. 4 year old. A beauty. Will sell cheap for the next 30 days.
W. FRED FALLIS, MILBROOK, ONTARIO.

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 Write or come...
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AT SPECIAL
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JOHN A. MOI...

Glencairn
 ability from 8.6...
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 and young bulls...
Rockton, Ont.

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Peter Arkell & Shropshire
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JOHN MILI...

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 Also aged ewes...
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ALT, ONT.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The Double Track Route

BETWEEN MONTREAL, TORONTO, DETROIT AND CHICAGO

Unexcelled dining car service
Sleeping Cars on Night Trains and Parlor Cars on principal Day Trains.

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

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use **Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**. Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
75 Church Street Toronto, Ont.

JUST JERSEYS

Baldwins

REGISTERED

COATICOOK, QUE.

Twenty-five Years Breeding Registered

Jerseys and Berkshires

We have bred over one-half the world's Jersey champions for large yearly production at the pail. We breed, and have in service, the two grand champion Berkshire boars. If you need a sire for improvement, write us for literature, description and prices.

HOOD FARM, Lowell, Mass.

Westside Ayrshire Herd

The first cheque for \$100 takes the month-old son of Lady May 2nd—42485—, a cow weighing over 1,300 lbs., with a record of 12,107 lbs. milk; his sire is St. Nicholas of Orkney—57087—, whose dam gave 11,140 lbs. milk as a 3-year-old. You can't afford to miss him for your next herd sire. Write:

DAVID A. ASHWORTH,
Denfield, R. 2, Middlesex Co., Ont.

City View Ayrshires

Write or come and see. We have them milkers, heifers and young bulls; all tracing to the best Canadian record. **James Begg & Son, St. Thomas, Ont.**

Choice Offering in Ayrshires

AT SPECIAL PRICES. Several young bulls of serviceable ages. All from R.O.P. sires and dam. Come and see them.

JOHN A. MORRISON, Mount Elgin, Ontario

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

OXFORDS

Summer Hill Stock Farm
Teeswater, Ontario

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

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

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

JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.

FOR SALE

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

W. H. PUGH, Myrtle Station, Ontario

Shropshire Sheep—A choice lot of shearing ewes and rams, ewe and ram lambs from Campbell and Kellock foundation. Also aged ewes and rams. A few show flocks.

C. H. SCOTT, Hampton P.O. (Oshawa, all railroads.) Long-distance phone.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Absence Oestrus.
Cow has not been in season this spring. What do you advise? A. M.

Ans.—It is difficult to understand the cause of these abnormal conditions. It might be good practice to tie the cow in a stall adjoining the bull or turn her loose in a box-stall or paddock for a short time each day. Two drams of nux vomica three times daily has sometimes apparently had the desired effect of stimulating the nervous system.

Fat in Milk.
Which will test the higher, sweet or sour cream? How much butter-fat is required to make a pound of butter? S. E. P.

Ans.—Unless the cream is too rancid there should be no difference in the test. One pound of butter-fat will make about a pound and a sixth of butter. Along with the butter-fat is incorporated a certain amount of moisture and salt, which accounts for this increase of one-sixth per pound.

The Fly Nuisance.
We are pestered with flies this summer. What can we do to get rid of them? They are particularly bad around the stables. A. M.

Ans.—Flies are a troublesome pest around every farm. They breed in the manure and waste material common about the farmyard. Darkening the stable is one of the best means of keeping it free from flies. The stock may be sprayed with one of the fly repellents to remove the flies from their bodies. Putting some poison material in the window sills about the stable will also tend to reduce the number.

Sweet Clover.
When is the best time to sow sweet clover, and how much should be sown to the acre on light land? Does sweet clover make good feed for the winter? W. E. M.

Ans.—Sweet clover is now grown quite extensively in various parts of the Province. It is a soil rejuvenator, is a good pasture crop, and if cut in time—makes very good hay. It is well to sow it with the grain in the spring, although it may be sown on well-cultivated land in July. From 15 to 20 pounds per acre makes a good seeding. When cut about the middle of July it makes hay which is readily eaten by the cattle. This hay may be a little woody, but our experience has been that the cattle eat it readily.

Geese Trespassing.
A has two valuable geese and ten goslings which go over to a water pond in B's field. B has corn planted in the same field, and sowed poisoned corn on top of the ground for the crows. Two of the geese and one of the goslings got some of the corn and died. While B knew that the geese came over to the pond, he did not notify A to keep the geese at home. Can A collect damages from B? L. F.

Ans.—The geese were trespassing, and, while it would have been the proper thing for B to notify A of sowing the poisoned corn, A had no right to permit his geese to trespass on his neighbor's field. It was quite easy for B to forget about the geese when sowing the corn, and it might be difficult to collect damages.

Hens Eat Eggs.
1. I have three hens that have a scum over one eye. The eye is swelled and closed.
2. What makes hens eat their eggs when set? J. M.

Ans.—1. The symptoms indicate that the birds are suffering from roup, a trouble which may be contracted from infected stock. All the new birds brought into the flock should be isolated as a preventive measure for this trouble. The birds should be fed well and kept in good condition. Bathing the birds' heads with a weak solution of commercial roup cure or a five-per-cent. solution of potassium permanganate will help relieve the trouble.
2. Egg eating is very often brought about by lack of mineral and meat food in the ration. Once the habit is formed it is difficult to check it.

Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

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

GORDON S. GOODERHAM, Clarkson, Ont.
Stations: Clarkson and Oakville. Farm on Toronto and Hamilton Highway

ORCHARD LEIGH HOLSTEINS

3 young bulls—5 months old—well marked—good individuals. Dam of No. 1, 29.20 lbs. butter in 7 days, 100 lbs. milk in one day. Dam of No. 2, 22.08 lbs. butter in 7 days. Sire's dam 34.98 lbs. butter in 7 days at 4 years old. Write for pedigrees or better come and see them and their dams.

JAS. G. CURRIE & SON (Oxford County) Ingersoll, Ont.

Hospital For Insane, Hamilton, Ontario

We have yearling grandson of King Segis Alcartra Spofford—a splendid individual. Also fine bulls of younger age, prices reasonable. Apply to Superintendent.

29 Pounds Butter—103 Pounds Milk

This is the seven day butter record and the one day milk record of the dam of my last bull of serviceable age—an exceptional bred youngster and a choice individual. Also have a month old bull whose dam and sire's dam average 34.36 lbs. of butter in 7 days, 135.07 lbs. of butter in 30 days and 111 lbs. of milk in 1 day. If you want bulls of this breeding I can save you money.

D. B. TRACY HAMILTON HOUSE HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY Cobourg, Ontario.

Raymondale Holstein-Friesians

A herd sire of our breeding will improve your herd. We have sons of our present sire, Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo (sire of \$12,750 Het Loo Pietertje) and also sons of our former sire, Avondale Pontiac Echo. Several of these are of serviceable age, and all are from good record dams. Quality considered, our prices are lower than anywhere else on the continent. These youngsters should not remain long. Write to-day.

RAYMONDALE FARM Vaudreuil, Que. D. RAYMOND, Owner Queen's Hotel, Montreal.

Montrose Holstein - Friesian Farms

THE HOME OF 20,000-LB. COWS
Write us about our herd of 20,000-lb. R.O.P. producers. Every one is a choice individual—the breeding is choice, and they are rearing their offspring under choice, but normal, conditions. We have young bulls for sale. VISITORS WELCOME.

R. J. GRAHAM, Montrose House Farms - BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

Silver Stream Holsteins—Choice Bulls—We have six from 7 to 14 months old, sired by King Lyons Colantha, the records of his six nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. butter in 7 days, and by King Lyons Hengerveld, 5 nearest dams average 31.31 and from R.O.P. tested dams. Individually as good as their breeding. If interested, write for particulars and prices, or better come and see them.

JACOB MOGK & SON, R.R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

PROSPECT FARM JERSEYS

The daughters of our senior herd sire, Brampton Bright Togo 5760, are just coming into milk, and they are a very promising bunch, with udders, teats and milk production away above the average. Our junior herd sire is Toronto of Prospect Farm 168010, A.J.C.C., a "Sophie Tormentor," the leading family of the breed for both milk and butter production. We will tell more about him and his breeding in a later edition. We offer for sale choice young cows or heifers, fresh, or to freshen soon, pure-breds and high grades. Use Jersey milk—the milk of quality. Come and see our herd, they will please you.

R. & A. H. BAIRD, R.R. 1, New Hamburg, Ont.

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

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

The Woodview Farm JERSEYS
London, Ontario JNO. PRINGLE, Prop.

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

The Edgeley Champion Herd of Jerseys
Our present offering is a year-old bull calf, the 20th of May. His two grandams will average 1,100 lbs. butter and 17,500 lbs. of milk. His sire is a son of Sunbeam of Edgeley, and his dam's dam is Fanny of Edgeley. His two grandams won 1st at Guelph, in aged class, in 1916 and 1918, and on test in 6 months have given 9,000 lbs. of milk, and are giving 47 lbs. a day now. He is a double grandson of the Champion cow, Sunbeam of Edgeley. Anybody interested please write at once. **James Bagg & Son, (Woodbridge, C. P. R.; Concord, G. T. R.) Edgeley, Ontario**

Homestead Farm R.O.P. Ayrshires—At the head of our herd at present we have a grandson of our former sire, Garglaugh Prince Fortune (imp.). He is being used on the daughters of this breeding, and also have young bulls.

MACVICAR BROS., Phone 2253 Harrietsville, Belmont, R.R. No. 1, Ont.

Shropshires and Southdowns

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

LARKIN FARMS QUEENSTON, ONTARIO.
Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

SOUTHVIEW FARM SHORTHORNS
Bulls all sold, but can spare a carload of females, mostly heifers. Yorkshire pigs, either sex; true to type and breeding.

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

Orange Lord
Geo. Anderson)

Orthorns

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MILLBROOK.



Yonge Street, County of York, Ont., treated with "Tarvia-B" in 1916-17-18

Has Your Community a Good Roads Program?

EVERY town, no matter how small, ought to have a definite road program.

Every county ought also to have one.

Roads should not be built in a patch-work haphazard fashion, for the only result of such

a policy is stretches of good roads interspersed with stretches of bad roads.

As a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, so a road is only as passable as its poorest parts.

Therefore, alternating good and bad roads is a costly abomination to all who travel over them and all who pay taxes for their construction and maintenance.

Our Service Department has persuaded many towns to work out a systematic road policy, because we have been able to demonstrate that great

sums of money can be saved by so doing.

A system of Tarviated macadam—that is to say macadam that has been

bonded with Tarvia to preserve the surface and make it automobile-proof—is an almost indispensable part of every Good-Roads Program to-day.

Tarvia roads are not only low in their first cost, but exceedingly low in maintenance cost.

Once a town or county adopts the policy of building Tarvia roads it rarely goes backward, but the mileage is increased from year to year.

There is a grade of Tarvia to meet every road condition. Why not map out a Tarvia Roads Program for your community?

Made in Canada
Tarvia
Preserves Roads
Prevents Dust-

The **Barrett Company**
LIMITED

MONTREAL ST. JOHN, N. B. TORONTO HALIFAX, N. S. WINNIPEG VANCOUVER SYDNEY, N. S.

Lakeview Yorkshires

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Our School Department.

Make Nature Study Interesting.

Ten years ago nature study was not a very popular part of the work in public schools, either with pupils or teacher. It is rather curious isn't it, how knowledge of this kind was so long neglected, even among pupils of country schools, where one would think it would be given a great deal of attention because the birds, trees, flowers, weeds and insects are so close at hand. There is an old saying to the effect that familiarity breeds contempt, and perhaps this was the reason why nature study was so much neglected, and is yet for that matter.

When a boy, the writer was particularly fortunate in going to a school where there was a real teacher in charge. It was only a one-room country school to be sure, but as it turned out, there were just as many opportunities for a teacher to teach in this one room, plus the whole outdoors, as there could be in more rooms. As we think of the school, there was no equipment there to enable the teacher to be the particularly good teacher that he was. There was a basement under the school, a furnace, a library, a good-sized playground and a battered old organ, none of which entered into the teaching very materially, although the library was undoubtedly of value to the pupils. Most of the things that we now consider to be worth while, as we look back, were the direct result of his own efforts and those of his pupils. The trustees were not a bit more friendly to anything except the three R's than most others, but as the teacher got busy and made things go, the trustees were willing to add a few dollars here and there to encourage the school.

But we must not wander from the nature-study idea, for this was one of the biggest ideas ever introduced into that school. About the first thing that happened was the decoration of the school walls with pictures of birds. They were purchased for a cent or two each, and were especially true to life. By the time the pupils had become more or less familiar with these pictures, the real birds were beginning to come back in the spring, and then there was a contest started at once among all the pupils to see who could see the greatest variety and identify them correctly before fall. Very few of us could name a dozen birds in the spring, and all sparrows looked alike. By fall some of us had been given credit for over eighty different kinds. The same thing was instituted with wild flowers and weeds, but I do not remember that we paid much attention to insects, although we did have a few small cages made for cocoons of moths, and used to watch them come out, after which those that were not especially injurious would be allowed to fly away. Some way or another the nature study in that school was a part of us all the time, but it never was permitted to interfere with the regular lessons. In fact, I cannot recall that there was ever a nature-study lesson given in school hours, although as I write I can look up even now and see the "teacher" moving from desk to desk, stopping perhaps at a small cage that housed a developing moth or examining a glass of maple or apple twigs to note the development of leaf and blossom. As I look, too, I can see to the right over the library case, fully a dozen or more wasps' nests, of all sizes, one of which is as big as a prize pumpkin. Hanging, too, from vantage points all round the room are birds' nests (last year's of course) of various kinds, from the deep swinging basket of the Baltimore Oriole to the flat nest of the Whip-poor-Will, or a snug little cradle, built of the finest material by the chipping sparrow. All these, of course, were brought by the pupils, and the way we used to scour the woods on Saturdays and after school on school days was certainly something to remember.

Collections of pressed plants, weeds and flowers, were made for the school, and quite a number of us got the fever and made collections of our own at home. I remember having a stone press out in the back shed—and, also, the way my back used to ache, as I lifted on and off, the biggest stones I could find. Perhaps best of all were the tramps

through the woods. These were merely side trips on the way home at night. The teacher lived two miles away, and many pupils lived in the same direction, although they were planned a day or two ahead so that everyone could find out from home if they could go along. Unless it was easy going, the little ones were not allowed to go, and were sent home by the road. What made the trips so enjoyable was the fact that teacher knew the birds and flowers very well, and could nearly always identify some lusty-throated warbler singing away just out of sight.

Saturdays occasionally, and sometimes on school holidays, as well as in vacation, arrangements would be made for a tramp with the teacher. Sometimes it would be only the older boys and sometimes the older girls; occasionally both. When the girls went along the tramp wouldn't be very long, and would usually be fairly easy. When only boys were in the party, however, we roamed farther afield with our lunches. Then we often came home loaded with flowers, or seeds or birds' nests gathered during the day, but always the real nature study was done on the side. The real fun was fishing in the big "twenty-mile" creek, or rowing in among the reeds looking for water birds, or pelting mud turtles off logs in mid-stream, or climbing up among the rocks, either for fun or for flowers. And then there was the school garden, one of a very few in the province then. Sometimes during the holidays a day would be spent fixing it up, or more likely, the forenoon would be spent at the school garden and the afternoon in the woods.

Such was the plan of nature study when the writer went to public school. Now days there are many more helps for teachers in these subjects than there were then. Most of the handicaps are removed, but there are still many difficulties. Getting the children interested through the holidays will make the work easier when school days come again.

A Weed-Naming Bee.

The names and nature of the different weeds might be learned in much the same manner as a teacher conducts a spelling bee. In Grant County, Indiana, one of the County Agents, whose work is similar to that of our Agricultural Representatives, conducted a "spell down" in weed-naming at one of the homes in the neighborhood. Leaders were named and sides were chosen. A weed was presented to a contestant and if he could not name it he sat down. The successful candidate remained standing. When the last one was down, all stood up again and the work and fun were continued.

A weed "spell down" might suggest itself to some teachers in rural schools. Such might be staged at the Friday afternoon session, or any time during the week when things of an agricultural nature were being discussed. There are opportunities in it also for a contest during a session in the garden, or a romp in the fields. The pupils could be lined up and when anyone failed to name the weed presented to him, he could drop out of the ranks. After all had been downed so to speak, the line could be reorganized again.

Efficiency of Teachers.

The town records of one of the early New England colonies contains the statement that one of the colonists having failed at farming, tavern keeping, and about everything else, requested that he be given the position of village school teacher, as there was no other way left for him to support himself and family. His request was granted. Further investigation showed that many of the teachers in the early days were crippled soldiers, and people who could carry on their occupation while teaching, such as cobblers or indentured servants. Men took up school teaching as a last resort; no special qualifications were required, and schools were necessarily as poorly taught as they were poorly managed.

The school teacher of to-day must have different qualifications. Very strict educational requirements must be met, and teachers are trained and fitted for their positions.

ent.

These were merely day home at night. Two miles away, and in the same direction, planned a day or two. He could find out from the road along. Unless it was the little ones were not sent home by the time the trips so enjoyable. He never knew the birds, and could nearly have lusted-throated them just out of sight. He was, and sometimes as well as in vacation, he made for a tramp. Sometimes it would be farther afield with the same both. When the tramp wouldn't be usually be fairly far. They were in the party, and farther afield with the often came home for seeds or birds the day, but always was done on the way. He was fishing in the creek, or rowing in the lake for water birds, or off logs in mid-summer among the rocks, or flowers. And then in the garden, one of a day then. Sometimes a day would be spent in the forenoon in the school garden and woods.

He had a nature study in public school. He had many more helps for his subjects than there were the handicaps are still many difficult children interested. He will make the work more enjoyable.

Spelling Bee.

He had a nature study in public school. He had many more helps for his subjects than there were the handicaps are still many difficult children interested. He will make the work more enjoyable.

of Teachers.

He had a nature study in public school. He had many more helps for his subjects than there were the handicaps are still many difficult children interested. He will make the work more enjoyable.

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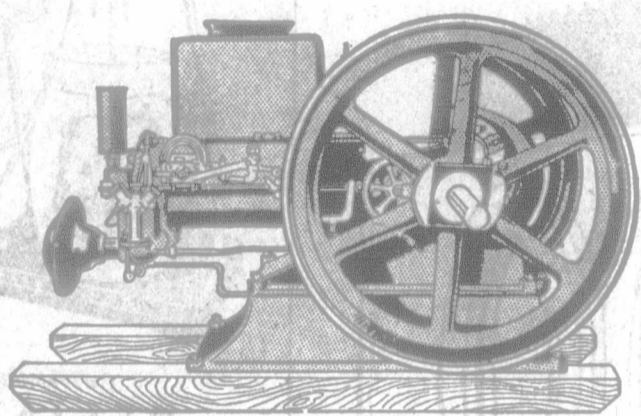
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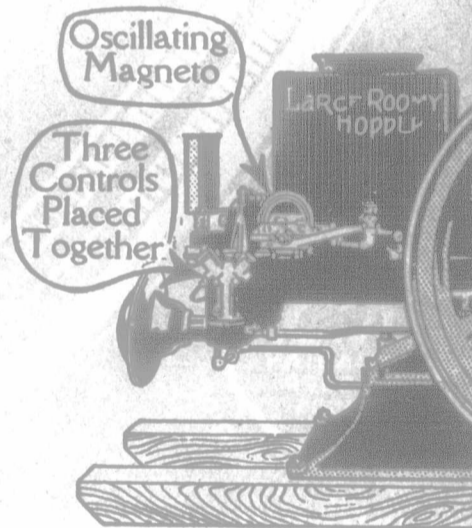
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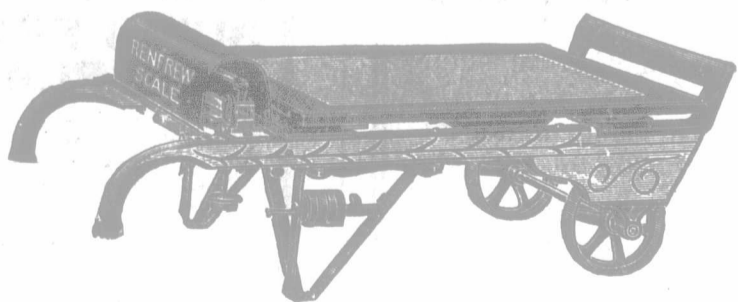
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