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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Director Central Exp. Part
Dec. 31, 17

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. LII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 23, 1917.

No. 1300



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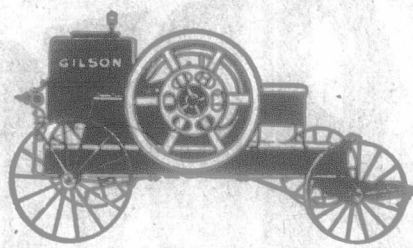
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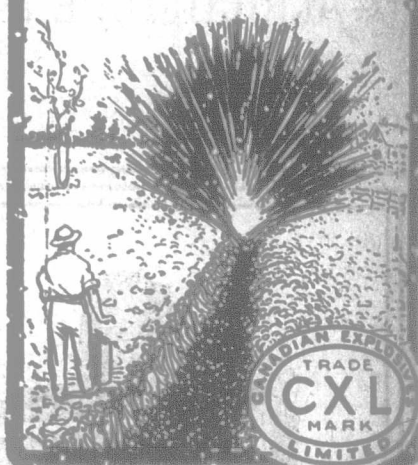
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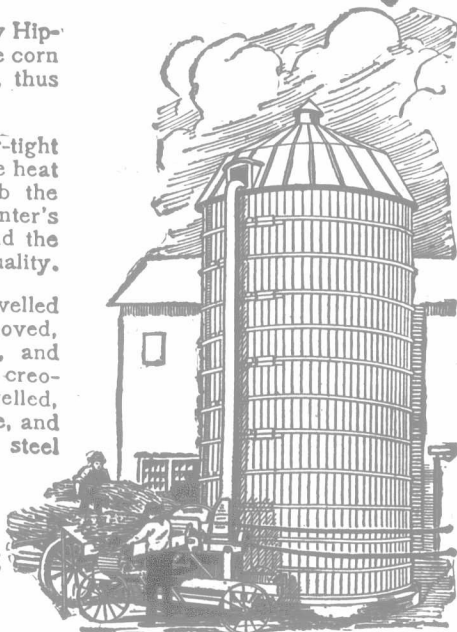
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TORONTO 1917 **MODEL SILO**
Makes More and Better Ensilage

—more ensilage, because the new Hip-Roof makes it possible to tramp the corn firmly right up to the top of the walls, thus adding tons to the effective capacity.

—better ensilage, because the air-tight walls of 2" creosoted spruce retain the heat and aid fermentation; do not absorb the acid; and protect the ensilage from winter's frost. Thus there is no waste around the outside, but all the ensilage is of first quality.

The staves are of No. 1 Spruce; bevelled to fit the curve, double tongue-and-grooved, joined at the ends with steel splines, and thoroughly soaked with pine tar and creosote. The doors are also 2" thick, bevelled, rabbitted, snug-fitting, interchangeable, and easily opened from the outside. The steel hoops and malleable lugs are guaranteed to stand the maximum strain



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with its Thom's Patent fan arrangement, and convex Sheffield steel knives, will cut the corn and fill your silo with less power and bother, yet greater speed, than any other machine of the same size on the market. With this and a **TORONTO** Engine of your own, you could cut your corn at just the right stage, and avoid the serious losses that come from delay and leaving the corn lying in the field.

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If not, you have no time to waste.

In a very few weeks your corn will be ready to harvest.

Freight shipments these days are slow and uncertain. Unless you

place your order immediately for an Ideal Green Feed Silo

you may not get it up in time to handle your corn. This is a risk you can not afford to run.

Order your Silo now. Allow for freight delays and uncertainties. Give yourself time to erect it properly. If you put off this important matter you may find it impossible to silo your corn this year.

Don't run this risk. Don't put off your decision any longer. Next week may be too late. Act NOW—TO-DAY, and when the snow flies this winter you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you are giving your cows a chance to make money for you.

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or will blow dry straw 60 feet up into and across the barn.

Handles either corn or straw equally well, the only successful combination machine of this capacity made in Canada.

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Capacity limited only by amount of material that can be got to the machine. Requires less power than any other machine of the same capacity. No lost power.

13-inch mouth, rolls raise 8 inches and set close to the knives, making a solid, compact cutting surface.

Direct pneumatic delivery, no worm gears or special blower attachment.

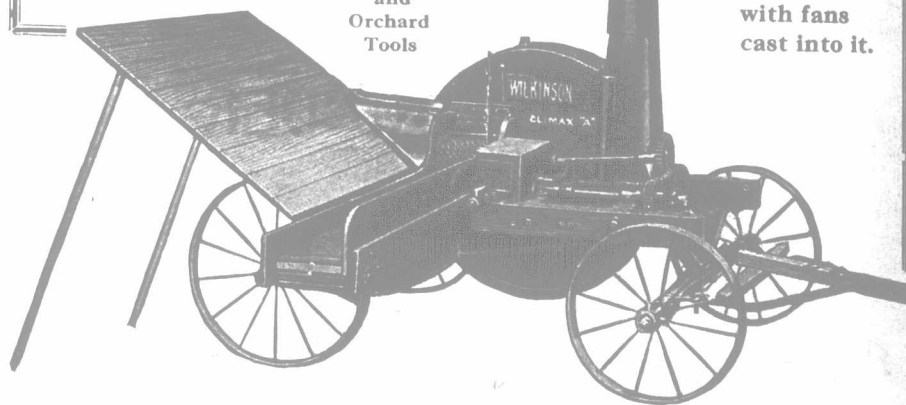
The knife wheel also carries the fans. No lodging on wheel arms, everything cut, wheel always in balance.

Supplied with necessary pipe and elbows, pipe rack, set of extra knives, tools, etc.

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These pads prevent Sore Shoulders and cure Gall Sores. Your dealer will supply you, or write BURLINGTON BLANKET CO., Ltd., 793 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

"MONARCH" ENSILAGE CUTTER

The ideal straw and ensilage cutter, being strong and simple, fast and durable. The "MONARCH" will stand all the heavy work and hard knocks that a machine of this type always receives.

It is built on solid metal frame, rigidly under-trussed, and cannot warp or deteriorate by exposure to weather. Flanges on all sides of feed mouth make it easy to gather feed into the rollers. All gears enclosed in metal covers. Quick, positive action, reverse lever. Semi-steel fan wheel, cast in one piece, no loose parts to come off. Highly-tempered knife has straight, heavy blades, easily removable for sharpening. Shear plate is made accident-proof. We can amply guarantee this machine, because we made it perfect.

See it at Toronto and London Exhibitions. At both fairs we will be in the same locations as last year, and cordially invite your visit and inspection.

Canadian Engines Limited, Dunnville, Ontario



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Made in 2 sizes: 10-inch and 12-inch throat

OUR REAL GUARANTEE

We guarantee this machine to be made of first-class material by first-class workmen, and that it will cut and elevate as much or more than any other of the same horse-power. If any part breaks during the first year because of inferior material or workmanship, we replace it free, if sent to us, freight or express prepaid, for inspection.

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How many families you know that have benefited by Life Insurance—have, perhaps, been saved from actual destitution by the money paid by the Life Insurance Company.

Think of the many families you know that might have been saved from poverty and hardship had the head of the family had foresight enough to insure his life.

Then—consider which of the two you wish your family some day to be—the benefited, or the "might have been"!

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LII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 23, 1917.

1300

EDITORIAL.

Turn two furrows this fall in place of one.

Get the fall wheat ground finally ready for the crop.

Plan to farm for big yields; they are less costly than poor crops.

Anyone can spend money, but it takes ability to get value for it all.

Co-operate with neighbor Jones to finish harvest. He is a better help than the city man who never showed up.

If full information re the source of campaign funds were made public there would be many smaller contributions and less chance to buy the party elected.

The Canadian farmer can depend on Old Sol for all the hot air necessary to ripen and harvest his crop. Some say that talk is cheap, but it all depends upon the talker.

The people have a right to know who the power is behind the press. The names of the men who control the papers should be published so that the people may know what interests, if any, influence the papers they read.

We hope there will be the same economy in the Food Controller's Department as that Department is urging upon the people of Canada. Some of the salaries announced would indicate that the new Department would be a good place to start the income tax collection.

Would a manufacturer enlarge his plant if he knew that men could not be had to operate it and the profit on the finished product was uncertain? No! And the Canadian farmer is human, too. He is also a business man. He has accommodated his farming operations to the exigencies of the times and he has been wise. He does what he can with the help available, and has done well and wisely.

Bestowing titles on certain Canadians who have money enough to carry the so-called honor is not quite so sure a method of binding Canada to the Empire as some few people seem to think. While we have something over one hundred and fifty too many titled Canadians, we have a few millions who believe in democracy in all things and have no sympathy with any means whatsoever that tends to keep alive the days of autocracy and class distinction.

Prizes known as "Canadian Bankers' Prizes" are to be offered at the fall fairs in Canada this year. The Canadian Government contributes half the prize money and the banks the other half, yet the competition is known as the "Canadian Bankers' Competition," and newspapers are asked to give prominence to the work of the Banks. It is strange how the banks are able to use the people's money for their own advertising and benefit.

Canada still has no statement from anyone in authority regarding the actual number of cattle that should be kept in this country at this particular time—the number to be compatible with the needs of the Allies in cereals. Until such authoritative statement is made it is folly to talk about saving calves. Perhaps the calves would eat more cereals than their carcasses at three years of age would be worth. Certainly they would consume much food fit for human consumption.

Improve Our Text Books.

When examination time comes it is the practical problems which give the average child or student most trouble. Likewise when the boy or girl leaves school for the stern business of making a living, it is the knowledge of practical problems and ability to solve them that is most needed and all too often found wanting. The question in Arithmetic which twisted up the Entrance pupils this year was one involving a few figures to estimate the weight of wheat in a car loaded to capacity—a practical problem.

To prepare young Canadians for their life work technical schools are being built in all big towns and cities. The farm boy and farm girl must have a like advantage, and so there is need of greater effort in teaching agriculture. This subject we shall take up more fully later, but it is high time some consideration was given to a revision of our text books. With the children in the public schools a better knowledge of things would be obtained if the problems set dealt with concrete cases rather than the abstract. Moreover, why should not the Canadian boy and girl have a few more reading lessons based on agricultural topics? The story of how plants grow is just as valuable as a reading lesson, and far more as an educative feature than some mere arrangements of words appropriate to teaching reading alone. Why should not the farm boy learn more than his reading, something of nature round about him, something of the farming business, something of value to interest him in and prepare him for his future work? His father's silo is a cylinder. He would be more interested in figuring out its cubical capacity than in estimating the capacity of an abstract cylindrical body. The amount of grain his father's granary sixteen feet wide and twenty feet long and eight feet high will hold is a better question than simply finding the contents of a box of certain dimensions. Measuring a field on the farm and calculating the number of acres therein is a more valuable experience than simply finding the number of acres in a given plot of land. And so on down the line. All that is needed is more practical work in the school books, and particularly more agriculture for rural schools put in as stories in readers and as problems in mathematics. This could be carried out in the higher grades in physics, chemistry, botany, entomology, bacteriology and such subjects which have an important bearing on practical farming. These things have an economic significance which must not be overlooked.

A Half-Holiday for Farmers.

The school for rural leadership recently convened at the O. A. C., Guelph, Ontario, passed a resolution favoring a half-holiday each week for all classes in rural districts, the object being to promote community good fellowship and the social welfare of the farmer and villager. The idea has some things to commend it. No doubt much good would result if such a scheme could be carried out. We do not get together enough in rural Canada to become sufficiently well acquainted to trust one another as we should. Then too, farmers do not get enough time for play, or recreation. A half day a week would help, but how can they take it? School teachers and rural ministers do well to pass such resolutions, but they would do better if they could formulate some plans by which they could be carried out. Anyone can "whereas" and "resolve" but it is a different matter carrying out the latter. At the present time farmers cannot get their work done by going six full days of long hours, and they feel they should do their best. At any time harvesting is precarious and a set half-holiday might fall, and would undoubtedly do so, on days when hay and grain were ready to cut or to draw. No set day could very well be adopted for the half-holiday in summer. Each farmer must meet his

own conditions. In winter something of the kind might be worked up. The idea is at least worth thinking about even though it will not suit all conditions and does not fit in with the silly notions of those who think farmers should be compelled to work seven days a week.

Save Ontario's Apple Market.

Present-day conditions do not permit the shipping of apples in barrels or boxes to the British or other European market. This year the apple crop is very light in Ontario, and there should be ready sale in our own country for all produced. Last year Ontario apples, owing to the abnormal season, were of inferior quality. For some years previous a few unscrupulous dealers were in the habit of shipping inferior stock West a little over-labelled. Last year Ontario apples made a bad impression upon many a Westerner who, provided he can get the quality he desires, prefers an Ontario apple to any other because of its better flavor. But consumers on the plains have none too much confidence in the Ontario growers or dealers, and many are buying apples from the Pacific coast because they can depend upon quality and uniformity of pack. Ontario must save its best apple market. There is a growing demand for fruit in the cities and on the farms of the Prairie Provinces, and it is the business of growers and dealers in apples, and in fact all kinds of fruit, to give a good, honest pack to the people who are willing to pay for quality and who will insist upon getting it. On a recent trip to the Prairie Provinces we heard complaints regarding last year's apples, and consumers asked us to warn the apple men of the East against continuing to send inferior fruit, badly packed and over-labelled. Some thought there was room for more rigid inspection. Our appeal is to the grower and packer. Even with a light crop and with the tendency to pack everything that will get by, it is important that we remember the future of the business. British Columbia and the Western States will have apples this year. They will send them to the Prairies in the best possible condition of uniformity of pack. If Ontario producers, packers and dealers send out inferior fruit, badly packed, and not up to grade, they will simply turn away trade for future years. A market for our fruit just the same as a market for any other commodity can only be built up on a quality basis. It is not too late to save a large portion of the Prairie market for Ontario apples, but it may be if unscrupulous work is allowed to continue. The common remark in the West is: "We prefer an Ontario apple to any other but we do not like to be stung on quality, and may have to turn to Western fruit which is uniform in quality if not so satisfactory in flavor." Buck up, Ontario!

Better Prizes for Breeders of Worth.

The general public attending our exhibitions seem to think that the prizes appearing down near the end of the list for get of sire and produce of dam are not so important as some of the other classes. Even fair managements do not lay enough stress on these. Breeders' associations might very well draw the attention of the Fair Boards to the importance of these classes and might greatly increase the money offered to encourage competition and better breeding. It means far more that a sire can produce winners than that he can win himself. Many a topper in the show-ring is not a leader in the breeding records, and likewise many a good male animal which could not win in the ring has sired youngsters galore which have gone to the top. This should be better recognized. It is not what the bull or stallion is that counts so much as what he has done. The same is true in smaller measure of the female. A higher premium should be placed on produce of dam. It is ability to breed good ones that counts, not ap-

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

1. **THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE** is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
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pearance. We just throw this out as a hint to Fair Boards and Breeders' Associations.

War a Regenerator.

BY ALLAN MCNIARMID.

As many people have the idea that the world has come to a sort of standstill in many ways since the beginning of the war, and that this condition of things must inevitably last until peace shall come to the nations once more and war be ended for all time, it may be of interest to some of them to learn what a man who has returned from an extended trip to France and England, during the past year, thinks on this point. It was my fortune to meet this man shortly after his arrival home, and one of my first questions was, "Well, when do you think this war will come to an end?" He laughed a little and said, "That's about the first question I'm asked by every person with whom I have talked in the past two weeks. I suppose it's natural enough that they should want to know this, as everybody is wishing for it, but it's the one thing above all others that I can give no definite answer to. I have my own ideas on the subject, of course, and if you want to listen to them, and to my guesses as to the ending of the war, I don't mind telling you what I think."

"In the first place," he began, "I think the people of this country, as well as of all other lands, might as well make up their minds to the fact that we are in a fight the end of which isn't anywhere in sight, and that the chances are that many years of it are ahead of us. It will be better for all of us if we can just take things as they are and settle down to the idea of an indefinite period of international warfare, giving up the habit of wishing for the end, and instead, making the most of our present opportunities, many of which the war has brought to us." I sometimes think that this discipline that so many of the so-called Christian nations are undergoing was almost a necessity in its way. As a people they seemed to have lost their hold on the old time truths of their religion, and the result was that the moral life of the nations was degenerating, and something had to be done to prevent history repeating itself and giving future generations another example of the "decline and fall" of a great world religion. Had Christianity reached its logical fulfillment the world would have been regenerated and we would now be living in the "millenium", but the moral condition of society on the earth was too much for it, and we are reaping the result in war, which was the only alternative. Moral suasion and force are the two methods used to bring humanity up from the lower to the higher life, and we are now experiencing the latter of these two ways.

Anyone can see that a good deal has already been accomplished in the way of reformation and moral improvement among the people who are vitally affected by the war, but it is just as easy to see that there is still almost infinite room for further progress, and it seems to me that until we have given pretty definite proof of having learned the lesson intended for us in the present experience, that experience, hard as it is, must continue.

This being taken for granted it is up to us to map out a plan of action for ourselves that will be adapted to present conditions and that may help in some small way to bring about, through time, a better state of society, one in which war will be unnecessary. In the first place we find that men and women are, generally speaking, earning more money than ever before in the world's history. They are spending more and saving more. This means greater opportunity for progress along all other lines of human advancement, and it is up to us to take advantage of the fact. It is no time to shorten sail or to retrench. Let us go with the wind so far as it is taking us in the right direction. Courage and initiative were never more likely to be rewarded. At the time war was declared I was talking to a young farmer who was, as a rule, something of an optimist. "Our good times are over," he said, "there's nothing surer than that". As a matter of fact they were just beginning taking it from his point of view. And so it may well be now. There never was a time of greater opportunity for the human race. A readjustment is going on, a fairer distribution of wealth is taking place, giving the man who was once poor an equal chance with others who in the past were more fortunate. Women are also coming into their own in almost every civilized land and are proving themselves the equal of men in so many trades and professions that we can say with a good deal of truth that what the war has deprived us of in the way of man-power it has made up to us in the increased efficiency of women. This will be more marked in the coming years and it gives reason to hope that the re-making of the world is just ahead. It has been said of almost every triumph or misfortune in the past that there was "a woman at the bottom of it." No doubt this will continue to prove true, and with her high moral standard we shouldn't fear the outcome.

Another thing that should stir mankind up to greater endeavor is the fact that the reward of labor has been made so much more certain than in the past. In a great many cases minimum prices have been fixed for the produce of the farm and that price is always a fair one. In the railroading world dividends have been guaranteed and shipbuilding is being put on a firmer financial basis than ever.

This idea of the nation going bankrupt hasn't very much back of it. While the people are industrious and economical it is a practical impossibility. A great part of a nation's war expense is made up of the wages paid out to her own people, and in the payment for raw material that simply amounts to a circulation of money among those who have energy enough to get into the producing class. For an indefinite time the National debt of this country will not increase as fast as our ability to pay it.

The point is this. We are able to carry on the work of the world as in normal times, in fact we are better able to do it than we ever were before, so why not give up this guessing as to when the war will end so that we can get down to business, and get down to business now? Now is the only time there is in which we have to do anything, and if we wait until conditions are exactly right we'll wait till we're dead.

Recreation and amusements should enter into our lives as always, for it has been pretty well proved that no man can do good work and be at it all the time. But the idea is that any line of human endeavor that was going on before the war should be continued and developed as far as possible, and there should be no standing still in science or art or literature or anything connected with the betterment of humanity.

The foundation for this increase of effort and enterprise is being laid at the present time in many countries by a normal development of which France is, at present, the best example, but which is a feature in the life of all the countries at war. With a sound basis to work from we have a chance to-day to create such a civilization as the world has not yet seen, and that in spite of, if not because of, the great struggle in which we are engaged. And while we are condemning the "slacker" who should be at the front, we might just as well keep an eye open for the "slacker" among those of us who have to remain at home. We're all on the job.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

A very important point which has recently been established in regard to the Sockeye Salmon is the fact that when the adult fish ascend the rivers to spawn they return to the same spawning beds from which they themselves were hatched. The immense importance of this fact can be realized when one considers that it determines the location of hatcheries and makes it absolutely imperative that no salmon streams are allowed to be obstructed even for one season. It will not do to hatch out the eggs and turn the fry loose at any convenient point and in this way expect to stock all streams entering the sea near that point. The hatchery must be located on the stream which it is desired to stock, as the fish will return to the spawning beds adjacent to this point. If a certain stream is obstructed during a certain season so that no fish can run up it to spawn it means that in the fourth succeeding year there will be no run of Sockeye in that stream, and that there will be no run in any succeeding fourth year,

unless eggs are hatched and the fry liberated at that point.

This "parent stream law", as it is called, shows how very essential it was for the Government to remove the obstructions in the Fraser River in 1913 and 1914. In the winter of 1912-13 the Canadian Northern cut out a road-bed along the left bank of the Fraser River Canyon and dumped great quantities of rock debris into the Fraser. Where the river was wide this did not make much change in the velocity or character of its flow, but where it was narrow and already ran with great velocity, as at Hell's Gate, Scuzzy Rapids, White's Creek and China Bar, it produced profound changes. At these points the dumping of this debris converted rapids which had hitherto been passable with comparative ease by the salmon into obstacles which they could not pass.

In this connection it is interesting to see just what are the capabilities of the Sockeye in ascending rapids. It has been found that this species can make a vertical jump from still water to running water above up to a height of eighteen inches with certainty and can usually manage a jump of this kind up to three feet in height. It can swim up against a current running at five miles per hour, but a current running between six and seven miles per hour is too swift for it to navigate.

As soon as it was found that the Sockeye could not pass these points the B. C. Department of Fisheries took immediate action and by blasting and the use of derricks succeeded in removing these obstructions and thus saving the Fraser from a total failure of the run of salmon during one year in every four.

The salmon which are taken for canning are caught at the mouths of the rivers, and nearly half those taken in British Columbia are caught at the mouth of the Fraser. They are caught by means of gill-nets set from row-boats or small sail-boats. The nets, of varying length, may be either "set nets," or "drift nets." The former are anchored so as to remain in a certain location by being made fast to stakes or anchors, while in drifting one end of the net is buoyed, the net is payed out and the other end is fastened to the boat which is allowed to drift for some time. Drifting is usually done at night when darkness hides the mesh from the sight of the salmon, though if the water is muddy it may be carried on during the daytime. After the nets are hauled and the salmon removed, the fishermen either take their catch to the cannery or deliver it to a boat which collects for the cannery. In American waters salmon traps are used extensively, but very few are in use in Canadian waters. These traps consist of stakes driven into the bottom with nets stretched between them in such a way as to form a lead out from the shore and several chambers and a final "pot" at the end from which the fish cannot escape.

As soon as the fish are landed at the cannery they are fed into a machine called the "Iron Chink," a very wonderful machine which has many knives and brushes and which cuts off the heads, tails and fins, removes the scales, splits the fish and removes the entrails. It thus does the work of many Chinamen who were previously employed to do this work and received its name in this way, from the usual appellation for the Chinamen on the Coast. From the "Iron Chink" the fish is conveyed on an endless belt to the cutter where it is divided into pieces to fit the cans. During these processes the fish is continually sprayed with water and thus thoroughly cleaned. The pieces are then placed in the cans, which are soldered as they pass along an endless belt which takes them to the test tanks. These are large tanks in which the cans are submerged and if bubbles rise from a can it is rejected as improperly sealed. Next the cans are placed in a retort where they are subjected to a high degree of heat, which thoroughly cooks the fish. They are then conveyed to the labelling and packing rooms and the product is ready for the market.

Some idea of the immense value of the Sockeye of the Fraser River may be obtained from the fact that in 1913, the year of the last "big run", 736,661 cases were packed, a case containing forty-eight one pound cans.

THE HORSE.

How I Trained One Colt.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

During the spring and early summer months I was in the employ of a farmer who gave me a team to work and care for. One of the team was a brood mare which foaled soon after I commenced to work her. The colt, a lively little black fellow of Percheron lineage, was very wild and would allow no one near him. Being fond of all animals in general and horses in particular I set about to cure him of his fright.

As the colt was but a few days old when I started, the matter was less difficult than it would have been later, although I had my hands full to manage him even then. Gradually he learned that I intended no harm and soon allowed himself to be stroked and handled without objection. He fairly loved to have his ears fondled.

When the youngster was about four weeks of age I decided that I would teach him to lead. So one noon hour I took a small halter and fitted it to him. Then I grasped the lead firmly and stepped backward, at the same time coaxing him to come. When the lead rope tightened there was a quick jerk and instead of the colt "I" went forward. My employer and his wife were both interested onlookers. They laughed and said that I could not do it. I did not agree with them but waited till they had gone before I tried again. This

time I got a sling rope and tied a knot in the centre making a circle having about two feet diameter. This was just large enough to slide over his hips down nearly to his hocks the knot being just in front of his hips. Then taking the ends of the rope forward on either side I took one in one hand, the other and the lead strap in the other hand. Then I pulled forward, towards me and spoke to him. He at once backed up and I gave him his head and hung to the ends of the sling. For a few minutes we had a tug-of-war but soon he came to his position. I led him round and round and fifteen minutes later I led him up to the house without the rope.

Sometime afterwards I was forced to use the looped rope again but it was not long before I could discard it for good. With gentleness he was soon induced to shake hands with any foot. He was very fond of biting but for every time he did this he received a good slap in the mouth and in time stopped this bad habit too. The moment the oat-bin lid was raised he was on the job for his share. The handling which the colt received has paid for itself many times over and the time taken was well invested.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

H. C.

Bone Diseases.—V.

Bone Spavin.

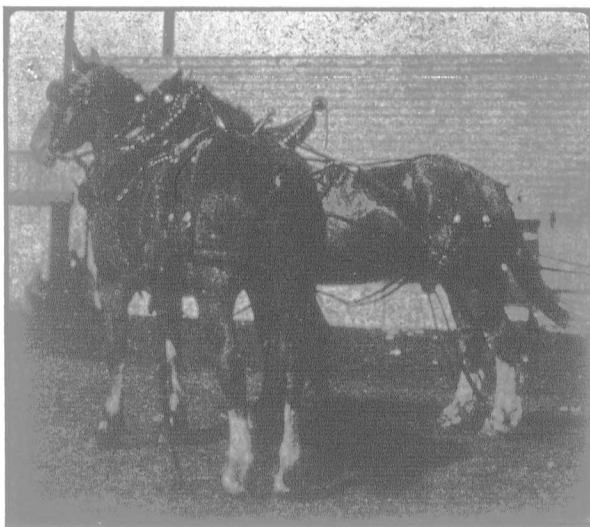
Bone spavin is a very common cause of lameness and unsoundness in horses. The condition is commonly called "a Jack", but why it should be called "Jack" has not been explained. In order to be able to diagnose a bone spavin where lameness is not present, it is necessary to be a good judge of the different conformations met with in hocks, as an apparent roughness that may be a spavin in one horse may be merely an undesirable peculiarity of congenital conformation in another. A bone spavin may be defined as an exostosis (a bony growth) in the hock, usually appearing on the inner and lower portion of the anterior surface of the joint, but may appear on any part.

Causes.—Like ringbone and splint, and other diseases of bone, bone spavin is usually but not always caused by concussion. In this way inflammation is set up in the cancellated tissue of some of the bones of the hock. This extends and involves the compact tissue, an exudate is thrown out, the articular cartilage becomes destroyed, the exudate becomes ossified (converted into bone,) and two or more bones become united into one; this process is called ankylosis. It is often claimed that a bone spavin is the result of a kick or other injury, and while it is possible that such may be the case, it is highly improbable. There is usually a congenital or hereditary predisposition and where spavin is present if the progenitors of the horse for several generations on each side can be definitely traced, it will generally be found that some of them more or less remote, suffered from spavin. This predisposition may exist simply in the general conformation of the hock; weak, small hocks being more liable than deep, broad and angular ones. At the same time there is no conformation of hock that can be said to be immune.

Symptoms.—The typical symptoms of bone spavin are characteristic, hence diagnosis is comparatively easy. After standing for a greater or less length of time, the horse, when asked to move,—for instance, when asked to stand over in the stall in the morning—he will tread simply on the toe of the foot of the affected limb, and move quite lame. If backed out of the stall he will step quite short and lame, and go on the toe for a variable distance; in some cases for a few steps only, in others for a few rods or even farther, and then go practically, if not quite sound, and will continue to go sound until allowed to stand for a few minutes or longer, after which he will start off lame again. There is practically no detectable heat or tenderness in the part, but there is usually a noticeable enlargement. In cases of suspected spavin the observer should carefully observe both hocks. If an enlargement of greater or less size can be noticed on the hock of the lame leg (usually on the inner and lower portion of the front of the joint) and there is an absence of a similar enlargement on the other hock, and the characteristic lameness noted be present, there is little difficulty in diagnosis. Unfortunately, however, we do not always observe these definite symptoms. The lameness does not always disappear on exercise, but in most cases it decreases. Neither is there always a well-marked enlargement. In other cases there is a roughness resembling spavin on each hock, which may be congenital conformation and quite within the region of soundness. In some cases lameness is present before any enlargement can be noticed and in some cases, especially when the true hock joint is affected, there is permanent lameness but no enlargement. This is called occult, or blind spavin, and the lameness is incurable and the case is hard to diagnose. It is not unknown for a well-marked spavin of large size to be present without causing lameness at any stage. When spavin lameness is suspected, but cannot be definitely diagnosed, it is good practice to get an assistant to hold the horse on level ground, or on a floor, while the examiner lifts the foot and forcibly flexes the hock for some time, say a minute, and so soon as he releases the limb have the assistant walk the horse straight ahead. This will in most cases cause him to go quite lame, with the characteristic symptoms of spavin lameness, for a few steps. But even this test is not always satisfactory, and, in cases where the typical symptoms are not well marked, the examiner must judge by the general symptoms shown, and in the absence of apparent causes of lameness in other parts of the limb. It will be noticed that while there is little difficulty in diagnosing a typical case of bone spavin, there are many cases in which diagnosis is very difficult and requires a person of experience, who has paid particular attention

to the various conformations of hock, and the different kinds of lameness caused by the disease.

Treatment.—As with other bone diseases treatment should be directed towards hastening on the process of ankylosis, thereby causing a subsidence of inflammation and lameness. In all cases there results a union of two or more bones into one. There are really four articulations in the joint, the uppermost being called the *true hock joint*, where extensive motion exists. When this articulation is involved the lameness is constant. The articulation below this, while somewhat extensive, is simply gliding in motion, the one below this is also gliding, but not extensive, while the lower one—also gliding—has very little motion. Motion in either or both the lower ones may be removed by ankylosis without causing noticeable alteration in action, but ankylosis of the third articulation from below will



A Winning Fair Team.

cause a stiffness. Fortunately it is usually the lower articulations that are involved. As stated, treatment should be directed towards terminating the process of ankylosis and this can be best done by counter-irritation, caused by blistering, or firing followed by a blister. Unscrupulous or ignorant vendors of medicines claim to be able to remove a spavin and leave the joint in a normal condition, but when we understand that the whole bone is involved and the articular cartilage destroyed, we can readily perceive the fallacy of such claims. In quite young animals repeated blistering will sometimes effect a cure, (when the lameness disappears we claim a cure, we do not expect to remove the enlargement) but in the majority of cases it is necessary to fire and blister. As with ringbone, the lameness does not always cease as soon as the action of the operation ceases, but may continue for some months. If lameness has not disappeared in ten or twelve months after the operation, it is wise to fire again. We meet some cases that cannot be cured, and the prospects of cure cannot be determined by the size or situation of the enlargement; we simply have to operate and await developments.

WHIP.

Ridiculous cartoons appearing in Government advertising do not encourage the farmer either to produce or to have confidence in the authorities. The twentieth-century farmer is neither a baby nor a "Rube."



Alberta Wool in the Government Wool Warehouse, Toronto.

A part of the first consignment of 600,000 lbs. of wool shipped east by the Southern Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association after being graded in that Province. Each individual sack is branded in a manner to insure its identification.

LIVE STOCK.

Alberta Wool Comes East.

Word has been coming in regarding the wool clip in Alberta and everything points to a very prosperous year for the sheep raisers of that province. Recently 1,000,000 pounds of wool had been graded by the government graders and the work was not nearly completed. One rancher had put 20,000 sheep under the shears, yielding him in the neighborhood of 140,000 pounds of wool. There are several other growers who will have almost as large a clip. Co-operative marketing is being practiced by almost all the growers. About 700,000 pounds of wool have been sent from Southern Alberta to Toronto for storage there in the government warehouse. Buyers wishing large quantities may inspect it there and make purchases.

Baby Beef Should be Prime.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The formula given in the issue of August 2 of "The Farmer's Advocate," "Making Baby Beef," should produce a bullock worth while, but it is well to consider one point at least. Many feeders have an idea that baby beef is a standard commercial grade of beef, but such is not the existing condition. The value of baby beef is not because the wealthy are fed on it, but from its value as a bazaar advertisement to hang on a purveyor's shop hooks during a festival or holiday market.

To those who follow the market reports this will be clear, as in the American market "yearlings dry fed and prime" sell at par but not above prime butcher steers. At the present time Canadian feeders do not market many fat yearling cattle, hence, on holiday occasions there is a limited demand at profitable prices for a few baby beefs. Now, as there is no place for the medium-finished yearling, except the feeder department, do not try to market as baby beef anything except prime stuff.

York Co., Ont.

H. STUART CLARRY.

A Visit to Herds and Studs of Great Britain.

This letter to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal, Winnipeg, by F. W. Crawford, formerly lecturer in Animal Husbandry at the Manitoba Agricultural College, and latterly having seen two years service on the battle fields of France, will interest many farmers and breeders in Canada.

You are no doubt aware of the fact that practically all shows are suspended until after the war, so one is at a loss to know just what herds and studs are coming to the fore in Britain. I will endeavor to tell you what I saw of them here.

I paid a visit to Doonholm, where I spent several pleasant hours viewing the Aberdeen-Angus herd of Jas. Kennedy. This is the herd from which J. D. McGregor obtained his cow Evmonda (afterwards sold to an American breeder). Last year at the Royal, this herd won 4 firsts, 1 second, the breed championship and the reserve breed championship with only five animals showing. The McGregor cow took the breed championship from the Doonholm herd bull Matador of Bywell, which stood reserve.

I found the entire herd grazing in very rich pastures looking very thrifty and in fine breeding condition. A large number of cows in one field with heifer calves was the first group visited. The cows were a smooth

even lot, more noticeable for the excellence of their heads and their quality than for anything else. The cows with the bull calves were in another field and here I found the same class of cows and a number of very promising calves. The herd has had a very successful year with their calves. In another field I saw the heifer calf *Evmonda 2nd*, the progeny of the McGregor cow. All the calves were sired by the stock bulls *Matador of Bywell*, *Mondella* and *Planet*.

At *Craigie Mains*, *Jas. Kilpatrick's* stud, I found only a few of the stallions at home. *Bonnie Buchlyvie*, his 5000-guinea horse, is looking exceptionally well and he is getting a very heavy season. No doubt he is competing more strongly with *Footprint* for the best of the mares than any other horse has done for some time. In one pasture field alone there were 21 mares and foals, in another nine, in another five and in still another seven. All of these mares were there to be bred to *Bonnie Buchlyvie*, at £15 down and £15 when mare proves in foal.

Another good horse, *Craigie Hall Mark*, a get of *Bonnie Buchlyvie*, is travelling the central Ayrshire district, which is considered one of the best in Scotland. *Mr. Kilpatrick's* best colt is a get of *Baron of Buchlyvie*, two years of age, and was good enough to win the *Glasgow show* last March. He is very clean of limb with silky feather and beautiful carriage and action.

The mares that I saw were a varied lot, and naturally some of them were rather thin running with the foals. Most of them, however, were of a good size and showed more body than the horses. There were several exceptionally good mares among them, one or two *Cawdor* winners. The foals were as varied as the mares—some poor, some very good and most of them good. In the pastures we visited there were foals from *Footprint*, *Bonnie Buchlyvie*, *Drumcross Radiant*, *Apukwa*, *Revelanta*, and a goodly number of other prominent breeding horses in Scotland.

At *Dunure Mains* I found *William Dunlop* at home, and we had a long walk out among the cattle and horses, for although *Mr. Dunlop* is famous for his horses, he has a good many cattle about the farm, and he knows a good thrifty bullock as well as a straight moving *Clyde*.

Dunure Footprint gets all the mares that he can handle at £25 down and £25 when the mare proves in foal. He is looking as well as ever and is certainly a remarkable breeder. The old horse, *Auchenflower*, was on the road, as was *Dunure Kaleidoscope* by *Baron of Buchlyvie*, three years old, possibly *Mr. Dunlop's* best horse. Most of his other horses were also on the road. In the paddocks, however, we saw five colts, two yearlings and three two-year-olds, all got by *Footprint*. They were good colts, but *Dunure Earnest*, out of *Harviestoun Pyhllis*, *Earnest Kerr's* good mare, was decidedly the best. *Clydesdale* men will remember that this mare is out of *Chester Princess*, and got by *Royal Favourite*, both winners of the *Cawdor cup*, and the mare herself also achieved that honor, from which one can see that the *Dunure Earnest* colt has all the breeding necessary to make him a winner. He is easily the best colt that I have seen on this visit and we shall certainly hear more about him if the war discontinues in the next two years. He was not shown at *Glasgow* last spring so he has not met *Mr. Kilpatrick's* winner at that show.

Mr. Dunlop's good mare *Dunure Chosen* had not foaled yet, but the best foal that I saw in the Ayr district was a *Footprint* out of *Sarcelle*, one of the mares that *Dunure Mains* was showing two years ago.

The leading breeders show a decided preference for the medium sized better quality horses. As one old Scotchman put it. "We like them like a young lady, neat about the waist and thin about the ankles."

I also paid a visit to the *Knockdon* farm owned by *Mr. Cross*, of *Glasgow*. This is essentially a dairy and sheep farm, where he keeps *Ayrshires* and *Border Leicesters*, but he also has some good, thick, quality *Clydesdale* mares and some foals from *Footprint*, *Bonnie Buchlyvie*, *Keynote* and one or two others that would do credit to any stud.

The *Ayrshire* herd consists of about 70 head of cows besides young stuff and calves. This herd is really the pride of the farm. He has a number of very fine looking cows with large well-developed udders and he has bred a number of winners of the *Ayrshire Derby*.

The dairy barns are built of stone with concrete floors, fire clay troughs and chain stanchions. They are very

well lighted and ventilated, and I should have said that a milking machine is installed in both barns and is at present giving excellent service.

The dairymen over here are gradually commencing to pay greater attention to the keeping of records, but they are still behind Canadian and American herds in that respect. The *Knockdon* farm for instance, is not keeping records of the cows' performance.

I visited a number of smaller herds of *Ayrshires* and saw some very excellent animals and met a good many friends of *Robert Ness*. Many asked if I knew him. At some of these places they kept records and at some they didn't. One man spoke enthusiastically of a cow that gave 1260 gallons, and he had a good herd for they would average him 900. I mentioned the cow *Auchenbrain Brown Kate 4th*, the cow that made a record of something over 23,000 pounds in America. He said he knew the cow, but he seemed to consider the record a bit doubtful.

Now I come to the most interesting part of my observations in live stock circles about Ayr. On Tuesday, June 12, I visited the weekly market and saw cattle of all classes sold under the hammer. In one ring grade *Ayrshire* cows were being sold, most of them small in size, but some very smooth, tidy, useful looking cows were offered and were being bought eagerly at from £30 to £36 or from about \$146 to \$171. I walked through the doorway to the other ring and saw rough thin cows that we would call canners selling quite quickly at good prices. Occasionally a cow in reasonably good condition would walk into the ring and I watched two of these tip the scale at 11 cwt. (1232 pounds) each and sell for £39 (or \$190) each. Later in the day, good fat steers were sold and I watched a number, all weighing about 12 cwt. (1344 pounds) pass through the ring. The first bid on these steers was £55 (\$267) and they sold for from £60 (\$292) to £67 (\$326), and I have scarcely ever seen bidding so brisk. The steer that brought £67 weighed just 12 cwt. (1344 pounds), and if you figure that out you will see that it is just about 24 cents per pound. Can we wonder that living is high?

One can easily see eye to eye with the farmer who objects to plowing his grass land when live stock is bringing prices such as I have mentioned. He knows he will keep his land in a more productive state and at the same time make more money. At least, a number of Scottish farmers admit that they are making money.

THE FARM.

Guard Against Attacks of the Hessian Fly.

In certain sections of the country the Hessian fly is reported to have done considerable damage this year. Most wheat growers are familiar with the work of this fly. The principal damage is done in the fall but eggs laid in late spring produce maggots which destroy many of the plants. This fall every precaution should be taken to guard against attacks of this destructive insect. The Hessian fly is a two-winged insect, about one-tenth of an inch long. The adult flies lay their eggs during May and June in the groove on the upper surface of the leaves of fall or spring wheat. After a few days maggots hatch out and work their way down between the stem and leaf to the middle joint, where they remain until nearly full grown. They suck the juice out of the plant, causing it to become weak and to break off at the first or second joint before the grain is mature. When the maggots are full grown they change to a dark brown, which is known as the flaxseed stage on account of its resemblance to flax seed. When the crop is harvested many of these flax seeds will be in the straw, although most of them will be left in the stubble. Late in August or early in September full-grown, winged flies emerge from these flax seeds, which proceed to lay their eggs on the young and tender fall wheat plants. When these eggs hatch, the young maggots work their way down to the crown of the plants and do much damage before winter sets in. The work of this maggot in the wheat field is indicated by the sickly appearance of the plants. The insect winters over in the flax-seed stage.

Care should be taken to burn refuse from the threshing machine which might contain the flax seeds. After-harvest cultivation will also destroy many which remain in the stubble. As the eggs are laid early in September

it has been found that a strip of wheat sown the latter part of August will attract many of the flies and the eggs which they lay will be destroyed later when this strip is plowed under. Instead of sowing fall wheat the end of August, there will be less risk of injury by the Hessian fly if seeding is delayed until about the middle of September or until after the egg-laying period. If the soil is well prepared so as to produce rapid growth, fall wheat may safely be sown at the time mentioned, in most parts of Ontario. By selecting good, plump seed a sturdier plant will be produced than if the seed is somewhat shriveled.

Use Formalin on the Seed Wheat.

Every year smut exacts rather a heavy toll. Instead of a plump grain of wheat to be manufactured into bread, there is sometimes a round ball of stinking smut, or bunt, produced instead. A little of this bunt in the crop lessens the value of the grain for milling purposes, consequently this fungus not only decreases the yield of wheat but injures the value of the good grain produced along with it. Smut may not have been bad this year in your particular field, but that is no guarantee that you will be immune from attacks next year; therefore as a precaution against loss, it is advisable to treat the seed wheat to destroy the smut spores. Formalin is the material used, and the success of the treatment will depend upon having the solution of proper strength and in having every kernel covered with the material. One pint of formalin to forty gallons of water is the strength which has given results, whether the grain is immersed or sprinkled. The immersion method is claimed to be a little more effective than the sprinkling system, but the disadvantage is that it takes a longer time to apply it. If care is taken to thoroughly sprinkle and turn the grain, very few smut spores, if any, will escape. Whichever method is used, the grain must be dried immediately after treatment so that it will run through the seed drill. It should not be treated long before sowing, as a little dampness will cause germination to start. Where the grain must be held for a day or two after treating, it should be left spread out rather than bagged up.

Some claim that when sprinkling they prefer a solution of one to thirty, rather than one to forty. The grain is placed on a clean floor and the solution may be applied with a watering can and the grain shovelled to cause dampening of all the kernels. The grain may then be covered with sacking and left for three or four hours, after which it should be spread out to dry. Care should be taken that the seed does not become re-infected by coming in contact with smut spores on the bags or drill.

Whichever method of treating seed for smut is followed, it is well to take precautions against leaving the damp grain in a pile or bags too long. We have known of several cases where wheat treated for smut did not grow. On making enquiries it was found that the treated seed had been bagged ready for the field, but a rain had prevented sowing for a couple of days. It was evident that the warm weather, together with the dampness on the grain caused it to heat sufficiently to destroy germination. Leave the grain spread out on the floor until ready for sowing, when the immersion or sprinkling system is used.

It is sometimes difficult to secure good wheat for seed as many do not thresh until after fall wheat seeding. Endeavor to secure large, plump kernels that are free from chaff. We know the difficulty of separating chaff from wheat by use of the ordinary fanning mill. However by using the proper screen a good deal of this weed seed can be removed. Proper soil preparation is essential to a good crop. Wheat is a plant which responds to added plant food. It very often shows good results from an application of commercial fertilizer, or a small application of barnyard manure. Some still follow the practice of plowing under the manure for wheat; we prefer top dressing and believe in applying a light coat frequently rather than a heavy coat at long intervals. Six loads to the acre, applied with the manure spreader and cultivated in, has given remarkable results. In one field which came under our notice a ridge left without this light application was practically a failure while the rest of the field averaged around thirty bushels to the acre. A good seed bed is as essential for the wheat crop as it is for spring-sown grains.

Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

Don't Give Up—Do Your Best.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

A student's letter in the department of "The Farmer's Advocate" devoted to "Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders" August 2 issue interested me very much. As regards the student's remarks about the farmer in the latter part of his letter, in them lie one of the greatest secrets of a farmer's success. I would like every farmer to read, learn and inwardly digest them. The intelligent farmer of the future must realize that if he desires efficiency he must treat his hired man as a human being with a mind, and not as an animal. The real reason I write to you is because, having been through part of the mill, I would like to give some points which I have learned for the benefit of the hired man.

In the past I was ordered about and found fault with on every possible occasion and often was sneered at. I was doing my best to please my employer but it seemed

impossible and I was nearly at my wits' end, often making mistakes through sheer mental pain from the way I was treated. Then one day my chance came. It was a wet afternoon and the only work to be done was something under shelter. I had never done this work before. I timidly offered to help, but he immediately said it was impossible for me to do it, and that I had better go and read a paper. The first thought that had held me back on so many occasions, was that I might displease him if I persisted in having a try. I started to turn away as usual, but in a flash my eyes were opened and I saw what a coward I was so I turned back and started to have a try amidst sneers. The next day I was asked to continue the work; I had succeeded. Success gave me new life. This happened about a year ago and this past year has taught me much.

Mr. hired man, let this be the basis on which you do your work for the employer. Don't work to please or displease but put your whole heart into doing your

best under the circumstances. Don't work for the hope of praise or with the fear of blame. Your reward is that you have done your job well. If it does not turn out good, but you know you did your best under the circumstances then you should not be blamed too severely; if you did not do your best then you deserve the blame—take it like a man and let it be a lesson to you to try and do your best next time. Don't allow the employer to tell you you cannot do a thing unless he gives you a decent trial, but at the same time remember not to experiment with anything that may cause him considerable loss or damage.

Don't work for the welfare of the individual, work for the welfare of the farm; let the highest general efficiency you know of or can learn be your watchword in all your work. Seek for the best way and you must find it according to circumstances. Get to the truth. Don't think that manual work is degrading; taken in the right spirit it is the opposite, it is the finest school

for a man to learn how to get rid of his brutal qualities. The root patch may seem endless and the backache may be getting worse and worse, thinking of it does not make it better, lamenting makes it worse. Out in God's pure air one can make the hardest work pleasant by pure thoughts and pure living. Don't think that farm work means brute force, save that force as much as you can for the times you need it most; use your brains and see how much easier and pleasanter it makes the work. Last, but not least, don't be afraid of the employer and don't let him be afraid of you. Fear is at the bottom of all failures, under many guises. Try and study your employer; you live with him and you must know some of his trials. The farm employee's life is far more intimate than other professions. Remember that there is real good in every man covered by coats of veneer, according to his nature. Try to pierce these veneers; get to rock bottom and harmony and happiness for all will result.

British Columbia. M. C.
Enter a Stock-judging Competition.
 Stock judging competitions at fall fairs are becoming

quite popular. They give the young men an opportunity to test their knowledge of animals and their ability to give reasons. Competitions have been held at the Winter Fair, Guelph, for many years, but it is only during recent years that the idea has been carried to the local fairs. The District Representatives have given this a good deal of support and it has resulted in a number of young men in most Counties developing into capable judges. They have been trained to give reasons for their placings. This should have a beneficial effect in the future when these young men will be the official judges at the fairs. By being able to tell wherein one animal excels another it will make the live stock exhibitions more educative, not only for the spectator but also for the exhibitor. There are many young men who have not yet entered these competitions: some through fear of their inability to do themselves justice and others through thoughtlessness. It is to every young man's interest to train himself to be a good judge of live stock. It will help him on his farm. If a competition is put on at your local fair, by all means take part in it. You will likely be attending the fair and it will only take about an hour of your time. If possible take a little time before the fair in sizing up animals and going over in

your own mind the reasons for placing them as you do. It will help you in the competition. Try to win the prize, not so much for its intrinsic value as for the honor and the experience. Some of the larger fairs are arranging for judging competitions this year and special competitions are being arranged at some local fairs. Plan to enter some of the bigger competitions as well as the local ones. You cannot get too much practise in judging. Always try to profit by your experience. Do not make the same mistake twice. Judging is largely a matter of balancing up points, consequently you must train yourself to see all parts of the animal quickly and to weigh the matter accurately in your mind. Have system to your work. If you have made a good placing you will be able to give reasons, but if you find it hard to give reasons for your placing it is a fairly good indication that you are doubtful in your own mind as to the correctness of your judgment. A good live stock judge works systematically and quickly. It takes a good deal of practise to become proficient in judging. Start now and if you do good work it will not be long before fair boards will be wanting you to judge at their fairs. Some excellent judges have been discovered by these competitions. You may yet be one of the best.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

How Autos Are Made.

We were surprised and amazed the other day to hear a man of travel and experience make the unblushing statement that he had never seen the inside of an automobile factory. In fact he had never been inquisitive enough to check over the wonders of an assembling plant. And, will you believe it, this man had owned a car for some years? Factories are scattered all over Eastern Canada and the Eastern States so that there is no real reason why anyone should be ignorant of the intricacies of the motor industry. It is the duty of each owner and driver to improve his knowledge of the automobile by getting the ground work that can so easily be secured from a trip through the workshops that turn out power plants and bodies. Perhaps in this article we can arouse your curiosity to such an extent that you will not pass by an automobile factory with disdain. The proprietors are invariably delighted to welcome guests and to provide guides at certain hours.

The first impression one gets of the industry is the devotion to detail. Entering the foundry you will find a system of production through inspection that would seem to defy the making of mistakes. All the initial work or rather the preparation of parts, runs along on a perfect schedule. There is not a second of lost time. The economy of motion is so wonderful it never fails to fill one with praise. When the multitude of parts have been turned out they are carried to the engine assembling room and placed at convenient points to a miniature railway along which the four, six, eight or twelve cylinder engine blocks move with accuracy and precision. These blocks are first placed in great boring machines which grind out the cylinder holes with minute care and uniformity. As the blocks move along corps of men perform individual operations. Every employee has his station and his own particular job. There is not an atom of confusion. So thoroughly has organization taken the place of haphazard methods that each movement is timed and one corps never has been known to hold another one back for more than a negligible amount of time. Perhaps you will wonder why there seems to be a scarcity of room and maybe you will suggest that an addition should be built. This idea has gripped some people so thoroughly that they have actually taken up the matter with the management. When they do they are told that the engine assembling room looks like a crowded forest because the ambition of the owners is to save the men every possible step and second, to have each essential part as close as possible to their hands in order that the highest efficiency can be maintained. When the engines are completed they are given what is known as a factory test. Ranged in long rows they are kept running under watchful eyes of experts.

The power plant being ready for installation, it is bolted to a frame and pushed along a regular channel. The wheels are attached, the body dropped down from a crane, and the accessories rushed into their allotted spaces. Then a driver gets aboard and gives the machine its final test under actual road conditions. Should he find a single fault a 'rejected' ticket with an explanation is stuck on the car and remains there till the trouble has been remedied to his entire satisfaction. Going through an automobile factory will clear your brain of any thought that the manufacturers are not trying to do their best. Cars are bound to give trouble at different times but you can rest assured that it is only because human hands, no matter how well guided and directed, occasionally make mistakes.

Turning out tops is an interesting system. The mohair is cut in layers of a dozen sheets with electric knives and almost the same as clothes in a ready-to-wear factory. Absolute uniformity must be guaranteed at all times because the tops themselves are erected on frames made to accord to actual service conditions. Another eyeopener is the system of painting. Brushes have become a thing of the past and sprays taken their place. The brush was found to be cumbersome and only valuable in the hands of an expert. Sprays can be used by men of little experience. The cleaning of the engines and frames is also a surprise. There is no wiping but instead a hose shooting live steam is employed to cut away the grease and oil. It does its work

effectively and so fast that visitors are more than amazed. The heavier work of a factory is carried on in enormous rooms that have ceilings high enough to enable engines to run along tracks in mid air and convey from one process to another tons of material that if moved along the floors would congest the general operations and also pile up a big bill of expense. The last step in the auto's production for the consumer contains an idea that may be of benefit to you should you ever have occasion to ship your car. When machines are placed in freight cars they are not only blocked but strapped and in addition the emergency brake is pulled and the auto itself placed in gear. Too many precautions cannot be taken.

Auto Power for Plowing.

From wrestling with a single-furrow plow in midsummer, when the ground is hardened by the prolonged drought and the horses tormented with flies as they wearily trudge across the field, to sitting complacently in your touring car and guiding it across the field with a two-furrow gang attached is a long step but one which is possible. Speed and ease appear to be the watchword in every line of business. The inventive mind is ever evolving something for man to use so that his work can be done more quickly, yet just as effectively. Such is taking the muscle strain out of farm work but calls for the use of more brain action. It is not so long ago since manufacturers placed the first two-furrow plow on the market that would do good work in ridging stubble and fair work in sod. This was considered a big improvement, and, owing to the increasing scarcity of men, soon came into general use. Later the plows were made heavier and to cut a wider furrow so that better work could be done when plowing sod a reasonable depth. This implement required four horses and enabled one man to do the work formerly done by two. However, this was not fast enough for some, and to meet the demand, farm tractors were manufactured. Gasoline and kerosene furnished the power, a number of furrows could be turned at once, and at the same time the cultivator and harrows could be drawn behind the plow. A demand is developing for the tractor that can be used on the belt as well as on the draw. This is an age of speed. There seems to be so much to do and so little time in which to do it. The tractor is helping out, but now it is possible to turn the touring car into a tractor, as is shown by the accompanying illustration. Recently a demonstration was held on the farm of

Dr. Cline, Middlesex County. We believe a number of such have been held in the Province to show the possibilities of the automobile for developing power to draw farm implements. The land was struck out and the two-furrow plow with twelve-inch bottoms was in the field. The touring car here illustrated drove out from town, and in about thirty minutes was backing up to the plow, ready for a day's work. The field was alfalfa sod and some of the roots were half an inch thick. It would have been very heavy drawing for four horses. A man holding a single-furrow plow would have been tossed about considerably, but there the man sat on an upholstered seat with a top to shield him from the sun's rays as he guided his horseless machine across the field. Two twelve-inch furrows were cut to a depth of six or seven inches and nicely turned. Very satisfactory work was done under a hard test.

A heavy frame is placed under the car, fitting into a socket on the front axle and firmly clamped to the rear axle of the car. The axle for the tractor wheels is a couple of feet behind the auto axle. The auto wheels are removed and a small cog-wheel substituted which runs in cogs on the inside of the tractor wheel. On account of the car going slowly it has been found necessary to put a new radiator in the touring car and to adjust the circulating system for both water and oil. These adjustments tend to improve the car for fast work. It does not take long to make a tractor out of a touring car.

Many are of the opinion that a car cannot stand this usage, that it will soon go to pieces. We cannot say; we saw it working in one field only and it did its work well. The demonstrator claimed that this class of work had little effect on the car. Five or six acres can be plowed in a day, and then in a few minutes the tractor wheels can be removed and the car is ready for a pleasure trip. This is another use for the farm car—a tractor by day and a touring car for the evening.

Engine Back-Firing.

What is the cause of my automobile back-firing in the muffler when the engine is started after being left for a few minutes? It does not do it when the engine is cold. The mixture is not too lean and the spark is not advanced too far. When pulling hard it frequently back-fires in the carburetor when the spark lever is advanced.

Ans.—Check over your valve timing and you will doubtless locate the trouble.

T. C. O.
 Auto.



A Five-passenger Touring Car Pulling a Two-furrow Plow.

THE DAIRY.

Production and Value of Creamery Butter and Cheese.

The Census and Statistics Office reports on the total production of butter and cheese in the creameries and cheese factories of Canada for the year 1916, as compared with 1915, the report being based upon returns collected from the dairying branches of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture. The figures for 1916 represent approximate estimates, as their returns for that year are not quite complete. The total number of creameries and cheese factories operating in 1916 is reported as 3,446, including 993 creameries, 1,813 cheese factories, 624 combined factories (cheese and butter) and 16 condensed milk factories. The total number of patrons contributing to creameries and cheese factories during the year 1916 was 221,192, the deliveries of milk amounting to 2,600,542,987 pounds and of cream to 157,620,636 pounds. The two chief dairying provinces of the Dominion are Ontario and Quebec. Both manufacture cheese and butter; in Ontario more cheese is made than butter; in Quebec more butter is made than cheese. In Ontario the total number of establishments operating in 1916 was 1,165 and the patrons numbered 87,325, whilst in Quebec the establishments numbered 1,984 and the patrons 79,145; so that the average number of patrons per establishment was 75 in Ontario and 40 in Quebec.

The total production of creamery butter in Canada in 1916 is returned as 82,564,130 pounds of the value of \$26,966,357, as compared with 83,824,176 pounds of the value of \$24,368,636 in 1915. Comparing the relative production of the provinces the production in 1916 is highest in Quebec with 34,323,275 pounds of the value of \$11,516,148, as compared with 24,680,109 pounds of the value of \$8,031,998 in Ontario. These two provinces together produce about 70 per cent. of the total creamery butter of Canada. Of the other provinces the production and value of creamery butter in 1916 were in relative order as follows: Alberta 8,521,784 pounds, value \$2,619,248; Manitoba 6,574,510 pounds, value \$2,038,109; Saskatchewan 4,310,669 pounds, value \$1,338,180; Nova Scotia 1,586,679 pounds, value \$497,316; British Columbia 1,243,292 pounds, value \$236,194; and Prince Edward Island 613,880 pounds, value \$184,164. The average price per pound of creamery butter for all Canada worked out to 33 cents in 1916 as compared with 30 cents in 1915. By provinces in 1916 the highest price was in British Columbia 42 cents, and the lowest in Prince Edward Island, 30 cents. In the other provinces the price per pound for 1916 was as follows: Nova Scotia 32 cents; New Brunswick 33 cents; Quebec 34 cents; Ontario 33 cents; the Prairie Provinces 31 cents.

The total production of factory cheese in 1916 was 192,968,579 pounds, of the value of \$35,512,530, as compared with 183,878,898 pounds of the value of \$27,587,775 in 1915. By provinces the lead in production is taken by Ontario with the total quantity in 1916 of 126,015,870 pounds of the value of \$23,312,935. Quebec being second with 61,906,750 pounds of the value of \$11,245,104. These two provinces together account for 98 per cent. of the total production of factory cheese.

The production and value of factory cheese in the other provinces in 1916 were as follows: Prince Edward Island 2,121,736 pounds, value \$409,495; New Brunswick 1,185,664 pounds, value \$210,692; Manitoba 880,728 pounds, value \$158,931; Alberta 745,122 pounds, value \$154,454; Nova Scotia 94,727 pounds, value \$16,959 and British Columbia 18,000 pounds, value \$3,960. The average price per pound of factory cheese for all Canada works out to 21 cents in 1916 as compared with 17 cents in 1915. In 1916 the average price was highest in British Columbia, 25 cents. In Quebec and Ontario the average price was 18 cents and in Alberta it was 21 cents.

Cottage And Buttermilk Cheese.

In creamery districts the skim-milk is regarded as an excellent feed for pigs and calves, but a product entirely unsuited for human consumption. The wrong impression is abroad regarding the value of this by-product as a human food. Fat is the only substance removed in the separating; the bone, tissue and muscle-building constituents are left. True, the absence of fat makes skim-milk less palatable than whole milk, but if using skim-milk as a drink does not appeal to you it may be employed in cooking, etc. It can also be made into cheese. Circular No. 22, issued by the Dairy Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, contains the following information relative to manufacturing skim-milk into cheese:

"The manufacture of cottage cheese is one method of converting skim-milk into a more attractive and appetizing form of food. Cottage cheese may be made in a small way in the home, as well as in a larger way in the creamery. Several different methods of manufacture may be employed, but those most commonly used are (1) by the coagulation of the milk by souring, (2) by the coagulation of the milk by rennet.

"In order to secure the best quality of cheese only fresh, clean, skimmed milk of good flavor should be used. If a pure culture of the lactic acid producing organisms or good clean-flavored buttermilk is available the addition of five to twenty per cent. of the same to the skimmed milk will usually improve the flavor of the cheese as well as shorten the process of manufacture. The milk should be thoroughly stirred after adding the culture or buttermilk. If no culture or clean-flavored buttermilk is available the souring must proceed naturally. In either case the temperature of the skimmed milk, during the souring process, should be maintained at 70 to 75 degrees F. This temperature is very favorable to the development of lactic acid (souring), and at higher temperatures undesirable flavors are more likely to develop. If no culture or buttermilk has been used curdling will not usually take place in less than twenty-four hours. If culture or buttermilk has been used the time required to produce curdling will be less, depending on the quantity of culture or buttermilk used.

"As soon as the milk is firmly curdled, the mass is cut with a knife or broken with the hands or a stirring

rod. The vessel containing the curdled milk is now surrounded with warm water and the temperature gradually raised to 90 degrees F., the curd being kept gently stirred while warming. Thirty to forty minutes should be taken in raising the temperature. When the whey has separated clearly from the curd, which will usually be in fifteen to twenty minutes after heating is completed, it should be drained off and the curd gently stirred for a few minutes. The curd should then be further drained by placing it on cheesecloth on a rack, or in a perforated dish, or by suspending it in a cheesecloth sack. After whey ceases to drip from the curd the mass of curd is carefully broken into fine particles and salted to suit the taste. Usually one and one-half ounces of salt to each ten pounds of curd will be sufficient. Whole milk is now mixed with the curd in sufficient quantity to leave it fairly moist, but not sufficiently moist to allow milk to drip from the curd. The curd should now be packed in jars or shaped into balls or bricks and wrapped in parchment paper first and then in oiled or waxed paper.

"In using rennet to coagulate the milk, as well as in natural coagulation, it is preferable to use some pure culture or clean-flavored buttermilk. The skimmed milk is kept at a temperature of 70 degrees F. to 75 degrees F. until it commences to taste and smell sour, when rennet extract is added in the proportion of one ounce of rennet to each one thousand pounds of milk. After thoroughly mixing the rennet with the milk, the milk is allowed to stand until coagulated, after which the process is as outlined above.

"The flavor of good cottage cheese is a mild, clean, acid flavor, free from undesirable odors and resembling that of clean, sour cream. If it is desired to make a cheese of richer flavor and higher nutritive value, sour cream may be used in soaking the curd instead of whole milk. The texture of the cheese should be smooth and free from lumps and of the proper consistency to spread readily. If a temperature below 90 degrees F. is used in heating the curd, it will not drain properly and will be soft and sticky. If on the other hand, a temperature much above 90 degrees F. is employed the cheese may be too dry and crumbly. This defect may to a certain extent be overcome by using more milk or cream in soaking the curd, but by properly regulating the temperature and length of time of heating, a cheese of the proper consistency may always be produced.

"The yield of cottage cheese obtained from a given quantity of skimmed milk will depend largely on the amount of moisture retained, which, as pointed out above, depends on the length of time and the temperature employed in heating. Five to seven and one-half pounds (two to three quarts) of skimmed milk produces one pound of cheese, which contains as much protein as one pound of beefsteak.

"Buttermilk cheese which is very similar to cottage cheese may be produced from buttermilk.

"As soon as the buttermilk is drawn from the churn it is placed in a vessel surrounded by warm water and heated to 80 degrees F., at which temperature it is left without stirring for one hour. The buttermilk is now heated to a temperature of 130 degrees F. to 140 degrees F., being only stirred during the heating. It should now stand for one hour without stirring to allow separation of the curd. The whey is drawn off with as little agitation as possible and the curd drained in the same manner as described in making cottage cheese. While draining, the curd should be stirred occasionally to facilitate the escape of moisture and to maintain an even distribution of the same throughout the curd. After the curd has drained sufficiently, which will usually require about twelve hours, the process is completed as in making cottage cheese. Only buttermilk of fresh, clean flavor is suitable for the manufacture of such cheese."

Ontario Veterinarians Conduct Clinic.

On August 9, while the Ontario Veterinary Association was assembled in convention, a clinic was held at the dairy farm of Gordon S. Gooderham, Clarkson, Ont. This was presided over by Prof. W. L. Williams, of the Department of Obstetrics and Research in the Diseases of Breeding Cattle, New York State Veterinary College. Several animals were brought together by neighboring breeders, and an interesting discussion followed on sterility in breeding cattle. Prof. Williams is a recognized authority on this subject, and the Association felt highly benefited by his address and demonstration.

An interesting and enjoyable feature of the event at Clarkson was the luncheon provided by Mr. Gooderham. Over one hundred veterinarians and visitors sat down to the banquet spread in the dairy stables. Everything was scrupulously clean, and all flies were debarred by shutters of blue gauze placed in the windows. The accompanying illustration conveys a good idea of the layout and equipment of the stable.

Since May 21, 1917, Ayrshire cows and heifers to the number of 51 have registered in the R. O. P. Four of these have given over 12,000 lbs. of milk, and 10 over 10,000 lbs. Eight cows gave from 450 to 623 lbs. of fat, and most of the others from 350 to 400 lbs.

In a bulletin issued by the Minnesota Agricultural College, it is claimed that even at 15 to 20 cents a quart milk is a cheap source of certain nutritive substances always needed by the body, and particularly needed during the growing period.



Veterinarians Banqueting in Mr. Gooderham's Dairy Stables.

POULTRY.

Select Birds Having a Strong Constitution.

There is usually a fairly good demand for pure-bred cockerels in the fall, consequently it may be advisable to select a few of the best and put them in a separate pen from those which are to be fattened. You may be able to secure a considerably higher price for them for breeding purposes than for meat. In Bulletin 89, of the Experimental Farms, by F. C. Elford, the following information regarding the selection of male birds is given: To pick out the male with a strong constitution select the one that is bright as he runs with the flock, one that is alert and wide-awake and whose head is up at the slightest motion. The head is a good index of constitution. In the vigorous bird there is a general appearance of brightness, combs and wattles vivid red with an absence of scaliness. The eye bright, beak short, slightly curved and strong at the base. There should be an absence of the crow or snaky appearance. The neck should not be too long for the breed and gracefully joined to the shoulders. In the utility breeds for table use and egg production the back should be broad, with the width carried well back and not pinched at the base of the tail, a good oblong body with the breast well developed, as result of the keel being carried well forward and parallel to the back. A crooked breast bone is generally an indication of weakness. The body should be fairly deep and firm, on legs strong, straight and set well apart, the latter should be free from coarseness of scales and with a bright, shiny, healthy appearance.

It is also essential that the female have a vigorous constitution. The characteristics mentioned for the male will be present in the female. She will have that bright, alert appearance. The desirable female will be busy scratching for feed during the day, will be first up in the morning and last on the roost at night. By exercising a little care in selecting the birds for the breeding pen the vigor of the flock will be maintained from year to year. Too often the flock is disseminated promiscuously. So many birds are to be kept over winter and the rest are marketed in the fall. Market the old hens first, then discard the yearlings which are a trifle weak in constitution, are a little off in type, or that have some undesirable qualities; then go through the flock of pullets, market all weaklings, those with crooked breasts, narrow heads, shallow bodies, etc. If you still have too many to keep over winter, those with poor plumage may be sold. Prospects are that feed will be rather expensive this winter, consequently the birds which show every indication of producing eggs should be kept in preference to the doubtful ones.

The loss due to eggs spoiling in hot weather is high. Lessen it by removing the male bird from the flock.

Give the turkeys a little grain every night. It will encourage them to come home to roost.

Sick fowl are hard to treat. Prevent sickness as far as possible by giving the birds proper care and feed.

Watch the flock closely and if any birds appear sickly isolate them from the main flock. This precaution may prevent disease spreading through the flock.

Lameness and loss of weight in fowl are symptoms of tuberculosis. Birds so affected should not be left with the flock. They may cause the disease to spread to the young birds.

Avoid crowding of chickens in the coop. It is a good plan to separate the pullets and cockerels. Pullets do not require as strong a ration from now on as the larger cockerels will stand.

Don't market eggs gathered from hidden nests without candling them to see if they are good. If buying eggs you would be indignant if two or three out of every dozen were of doubtful quality.

Shorts and bran moistened or fed dry are good feeds for growing chicks. They could be fed once a day and are cheaper than whole grain. Of course, they will not entirely substitute grain.

Some hen-houses are in a deplorable condition at this time of year. Vermin run riot, and the litter and nests are filthy. Have a general clean-up and spray the pen thoroughly with some good disinfectant.

Gather the eggs regularly. There is frequently a tendency to neglect the hens during the rush of harvest, and many eggs are spoiled before taken from the nest. A hen sitting on a fertile egg over night will start the germ developing.

Some of the cockerels are about large enough to market. Pick out the biggest and put them in a fattening crate for two or three weeks. Prices are higher now than they will be when the bulk of the spring hatched chickens are being marketed.

Don't feed turkeys on the same ground as last year. The soil may contain germs of black head. Prevention is the principal way of avoiding loss from this disease. Remedies do not avail much, as the disease is often-times too far advanced before well-marked symptoms of the trouble are shown.

HORTICULTURE.

Symptoms of Little Peach and Yellows.

The two peach-tree diseases known as Little Peach and Yellows created considerable anxiety when their seriousness was first discovered in this country. Many trees, and in some cases entire orchards, have been destroyed either by the disease or the efforts to control it. Investigation has not thrown a great deal of light on the nature and causes of the trouble, but drastic measures have brought Little Peach and Yellows pretty well under control. To date the most effective means of controlling them have been the removal of trees and efforts not to allow waste fruit to lie about the orchard. In the following paragraphs the symptoms of Yellows and Little Peach are described as set forth in Bulletin 241, of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Anyone who suspects the presence of either of these diseases in the orchard should communicate with the authorities while the fruit and foliage are on the trees in order that a diagnosis can be made.

SYMPTOMS OF YELLOWS.—On a diseased tree some of the fruit will usually be seen to ripen prematurely, be more highly colored than normal, blotched outside with red, streaked inside with this color, and the flesh around the pit redder than usual. Sometimes only one branch will show these symptoms and all the rest of the tree bear quite normal fruit. The foliage on at least some of the branches soon begins to assume a yellowish color and in many cases the leaves begin to curl and cluster as if they were affected by Little Peach. This is especially true when the disease is far advanced. On such trees we sometimes also find arising from the main branches little growths of slender, much-branched twigs, with narrow, yellowish leaves.

SYMPTOMS OF LITTLE PEACH.—The fruit on a typical diseased tree or part of a tree ripens later than usual, is smaller than normal but has no unusual color markings. In many cases, however, we find diseased trees in which the fruit ripens at the usual time and is about normal in size, but the foliage shows clearly that the trees are diseased. The symptoms on the foliage are the curling and clustering of the leaves, especially on the inner parts of the tree and the sickly yellowish, or reddish-yellow color that they assume. In younger trees the leaves on the outer branches will usually remain quite green for a long time after those in the centre of the tree have clearly begun to show the disease. If the centre of the tree looks healthy but the outer branches, because of the reddish-yellow color, look diseased, it will nearly always be found that such trees are not attacked by Little Peach but are merely in need of better nourishment.

Black Knot on Cherry Trees.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":
Please state the cause and prevention or cure of black knot on cherry trees.

Ans.—The fungous growth which causes the disease known as black knot on many kinds of fruit trees works in the inner tissues of the limbs and branches and consequently cannot be successfully controlled by spraying, although spraying helps by killing spores before they have a chance to gain a foothold. Cut out and burn all diseased parts in early winter, cutting far back into the healthy tissue so as to make sure of getting all of the diseased wood. Early in the spring the black knot, visible on the trees, begins to throw off spores, which are disseminated by the wind and thus the disease is spread. It is important, therefore, that the cutting be done in early winter. If the main trunk is attacked, the affected part may be cut out, cutting well around into the healthy tissue, and the wound painted over. When a tree is badly affected it is often better to remove it entirely. Burn all diseased parts pruned out, also any dead and dying trees nearby. The sprays recommended in the Spray Calendar will assist in keeping black knot in check. In well-sprayed orchards it is not such a serious pest.

The Eastern and Western Apple Outlook.

Considerable interest now centres around the Canadian apple crop. The Ontario and Quebec yield will be light indeed, and large consuming markets will be looking to Nova Scotia and British Columbia for product. Reports indicate that the Western States will have a heavy yield, and, unless conditions are quite different from those of the past, a considerable volume of this will find its way into Canadian markets. Government reports of last week state that in Annapolis County, Nova Scotia, thirty per cent. increase over last year is expected; in Kings County, a fifteen per cent. increase is looked for, while the yield in Hants County will be the same as last year. The three counties mentioned comprise the apple-producing sections of the famous Annapolis Valley, the average crop for which, over the last five years, has been 737,000 barrels. British Columbia reports say that the crop has been seriously affected by lack of water for irrigation, and that the total crop is not expected to exceed that of last year.

The composition of the hen's egg compared with moderately lean beef, as given in a bulletin issued by New Jersey Agricultural College, shows the egg to contain 73.7 per cent. water, 10.5 per cent. fat, 14.8 per cent. protein and 1 per cent. mineral matter, as compared with 70.5 per cent. water, 8.5 per cent. fat, 20 per cent. protein and 1 per cent. mineral matter in lean beef. The egg is a good substitute for meat.

FARM BULLETIN.

Crop Conditions in York County.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

It might be interesting to some readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" to know what the crop conditions are in York County this month. Each township has exceptions both ways, but I shall endeavor to give a general explanation. The great problem which has presented itself all through the season and which has caused much trouble is that of labor. Much has been done by the High School boys, the retired farmers and the War Production Committee. The High School student deserves as much credit as any; he has done it for the good of the country, not asking too high a wage and doing as much work, in many cases, as the real farm hands. Many retired farmers now living in villages have come out and have taken the hoe in hand. The War Production Committee have purchased five tractors and plows and have them plowing in different sections. They have plowed as many hundred acres for buckwheat and are now busy on fall wheat land. They make a charge of \$1.50 per acre and furnish all necessities for the machinery. The farmer boards the man in charge of the machine.

At the first of June many people thought it was impossible to have a good crop of hay but we got it, although it was about three weeks or a month later than usual. It has not been an uncommon crop to have two tons per acre of first-class quality, and a large percentage has been cured without rain. We had first-class weather for haying. At present the grain is wanting our attention. Some barley and fall wheat has been cut. This week will see the most of it in shock. The wheat and barley have filled extra well, with plenty of straw. A severe storm passed over the county on July 26; although it was not a general storm a great amount of damage was done. Much grain was knocked flat but it is filling well. Oats, spring wheat, etc., are a grand crop and will practically all have to be cut one way. Although the south end of our county, including Markham, Scarboro, York and Etobicoke townships did not suffer as much as the northern townships there are streaks through the whole county down very bad. Haying and harvest have come so close together that it gave the farmers a poor chance to do their late hoeing. There are many dirty fields of roots but we do not blame it all on the farmer for it has been a very growthy season with quite a lot of wet weather. It is a rare piece of corn which looks well if it has been on heavy, low-lying land. Many farmers now depend largely upon this crop for fodder, and it is certainly a great drawback to the milk producer or any stockman when the corn crop fails. Roots are a promising crop; mangels and corn, which stood the wet, are looking fine and will certainly be a good crop if weather conditions are favorable. Turnips are a fine crop, and it is not an uncommon sight to see them touching in the row.

There is a very poor outlook for all fruits. Cherries, gooseberries, currants and raspberries have been very light but prices have been extraordinarily high. Pears are a poor crop in most parts, although I have noticed some who have a good crop of nice, clean fruit. Apples are probably the lightest crop we have, but we sometimes see fruit of this kind which is a first-class sample.

The honey producers state that a very poor grade of honey is the result of the slow growth in the spring and rapid growth after the buckwheat was planted. The grades of honey are mixed, and choice No. 1 clover honey will be a scarce article.

York Co., Ont.

ERNEST THOMSON.

The Crab or Finger Grasses.

This weedy grass enclosed is in some of our lawns. It makes a flat mat and kills out the other grasses. I think it is worse than dandelions in a lawn. What is its name and how can it be got rid of?

J. M.

The species enclosed is the small or smooth crab grass. This and the hairy or large crab grass—both are also called finger grasses—are two weeds that like many other pernicious ones have come to us from Europe. They are easily recognized by the narrow, straight seed-spikes coming out like fingers from the end of the stem, usually 3 or 4 but sometimes as many as 8 or 10. The hairy one roots at the joints, the stem easily breaks when one attempts to pull it up. Its flat, creeping habit has suggested the name crab grass. They are most troublesome in the lawn and garden.

A market gardener near London told me that the hairy finger grass is the worst weed on his place. They are both annuals and could be eradicated in a season if their seeding was prevented. It is the smooth one that destroys the lawn. Although unlike the other, it does not root at the joints, it can keep its seeding stems or some of them so close to the ground that no lawn mower can touch them. Its compact rosette of leaves smothers out the other grasses. Of course it is killed in the winter but it leaves thin or bare patches prepared for its seed to start the next spring. Close and frequent mowing keeps it in check but the only way you can eradicate it is to cut it off its root with a sharp knife. The process may be hard on the operator's back but if the knife is sharp it is easy on the hand since no digging is required as in the case of dandelions. I have tried spraying it with iron sulphate, the dandelion formula, but the results were not satisfactory. The hairy species which is the worst one in the garden does not trouble the lawn because its seeding stems are erect enough to be caught by the lawn mower. Gardeners will not regret any pains they take to keep both these grasses off their premises.

J. D.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending August 16.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

	CATTLE						CALVES						SHEEP					
	Receipts		Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)				Receipts		Top Price Good Calves				Receipts		Top Price Good Lambs			
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week		
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	6,063	5,742	5,095	10 40	\$ 8.50	\$11.00	761	824	732	\$15.50	\$12.00	620	773	445	12.50	10.00		
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,583	1,342	753	10 25	8.25	10.80	433	483	377	12.50	10.00	1,182	1,560	719	14.25	11.50		
Montreal (East End)	1,543	1,586	983	10 00	7.50	9.00	566	7	440	13.00	10.50	2,192	2,915	1,515	14.50	11.50		
Winnipeg	5,416	2,975	4,467	10 00	7.50	9.00	808	310		8.75	13.00	1,916	1,731	1,262	18.00	17.75		
Calgary		1,332	767		6.75	8.50						678	1,470	614	18.00	17.75		

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards)

Sixty-two hundred cattle, the heaviest supply in several months, were offered for sale during the week. Forty-six hundred of these were on the Monday market, and while quotations were reduced by 10 to 20 cents per hundred on bulls, cows and medium weight butcher steers and heifers, prices reacted during the week, and on Wednesday and Thursday cattle were selling in a very active market, at prices on a level with those prevailing a week ago. Considerable demand existed from outside points for all classes of cattle; this undoubtedly created more local activity and was partly responsible for the steady quotations. Seven loads of heavy steers were bought for the New York trade, while several loads of butcher steers went to Buffalo, and in addition there was a fairly heavy movement of stockers and feeders to Ontario farmers. Heavy steers were steady at last week's quotations, but only limited numbers of these were on sale. Two loads of thirteen hundred pounds each shipped from Lucknow, Ontario, sold for \$12.65 per hundred, while several other loads sold from \$12 to \$12.25. Steers of one thousand to eleven hundred pounds sold from \$10.25 to \$11 for the best loads, with medium quality ranging from \$9 to \$9.75; lighter butcher steers and heifers sold from \$9.25 to \$10 for good loads, and common cattle in this class brought \$7.50 to \$8.50. Cows were in demand at prices as high as \$8.75 for choice quality, with the bulk of the good ones realizing \$7.50 to \$8, and medium and common quality, \$6 to \$6.75 per hundred. Few good bulls were on sale, and \$7.50 was about the top price paid for the quality offered. Bologna bulls were selling from \$5.50 to \$6.50 per hundred. A good demand existed for stockers and feeders, good feeders realizing as high as \$9 per hundred, and stockers ranging from \$7.50 to \$8.25. Calves were active all week, with choice veal selling from \$14 to \$15, and \$15.50 being paid in a few instances. On a heavy market on Monday lambs declined \$2 per hundred, the bulk selling from \$14 to \$14.50, although some sales were made at \$15. The market was active at a trifle higher level on Wednesday and Thursday, with the ruling price being \$14.25 to \$14.50 per hundred.

Hogs again advanced on a limited supply and established high record prices; while on Monday \$17 to \$17.25 was paid for selects, the following day saw an advance of 50 cents, with the bulk realizing \$17.75. On Wednesday \$18 hogs became a reality with all sales being made at that price. On Thursday the demand continued, and while nearly all hogs were arranged for previously, bids of \$18.25 were made on two loads. The immediate outlook is for a continuation of high prices.

Of the disposition of live stock from the Yards for the week ending August 9, Canadian packing houses purchased 369 calves, 59 butcher bulls, 205 heavy steers, 3,831 butcher cattle, 8,039 hogs, and 1,507 sheep and lambs. Local butchers purchased 293 calves, 382 butcher cattle, 222 hogs, and 667 sheep and lambs. Shipments back to country points were made up of 133 stocker calves, 72 milk cows, 172 stockers, 25 feeders and 107 hogs. A number of butcher cattle were shipped to Newfoundland. Shipments to

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)			MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)			
		Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price
STEERS heavy finished	246	\$12.25	\$11.75-\$12.50	\$12.65				
STEERS good	478	10.28	9.75-10.75	11.00	143	\$10.00	\$ 9.90-\$10.15	\$10.40
STEERS 1,000-1,200 common	49	9.50	8.75-9.75	10.00	92	9.25	9.00-9.50	9.75
STEERS good	987	9.75	9.25-10.25	10.25	79	9.75	9.50-10.00	10.00
STEERS 700-1,000 common	503	8.06	7.50-8.75	9.00	367	8.25	8.00-8.50	9.40
HEIFERS good	289	9.89	9.50-10.25	10.75	32	9.75	9.50-10.00	10.25
HEIFERS fair	388	8.72	8.25-9.00	9.00	107	8.87	8.50-9.15	9.40
HEIFERS common	139	7.72	7.00-8.25	8.25	63	7.74	7.25-8.00	8.25
COWS good	543	7.68	7.25-8.00	8.75	46	8.15	8.00-8.25	8.40
COWS fair	1,230	6.25	6.00-6.75	7.00	186	7.21	6.50-7.50	7.75
BULLS good	43	7.50	7.25-8.00	8.50	2	9.15	8.75-9.50	9.50
BULLS common	207	6.11	5.50-6.75	7.50	316	7.02	6.00-8.50	8.50
CANNERS & CUTTERS	211	5.50	5.00-5.75	5.75	126	5.78	5.25-6.40	6.40
OXEN					2	8.00	8.00-	8.00
CALVES	761	14.12	13.00-15.00	15.50	620	10.31	8.00-12.50	12.50
STOCKERS good	326	7.74	7.50-8.25	8.25				
STOCKERS 450-800 fair	263	7.08	6.75-7.75	7.75				
FEEDERS good	143	8.50	8.25-9.00	9.00				
FEEDERS 800-1,000 fair	18	8.00	7.75-8.50	8.50				
HOGS selects	4,715	17.69	17.00-18.25	18.25	1,783	17.57	17.40-18.00	18.00
HOGS heavies	5	17.25	17.00-18.25	18.25	75	17.15	16.50-17.25	17.50
HOGS (fed and watered) lights	213	16.97	16.00-18.00	18.00	337	17.16	16.75-17.75	17.75
HOGS (fed and watered) sows	148	15.05	14.00-16.00	16.00	198	14.44	14.25-14.75	14.75
HOGS (fed and watered) stags	21	13.09	12.00-14.00	14.00	6	11.33	10.00-12.00	12.00
LAMBS good	2,801	14.46	14.00-16.50	16.50	421	13.97	13.50-14.25	14.50
LAMBS common	476	12.65	12.00-15.00	15.00	1,614	13.18	12.50-13.50	13.50
SHEEP heavy	14	7.50	7.00-8.50	8.50	27	8.94	8.50-9.25	9.25
SHEEP light	249	9.05	8.00-9.50	9.50	6	9.25	9.25-	9.25
SHEEP common	83	6.55	6.00-7.50	7.50	124	8.47	8.00-8.75	8.75

United States' points were 3 calves, 143 heavy steers, 128 butcher cattle, 23 stockers.

The total receipts of live stock from January 1 to August 9 inclusive, were 140,863 cattle, 32,436 calves, 25,187 sheep, and 278,945 hogs; compared to 148,991 cattle, 30,482 calves, 40,403 sheep, and 256,691 hogs, received during the corresponding period of 1916.

Montreal.

The supply of cattle on the Monday market was more than double the usual number for that day of the week, and trading was slow; probably not more than half of the stock was sold by noon, and prices declined from 50 cents to \$1 per hundred, with the biggest drop on light common stuff. While there was nothing choice on the market the supply of fairly good cattle was above the average. Loads of these steers weighing from one thousand to twelve hundred pounds sold up to \$10.25, but the bulk of sales were around \$10 per hundred. Common light butcher stock sold as low as \$7.25 per hundred, and common butcher cows sold mostly from \$6.50 to \$7.50; most of the ordinary quality bulls bringing about the same prices. Camers and Bologna bulls held about steady, as did all grades of calves.

A heavy supply of lambs caused a drop of nearly \$1 per hundred, with the best

grades selling from \$13.75 to \$14.50, and the bulk from \$14 to \$14.25. Common eastern lambs sold generally from \$12.75 to \$13.50. Sheep were a shade lower than the previous week.

Despite a heavy supply hogs have been strong all week. On Monday most long-run selects sold from \$17.50 to \$17.75, off cars, and one load reached \$18. Those from near-by points sell for 25 cents per hundred less in price than the long-run stock. These prices held steady on Tuesday, and on Wednesday most sales were made close to the \$18 mark. On Thursday practically all long-run selects sold at \$18.25, off cars. Sows are \$3 per hundred lower in price than selects.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition of live stock for the week ending August 9, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 338 calves, 52 canners and cutters, 119 butcher bulls, 561 butcher cattle, 1,262 hogs, 122 sheep, and 1,393 lambs. Shipments to United States' points were 107 calves.

The total receipts of live stock from January 1 to August 1 inclusive, were 22,075 cattle, 42,683 calves, 10,655 sheep, and 41,073 hogs; compared to 24,569 cattle, 32,950 calves, 15,914 sheep and 53,964 hogs, received during the corresponding period of 1916.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending August 9,

Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 376 calves, 889 butcher cattle, 614 hogs, and 719 sheep and lambs. Shipments to country points were 94 butcher cattle. There were no shipments to the United States.

The total receipts of live stock from January 1 to August 9 inclusive, were 22,572 cattle, 33,215 calves, 9,534 sheep and 26,470 hogs; compared to 21,116 cattle, 32,022 calves, 15,220 sheep, and 32,989 hogs, received during the corresponding period of 1916.

Winnipeg.

With heavy receipts of butcher cattle the market was strong throughout the week under the influence of a good demand. Prices advanced 10 to 25 cents on good butcher cattle on the Friday market, owing to a strong eastern and southern inquiry. On Monday one thousand cattle were offered and they were quickly bought up. The market continued active during the remainder of the week and closed on Thursday with a strong undertone, at from 50 to 75 cents over the closing prices of the previous week. Although there are a number of eastern and southern buyers operating, very heavy receipts may be expected to affect these prices. Some good sales were made during the week, two steers averaging twelve hundred and ninety pounds each, brought \$10.65 per hundred,

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and one weighing eleven hundred and forty pounds, \$10.25. A few steers sold at \$10.50, but these were extra choice. The bulk of the heavy steers sold from \$8.50 to \$9.50, and medium weights \$7.80 to \$8.50 per hundred. Choice heifers sold as high as \$9.50, and choice cows as high as \$8 per hundred. The bulk of the heifers sold from \$7.50 to \$8, and the bulk of the cows from \$7 to \$7.50. These were all good quality cattle carrying a good amount of fat. The run of calves was light during the week, those of choice quality sold from \$9 to \$9.50 per hundred, while good calves brought from \$7 to \$8.50. Stockers and feeders met with only a fair demand, with quotations advanced 50 cents per hundred. Stockers sold from \$6.50 to \$7.25, with those of poor quality selling around \$5 per hundred. Most of the good feeders were bought for the south at strong prices, the bulk selling from \$6.75 to \$7, and one load of short-keeps, shipped east, selling at \$9 per hundred.

Sheep and lambs were strong, top lambs selling at \$12.50, and the bulk \$1 per hundred lower. Good sheep realized \$9.25 to \$10.75.

The hog market was unsettled, opening on Friday at \$16 per hundred, 25 cents below the close of the previous market. On Monday the price was 10 cents per hundred higher, and this was followed by an advance to \$16.25 on Tuesday. By Wednesday the market was 50 cents per hundred higher, closing on Thursday at \$16.85 for selects, \$12 to \$13 for heavies, \$15 to \$15.50 for lights, \$12 for sows, and \$10.50 for stags. The market was active at the close under a good local and eastern demand.

Of the disposition of live stock from the Yards for the week ending August 9, Canadian packing houses purchased 64 calves, 2,668 butcher cattle, 4,456 hogs, and 20 sheep and lambs. Local butchers purchased 85 calves, 473 butcher cattle, 176 hogs and 423 sheep. Shipments back to country points were made up of 5 calves, 99 butcher cattle, 489 stockers, 47 feeders, and 101 hogs. Shipments to United States' points totalled 1 calf, 459 butcher cattle, 58 stockers, and 82 feeders.

The total receipts of live stock from January 1 to August 9 inclusive, were 69,734 cattle, 4,291 calves, 1,952 sheep, and 175,728 hogs; compared to 40,527 cattle, 5,052 calves, 4,866 sheep, and 223,362 hogs; received during the corresponding period of 1916.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—With receipts running light at Buffalo the past week, prices were raised generally all the way from a quarter to half a dollar, not a few instances of sales being made on a medium and cheaper kind of steers from 75 cents to a dollar above the preceding week. Of the 125 loads on Monday, around fifteen to twenty cars were shipping steers, mostly Canadians, the Dominion supplying altogether something like twenty cars. Best native steers ranged from \$12.75 to \$13.50, Canadians selling generally from \$11.75 to \$12.95. In the handy steer line the range for the best was up to \$12, a fair class bringing \$11 to \$11.50, and nothing in the light steer line with any kill to speak of, ranged under \$9. A drove of Canadian cows sold at \$9.25, with best heavy fat heifers selling up to \$11 to \$11.50. Stocker and feeder trade was higher, most of this stuff going for kill. Bull market was generally a quarter higher, best here \$9;

the light, cheap stocker grades finding a better outlet than for some weeks. Milk cows and springers were strong sale, \$130 being paid for a fresh cow. There is every reason to believe that the cry-fed cattle are pretty well cleaned up and that a continued strong trade may be expected on these kinds, predictions being freely made that the top has not been reached on strong weight, prime finished shipping cattle. Anything real fat is meeting with ready sale, with the half fat, plain and cheaper steers, except for the past week, going rather slowly. Of late Canada has sent over quite a sprinkling of shipping steers, which have found ready sale. Receipts for the week totaled 4,225 head, as against 4,375 for the previous week, and 6,275 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime natives, \$13.25 to \$13.75; fair to good \$12.50 to \$13; plain, \$11.50 to \$12; very coarse and common, \$9.25 to \$10; best grass Canadians, \$12.50 to \$12.70; fair to good, \$11 to \$11.50; common and plain, \$10 to \$10.50.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$11.50 to \$12; fair to good, \$9.50 to \$11; light and common, \$7.25 to \$8; yearlings, choice to prime, \$12 to \$13; fair to good, \$9.25 to \$10.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$10 to \$11; yearlings, choice to prime, \$13 to \$13.50; best butchering heifers \$8.75 to \$9.50; fair butchering heifers, \$7.25 to \$8; light and common, \$6.50 to \$7; very fancy fat cows, \$8.50 to \$9.50; best heavy fat cows, \$8 to \$8.50; good butchering cows, \$7 to \$7.50; medium to fair, \$6 to \$6.50; cutters, \$6.25 to \$6.50; canners, \$5 to \$5.75.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$9 to \$9.25; good butchering, \$7.50 to \$8.25; sausage, \$6.75 to \$7.50; light bulls, \$6 to \$7; oxen, \$7 to \$9.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$7.50 to \$8; common to fair, \$6.50 to \$7.25; best stockers, \$7 to \$7.50; common to good, \$6 to \$6.75.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, in small lots, \$90 to \$115; in carloads, \$75 to \$85; medium to fair, in small lots, \$60 to \$70; in carloads, \$55 to \$60; common, \$40 to \$50.

Hogs.—New American records were hung up at Buffalo the past week. A steady advance, as a result of the continued light receipts, has been noted for several days back, fully \$2 per cwt., being tacked on within a period of eleven days. The high day of the past week was Friday, when one deck of good weight hogs scored \$18.80 per cwt. Other sales ranged from \$18.50 to \$18.75, and throwout lights and pigs took the range of from \$15.25 to \$16.25. Roughs reached up to \$16.50 and \$16.75, and fancy stags brought up to \$14.75. For the past week receipts were 7,200 head, as against 8,957 head for the week before, and 19,200 head for the corresponding week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prices were on the jump the past week. On the opening day top lambs sold generally at \$16, with culls going from \$15 down, and before the week was out, or on Friday, best lambs sold up to \$17, and culls ranged downward from \$15.50. Yearlings sold up to \$13.50, though something desirable would have brought more money on Friday's market; wether sheep were quoted around \$11, and ewes went from \$10.50 down. Receipts the past week were 2,600 head, as compared with 1,784 head for the week previous, and 6,900 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—All former American records for veals were broken at Buffalo the past week. The low day of the past week was Tuesday, when bulk sold at \$16.25, and the high day was Friday, when choice lots changed hands at \$17 and \$17.25. Desirable cull grades, during the high time of the week, sold up to \$16; weighty calves on the veal order ranged from \$14 to \$15.50; heavy rough calves sold from \$11 to \$13, and grassy kinds brought anywhere from \$8 to \$9.50. The past week's receipts were 1,975 head, as against 2,115 head for the week before, and 1,950 head for the same week a year ago.

Cheese Markets.

Cowansville, Que., 20½¢; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 21½¢; Danville, Que., 21¢; Belleville, 21½¢; Alexandria, 21½¢; London, bidding, 20½¢ to 20¾¢—no sales; Cornwall, 21½¢; Montreal, finest westerns, 21¾¢; finest easterns, 21¾¢; New York, specials, 23¾¢ to 24¢; average run, 23¢ to 23¾¢.

Toronto Produce.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, Monday, Aug. 20, consisted of 237 cars: 4,848 cattle, 239 calves, 1,484 hogs, 1,383 sheep and lambs. Heavy steers, butchers, and good cows steady; common cows and bulls fifteen cents lower; stockers, feeders, milkers and springers, calves, sheep and lambs steady. Hogs \$18.75 fed and watered.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario No. 2 winter, in car lots, \$2.55 to \$2.60; No. 3, \$2.53 to \$2.58; No. 2 (new crop), \$2.30, nominal. Manitoba, track, bay ports, No. 1 northern, \$2.40; No. 2 northern, \$2.40; No. 3 northern, \$2.38.

Oats.—Ontario, no quotations; Manitoba oats, No. 2, track, bay ports, 76c.

Barley.—Malting, nominal.

Peas.—Nominal.

Corn.—No. 3 nominal.

Flour.—Manitoba first patents in jute bags, \$12.90; second patents, in jute bags, \$12.40; strong bakers', \$12; Ontario winter wheat flour, according to sample, in bags, \$11.20.

Hay and Millfeeds.

Hay.—Track, Toronto, extra No. 2, \$11.50 to \$12; mixed, \$9 to \$10.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$7 to \$7.50.

Bran.—Per ton, \$36.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$45; middlings, per ton, \$47 to \$48. Good feed flour, per bag, \$3.25.

Hides and Wool.

City Hides.—City butcher hides, green flats, 22c.; calf skins, green, flat, 27c.; veal kip, 22c.; horse hides, city take-off, \$6 to \$7; city lamb skins, shearings and pelts, 60c. to 90c.; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat, cured, 20c. to 21c.; deacons or bob calf, \$1.75 to \$2.50 each; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$6 to \$7; No. 2, \$5 to \$6; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2 to \$2.50. Horse hair, farmers' stock, \$20.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids, in barrels, 13c. to 14c.; country solid, in barrels, No. 1, 12c. to 16c.; cakes, No. 1, 16c. to 17c.

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool, as to quality, fine, 60c.; coarse, 58c. Washed wool, fine, 70c.; coarse, 65c.

Country Produce.

Butter.—Butter again advanced in price during the past week, selling as follows on the wholesales: Creamery fresh-made pound squares, 42c. to 43c. per lb.; creamery solids at 41c. per lb.; separator dairy at 38c. to 40c. per lb., and dairy at 34c. to 36c. per lb.

Eggs.—Fresh gathered eggs also advanced and were quite firm at 40c. per dozen wholesale.

Cheese.—New, large, 24c.; twins, 24½¢; old, large, 30c. to 31c.; twins, 31c.

Beans.—Japanese hand-picked, \$7.50 to \$8 per bushel; Canadian hand-picked, \$9.25; prime, \$8.75.

Poultry.—Spring chickens, 20c. per lb.; ducklings, 14c. per lb.; old ducks, 10c. per lb.; roasters, 14c. per lb.; fowl, 4 lbs. and under, 16c. per lb.; fowl, over 4 lbs., 18c. per lb.; turkeys, 16c. Quotations all live weight.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Canadian apples are beginning to come in in slightly larger quantities, but the bulk so far have not been of very good quality; the 6-qt. baskets selling at 25c. to 40c., and the 11 qts. at 50c. to \$1.

Bananas remained about stationary in price at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bunch.

Blueberries came in freely and brought from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per 11-qt. basket, according to quality.

Cantaloupes.—Canadian cantaloupes were shipped in one and two basket lots occasionally during the past week, and sold at 75c. to 90c. per 11-qt. basket.

Cherries sold well; the Montmorencys bringing from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 11-qt. basket, and Morellos at \$1 to \$1.25 per 11-qt. basket.

Currants.—Both black and red currants continued to bring high prices; the black selling at \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.25 per 11-qt. basket, and good quality reds at \$1 to \$1.25; a very few at \$1.50 per 11-qt. basket; some of poor quality going at 50c. to 75c. per 11-qt. basket.

Gooseberries continued to come in in small lots and sold at very high prices, bringing from \$1 to \$1.50 per 11-qt. basket; 75c. to 85c. per 6-qt. basket, and 13c. to 15c. per box.

Lemons kept stationary in price at \$7.50 per case for Verdillis.

Oranges firmed slightly, selling at \$4 to \$4.75 per case.

Peaches.—Both California and Southern peaches came in freely; Californias selling at \$1.75 to \$2 per case; Southern at \$4.75 to \$5 per bushel hamper, and \$4.50 per six-basket carrier. The Canadians came in in larger quantities but were mostly poor quality, selling at 25c. per 6-qt. flat basket; 40c. to 60c. per 6-qt. lenos, and 60c. to 85c. per 11-qt. flats.

Plums.—California plum receipts were heavy and sold at \$2 to \$3.25 per four-basket flats. The Canadians also came in in larger quantities and declined in price, selling at 35c. to 40c. per 6-qt. flats; 60c. to 75c. per 6-qt. leno, and 75c. to \$1 per 11-qt. basket.

Pears.—California pears sold well at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per case. The Canadians being only very ordinary brands, sold at 35c. to 60c. per 6-qt. basket; 60c. to 90c. per 11-qt. basket.

Raspberries were in demand, and as the supply was not very heavy they firmed in price, selling at 16c. to 20c. per box.

Tomato receipts eased off some and prices were, therefore, a little higher at \$1 to \$1.25 per 11-qt. basket for No. 1's, and 75c. per 11-qt. basket for No. 2's.

Thimbleberries were shipped in lightly and sold at 18c. to 20c. per box.

Beets and carrots remained practically stationary at 25c. to 30c. for the beets, and 30c. to 40c. (per 11-qt. basket) for the carrots.

Beans were a better sale; the choice ones bringing 40c. to 50c. per 11-qt. basket.

Cabbage still was difficult to dispose of at 40c. per dozen (for large heads) and 50c. per bushel hamper.

Celery.—There was a lot of poor quality celery received; the price ranging from \$1.50 to \$2 per case (6 or 7 dozen), and from 40c. to 90c. per dozen bunches.

Cucumbers recovered slightly and sold at 20c. to 25c. per 11-qt. basket, while hot-house variety brought 40c. per 11-qt. basket.

Gherkins of choice quality were received but were difficult to sell at 75c. to \$1.25 per 11-qt. basket, and 60c. to 75c. per 6-qt. basket.

Onions are beginning to come in in larger quantities, the imported selling at \$3 per 100-lb. sack; Canadians selling at 50c. to 60c. per 11-qt. basket.

Peas.—There were a few green peas shipped in, which sold at 40c. to 50c. per 11-qt. basket.

Peppers.—Green pepper receipts were fairly heavy and they sold at 75c. to \$1 per 11-qt. basket; the red ones bringing from \$1 to \$1.25 per 11-qt. basket.

Potatoes.—Ontarios came in freely and sold at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bag, the imported going at \$5.25 per bbl.

Montreal Produce.

Butter and Eggs.—Butter prices at the auction sale advanced over a cent per pound, but local business was dull, and quotations were unchanged. Cheese was quiet. Eggs were scarce, with prices firm and with a tendency to advance.

Quotations: Cheese—Finest westerns, 21¾¢; finest easterns, 21¾¢. Butter—Choicest creamery, 43c.; seconds, 42c. Eggs—Fresh, 52c.; selected, 47c.; No. 1 stock, 43c.; No. 2 stock, 40c.

Dressed Hogs.—Abattoir killed, \$17.75 to \$18. Pork—Canada short cut back, bbls., 45 to 46 pieces, \$48 to \$50.

Grain and Millfeed.—The grain market closed with the same dull tone obtaining throughout the week, with a further easiness in prices, and with a few odd car lots of oats representing the total business for the day. Flour continued in good demand for spring wheat grades, and in poor demand for winter wheat grades, while millfeed orders were up to the capacity of the mills.

Quotations.—Oats, Canadian western, No. 2, 77½¢; No. 3, 76c.; extra No. 1 feed, 76c. Barley, Manitoba feed, \$5.35.

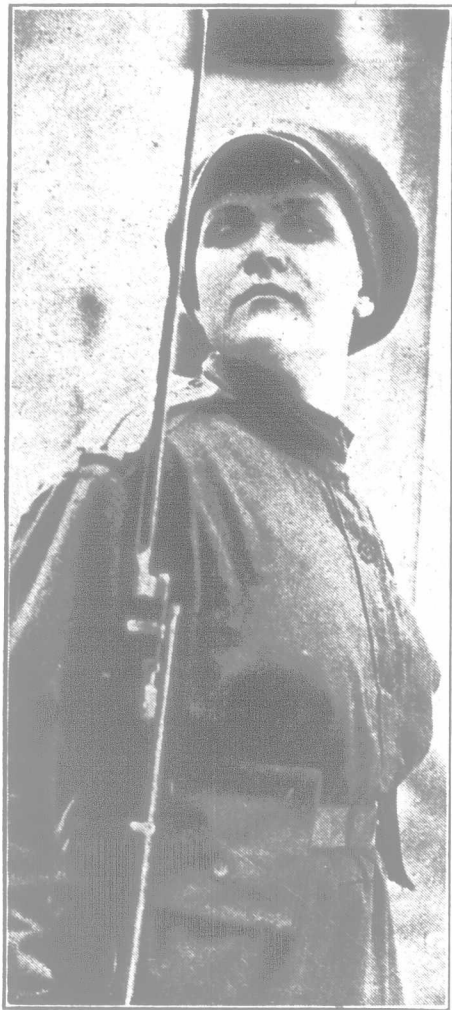
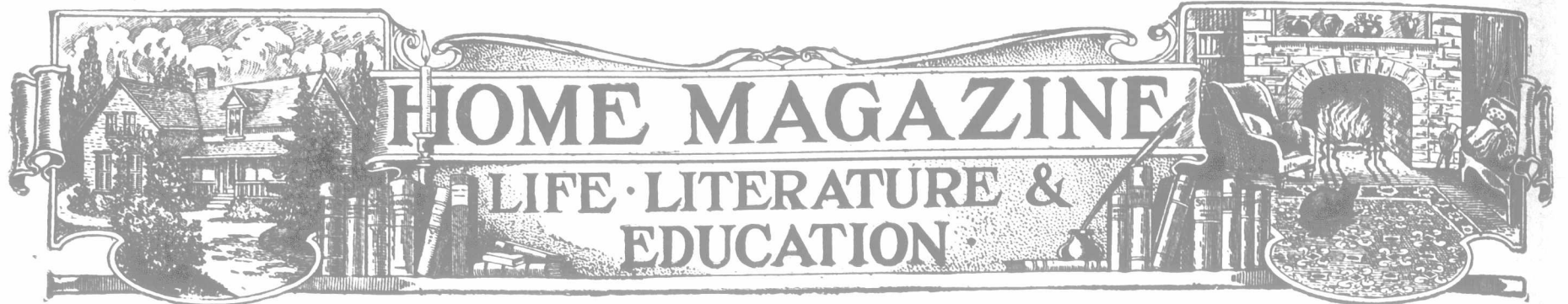
Flour, Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, \$13; seconds, \$12.30 to \$12.50; winter patents, choice, \$12.80 to \$13; straight rollers, \$12 to \$12.30; bags, \$6 to \$6.15. Rolled oats, barrels, \$9 to \$9.35; bags, 90 lbs., \$4.40 to \$4.50. Bran, \$35 to \$37. Shorts, \$40 to \$43. Middlings, \$48 to \$50. Mouille, \$60 to \$61. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$9.50 to \$10.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$8.15 to \$14.90; western steers, \$7.80 to \$12.45; stockers and feeders, \$6.10 to \$9.25; cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$12.60; calves, \$10.50 to \$15.

Hogs.—Light, \$17.40 to \$18.90; mixed, \$14.50 to \$19; heavy, \$17.30 to \$18.90; rough, \$17.30 to \$17.55; pigs, \$12.25 to \$15.75.

Sheep.—Lambs, native, \$10.60 to \$16.25.



A Russian Woman Soldier.

One of the brave girls in the famous battalion of Russian women, "The Legion of Death." This battalion fought furiously and put the Germans to flight at the section where they engaged, taking many prisoners. Every woman in the battalion carries a dose of cyanide of potassium to use in event of her capture.

Battle.

BY WILFRID WILSON GIBSON, IN THE "NATION," LONDON.

Hill-born.

I sometimes wonder if it's really true
I ever knew
Another life
Than this unending strife
With unseen enemies in lowland mud,
And wonder if my blood
Thrilled ever to the tune
Of clean winds blowing through an April
noon
Mile after sunny mile
On the green ridges of the Windy Gile.

Back.

They ask me where I've been,
And what I've done and seen;
But what can I reply
Who know it wasn't I,
But just someone like me,
Who went across the sea,
And with my head and hands
Killed men in foreign lands,
Though I must bear the blame
Because he bore my name?

Hit.

Out of the sparkling sea
I drew my tingling body clear, and lay
On a low ledge the five long summer days,
Basking, and watching lazily
White sails in Falmouth Bay.

My body seemed to burn
Salt in the sun that drenched it through
and through
Till every particle glowed clean and new,
And slowly seemed to turn
To lie-cut amber in a world of blue.

I felt a sudden wrench—
A trickle of warm blood—
And found that I was sprawling in the
mud
Among the dead men in the trench.

In the Ambulance.
"Two rows of cabbages,
Two of curly-greens,
Two rows of early peas,
Two of kidney-beans."
That's what he is muttering,
Making such a song.

Keeping other chaps awake
The whole night long.

Both his legs are shot away,
And his head is light;
So he keeps on muttering
All the blessed night—

"Two rows of cabbages,
Two of curly-greens,
Two rows of early peas,
Two of kidney-beans."

Through the Eyes of a Canadian Woman in England.

July 15th.

Summer is here in all her glory, a typical English summer, with sunny days, alternate showery ones, and always cool, cool evenings. The first and fourth have been celebrated in their turn by Canadians and Americans, aided and abetted by British citizens (who are glad and grateful to have us with them), with as much zest as though we were at home. Dominion Day was a general holiday, and on the "Glorious Fourth," the Stars and Stripes entwined with the Union Jack waved gaily in the breeze.

I am back again to camp after a week spent relieving a friend from hospital work in the nearby charming town of Guildford. Life among the wounded Tommies has a fascination for me, and I feel more at home in the hospital than anywhere else just now. One is so occupied that no time is left for the brooding and sadness that this war brings to us all. Except at a military camp one rarely hears a hearty, carefree laugh. People are brave and cheerful, but there is an undercurrent of seriousness with it all. I hope that on the day when peace is finally declared we shall find that we have not entirely forgotten the art, for a jolly laugh is the most exhilarating thing going. The jester of olden times was not as useless after all as we supposed him to be.

I hope all our wounded men are as happy in their hospitals as those at Hill House. This institution is entirely run by voluntary lady workers, and Tommy is considered first in everything. Each morning I rose at seven, donned my uniform, and arrived at the hospital just in time for morning worship, in the dining-room. This consisted of a familiar hymn, played by one of the nurses, in which everybody joined heartily. It was followed by a prayer for those at sea, and in the army, not forgetting the lonely and bereaved ones at home. After this—breakfast, a good hot one was served and the men went out to the beautiful garden at the back, those unable to walk being taken in wheeled chairs, or even carried on their beds. If the day were rainy they adjourned, some to the billiard room in the basement, or the recreation rooms to listen to the gramophone, others read and wrote letters. There were the morning papers in the garden and there and there was done while many long tales were being told. I was fascinated to watch one man go the whole round of the croquet game on his good foot, holding the wounded one out of contact with the ground. He helped with marvelous rapidity, and was lustily cheered by the

onlookers when he came in first on a close game. The big, rough-haired terrier "Bobby" always considered himself one of the party. He belonged to a butcher in town but evidently preferred soldiers to civilians, for he attached himself to the Tommies and refused to be coaxed back. He is always at the heels of some of them (of course he has his favorites) in their rooms or wherever they are, even accompanying them when they are taken to church on Sundays, where he behaves with great dignity. I should not be surprised at any time to hear that he had learned to smoke. I got a bed ready for an incoming patient one night, but he did not arrive, and in the morning I found that Bobby had taken his place and marks of muddy feet and many hairs were left on the dainty white sheet turned over in regulation hospital fashion. When I got fresh linen from the Quarter-master she said, "Isn't that too bad! but we must not say anything about it, for the boys are so fond of him, and it is a rule of the hospital never to say anything to hurt their feelings." The men appreciate to the full the treatment they receive, and are in return always courteous and helpful. They all seem keenly interested in Canada and plied me with questions. They feel the need of bigger spaces since their life in the open, and their thoughts all seem to turn towards Canada as the Land of Promise. We had some trouble one day fitting a very short man with crutches. While trying some of them he said, "The day I got hit there was no one to help me, so I took a couple of rifles and managed to get along. I had to hurry, too, because machine-guns were banging away at my back all the time, but never caught me." Fancy oneself in a situation like that!

The roses have been badly beaten by recent rains, and heaps of crimson, pink and yellow petals lie on the ground still shedding sweet fragrance, and now the little scarlet ramblers, clinging to everything within reach, and the white and pink climbers are at their best, and we shall have them with us for weeks yet. The July flowers are having their turn, and tall, sturdy fuschia trees are bursting into bloom; monkshood in purple and yellow (such as I have never seen) and their rival, the delphinium, in rare shades of blue, form a tall background looking down upon white and yellow lilies and a profusion of summer flowers of every shape and hue. The gardens are a never-ending panorama of color as the months go by. Now we have raspberries, huge golden gooseberries and red currants, and already little green apples are beginning to appear in the greengrocers' windows. Red tomatoes and crisp cucumbers beautify the salads, and vegetable marrow and, Oh, joy! plenty of potatoes, have their place on the daily menu. The new food controller is about accomplishing a reduction in the price of meat, so with all these good things we shall surely be able to deny ourselves the luxury of bread and wheat products to a great extent. We have all acquired the habit of discussing food, and ways and means of preparing it. One hears it at street corners and in drawing-rooms, and after all why shouldn't it be so? Some of the new war-dishes are quite palatable. There is a restaurant in Piccadilly which is very conspicuous. On the door is a huge poster worded as follows:

Let the Men! beat the U men
If U fast the U shark U beat,
The U-shark beats U if U feast.

There are highly colored pictures surrounding this poster, of submarine-shaped B.E. sharks, torpedoing food ships.

An English M. P. in opening a bazaar here the other day lamented that although millions of poems were inspired by the beauty of flowers and trees, there was no vegetable poet. His complaint had immediate effect and one of his hearers

dedicated to him the following lines which readers of the Advocate, so many of whom are interested (like myself) in the cultivation of vegetables, might enjoy reading.

Lines to a Carrot—and Other Things.

The vegetable world bewails a long-felt need,

That is—the glamour of a poet's friendly screed

To the keen eye, to artist's judgment true,
There's beauty, wonder, elegant construction, too,

In carrots! Mark the vivid tint of lovely red,

The feathery frond of softest green, forming the head,

The taper of the perfect one, its rounded form;

This could not be produced by humans born.

The cabbage—in its seedling's early days,
Before it ripens, shapes, in sunny rays,
Delicate green of velvet surface rare,
Each leaf formed by a skill beyond compare.

The sturdy stem by which potatoes show
Their goodness, size of bulbs that lie below,

Gathering from the richness of their bed
The quality depicted by each surface head.
A golden bulb of different shapes and form,

A graceful spike the onion does adorn;
Of neutral shade but pungent, also strong,
Its culinary use helps the cook along.
Upon the rows of sticks, and often string,
You see the pods of peas, "the Summer King."

Mark well the fold and rasket wherein lie
Some pellets, perfect, packed from curious eye,

The fragrance of the pods in fullest strength,

The contour of them and their width and length,

The thoughtful eye sees beauty in these things,

Their wondrous growth, the song that nature sings:

Who does not note the turnip's snowy round,

Its surface smooth, its head with verdure crowned?

How marvellous, each lesson driving home
The Power thrown from the height of Heaven's throne.

And yet another root, so delicate in hue,
Born 'neath the surface of the mother true,

From which all vegetables in the kingdom grow

Each in its proper season, from the seed below,

Sweet parsnip, concentrated rich in medicine's power,

Soothing, staying, a food in hunger's hour,
A modest root, its mission is to bring
Flesh to the gaunt, and clearness to the skin.

I. B.

Last week theatre-lovers in England and the world over were shocked to hear of the passing of Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, who like the other great actor, Sir Henry Irving, was suddenly called to his reward. Both these men attained a rank which is very rarely reached by an actor in any age, and it seems as though their places cannot be filled. Tree was one of those whose personality was even greater than his work. He was emphatically an actor born. To see him on the street, without knowing him one would have said, "This is a remarkable man." In his daily life off the stage he carried his stick as if he walked in some fantastic scene, but he had no pompous airs nor ever tried to make himself an image of greatness. He was ever good-tempered, gay, and entertaining, and was possessed of a ready wit which was the envy of his associates. One of the best stories about him is that of the pushing and exuberant person who familiarly addressed him as "Tree" at their first meeting. The actor put an affectionate, almost caressing hand on this person's

shoulder and said warmly and persuasively, "Call me Bertie."

People are still talking of Saturday's air raid in London. The air-squad looked like a bevy of hawks filling the sky, searching for some particular prey, as they flew from northwest to southeast over the city. People in shops and factories (for it happened at eleven in the morning) ran out to see it, while those in the streets ran in for shelter, and many fearless ones crowded on the roofs of houses for a good view. The raiders—Taubes in this case—sent up smoke-screens to conceal themselves, and dropped bombs through them. From beginning to end the raid only lasted fifteen minutes, but it was a bad quarter hour of strain and anxiety. There were exciting air battles, one being fought above the clouds and one below at the same time, thirty-eight machines being engaged in them. People now think that they were flying low and in large numbers to take photographs for a future attack. Mr. Tennant, during a debate on the subject in the house since the catastrophe, explains it thus. He contends that the object of the enemy in making these raids is to create panic and incidentally compel us to withdraw airplanes from the front. He does not believe that the civil population of this country is any less brave than the civil population of France, who have to bear fifty times the disasters and troubles that we have experienced. He says one thing we ought not to do is bring back our fighting forces from France where they are doing such wonderful and essential work in the air. This he has seen for himself in a recent visit to the front. He says the Huns would rejoice to see our airplanes withdrawn from there in large numbers. He begs people, in spite of those dreadful visits, not to exaggerate their importance and thus serve the interests of the enemy in this critical moment of the war. Mr. Tennant has lately lost his own son, a very gallant airman, in an engagement. Mr. Orville Wright, the air-man, echoes his utterances when he says that these raids on London were absurd if they were meant to destroy the city, but that their obvious object was to keep British air-men in England on the defensive instead of on the Western front. He asserts that he and his brother are convinced since the beginning of the war, that this will be the last one, because air-craft will make war futile. There are 1,000 factories for the manufacture of air-craft, all working at full speed in Britain to-day.

I fear we are losing the gift of agreeable causerie and confining all our conversation to the war, the food question and kindred topics. It was quite a relief yesterday when drinking afternoon tea with some Canadian ladies to enjoy a lengthy discussion on the "chiffons" so dear to the female heart. There is no elaborate gowning now. These ladies all wore pretty tulle frocks of linen and muslin with hats that were simplicity itself, and I thought how much more attractive they looked than in the fashionable afternoon gowns of former days, which are now looked upon with suspicion and contempt. Ladies of the highest standing set a good example in this respect, and at the sports one day lately—a huge gathering of Canadian women and soldiers—I noticed a Brigadier-General's wife in a plain cotton frock and the most practical of hats, and I felt that "C'est l'air d'une grande dame" which counts after all. These gowns are frequently made by their wearers and are none the worse for that, as Canadians, like the French women, understand the art of wearing them.

Baby shows are the order of the day just now. We had one at Guildford, opened by Lady Jellicoe, this week, which was quite an event. Demonstrations in bathing, dressing and preparing food were given to teach mothers how to properly care for their children. It was a very interesting but noisy occasion, for the babies did not seem to enjoy their brief public career. The slogan now is, "Save the babies," and there is talk of establishing crèches with trained nurses for looking after them while their mothers are engaged in munition making and other necessary war work. We earnestly hope that the babies will succeed in getting the crèches, for in the homes of the poor conditions have been deplorable and infant mortality amazingly high.

I enjoyed a visit to camp yesterday where the Fifth Division are quartered. It is a great sight. When approaching it over the hill one looks down upon thousands of wooden huts, a town of them, all laid off in streets and all arranged with

such mathematical sameness that it is difficult to distinguish the particular one you seek. In the "suburbs" of this town there is a motley collection of shops, which cater to almost every need of a soldier, and restaurants as well as three Y. M. C. A.'s, a picture theatre, a bank and a post office, not forgetting several gipsy caravans. It reminds one of the hangers-on of a circus, although there are not so many fakirs. The gipsy women with their hard, sunburned faces, long earrings and gay beads, sell fruit which they take around in carts drawn by diminutive and aged donkeys, and there is always a dog—just dog—fastened behind by a rope. I passed a pretentious shop on one corner with the name "Eatons" painted in large letters on the side, and I could not but notice Canadian names on the streets between the huts. The huts are most comfortable, each having a little stove to bring cheer on cold evenings, and to dry garments after a march in the rain. Having been here so many months, they have introduced a home atmosphere by putting up curtains, and little shelves on which are displayed their treasures, such as home photographs, war souvenirs and

cuffs almost feminine. He had never known the meaning of freedom until he had been in the army a month and found that "leave" was not the semi-automatic thing he had thought it. He found how little he really knew about work when he had done a twenty-four-hour guard, followed by a twenty-mile route march, nor did he realize the value of money till he found himself and three pals clubbing together to buy a packet of canteen fags. The worth of a real white bed had never impressed itself on him till he'd done a week on the bare, wet ground with November stars for candles. Now it is so strange to come and go as the mood takes him and to drink a cup of unstewed tea and taste a "civy" meal. He finds himself listening to the long familiar bugle-calls and "Number! Shun! Form fours—right" and feels an impulse still to salute every officer passing him in the street. He finds himself giving "eyes right" to every apoplectic old major he meets in Oxford Street. Then he commenced work. Work! And at the end of the week drew the first wages he'd had for eighteen long months, having toiled twenty times as hard for a shilling a day

Noted Women.

Miss Elizabeth Griffith.

Unfortunately we have not been able to secure a picture of Miss Emily Griffith, who is truly a noted woman in educational circles in the United States, and will be more noted as results of her work spreads.

She is a school teacher. But there are school teachers and school teachers.

Like Dr. Montessori she has dared to be original, and of her it has been said, "The stupidity of the traditionalism of standardization has never been as hard hit as by Miss Griffith."

She lives in Denver, Col., and over the door of her school on Thirteenth Street, is a sign in large letters: "Opportunity."

It was opened only a year ago, in September, 1916, and when the doors were thrown open it was announced that any one between the ages of fourteen and seventy could attend. Five teachers were then employed, and from 100 to 200 students were expected. At the end of the year 2,300 pupils were in attendance and forty teachers were employed.

Nor does the school differ from others only in the greater range of age. The curriculum also has been extended, until it embraces, besides the usual necessary subjects, telegraphy, cooking, sewing of all kinds, banking, storekeeping and all sorts of trades and means by which a living may be earned.

The "hours," also are extremely elastic. Newsboys, messenger boys and shop workers may come to the school early in the morning, eat a bowl of soup and put in an hour or two of school work before going to business. An employment bureau is connected with the establishment, and when boys and girls are ready, and need a job, an effort is made to place them. Of the sixty girls in overalls taking machine shop work, thirty have recently been employed in one big manufacturing plant to run machinery the same as men—an item of some importance in these months of war-work.

"There are no truants, no tardies, no slackers, no neutrals, no dodgers, no shirks, no grouches, no pessimists," says a visitor. "From first to last everyone is dead-in-earnest, everyone is learning something, is doing something, is getting something, is getting ready to do more and do it better."

And Emily Griffith's calm personality oversees it all.

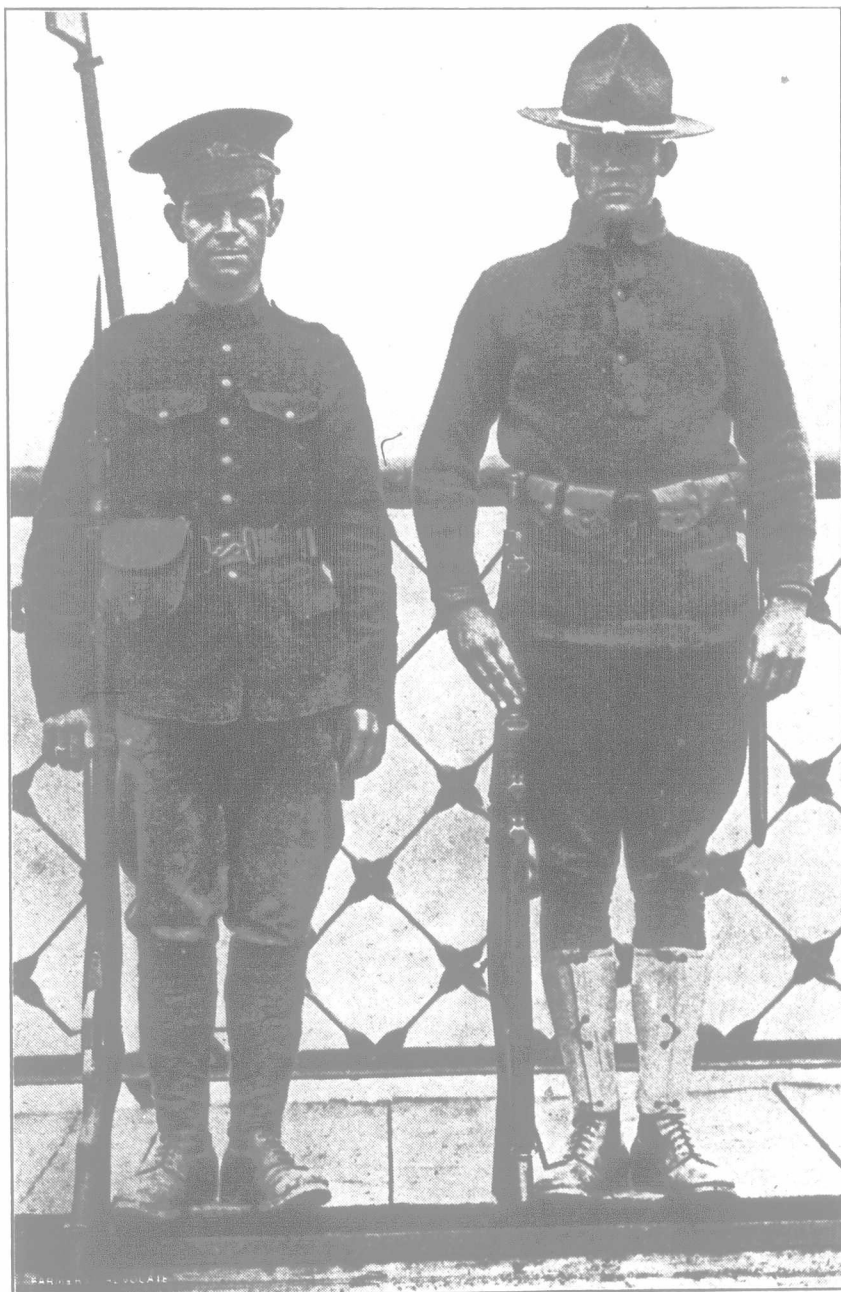
Such a school as hers would be, of course, out of place in a rural community, but it sometimes occurs to one, in looking at the average rural school, to wonder if something of Emily Griffith's spirit would not be a refreshing and resurrecting thing among the teachers. Is it not possible that, by too much system and routine our schools have become crystallized into a deadened state. Crystallization anywhere is usually fatal. If an educational genius is anywhere discovered among our teachers should not he (or she) be permitted unbound hands to work out experiments according to his light—for that light may prove to be a wondrous thing.

This is a matter which may well give school inspectors thought. Initiative in teachers should be encouraged. There is nothing that will kill enthusiasm so quickly as over-inspection and over-system. Tied hands mean tied brains.—And enthusiasm is the soul and source of the successful school.

The Windrow.

The United States National Government, according to the Food Control Statute recently passed by both Houses of Congress, has now absolute control not only over "foods, feeds, fuels and fertilizers," but also over all tools and implements used in food production. And at the head of all this, with control over the whole system, is Herbert C. Hoover, the farm boy who has risen to be one of the greatest executive spirits in the United States. The new law prescribes drastic penalties against hoarding of and speculation in the articles specified, thus greatly reducing the number of middlemen.

The popular girl-baby name in the United States is now "Jeannette"—in honor, of course, of Miss Jeannette Rankin, the woman "Congressman." She is making a baby-gallery of photographs of her namesakes, and already it contains over one hundred baby faces.



How They Look.

A Canadian and an American soldier on guard at the bridge at Niagara Falls. Underwood & Underwood.

always the tin hat. The board floors are scrubbed to snowy whiteness, and there are all sorts of furniture made of boxes. Everything is scrupulously clean. When the boys are off duty, you hear loud peals of laughter through open windows and an air of fun and bon comaradie prevails. The soldiers are the most cheerful people here to-day. A visit to camp always acts upon me as a tonic. I love to hear the bugle calls—"Reveille," "Come to the cook-house door, boys," "Come and do a guard," "Retreat," and the "Last post." I read a very amusing bit by a London soldier who had got his discharge and was back again in "Civies" after being many months in khaki. He had not yet begun to feel at home in the new atmosphere. The trousers without putties seemed fearful and wonderful things to wear, and the coat and vest strangely fragile, the boots ridiculously light and tight, and the white collar and

(poor Tommy's pay!). This reminded him of past pay-days, the long wait, the queue, the quick shuffle, the salute, the officer with expressionless face, the six bright new shillings, then the canteen and the consequent renewal of the weekly struggle for existence on the fragments of pay that remained. Now, back again out of the army, his fist is full of silver, but somehow, he says, it doesn't feel right. He feels like a lost child or a horse turned loose in Piccadilly minus its harness, and ends with, "It's an awful thing to be back again in 'civies!'"

It is half past four, and the national tea-bell is sounding, so I must lay aside my pen and descend to the garden to enjoy my cup of tea and ration of war bread and imported jam. SUBVL.

Henry Ford is now manufacturing airplanes on a great scale in his works in Detroit.

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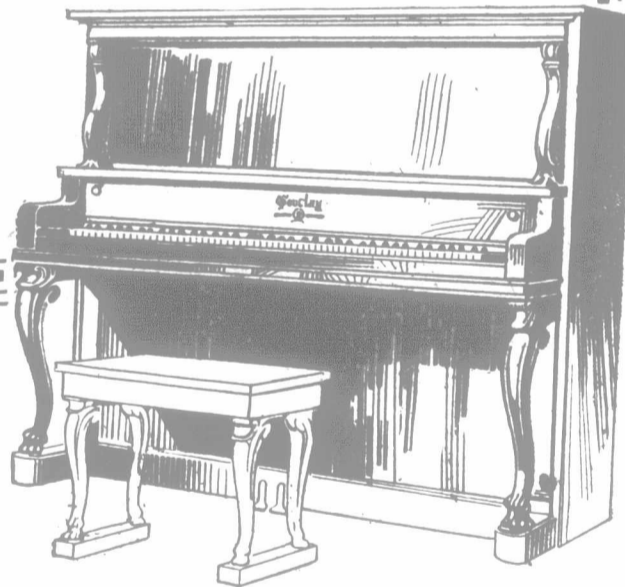
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Calendar from Rev. P. L. Farewell, B.A., Whitby.



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

Miss Rankin is a very busy woman. She finds it necessary to keep three secretaries to handle her correspondence. Her mail approximates 300 letters a day.

Henry Drummond remarks: "I wonder why it is that we are not all kinder than we are? How much the world needs it. How easily it is done. How instantaneously it acts. How infallibly it is remembered."

We know a fellow who always says, "Good morning; brother!" to the railroad conductor when that good fellow takes up his ticket, and that good fellow invariably beams back a hearty "Fine! How are you this morning?"—and never gives him a hat check! He trusts him.

A cheery "Good morning!" doesn't cost a cent and it always brings a good wish in response. It isn't merely politeness. It is the password of fellows who really care to see the world happier. It is the sailing sign of that army of fine, happy fellows whose hearts sing: "I don't care who or what you are, Stranger, I wish you sunshine on this grand day!"

How Religion Came to Lauder.

As Mr. Britling, in the fiction of H. G. Wells, found God through the death of his son in the war, so religion came to Harry Lauder, the Scotch singing comedian, through the slaying of his boy in the trenches in France. The Kansas City Star tells the story:

You may have seen, some months ago, a picture of "Harry Lauder and His Wife and Son"; it was printed everywhere, the face of the genial old comedian beaming with pride in his son, just enlisted and going to the front. Lauder had lived for his boy, John. He had planned to buy him an estate in Scotland and give it to him on the day he should marry.

The news of John's death came while Lauder was singing a comic song in a music-hall in London. They handed him the telegram when he came off the stage, and he fell into a chair. In his agony he rushed over to France and saw the grave of his son, and heard there the story of how the boy had turned to God in the trenches and of how bravely he died; and then Lauder hastened to comfort his wife in their Scottish home. There a good old Scottish dominie went to console him. He found Lauder in an armchair by the fireplace.

"Ah," said Lauder, "the loss of my bonny boy grieved me sore" (greet is Scotch for grieve). "We were pals, my boy and I, and if you could have seen that little white cross in France you might imagine a little of the ache that came into my heart and the emptiness that came into my life. When a great blow like that hits a man, he takes one of three roads. He may give way to despair, sour on the world, and become a grouch; he may try to drown his sorrow in drink and become a wreck, or he may turn to God. I have chosen my road. I have turned to God."

Since then Harry Lauder has been singing and preaching to the soldiers in the concentration camps in England and in the camps behind the battle-line in France and Belgium.

A worker of the Y. M. C. A., recently returned from the front, tells of a meeting held one Sunday night in a big dugout so close to the battle-line that bits of bursted shells, falling upon its board roof, sounded like the tattoo of hail. In the light of a few candles, a hundred men, fresh from the front and familiar with death, sat on the ground and listened while Lauder told how he had turned to God.

Hope's Quiet Hour

Under His Banner.

His banner over me was love.—Cant. 2:4.

O Love that will not let me go,
I rest my weary soul in Thee;
I give Thee back the life I owe,
That in Thine ocean depths its flow
May richer, fuller be.

Rev. George Matheson.

In these days we see flags and banners everywhere. The flag is the outward visible sign of something invisible and intangible, yet mighty. Our soldiers may not march into battle under floating ban-

ner, as soldiers used to do before trench warfare was invented, yet they fight under the Union Jack all the same. They may not see the banner of their country waving above them, yet it is still there and no shells can spoil its beauty. It is in their hearts—the emblem of freedom—and even the prisoners, who seem to be living under the German flag, yield allegiance only to the banner of Britain.

But we, who have enlisted in the ranks of the Lord of Hosts, lift up our eyes to a grander banner than that of any earthly army. "Lift ye up a banner upon the high mountain," said Isaiah the prophet, as he saw in vision the kingdoms of nations gathered together when "the Lord of hosts mustereth the host of the battle."

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth," said David.

The Banner put into our hands to uplift is the shining Banner of Love. "His banner over me was love." He loves us, with a love which passeth knowledge, until our hearts catch fire and we give out love in our turn. Our Lord was questioned by a lawyer, who tried to entrap Him with the question: "Master, which is the great commandment in the law?" He drowned the critical logic of His enemies in a flood of glorious sunshine, for the "great" commandment gathers into its embrace all lesser commandments. Jesus said unto him, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets."

Can you think of a better answer than this? What is greater than LOVE?

In this age of terrible warfare men rack their brains to invent more and more awful weapons of destruction. As the weapons of offence grow more and more deadly they are met by still mightier weapons in counter attacks. And so the strife goes on, with no hope of cessation until sheer exhaustion brings one side or the other to the ground.

Look at the ruined cities and shattered homes! Look at the broken bodies and aching hearts! These are the handiwork of Hate and War. Some men have glorified hate and war, as the teachers of manly virtue; but, after three years' experience of the horrors of war, we value peace as we never did before.

Love is stronger than Hate, and will conquer in the end; as Peace will at last uplift her shining banner and drive War from the battle-fields of the world. Men have chosen war-lords to rule over them, and have found them cruel tyrants through all the ages; but at last they will enlist under the Banner of the Prince of Peace—the Banner of Love. "And He shall judge among the nations. . . . and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." The world hates war today as it never did before.

Must we wait until "the last days"—the time of the prophet's vision of worldwide peace—before we can enlist under the Banner of Love? Must we wait until all enemies are converted into friends?

Our Leader did not wait. He was surrounded by cruel enemies, yet He gave love in return for hate. He prayed for those who insulted and tortured Him; and His command to those who set out to follow in His steps is still binding on us: "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you."

If we have been disobeying our King's command, it is not too late to obey now. The Banner of Love must be uplifted by Christians. In spite of war between Christian nations Christianity is not a failure. Just think of that Royal Sign—the Red Cross! That is one of the fruits of the Cross of Christ. Though that Sign—like the name of "Christian"—has sometimes been disbonored and abused, yet it pushes into the danger-line, fearless of flying bullets, and brings hope and help to those who cannot help themselves. The wearer of the Red Cross does not ask: "Are you friend or foe?" He has dashed into danger in order to help his neighbor; and a wounded man in his neighbor whether he be dressed in khaki or in gray.

We look with the deepest respect and admiration at the Red Cross workers who are doing such glorious service at the

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front. Should we admire them as much if we knew they reserved their kind attentions solely for our own wounded?

We are filled with indignation when our men are ill-treated by German captors; but the cry for "reprisals" means that we want to act cruelly in our turn, and sink to the level of those we fiercely condemn.

The Banner of Love must not be trampled under foot, for the army of Christ is sworn to march under it and uphold it to the end. He acknowledges that banner only as His own symbol to convince the world, for He has said: "By this time shall all men know that ye are My disciples, if ye have love one to another." When we fail to love—as we fail so often—we are deserting our King's standard. But He is ready to forgive, and restore us to our forfeited place in the ranks, if we come to Him humbly and penitently.

"But," you may be thinking, "it is impossible to force love. I can't possibly love cruel men to order."

Perhaps we confuse "loving" with "liking." Our Lord's indignation against the men who were making His Father's House "a den of thieves" must have been terrible, for the outward signs of His wrath sent all those bold men flying in helpless fear. One man, armed only with a whip made of bits of string, drove out a multitude. He loved those men, therefore, he sternly stopped their unholy desecration of the Temple of God. How gladly He would welcome any who might repent! But it does not seem possible that He could like them. He was willing to be their Friend—even though He opposed them with all His strength, forcing them to stop their evil ways—but they were not His friends.

Don't let us excuse our disobedience by saying that we can't "force" our affections. Do we really want to obey? Then at least we can obey one command and "pray" for our enemies. Then, when an opportunity offers, we can obey another command and "do good" to those who have done evil to us. This does not apply only to the enemies of our country but also to the neighbor whom we may be disliking in most unchristian fashion. If, in honest sincerity, we give secret prayers and kindly deeds in return for injustice and wrong, we may find that those roads lead straight to christian love. Anyway we have no right to give up in despair without honestly trying to obey orders. That is a very unsoldierly thing to do.

Some people talk fiercely of boycotting Germany for a generation or more after the war is over. Such action would certainly sow hatred in the hearts of millions of people and would almost certainly lead to another conflict. The only hope of the nations lies in cultivating a spirit of brotherliness.

When the Civil War in the United States drew to a close the victorious North immediately rushed supplies of money, food and clothing to aid in the restoration of the ruined people they had conquered. There was bitter feeling enough on the part of the South, but at least it was not deliberately stirred up into another conflagration. If we value peace we must show ourselves friendly. When our Lord commanded His followers to love their fiercest enemies, He explained that to be kind to kindly people was no proof of christianity at all. Are we content to rise no higher than heathen savages?

"For if ye love them that love you, what reward have ye? Do not even the publicans the same? And if ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others? Do not even the Gentiles the same?"—S. Matt. 5:46, 47 (R.V.).

How ashamed we feel beneath the searching gaze of the crucified Saviour of the world. He gave His life to save men who hated Him. He repaid their cruelty with generous forgiveness. We are so quick to return evil for evil, so ready to be offended, so slow to forgive.

Let us, like the early disciples, walk daily with the Master of Love; then we can hardly fail to catch something of His spirit. If we are disloyal to the Banner of our Commander He cannot acknowledge us as His soldiers, as St. Paul declares: "Now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of His." His Banner is LOVE. DORA FARNCOMB.

"To make no mistakes is not in the power of man; but from their mistakes the wise learn wisdom for the future." Plutarch.

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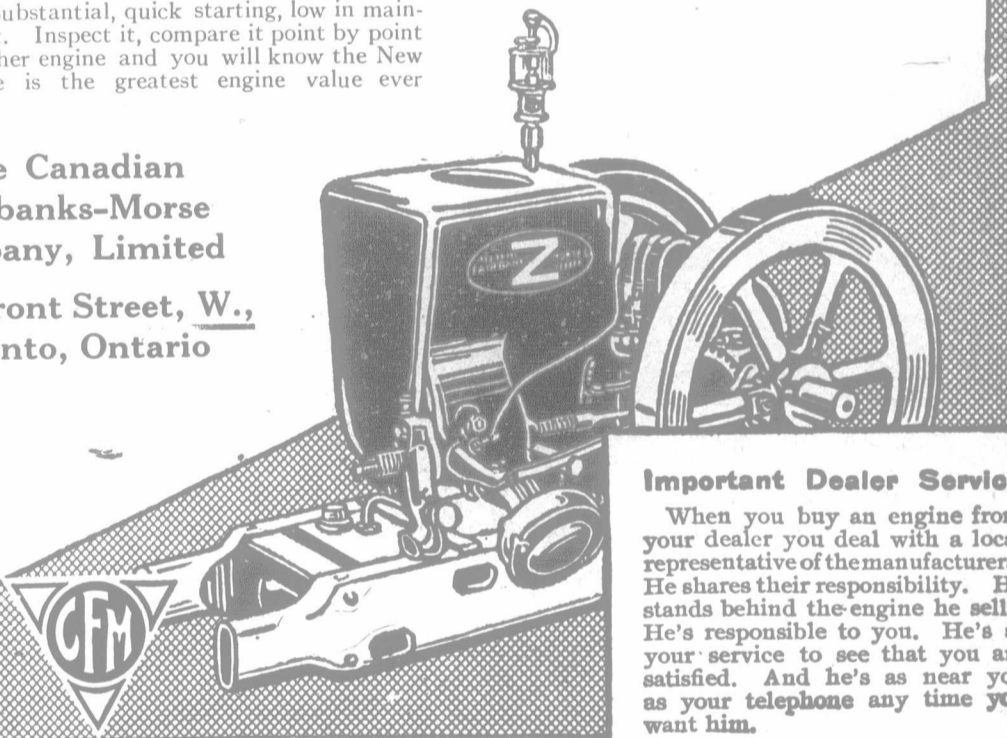
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Elsewhere in these pages, in "Through the Eyes of a Canadian Woman in England," will be found a reference to the care which is being given to babies in England and the plans which are being made for giving them still greater attention.

This is one of the subjects that have been forced to the top by the war—the importance of children. Time was, and not so very long ago either, when, judging from appearance, this was a quite secondary matter. Possibly the great majority of people had children rather irresponsibly, looking upon their arrival as something quite in the natural order of things, a something that demanded no very especial preparation or care. Not one mother in a great many ever stopped to enquire the scientifically right way of feeding and managing babies, and, as the little ones grew up the whole duty was considered done if they were fed in the usual way, kept clothed and fairly clean, and packed off to school. In many farm homes, indeed, much more study was given to the cattle, to methods of feeding them, etc. It was taken for granted that caring for children came by instinct.

Oh yes, this is true. Even people of reasonable intelligence very often treated the little ones at haphazard. As just one example, I remember visiting at a house where the second baby had arrived. It was then perhaps two months old, and it cried almost incessantly, a weak, puny, little thing that looked as if it would not live. At every fresh outburst of squalling, the mother—otherwise a very bright, winsome woman—hastened to feed the child something, varying the natural diet with peppermint and water, and two or three other things, all recommended by old women of the neighborhood who had had "experience". I didn't know much about babies, but when I looked at the size of the infant and considered first the probable size of its stomach and then the amount of stuff that was being poured into it (and ejected, in self-defence, by vomiting) I wondered if the process were correct, and thought of the trained nurse to whom a woman said, "Oh, you can't tell me anything about children. I've had eleven." "How many of them are alive?" asked the nurse. To which the unexpected answer came, "one."

Afterwards, I asked the mother of very healthy and happy twins her opinion about it. Her pity for the over-stuffed baby was quite sincere. "I never listened to any old woman's advice about my babies," she said. "I did what the doctor said, and what I found in this book" (producing a copy of Emmet Holt's "The Care and Feeding of Children.") "Long before the twins arrived," she went on, "I was reading up what real scientists had to say on the subject, and I think it has paid. Of course very healthy mothers with very healthy babies may get along without any extra enquiry or care, but I wasn't so very strong and I felt the need of it. The result seems to have been all right. My babies have been so well that they have scarcely ever even cried. I know the two of them haven't been half as much trouble as some people's one."

Looking at some little boys playing on the street the other day the thought came—as it comes very often, of late—how very precious they are. Men are becoming scarce in the civilized world, and each of these little lads growing up will mean so tremendously much within the next twenty years.

Yes, not only the babies will need the best of care from this henceforth, but the boys and girls all the way up to manhood and womanhood. Human life may not seem to be—as a returned soldier put it—"worth ten cents" at the front, but it is worth more than gold can buy elsewhere, for the world's future depends upon it—upon the health, education and character of the lads and lasses who are running about playing to-day without a thought of the tremendous responsibility that will one day rest upon them. So very much in the world is being destroyed during these years. So much will

have to be rebuilt,—not only ruined towns and countries, but systems of Thought and Government since the old have proved too rotten to stand, International Relations, methods of Transportation, the new Education and new Ideals. And the little lads and lasses of to-day will have to get all this going in addition to paying off a war debt which they did not in the least incur.

Not long ago I asked a soldier who bears many scars and wears the little purple and white ribbon that signifies ownership of a Military Cross on his khaki coat-front, if he felt nervous in a battle.

"No more so," he replied, "than sitting here. Of course one is a bit excited, and pretty well interested, and one wonders, if one has time to think at all, how the day is going to come out."

How one admires these cool, collected lads! And yet perhaps even more admiration is due to those others, sensitive and even afraid, who force themselves to go into the thick of the war and "stay with it."

In May Sinclair's quite notable novel, "The Belfry," there is a character of this type, Jevons. "I saw things", Jevons says on one occasion, "I heard them. I saw and heard the whole war. All the blessed time—all those infernal five weeks before I got out to it I kept seeing horrors and hearing them. There was a lot of detail—realism wasn't in it—and it was all correct because I verified it afterwards. Things were just like that. Every morning when I got up I said to myself, 'I'm going out to that damned war, but I wish to God somebody'd come and chloroform me before I get there'. There were moments when I could have chloroformed myself."

Jevons is not "just fiction." There are thousands upon thousands of the boys in Europe who feel just like that,—and they stick to it just as Jevons did. Let us think of them very tenderly.

Now to something more domestic. As a practical illustration of the need of being exact and of never never doing anything haphazard; I made a bungle of something the other day, and I'm going to tell you about it. I wanted to make some raspberry jam, to which I am very partial, and being in something of a hurry, I didn't bother looking up the exact recipe. I trusted to my "common sense," and found that often, in regard to culinary matters, common sense is not sufficient.

In the first place the raspberries—big, bluish, garden ones—looked rather dry in the dish, so I dumped in just the weentiest bit of water. As they boiled it looked as though there was too much juice, and a lot of electricity was being used up in boiling it down. "Maybe it will thicken up when I put in the sugar," I hazarded, hoping that the sugar at this stage would precipitate the pectin, so I dumped in the usual amount. But raspberries aren't very rich in pectin and "maybe's" are seldom to be depended upon. The thickening didn't occur, and the long boiling down to get rid of the juice was threatening to make the flavor strong, so I hurriedly took off the stuff and sealed it. The result is very good raspberry preserve, but it is not jam.—And the only thing I can say is "serves me right."

Now I know that to make good raspberry jam three things are necessary: 1, add no water; 2, boil down until comparatively dry before adding the sugar; 3, add the heated sugar, boil up, and put in glasses.

It's just the same with almost everything; we can't afford to be haphazard or careless. I hope the lesson will do me good, and you too—if you need it.

JUNIA.

An Interesting Subject.

Dear Junia.—I am an interested reader of the Ingle Nook and I certainly do find it interesting and helpful. I am coming to you with a question that comes to me often as I do it. Is it wrong in this time of need and economy to feed our dogs and cats our good bread and milk etc? I once heard a delegate of the Woman's Institute speak on this subject and she claimed it very wrong. Would it not be very cruel to let our pets go hungry so long as we have something to share with them?

I am also sending a leaf and flower of a vine I should very much like to know

the name. The flower turns to a red berry. Yours with best wishes.
MORNING GLORY.

Welland Co., Ont.

Surely this is one of the questions each must decide for oneself. It is a question of either feeding one's pets or killing them, for certainly no one with atom of humanity could let animals go hungry. The other side of the question is that dogs and cats are useful on a farm. A good dog saves endless time when driving cattle, and as time means money probably earns his board—to say nothing of the economy of temper on the part of his master. If there is one thing that makes a human mad it is driving stupid, contrary cattle, who, as Peter McArthur says, will persist in stopping "to think, and think, and think." Cats, too, drive away rats and mice by their very presence. I remember that once, when trying to do without a cat, we tried traps, poison and Gillett's Lye in the holes, all at once. No good. The rodents simply laughed behind their whiskers. And so we had to import a cat who, though she never seemed to catch any, was pretty well sufficient to do the job. The pests seemed to sense an enemy as soon as she appeared, and, for the most part, took their departure. Rats and mice certainly destroy a great deal of foodstuff, not only what they eat but what they spoil, for people simply can't use what they have been travelling over. Besides they carry diseases; wherever they are numerous there is great danger of the spread of bubonic plague, a fact that has induced various Governments, at times, to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in their destruction. Upon the whole my personal opinion is that both the dog and the cat well earn their keep; but of course there are some people born with an instinctive and unreasoning horror of both of these kindly animals. You can't tell people anything on the subject; they simply will not listen.

The bit of vine sent is one of the nightshades or bittersweets, *Solanum Dulcamara*. Isn't it pretty?—both when its purple blossoms are on, and when they are followed by the bright berries, which usually are quite ripe on one part of the plant while flowers are still blooming on another. Have you noticed how like the flowers are to those of the potato and tomato?—in form I mean. As a matter of fact all three belong to the same family—Nightshade, and are thus "cousins," so to speak. The berries are not fit for humans to eat, although birds probably like them. I do not think they are poisonous, although one of the common names of the plant is "Poison Flower." Others are Blue Bindweed, Felonwort, Scarlet Snakeberry, and woody Nightshade.

Speaking of birds, I do think all cats should be belled during summer. The tinkle of even a tiny bell is enough to warn birds of the danger, while as I said before the mere presence of a cat drives mice off. The birds are so useful to crops as insect-eaters that we must do everything in our power to protect them.

Beechnut Butter.

"Subscriber", Bradford, Ont., wishes to know how to make beechnut butter. Can anyone answer this?

Agapanthus.

I am enclosing a piece of leaf and a flower of a bunch of a plant which I heard named agapanthus "lily". I would like to know how to grow it satisfactorily as it does not prove satisfactory to me. Also my plants are bothered with a small white fly. Could you tell me the cause, and how to destroy them without injuring the plants in any way?

Huron Co., Ont. "MAPLEVIEW."

The roots of the agapanthus should never be crowded, hence care should be taken to have the pot suited in size to the plant. In winter put the plant in a light cold place in the cellar (it will stand even 10 degrees of frost in this state) and leave dormant, keeping just life in it to prevent the leaves from falling off. One species, however, loses its leaves. In spring remove to a light, warmer place, and give plenty of water, an especial amount being needed when the plant is in bloom. Applications of weak manure water will also be beneficial. In late spring the plant may be taken out of the pot and put in a flower border in the garden if wished. The

agapanthus is propagated by dividing the roots. Spray with any of the tobacco solutions to kill the white insect.

Making Cheese.

For W. K. W., Cockburn Island. The following method of making cheese is given in Publow's book on cheese-making. Heat the milk to 86° F. and ripen by use of a commercial starter, or naturally, until about 20% acidity, that is until sour enough to precipitate curd. Usually ½% to 2% of a starter is enough. If color is required, add the required amount and stir well. Next add about three ounces rennet extract diluted in 20 times its weight of cold water, and stir for 4 or 5 minutes. In 8 or 10 minutes after adding the rennet the milk will commence to thicken but should not be disturbed for about half an hour, or until it has become a firm solid mass that will split clean ahead of the finger. Next cut into small cubes with a long knife. When the curd and whey begins to separate stir gently with a wooden stirrer to prevent lumping. In a few minutes heat gently (for about half an hour) to 98° F. and keep at this temperature until the particles become firm and springy. Drain the whey off quickly. The operation from adding the rennet to draining takes at least 2 hours time.

In about 15 minutes, or when the curd has become firmly matted, cut it in strips 6 inches wide and turn over, to allow all free whey to escape. Then turn every 15 minutes until it becomes meaty in texture. Next cut into bits and add salt to taste, about 2 lbs. for each 100 lbs. curd. As soon as the curd becomes mellow after salting put in cheese-hoops, prepared with cheesecloth, and press. In about an hour they can be pulled up and the bandage trimmed, then they should be put back in the press and left 18 to 24 hours, when they should be wiped dry and placed on the shelves in a curing-room kept at a temperature as near 55° F. as possible. Turn every day to equalize moisture. When 4 or 5 days old cover with hot paraffin to prevent shrinkage and keep clean. Continue the curing for one month, turning daily as before.

The Cookery Column.

Baked Egg-plant.—One medium egg-plant, 1 small onion, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 of grated cheese, ½ cup bread crumbs, salt and pepper or paprika to taste. Pare egg-plant and cut in small pieces. Add the onion chopped fine and a small amount of boiling water. Close tightly and cook very slowly until tender. Mash, add the beaten egg, butter and seasoning. Pour into a baking-dish, cover with bread-crumbs and grated cheese and bake.

Mock Mangoes.—Put young musk melons, size of a goose-egg, in brine for a few days, then freshen in cold water. The filling is made of 3 quarts cabbage, 1 quart green tomatoes, 6 green peppers, 1 cup grated horse-radish. Sprinkle the cabbage and tomatoes lightly with salt and let stand over night. Next morning drain, add the chopped peppers, horse-radish, 1 heaping teaspoon of black pepper, 1 tablespoon each of cinnamon and other spice, 1 grated nutmeg, 1 teaspoon white mustard, some celery seed and 1 cup sugar. Mix all this well. Cut melons in two and remove seeds with the pulp adhering. Fill the "halves" with the mixture then tie together securely with white cord. Drop into hot, spiced cider vinegar, and heat in a granite kettle until done.

Coffee Caramel Custard.—Put 4 cups cold milk and 2½ tablespoons ground coffee in a double boiler. When scalding add 2 tablespoons sugar. Put ½ cup sugar in a pan and bring to a light brown color over the fire. Add the milk gradually. When all the sugar is melted add 5 slightly beaten eggs, and flavor with salt and vanilla. Strain into a mould and bake slowly with the mould set in a pan which has boiling water in it. Fewer eggs will be needed if a little cornstarch is used. Serve hot or cold with cream.

Cocoonut Crumb Pudding.—To 2 cups soft bread crumbs add 1 cup shredded cocoonut, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 cups milk. Cover and let stand for 1 hour. Add beaten yolks of 4 eggs, ¾ cup sugar, 2 cups milk, dash of salt and 1 teaspoon lemon extract. Turn into a buttered pudding dish half surrounded with hot



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water and bake until firm. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff, add gradually $3\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons powdered sugar, and 1 tablespoon lemon juice, beating all the time. Spread on the pudding and bake. Serve hot or cold, with cream.

Turnip Tops.—Turnip tops may be cooked for greens, and even canned for winter use. To can them wash them, then blanch in boiling water for 20 minutes, following this by the usual dip in cold water. Drain and pack tight in sterilized jars. Add 1 level teaspoon salt and boiling water to fill jar. Partly tighten the cover, and sterilize for 90 minutes. Remove, tighten covers and invert to cool. This is the "one-day method."

Crab-Apples.—To 6 quarts apples, which have been washed and had the blossom end rubbed off well, allow $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts sugar and 2 quarts of water. Make a syrup of the sugar and water, and when boiling add the fruit, cooking gently until tender.

Summer Squash.—Remove skins and seeds, slice, then cut into dice. Add a very little water and cook to a pulp. Pack in sterilized jars, adding 1 level teaspoon salt to each quart of pulp. Put on tops loosely and place on rack in boiler, with water to neck of jars as usual. Boil for half an hour on each of three successive days, tightening covers after each boiling, and loosening them before the next, to prevent danger of breaking the glass.

Spanish Eggs.—Peel and chop very fine 4 large tomatoes and 4 large onions. Stew until tender and season to taste with salt and pepper. When cooked stir in 4 well beaten eggs. Have a piece of butter size of a walnut sizzling hot in a pan. Pour in the egg mixture, and raise the edges with a knife as it cooks to let the uncooked part run under. Fold like an omelet and serve at once on a very hot plate, with squares of buttered toast.

Tomato Paste.—Peel ripe tomatoes and cut in halves, discarding as many seeds as possible. Cook over a slow fire until reduced to a paste, stirring as necessary. Put through a sieve, season and put in half-pint sterilized jars. Adjust the rubber rings and covers, then set the cans on a rack or mat in a boiler, surround with warm water and boil 1 hour. Tighten the covers and store as usual. Use for gravies, soups etc. A little goes a long way.

Blackberry Pudding.—Cover two cupfuls of finely rolled stale bread crumbs with two cupfuls of creamy milk and let soak for a few minutes, then add two eggs well beaten, half a saltspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one cupful of flour, and one and a half cupfuls of very ripe blackberries. Bake in a moderate oven three-quarters of an hour, and serve hot with a rich sauce.

Blueberry Pudding.—Make a batter as for griddle-cakes with two eggs beaten light, a little salt, a cupful and a half of milk, and two cupfuls of flour sifted with two level teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Spread a layer of the batter and a layer of blueberries, alternately, until the dish is filled. Cover closely and steam for an hour. Serve with sauce. Blueberries are also a fine fruit for using in roly-polys, dumplings or pies, the same way as the directions given for blackberries.

Vegetable Salad.—Chop fine young boiled carrots, and add chopped celery and a little chopped onions. Garnish with sliced radishes and serve the whole on lettuce leaves, with cold meat. Use any preferred salad dressing.

Green Pepper Salad.—Remove seeds and inner white lining of the peppers, then soak the peppers 10 minutes in hot water. Drain, stuff with cottage cheese, nuts and salad dressing, packing it in hard. When cold cut in slices and serve with lettuce.

Cabbage Salad.—Chop white cabbage fine and mix with strips of pimiento or boiled beet and sweet pickle. Over all pour a dressing made of vinegar, brown sugar and mixed spices, and serve with cold meat. Mayonnaise dressing may be used if preferred.

The Scrap Bag.

Inspecting Jars.

Keep a close watch on your sealers of fruit and vegetables, and if signs of spoiling are noticed remove at once. The fruit may be boiled over; nothing can be done with the vegetables but to throw them out and use the jars for something else. Perfectly sterilized and sealed jars should not spoil, but accidents will

happen occasionally. Keep all jars in a dark place, which is just as cold as possible so long as it does not go below freezing point in winter.

To Keep Stove Clean.

When frying meats and fish use for a cover a colander or a lid pierced with holes by the tinsmith. If you have neither sprinkle a little flour into the hot fat before beginning to fry the food.

In the Garden.

Do not permit dry vegetables and weed stalks (if any!) to stand in the garden over winter as they may harbor the cocoons of insects. Pull them all up, rake into piles and burn.

Prevent Moulds.

Cover marmalade and jelly, when slightly cool, with hot melted paraffin. This will effectively prevent moulds. The paraffin may be washed off, kept in a jar, and used repeatedly.

Do Not Use Tin.

Never use tin when cooking fruit lemon for pie, or anything else that is acid. It is likely to harm both flavor and color. Always use granite or enameled ware, or old-fashioned earthen ware if you have it.

Drying Fruit and Vegetables.

Fruit and vegetables may be dried either in the sun or in a moderate oven. As a rule vegetables are blanched. Slice when necessary, or shred; and stir frequently while in process of drying.

Sweet corn.—Use only very young corn. Cook 2 to 5 minutes in boiling water. Cut kernels from cob with a sharp knife, spread thinly on trays and dry. When cutting off be careful not to take pieces of the cob.

Apples, Pears and Quinces.—Pare and slice. To prevent discoloration, as the fruit is prepared dip it for 1 minute in a cold salt bath, using 1 oz. salt to 1 gal. water. Drain dry, then dry as usual. If in the oven raise temperature gradually from 110° F. to 150° F. When they are quite tough apples are dry enough.

Peaches.—Peel and remove stones. Cut in thick slices and dry.

Plums.—Do not peel, but remove pits, the fruit being cut in two. Dry like peaches. Or cover the plums with boiling water, cover the vessel and let stand 20 minutes. Drain and dry, from 4 to 6 hours, raising temperature from 110 to 150° F.

Pumpkin.—Either stew in a very little water and dry on plates, or cut into small pieces raw and dry as usual.

Berries.—Nearly all kinds of berries can be dried, either stewed first, or not, as one chooses.

When packing dried products put in close boxes with paraffin paper all about the inside and over the top of the product. Examine within 24 hours, and if the product appears at all moist take out and dry further before putting away for the winter.

Since I'm too fat to do much harm with sword or gun or saber, methinks I'll go back to the farm, and do some useful labor. In carnage I would like to slosh, but as I've too much tallow, I'll raise the large and shapely squash, the artichoke and mallow. Then, maybe, when the war is done, and Kaiser Bill's a goner, with him who plied the deadly gun they'll let me share the honor. When I'm declared too fat to fight, I do not sulk or grumble; I say, "Whatever is right—I'll choose a task more humble. There surely is some useful sphere in which a portly duffer may do as much as though, with spear, he made a Prussian suffer. So I shall hum some martial chants while spading, raking, hoeing, I'll cultivate my nutmeg plants, and keep my string beans growing." Most men are glad to bear the flag to any warstruck region, if they can ride on prancing nag, and boss a fighting legion. We cannot all wear stripes of gold and train with captains courtly, for some of us have grown too old, and others are too portly. But there are places for us all, whatever our age or station, to hang a banner on the wall and do things for the nation.—WALT. MASON.

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BY S
The sun shined
The bells ring
The streets fill
Like dusty
The little shoes
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Vaca

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The Beaver Circle

Vacation's Over.

BY S. WALTER NORRIS.

The sun shines with more sober light,
The bells ring out from belfry towers,
The streets fill up with faces bright
Like dusty roads with fairy flowers.
The little shoes go hurrying past
That scarce have lost the scent of clover.
The old schoolhouse awakes at last.
Vacation's over.

Like some great hive of buzzing bees,
The schoolhouse starts its drowsy humming,
And curls that danced 'neath summer trees
Now quietly droop o'er sums and summing.
The sun paint tanned on each wee hand
Of mountain lass and seaside rover
Is lost beneath an inky brand.
Vacation's over.

When school-time comes the streets and parks—
With no small tongues to be disturbing—
Seem strangely lonesome with their marks
Of pencils sharpened on the curbing.
And oh, these little folks, as yet
About whose hearts no shadows hover,
Are not the only ones regret
Vacation's over.

Little Bits of Fun.

Teacher.—Rachael, use indigo in a sentence.
Rachael (after much thought).—The baby is indigo cart.—Awwgan.

When Ignorance Would be Bliss.—Prim Old Dame: "I say, little boy! Why are you looking so longingly at those plums? Don't you know it's wrong to take what doesn't belong to you?"
Little Boy.—"Yes, I do, and I wish I didn't!"

The teacher was examining the class in physiology. "Mary, you tell us," she asked, "what is the function of the stomach?" "The function of the stomach," the little girl answered, "is to hold up the petticoat."

Competition Essays.

Below are some of the prize essays in the last competition. The subject, you will remember, was an old man with a very jolly looking dog.

True Friendship.

Donald McTavish was an old Scotchman. Once he had tended his flocks on the mountains bordering Loch Lomond, but in later years he had retired to a modest little village that nestles in the mountains that overlook the beautiful lakes and streams of Scotland.

He had taken with him his favorite Collie dog "Faithful" who, for several years, had guarded his master's flocks. The dog, which was very fond of Mr. McTavish, was very large. He had great brown eyes that looked almost as wise as a person's. His fur was long and shaggy, spotted with black and white and tan. He also had a great white collar.

Once upon a time old Faithful had done a very brave deed. He had watched a certain gate all night, thus saving the lives of several sheep from the attack of other dogs.

In the morning Mr. McTavish found him, bleeding from many wounds and trembling with the cold, as the nights are sometimes quite cold in Scotland. But the brave dog had won the victory, and he had also won his master's admiration and confidence.

Perhaps it was the thought of that night that made the old shepherd lay his hand caressingly on old Faithful's head. He looked down at him as he patted his head and said: "Dear old Faithful, I wonder if you could do the trick now as bravely as you did then?"

The old dog looked up into his master's face as if to say: "I could do anything you might want me to do because you trust me."

And the sun slowly sank over the mountain, casting a glorious golden light on the snow white hair of the brave old Scotchman. Lower, yet lower, sank the sun, slowly sinking behind the hills as if loth to part with the pretty display of love

and confidence between the old shepherd and his dog.

CHARLOTTE E. CARMICHAEL.
R. R. 3, Ilderton, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—The "Beavers" has such a nice sound and reminds me of how hard the Beavers work, so I do not wonder why you chose the name Beavers for us. But I do wonder where you got the word "Puck."

I am a great reader and do so much reading that I have decided to stop during the summer holidays because I am spoiling my eyes. Some of my favorite books are "Lorna Doone," "Aunt Jane's Nieces," "Aunt Jane's Nieces Abroad," "Wild Animals I Have Known," "Lives of the Hunted," and "Birds and Bees." I like stories of animals and birds best. I like flowers also, both wild and tame. My favorite in the wild ones is the violet, and my favorites in the tame are the rose and the lily-of-the-valley. Our pink peony had forty-five flowers this year. I must leave room for my competition, so I will close with a riddle:

What three words did Adam say to Eve which spell the same three words backwards? Ans.—"Madam I'm Adam."

Yours truly,

(Age 12.) JUNE BAIRD
Read Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," June, and maybe you will find something about "Puck."

Roger and I.

"Yes, and a poor one he is too." The speaker was a gruff, middle-aged man dressed in a rather untidy manner which was in perfect keeping with the surrounding farm of which he appeared to be the owner.

I had been passing the farm some minutes before, when my attention was called to a poor, little, bleeding Collie pup. When I called he had come limping from the fence corner in which he was hiding, for he was lame in his front fore foot. While I was as yet undecided as to what course to take, I had been hailed by this gruff, old man who wanted to know what business I had on his farm. I explained how I had found the dog and asked if it was his.

"Yes, and a poor one he is too," he answered. "He isn't worth the bread I feed him."

"He is only a pup," I said indignantly, "how do you expect a pup to know everything?"

"Well, he is more bother than he is worth, and you can keep him if you take such a fancy to him," he sneered.

"Thank you, what do you call him?"

"Oh, any name which comes handy," he answered, and as the dog seemed quite content to follow me I walked away without another word, thinking how cruel some people are to dumb animals.

When I reached home I bound up the poor wounded foot and bathed the other cuts and sores. He was a handsome dog with a black patch on one side of his head, and black on the back part of his back and sides, while the rest of him was white. I called him Roger, because not so many years before I found him I had lost my only son who was about twelve years of age. This dog seemed to help to fill the longing in my heart which the loss of my son had left.

Roger was very mischievous when a pup, and many a time I left him alone for a while only to find on my return that my new coat or my only remaining umbrella was in rags. I scolded him for these tricks but it did no good, and he continued to try with his teeth everything he came across.

But as Roger grew up his puppy habits disappeared, and in time he became a wise and thoughtful dog. One thing Roger never could learn was when it was time to quit running the cows when he was bringing them home from pasture. We had a particularly cross old cow called Crosspatch. She had long pointed horns and was leader of the herd. After enduring being chased for some time she at last seemed to lose her temper. One night Roger, having rounded up all the cows but old Crosspatch, came tearing down the field toward her expecting she would take to her heels as she usually did; but instead she went on eating. When she was nearly up to her she lifted her head, looked at him, and then lowering her head ran at him, and before Roger quite knew what had happened he was turning summersaults in the air.

I was a middle aged man when I found Roger, and as Roger grew old so did I.

See them do the Washing at Toronto Exhibition

You've heard of this wonderful "1900" line of washers a hundred times or more. Fact is, you've even considered investing in one. Going to the Exhibition this year. Get first hand information. Visit our Exhibit and see them do a washing.

Hand Power
Water Power
Engine Power
Electric Motor

Make your plans right now to include this visit and remember you'll find us directly underneath the Grandstand. It's called Annex No. 2 Manufacturers' Building—but you can't miss it if you'll just remember it's underneath the Grandstand. Let me send you an illustrated booklet about the machine you're interested in. Let me tell you too of my free trial plan—whereby you can try out the washer at my expense.

Better address me personally.
F. K. MORRIS
Nineteen Hundred Washer Company
357 Yonge Street Toronto

BOB LONG UNION MADE GLOVES OVERALLS

A Sample Pair sent to Your Dealer on request

The Best is none too good for the Farmer

Known from Coast to Coast
R.G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
TORONTO ONTARIO

SEEDS FIFTY YEARS SERVICE

1866 1916

TIMOTHY

Freight paid on two or more bus. of Timothy in Ontario.

Government standard No. 1, \$6.50 bus.
Government standard No. 2, (Extra No. 1 for purity), 5.75 bus.
Government standard No. 2, (No. 1 for purity), 5.25 bus.
Dawson's Golden Chaff Fall Wheat (bags included), 3.00 bus.

GEO. KEITH & SONS SEEDS 124 KING ST. E. TORONTO

BINDER TWINE

In stock at our warehouse, Toronto. Write us for Quotations.

Canada Grocery Co.
32 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO

When writing please mention Advocate

YOU CAN HAVE A LOVELY SKIN

At the end of summer, all complexions need clearing and softening; Treatments are necessary to bring back the pink and white delicacy and the radiant freshness of youth. Those who visit Toronto can call at the Institute for FREE CONSULTATION; others can write for our preparations and use them at home.

Complexion Purifier \$1.50
Complexion Cream 75c.
Stain Remover 25c.

Postpaid any address on receipt of price.
We make a specialty of removing Superfluous Hair, Warts and Moles by electrolysis. Write for our illustrated free booklet F and catalog.

Hiscott Institute (1892-1917) 61A College St., Toronto

Harab-Davies Fertilizers

Yield Big Results

Write for Booklet
THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LTD.
WEST TORONTO

EASTLAKE STEEL SHINGLES

WRITE FOR PRICES
METALLIC ROOFING CO. LIMITED, CANADA.
TORONTO, CANADA.

MESSRS. A. J. HICKMAN & CO. (LATE HICKMAN & SCRUBY), COURT LODGE, EGERTON, KENT, ENGLAND, exporters of

PEDIGREED LIVE STOCK

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

FEEDS

Cotton Seed Meal, Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Gluten Meal, Digestive Tankage, Distillers' Grains, Bran, Shorts, Crushed or Ground Oats, Feed Wheat, Re-Cleaned Screenings, Scratch Feed, Laying Mash, Fattening Mash, Mill Feed, Vim or Oat Feed, etc.

If it is anything in the feed line we have it. In car lots or less.

WRITE OR PHONE FOR PRICES
CRAMPSEY & KELLY
Dovercourt Road, Toronto, Ont.

Pure Cottonseed Meal

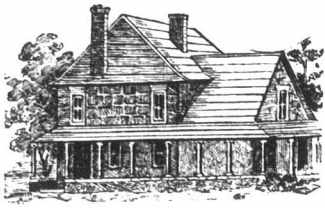
"Dixie Brand".....41% protein, fat 5.50%
"Forfat Brand".....38.55% protein, fat 5.00%
"Danish Brand".....36% protein, fat 5.00%
"Creamo Brand".....20 to 25% protein, fat 5.00%

Mills conveniently located in every cotton-growing State in the South.
Prices on application in car lots or less.

Fred. Smith, 32 and 34 Front St. W., Toronto

PATENTS AND LEGAL
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO. PATENTS, Solicitors. The Old Established Firm. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Bloor Street, Ottawa, and other principal cities. Send for free booklet.

ROOFING



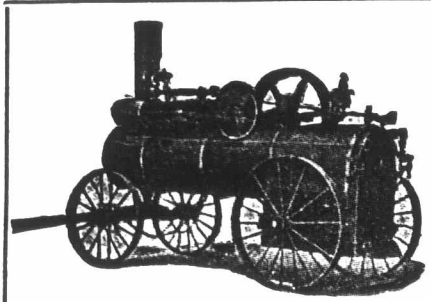
1-3 The Price of Metal

Guaranteed 15 Years

Four Ply, Rock Faced Pure Asphalt Roofing. Green or red. One-third the price of galvanized iron. Guaranteed 15 years. Special August and September price \$3.25 per square.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLES

The Halliday Company, Limited
Factory Distributors, Hamilton, Canada.



Rebuilt Traction and Portable Engines and Threshers

Suitable for Farmers and Threshers' use, at very reasonable figures.

The Robert Bell Engine and Thresher Company, Limited
SEAFORTH, ONTARIO

ROOFING 85¢
AT FACTORY PRICES

Simple Free, including Heavy Grades. Also Catalogue of Builders' Bargains such as: Pine Doors \$1.98, Grand Sash .65, Lead Sash .45, Pure Paint .68

THE HALLIDAY COMPANY, LIMITED HAMILTON
FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock. TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

GOOD 150 ACRE FARM FOR SALE IN KENT County, in the peach, tobacco, and early vegetable belt, near village, lake, summer resort, electric railway; \$80 per acre, terms easy. Apply to Box 5, Farmer's Advocate, London.

MEN WANTED FOR SHIPYARD ALL classes of skilled help, also common labour. Good wages paid and excellent prospects for advancement. Apply by letter, stating wages and full particulars to: The Collingwood Ship-building Company, Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN BY THE YEAR for dairy farm, good house furnished, would require man accustomed to handling horses and assist with milking; wages paid monthly. C. V. Robbins, Bell Phone, Wellandport, Ont.

250 ACRE FARM FOR SALE—2 miles from village and sawing factory and G. T. R. Rural mail delivery. 30 acres good saw timber. Water supply, excellent orchard and small fruits. 2 houses; 2 barns, one with basement; 2 driving barns; one modern hog house, and all necessary out-buildings. 60 acres plowed for fall wheat. Will sell stock and implements if desired. If interested apply to: Peter Schulz, R. R. 1, Victoria, Norfolk Co., Ont.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisements inserted for less than 50 cents.

CANADIAN RING NECK BARRED ROCKS—Tremont, the breed for eggs and meat. F. J. Colburn, Rt. 2, Kinston, Ont.

WHITE SWANDOTTER—APRIL COCKERS and pullets, bred to lay and also for standard requirements. \$2 each for August. White Ringed Ducks, the famous egg machines, \$1 per pair. Satisfaction or your money back. W. W. Lord, Campbellville, Ont. Boys Poultry Farm.

I am an old man now, but our affection for each other has not lessened in the years.

Running through my farm is a clear, little creek, and near its banks is a small grove of tall trees. Here I like to sit on a small wooden bench with Roger at my side and think of the happy times I have spent with both my Rogers.

JUNE BAIRD.

One day grandpa went for a walk, going through the flats and along the creek. His beautiful Collie dog, named Mac, went with him.

The day was very hot and grandpa feeling very tired sat down at the foot of a large walnut tree, he soon fell asleep. When he awoke he found that his spectacles had fallen off his nose. He could not see without them, and he did not know what to do. He called Mac to him, and pointing to the ground tried to make the dog understand what he wanted. Mac for a time did not know what was wanted of him, and so he gaped open his mouth and stared at grandpa and gave a bark now and again. However, after a while grandpa managed to get Mac to understand what to do, and soon he was snuffing away at the ground with his nose, and in a short time brought the spectacles in his mouth to grandpa. Grandpa put them on and he and faithful Mac walked back home.

KATHLEEN WILSON.
R. R. No. 2 Tupperville, Ont.
(Age 13).

Dear Puck and Beavers.—Well, it is a long time since I wrote to the Circle last. I suppose you are all glad the summer vacation is here, Beavers. I certainly am. I was picking wild strawberries the other day and got about 2½ quarts. Muriel McNair, I think I know you. Didn't you go to Seaforth school one winter with Jean Scott, and don't you remember I sat just in front of you. I would like to correspond with any of the Beavers about my own age, fourteen. Elizabeth McArthur, I would like you to write to me and I will answer. Well, I guess it is time for me to say good-bye to the Circle until another time.

I remain your sincere friend,
JANET M. GRIEVE.
R. R. No. 5, Seaforth, Ont.
(Age 14).

Current Events.

Warning has been given that the United States Government may stop the excessive use of automobiles for pleasure during the war, to conserve gasoline for use at the front.

It has been announced semi-officially that former Emperor Nicholas of Russia and his family have been removed, from the palace of Tsarskoe-Selo. Rumour says they have been sent to Tobolsk, Siberia.

On August 11 China formally declared war against Germany and Austria.

During the week terrific fighting occurred on both fronts, the British and Canadians being chiefly engaged in Belgium and Northern France, where they made gains near Ypres, taking Langemarck, and also succeeded in taking Hill 70 near Loos, and two villages in the vicinity. Canadians especially distinguished themselves at Hill 70. Meantime the French had begun a heavy bombardment along the Aisne and before Verdun. All along the western line aviators have been very busy, supplementing the artillery.

On the eastern front the Russo-Romanian forces continued to withdraw, even before the danger of the Teutons falling into possession of the grain fields and oil wells in Roumania. At the time of going to press, however, it is reported that von Macken's troops have received a check in Southwest Moldavia.

The boy stood before the druggist's counter looking earnestly at a placard advertising a cure for indigestion. "Why are you interested in that?" inquired the druggist. "I suffer terrible from indigestion." "Why, you're very young to have dyspepsia." "I don't have it," explained the boy, "but my father does."

Thousands of Men Required for Harvesting in Western Canada.

Thousands of men are required to help in the great work of harvesting the Western crop. Arrangements for transporting to the West this great army of workers have been completed by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Excursions from points in Ontario to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will be run, and special trains operated, making the trip in about thirty-six hours, without change or transfer.

Going trip West, \$12.00 to Winnipeg. Returning trip East, \$18.00 from Winnipeg.

Consult C. P. R. Agents regarding transportation west of Winnipeg.

Going Dates.
August 21st and August 30th—all stations in Ontario, west of Smith's Falls, up to and including Toronto, on Lake Ontario Shore Line, and Havelock-Peterboro line, also from stations between Kingston and Renfrew Junction, inclusive, and from stations on Toronto-Sudbury direct line. From stations on Sault Ste. Marie branch. From stations on main line, Beauceage to Franz, inclusive. From stations, Bethany Junction to Port McNicoll and Burketon-Bobcaygeon.

August 23rd and August 30th—From stations west and south of Toronto, up to and including Hamilton and Windsor, Ont., on Owen Sound, Walkerton, Teeswater, Wingham, Elora, Listowel, Goderich, St. Mary's, Port Burwell and St. Thomas branches, and stations Toronto and north to Bolton, inclusive.

Further particulars from any C. P. R. Ticket Agents, or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.—Advt.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Names of Six Plants.

What are the names of the enclosed plants?
E. B.
No. 1 Is coral-root, so-called from the form of its roots. It has no leaves of its own but lives practically upon the digested juices it obtains from the roots of the other plants.

No. 2 is the bitter-sweet nightshade. Its red berries are sweetish when first put in the mouth but later produce a persistent disagreeable effect in the palate.

No. 3—This looks like part of one compound leaf of red-berried elder. This supposition can easily be decided by the fruit. As to whether it is poisonous the fact that birds eat the berries shows that it cannot be poisonous to them.

No. 4 is dogbane. Its little bell-shaped pinkish flowers are pretty but its milky juice is slightly poisonous. Strychnine is an alkaloid derived from another plant in the dogbane family.

No. 5 is bladder ketmia. Its rather large flower which is constructed on the same plan as the hollyhock lasts less than a single forenoon, a fact that gives the plant another name, flower-of-an-hour. Although an annual it is not easy to eradicate from a garden where it gets established.

No. 6 is represented only by a leaf but a section through its base suggests the wild clematis known by the two names—virgin's bower and old man's beard.

Gossip.

William J. Robinson, Florence, Ontario, who is dispersing his herd of Holsteins and advertising the same in these columns, writes regarding the records and quality of his cattle. Several of the milking females have made creditable records while others not yet tested are fine, large, strong cows capable of showing up well under test. The bull, King Netherland Elmer, will be two years old October 1, 1917, and has 17,000 pound blood in his veins; further than this he is a good animal. A card addressed to Mr. Robinson requesting information and mentioning "The Advocate" will bring all the desired information very promptly.

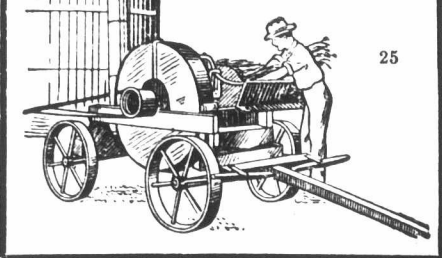
Peter Hamilton Ensilage Cutter and Blower

Take no chance of having your ensilage spoil this fall! Buy your own silo filler, and put your corn in your silo at the right time, and in the right way.

MACHINES FOR EVERY NEED

We have a machine suited to your needs, and to your power—blower or carrier silo-filler and feed-cutters of different sizes. All these machines are designed to cut the maximum amount of feed in the shortest time, and with the least power. Our blower machines have cast-steel knives which will not blow up under any condition. Learn more about these machines by sending to-day for our free booklet.

PETER HAMILTON CO. Limited
Peterborough, Ont.



Be Safe!

Don't take too many chances with sprain, spinal, curb, ringbone, bog growth, swelling and lameness. Use the old reliable remedy—

KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

In the hands of horsemen, veterinarians and farmers for 33 years it has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of cases.

ST. FERIOLE, Dec. 4th, 1915.

Will you please mail to my address a copy of your Treatise on the Horse. I have been using your valuable remedies for some time, and found them safe and reliable.

JOSEPH L. BATZINGER.

\$1 a bottle—6 for \$5, at druggists—or write for copy or our book "Treatise on the Horse" free.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY
Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A. 119

RAW FURS-HIDES WOOL &c.

SEND US YOUR SHIPMENTS—TO RECEIVE HIGHEST PRICE LIST FREE MARKET PRICES.

JOHN HALLAM, Limited
9 Hallam Building TORONTO

Pratts POULTRY REMEDY

A Guaranteed Remedy for every Common Ailment

Send 10c. for 160-page "Poultry-man's Handbook," or write for FREE Book, "Poultry Wrinkles." Pratt Feed Co. Canada, Ltd. 18J Claremont St. TORONTO.

WANTED

Live Hens. Poultry of all kinds.

Write for prices.

WALLER'S, 702 Spadina Ave., Toronto

WANTED

Alsike, Red Clover, White Blossom sweet clover. If you have any of the above seeds to offer, kindly send us samples and we will quote you best price F. O. B. your station.

TODD & COOK
SEED MERCHANTS, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

"When the mice are away the cats will play." How true these old saws are! Have you ever seen a bunch of chaperons in another room by themselves, a bevy of school-ma'ams after the children have left, a carful of clergymen coming home from a conference, a platoon of policemen away on a picnic, a benchful of judges just off the bench?—Independent.

Quest
1st—Quest to "The Far department."
2nd—Quest plainly written and must be address of
3rd—In especially wise satisfaction
4th—Wise veterinary enclosed.

I would lay out a 4 or 5 horse stall and box stall by 46 feet. It will take strong shoring what will

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Questions and Answers.

1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
 2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
 3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
 4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

Laying Out a Stable.

I would like to know the best way to lay out a stable for 10 or 12 head of cattle, 4 or 5 horses, and have room for roots and box stalls in a basement which is 30 by 46 feet. How much cement and gravel will it take to lay the floor? How strong should the cement be mixed, and what will it cost? W. J. P.

Ans.—With the doors located as you marked them on the sketch, it will be rather difficult to lay out the stable conveniently. The horses might go across one end. It is necessary to have the stalls about 5 feet wide; therefore, four horses would take up 20 feet of the space, leaving 10 feet for a box stall, or possibly it would be necessary to reduce that a little in order to have a passage-way. A horse stall is about 9 feet long; you need 6 or 7 feet for a rear passage, the manger takes up 2 1/2 or 3 feet, and then there is the feed passage. In all it will take about 23 feet off the end of the stable for the horses, leaving 23 feet for the cattle and roots. The cattle stalls should be at least 3 feet wide, consequently on one side there will only be sufficient room left for 7 head of cattle; the others could be tied on the opposite side but that will only leave room for one box stall and very little room for roots. It requires about 6 feet for rear passage and gutter; 5 feet for the cattle to lie on; 2 feet for mangers, and 4 feet for feed passage. If there was room we would like to have both the rear passage and feed passage a little wider. Of course, many people get along with narrower passages. If you face the horses north or south, instead of placing them at the east end of the barn they will take up more space than if you put them across the end. The 10 cattle might go across one end. This system would leave room for a small box stall and a place for roots in the centre of the stable, and might be as convenient as any. Laying the floor five inches thick it will require about 22 cubic yards of gravel. Mixing in the proportion of one of cement to eight of gravel, 18 barrels of cement will be required. As the price of cement varies in the different localities, we would only be able to give an approximate price. You had better get quotations from your local dealer.

Gossip.

Riverside Holsteins Popular.

Mr. M. E. Leaky, of Peterboro, Ont., recently made a selection of foundation stock from the Riverside herd of Holsteins owned by J. W. Richardson, Caledonia. This selection consisted of four heifers sired by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, that has 26 daughters in the R. O. M. with an average test of around 4 per cent. Riverside Toitilla Pontiac, one of the four, is out of Toitilla Echo De Kol 7th, a 24.14-lb. daughter of Sir Pieterje Posch De Boer. Another, Riverside Lady Johanna, is out of Toitilla Echo De Kol 4th, a fine representative of the Toitilla family, that has five daughters in the R. O. M., one of which is the dam of Toitilla of Riverside, Canadian R. O. P. champion, owned by Mr. Jos. O'Rielly, of Peterboro. The third is Riverside Lady Pontiac, a daughter of Toitilla De Kol Beauty, that has 24 lbs. of butter in 7 days at 3 years, and is a sister of Toitilla of Riverside. Beauty Korndyke of Riverside 4th is out of a 20-lb. dam. These heifers are very uniform, straight and beautifully marked, and in the hands of Mr. Leaky, who is a Holstein enthusiast, should develop into something extra good in the future.

The Riverside herd contains a number of young bulls which are for sale. For individuality and uniformity they are hard to excel, and are show animals. They are from such dams as Jemima Johanna Wayne, butter 32.32 lbs.; Lady Aaggie Toitilla of Riverside, butter 30.40 lbs.; Toitilla De Kol Sarcastic, butter 29.42 lbs., and Butter Queen Korndyke, a 20.65-lb. two-year-old.

FOR EXCHANGE

We have 20 stockers in good condition which we would trade for dairy cows.

Herold's Farms Beamsville, Ont.

Bell Telephone **HILLSDALE FARM** Farm, 3 1/4 miles east of Ottawa

B. ROTHWELL

BREEDER OF HIGH-CLASS CLYDESDALES

Write me for prices on champion mares. R. R. No. 1, OTTAWA, ONT.

OUR LATEST IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES

arrived at our barns late in November. A number of them since have been prominent winners at both Guelph and Ottawa. But we have others (both stallions and mares) that were never out, the majority of the stallions weigh around the ton, and better quality and breeding were never in the stables. Come and see them. We like to show them. **SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ontario**

SALEM SHORTHORNS

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

Glengow Shorthorns, Cotswolds

For the present we have sold all the Cotswolds we wish to spare, but 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.**

FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS

Our herd of Scotch Shorthorns represents Orange Blossoms, Kiblean Beauties, Matchlesses, Mysies, Missies, Clementinas, etc., and is headed by the Watt-Stamford bull, Victor Stamford -95959-, a Toronto winner. Present offering—one roan Orange Blossom bull, 12 months old (a show animal) also younger bulls and several choice cows and heifers. **Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, Ont., R. R. 1, Erin Sta., C.P.R., L.-D. Phone.**

MEADOW LAWN SHORTHORNS

We are offering 3 extra choice Scotch bulls, belonging to the Claret and Roan Lady families. Low set, thick, fleshy fellows by that great sire, Escana Ringleader, first-prize bull at Toronto and London Fairs. Write your wants or come and see them. **F. W. EWING, R. R. No. 1, Elora, Ont.**

THE MANOR STOCK FARM---SHORTHORNS

Two young red bulls (June and July), a Wimple and a Julia. Would buy a few females of good families **JOHN T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.**

A Canadian Standard Bred for sale. Miss Hall B., a pretty bay with black markings, of seven years; winner of many prizes in the show ring among harness horses; perfectly sound, in the pink of condition. Good in single or double harness. **J. MacD. Murray, Pickering, Ont.**

Beaver Hill ABERDEEN-ANGUS AND OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Cows with calf at foot and bred again. Shearling rams and ram lambs. One Ayrshire bull calf for sale. **Alex. McKinney, R. R. No. 1, Erin, Ontario**

IF INTERESTED IN ANGUS CATTLE

visit **SUNNY ACRES FARM**, or write to **Wm Channon & Son, Oakwood, Ontario**

PLASTER HILL HERD

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS
 A few choice bull calves coming on; also a few heifers in calf to Butterfly Champion 110726. **F. Martindale & Son, Caledonia, Ont. R. R. 3**

Kennelworth Farm Aberdeen-Angus

At special prices, six young bulls sired by Victor of Glencairn. All are of serviceable age, and show individuals. **PETER A. THOMSON, Hillsburg, Ont.**

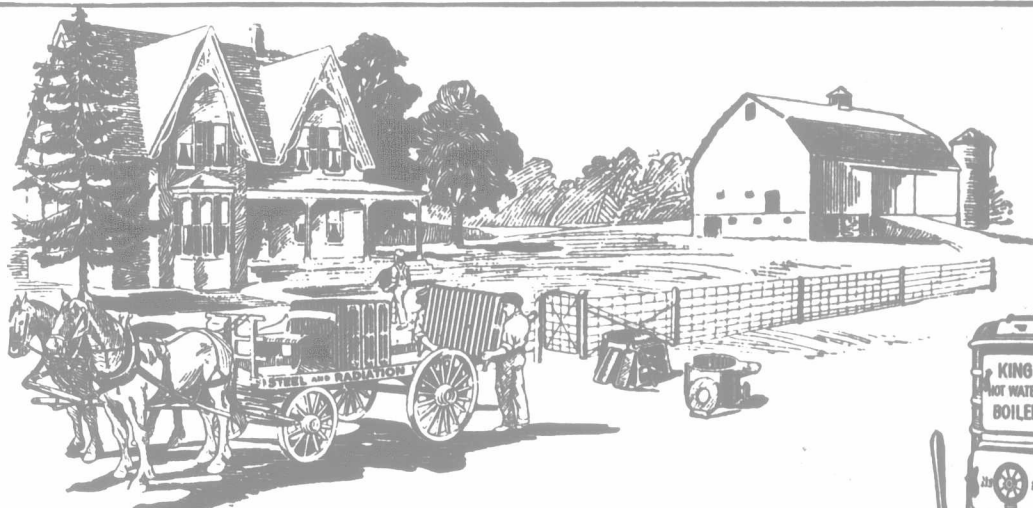
Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder, 10,000 \$1.00 bottles FREE to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers and Distempers, etc. Send 25c. for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. **Dr. Bell, V. S., Kingston, Ont.**

GLENFOYLE SHORTHORNS

PRESENT OFFERING
 Choice young cows and heifers. Young bulls of the best dual-purpose families; also four females of Scotch breeding for sale. Prices right. **STEWART M. GRAHAM, LINDSAY, ONT.**

Brownlee Shorthorns. Offers a choice lot of young bulls, ranging in ages up to nine months and sired by the Nonpareil bull, Royal Saxon. See these before buying elsewhere. Could also spare a few females. **Douglas Brown, Bright, Ont., R. R. 3, Ayr Station, C. P. R.**

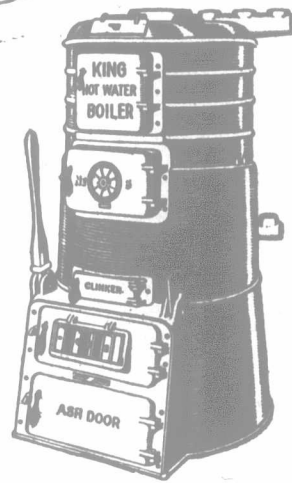
MARDELLA SHORTHORNS
 Bulls, females, sires, quality; breeding dual-purpose cattle over 40 years. The Duke—dam gave 13,799 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butter-fat—at the head. **Thomas Graham, Port Perry, Ont., R. R. No. 3.**



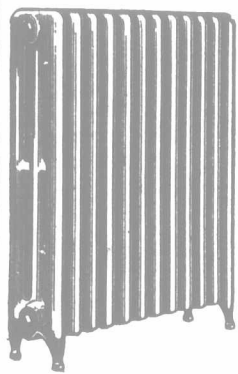
Be Well Advised—Put Hot Water Heating in your Home

Hot Water Heating is so much simpler, easier, more convenient and keeps the house warmed up to a desired temperature so continuously and, last but not least, is so much more economical in fuel that there is no comparison with the old and discarded methods of heating by stoves and hot air furnaces. Be Well Advised—Put Hot Water Heating in your house. A King Boiler is worth more than it costs and the installation can be put in as early as you choose. A King Boiler in your home would be such an improvement and give so much real comfort and satisfaction that you should write us at once and get full particulars about this universally adopted method of heating

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KING HOT WATER BOILERS AND IMPERIAL RADIATORS



IMPERIAL RADIATORS are made distinctly superior because they are made of best grade iron and subjected to rigid tests. They are so constructed that every inch of surface is heating surface. They have exceptionally graceful full lines and proportions and are ornamental as well as useful.

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what a King Hot Water Heating System would cost? Write us—we will gladly send you booklets, literature and full information. Our Engineering Department is at your service to supply you with information as to your needs. Do not wait—time passes—Winter will be here before you realize it, so, lest you forget, write us NOW—we will answer you by return mail.

Messrs. STEEL AND RADIATION, Ltd. 123 Fraser Ave., Toronto

DEAR SIR:—Please send me a copy of your Illustrated Booklet "Comfortable Homes" and also, without obligating myself in any way, I would like to know the probable cost of a hot water system suitable for heating my home.

NAME
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STEEL AND RADIATION, LIMITED
 Manufacturers of Hot Water and Steam Boilers and Radiators. Toronto Steel Cast and Concrete Manufacturers
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Heaves

AND HOW TO CURE
—A Standard treatment with years of success back of it to guarantee results is
Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy

Use it on any case—No matter what else has been tried—and if three boxes fail to relieve, we will refund full amount paid. Further details in
Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser
Write us for a Free Copy
BEST EVER USED
Dear Sirs—Enclosed find \$1.00 for 1 package of Tonic Heave Remedy. I used a package last year and completely cured a case of Heaves of some 3 years' standing.
H. B. BOKXHOLDER, Lillooet, B.C.
Per Box, \$1.00; 3 for \$2.50
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We are open to buy cream both for churning and table use.
ASK ANY SHIPPER
about our service and prompt returns.
Ask for Prices.


The figures of yesterday may be TOO LOW for to-morrow. We furnish cans.
The Toronto Creamery Co., Limited
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Cream Wanted

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

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED
by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS
Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.
Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00
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Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.
The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.



Manor Farm Holsteins

Those wishing a young sire from high-record dams and sired by King Segis Pontiac Posch, will do well to write for pedigree and prices before buying elsewhere.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Gordon S. Gooderham
CLARKSON, ONTARIO

HOLSTEINS

Having sold my farm, I am offering for immediate sale in pure-bred Holsteins, 1 bull, 2 cows, and 1 heifer calf, eleven months. All information cheerfully given.
Wm. J. ROBINSON, Florence, Ont.

Record Holsteins

We have the only two sons in Canada of the 46-lb bull, Ormsby Jane King, only mature son of the world's most famous cow. One of them for sale. Also a 30-lb. calf, whose dam and 2 great grandams average 38.4 lbs. butter in 7 days. 11 bull calves of lesser note and females all ages.
R. M. Holtby, R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

Willowlee Holsteins

A few bulls left 4 months old; dams, 65 lbs. of milk a day. \$50.00, delivered.
A. MIGHT, R.R. No. 6, Brampton, Ontario.
RIDGEFALL HOLSTEINS offers three young bulls (one ready for service) at special prices. One is by Pontiac Hengerveld Pietertje, and the others are by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate. Can also supply a few females. **R. W. Walker & Son, Port Perry, R.R. 4, Manchester, G.T.R., Myrtle, C.P.R.**

Old Meadows—Their Summer Cultivation.

Two years, on the average farm, is quite long enough to leave meadows down, for best results and greatest profits. They should then be broken up and cultivated for other crops.

The present is an excellent time to commence this operation. During haying and before grain harvest, there are many days after showers, when the teams can be profitably put at ploughing the old meadow.

Deep ploughing is not necessary, nor need the furrows be set up with a narrow plough. Rapid work at this time of year is essential. A two-furrow plough, with three horses, will turn over a large piece of land in a day. At the close of each day the area ploughed that day should be rolled. This breaks the lumps, presses down the furrows, re-establishes connection between the surface soil and the sub-soil, bringing up the moisture from the latter to aid in rotting the sod.

After rolling, dising and harrowing should not be delayed. With such cultivation one retains a surface mulch, opens, aerates and fines the soil and destroys many bad types of noxious weeds, and with the co-operation of the summer sun this work is most effective. With the present scarcity of labor, this is the cheapest and most practicable method of weed destruction and soil preparation for grain or even for hoed crops.

After the sod is decayed, a rigid or spring-tooth cultivator with wide points should be kept going at intervals until autumn. Then the land should be thoroughly ploughed, as deep as the humus or plant food in the soil will allow. On the Dominion Illustration Stations, some results have been obtained in comparing the summer cultivation of sod land with fall ploughing the same, which indicate very clearly the benefit derived from summer cultivation as outlined above. In addition to the greater yield obtained, it should be remembered that the land is thereby put into much cleaner condition for subsequent crops.

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Two fields of 4 acres each were taken; the first field was ploughed after harvest, was cultivated occasionally during the summer and autumn and ploughed in the autumn; the other field of 4 acres was left in sod and also ploughed in the autumn. The oats from the summer-cultivated field gave a yield of 15 bushels more per acre than the field ploughed in the autumn. This difference of 60 bushels on the four-acre field at 50 cents a bushel shows a total gain of \$30.00. Counting the cost of summer cultivation at \$4 per acre, a total cost of \$16.00 for the 4 acres, an increase net profit of \$14.00 or \$3.50 per acre was obtained. The soil on the cultivated field being in a much finer condition and almost free from weeds, the difference in the profits from the two fields, if worked alike, should be almost as great the following season.

Twenty-eight rows of sugar beets grown on summer-cultivated land produced 10½ tons, while 36 rows of the same length grown on land simply spring ploughed only produced 9 tons, a difference of 3,733 pounds. The price paid at the factory being \$5.63 per ton, a gain of \$16.03 per acre was shown favor of the after-harvest cultivation.—Experimental Farms Note.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Docking and Fitting Horses for Show.
I have a pair of draft geldings and am thinking of docking them. Will it hurt them for sale? What is necessary in fitting a horse for the show? A. H.

Ans.—Docking is not so much in favor as it was. The operation hurts the animal at the time and removes its chief defence against flies. On some markets docking lowers the price of the animals. We prefer not to dock heavy draft horses. Fitting for show is largely a matter of feeding and grooming. The mane and tail should be made to lie properly. The feet and feathering require attention; clean and comb the latter. Action is important, and a good deal can be done in training a horse to stand or move so as to show his desirable qualities to best advantage.



This is Type E International Ensilage Cutter. A 10 to 15-h. p. Mogul kerosene engine will run it easily. It has a capacity of from 10 to 12 tons per hour.

THE International Ensilage Cutter shown above is a good size for individual use, or for neighborhood use wherever a medium-capacity machine is required. Note how simple and compact it is, and how safely the gears are housed.

There are both smaller and larger Internationals. You can run a type F with a capacity of 3 to 6 tons per hour with a 4 to 6-H. P. Mogul kerosene engine. The larger sizes will put up to 25 tons per hour into the silo, and a 25-H. P. Mogul engine will handle the heaviest loads.

Corn growers everywhere know that **International Ensilage Cutters** cannot be beat for uniform cutting, high elevation, safety and durability. They fill silos at the lowest power cost. Every feature of these cutters, the knives and blowers on the same flywheel, the carefully machined bearings, the complete oiling system, the absence of all unnecessary gears and sprockets, the steady feed arrangements, all tend to make them easy running and power saving. Write the nearest branch house address below for catalogues.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited
BRANCH HOUSES
WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.
EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

Shorthorns, Shrops., Clydesdales
If you want a good young bull, a promising stallion colt, or a young cow or heifer of Scotch breeding and beef type, having dams eligible or good enough for R.O.P., come, see, and satisfy yourself and please the owner. Prices reasonable, that they may be sold. Visitors welcome.
Wm. D. Dyer, R. No. 3, Oshawa, Ont.
Brooklin, G. T. R. and C. N. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R.

Welland District Shorthorn Breeders' Club
are still offering young bulls of serviceable age, and a few breeding females.
Chas. Gainer, Secretary, Box 607, Welland, Ont. A. E. Howell, President, Fenwick, Ont.

BRANT COUNTY SHORTHORN CLUB
offers several young bulls of best breeding and fit for service. Also the Beauty-bred bull, Roan Duke 101320, a proven sire, whose dam is a heavy milker. For prices and particulars address:
THE SECRETARY, GEO. L. TELFER, R. R. 2, PARIS, ONTARIO

NICHOLSON'S SHORTHORNS
Herd headed by "Best Boy" =85552=, and "Browndale Winner" =106217=. Bulls and females for sale. Visitors always welcome to this herd of long-established reputation.
R. & S. NICHOLSON, PARKHILL, R. NO. 2, ONTARIO

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND LINCOLN SHEEP
Young cows and heifers of the best Scotch families. Sire in service, Sittyton's Selection =86508=. The winning pen of long-wool lambs, all breeds competing, at 1916 Guelph Winter Fair, came from this flock. Imported and home-bred rams and ewes for sale. New importation will arrive in July.
R. S. ROBSON & SON, DENFIELD, ONT.

OAKLAND---50 SHORTHORNS
A herd of feeders, breeders and milkers that give satisfaction wherever they go. One bull for sale, 12 months, white, extra milk strain. Also females any age. Priced so you can buy. One of the finest bulls in Ontario heads this herd.
JNO. ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONTARIO

SHORTHORNS
Imported and Canadian bred. **A. G. FARROW, Oakville, Ont.**
Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

still has a few Shorthorn bulls fit for service, and some females that are as good as can be found for the man that wants to start right in Scotch Shorthorns. They will be sold at a low price, considering the quality, and the freight will be paid.
Write for anything in Shorthorns or Shropshires. One hour from Toronto.

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS
Thirty-five imported cows and heifers, forward in calf to service in Scotland; also five imported bulls. Our 1916 importations are all choicely bred. Have also home-bred bulls and females. Farm half mile from Burlington Junction. Write or call and see us. **J. A. & H. M. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.**

SPRUCE GLEN SHORTHORNS
of such popular strains as Minas, Fames, Miss Ramsdens, Florences, Emilys, etc. Have still a few young bulls—thick, mellow fellows, fit for service.
JAMES McPHERSON & SONS, DUNDALK, ONTARIO

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS
Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.
KYLE BROS., DRUMBO, ONT. PHONE AND TELEGRAPH VIA AYR.

Blairgowrie Shorthorn Offering
Imported and Canadian-bred. More bulls to select from than any herd in Ontario, all of serviceable age; also a large number of females, which are bred right and priced right. All the stock for sale.
JOHN MILLER, Ashburn, Ont. Myrtle Station, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

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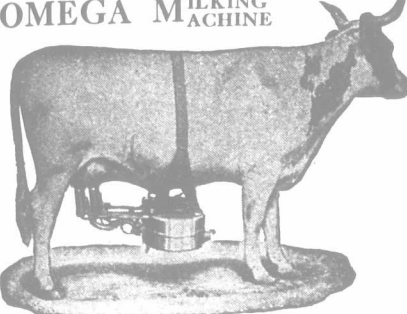
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JERS
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yearling heif...
bull and from...
CHAS. E.

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains to-day the standard treatment, and it is guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street - Toronto, Ont.

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MILKS FAST AND CLEAN
Has no rubber connections for the milk to pass through, but transparent celluloid tubes. The OMEGA is simple to operate, sanitary, and easily washed. It is used in the private dairy of H. M. King George V., at Windsor Castle. Increased milk flow 3% in a 17-day test on ten cows at the O. A. C., Guelph.
WRITE TO-DAY FOR FREE BOOKLET.
C. RICHARDSON & CO., St. Mary's Ont.

Every farm should have an

AYRSHIRE

The Cow for Profit

WRITE
Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association
W. F. STEPHEN, SECRETARY-TREASURER
HUNTINGDON, QUE.

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

A few young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and Canadian-bred, sired by Auchenbrain Sea Foam (imp.) 33758, grand champion at both Quebec and Sherbrooke. Write for catalogue.
GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, PROPRIETOR, Dominion Express Building, Montreal, Quebec
D. McARTHUR, MANAGER, PHILIPSBURG, QUEBEC.

D. M. WATT

For imported or Canadian-bred Ayrshires, bulls or females, get my prices. My importations win wherever shown. Write me for one animal or a brood. St. Louis Station, Que.
SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES
We have at present the strongest lot of young bulls we ever offered—one by Holsland Masterpiece, one by Sunnyside Matchless, and the others by our present herd sire, Sunnyside Masterpiece.
Jno. W. Logan, Howick Station, Que.

JERSEYS

AT AUCTION
There will be sold on

Wednesday, AUGUST 29TH, 1917
at Royal Hotel, Woodstock, Ont.,

25 Head Registered Jerseys

Some of them were first-prize winners at Toronto and Winter Fair, Guelph, and many of their progeny will be included in sale.

IRA NICHOLS, Burgessville, Ontario
TWENTY FIVE YEARS BREEDING
Registered Jerseys and Berkshires

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

HOOD FARM, LOWELL, MASS.
JERSEYS FOR SALE
One bull, twelve months, and one bull calf, also yearling heifers and heifer calves, sired by imported bull and from high-testing dams. Write:
CHAS. E. ROGERS, INGERSOLL, ONT.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

When a Cow is in Calf.
By what means and how soon after breeding can you tell whether or not a cow is in calf? S. W. G.

It is generally conceded that a cow has conceived when she does not come in season three weeks after being bred. However, she may miss and come in season at the end of six weeks. The cow soon appears larger in the abdomen and later in the lactation the calf may be felt.

Estate Money in Bank.
A widow dies leaving \$1,500 in a certain bank. Can her two (all she had) children draw this, both being agreed as to its division? Ontario. A. S.

Ans.—Assuming that she died without leaving a will, her children are entitled to take out letters of administration of her estate from the Surrogate Court of the county in which their mother was domiciled at the date of her death, and then draw the money from the bank upon production there of the letters of administration and leaving a copy.

Lien for Tile Supplied.
A, a farmer, contracts with B to furnish tile and dig ditches to tile drain A's farm. B secures the tile from C, a tile manufacturer, but has failed to pay for them. B completes the work and is paid in full by A. Can C recover from A the price of the tile if B is unable to pay for it? S. W. G.

Ans.—Practically and substantially, yes,—provided he takes the necessary legal steps to preserve his rights. He has a lien upon A's land for 80 per cent. of the value of the tile; but must, in order to its preservation, register his claim thereto within 30 days from the time the tile was supplied, and within 90 days from the time of registration bring an action to realize his claim.—See Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, chap. 140, for further particulars and information generally.

Working a Wet Farm.
The farm I am on now has a low field, chiefly used for pasture, but I understand it has been sown to oats and buckwheat, which are not doing very well. A kind of slender rush grass is growing up which the cattle do not care for. The soil appears very good and is not boggy. There is a sprinkling of clover through the field. This is my first year on the farm and I am to have it two years more; would you advise me sowing clover in the spring? If so, what kind and what rate of seeding? Will clover make hay the first year? I would like to make the best of the farm for the next two years, but one year with another spring crops are rather risky on account of the field being low and wet. J. A. J.

Ans.—Timothy sown this fall might give a little hay next year, but you would not get much hay from red clover sown in the spring. It might give a little pasture in the fall, but if the land is very wet red clover would not do very well; alsike would do better, but then it does not usually give as good a yield of hay as does the red. If you were having the farm for longer than two years you might sow a permanent pasture crop and take in cattle for pasture. There are very few crops which will grow on wet land and, as you say, you run a risk of losing the seed in sowing a spring crop. It might pay to take a chance. If you are so situated that you could grow celery and market it, you might make a little money, as celery does fairly well on muck land. It requires the moisture.

Gossip.
Oxfords Sell Quickly.
Henry Arkell & Son, Guelph, Ont., report everything in Oxfords booming. They are completely sold out of females, but have a nice lot of yearling and ram lambs on hand for flock headers; also a few nice Hampshire ram lambs and a hundred superior Oxford range rams. These will be a good buy for somebody. Note the change of advertisement.

This Advertisement

may induce you to try the first packet of

"SALADA"

but we rely absolutely on the inimitable flavour and quality to make you a permanent customer. We will even offer to give this first trial free if you will drop us a postal to Toronto. B113

CHOICE YOUNG HOLSTEIN SIRE

I am offering a few choice young bulls at bargain prices. These are growthy, healthy, and great individuals. While the bargains last is the time to purchase. Write for prices, extended pedigrees and full information. Kindly give me an idea of the age of the bull that you would require. Correspondence solicited.

Oak Park Stock Farm - R. R. 4, Paris, Ont. - W. G. Bailey

Sunnybrook Farm Holsteins

SELLING QUICKLY—A limited number of young bulls and heifers from approved cows, testing 18 to 30 lbs. in 7 days, and averaging from 7,000 to 12,000 lbs. milk per annum, sired by Sunnybrook Mercedes Natoye, whose dam is a 29.34-lb. cow, and Count Favorit Sylvia Segis, highly strained in blood of the world's record cow. DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY. Write—
JOS KILGOUR, Eglington, Ontario, or Phone Toronto, Belmont 184, Adelaide 3900.

HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS

SOME OF THE BULLS WE HAVE FOR SALE AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

1. Born May, 1917, two nearest dams average 35.62 lbs.
2. Born March, 1917, two nearest dams average 34.16 lbs.
3. Born March, 1917, two nearest dams average (one at 3 yrs.) 34.23 lbs.
4. Born March, 1917, two nearest dams average (one at jr. two years) 33.12 lbs.

These are sons of Avondale Pontiac Echo, our herd sire (under lease) a son of May Echo Sylvia, the world's record cow. Only one other 41-lb. bull in Canada. Send for extended pedigrees and prices on these and others, a few of serviceable age, one from a 111-lb. cow. We guarantee satisfaction. Twenty-five females for sale.
R. W. E. BURNABY (Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial) JEFFERSON, ONT.

SENSATIONAL OFFERING IN 30-LB. BULLS

We have at present several 30-lb. bred bulls, all nearing serviceable age, that must go out to several of the country's best herds in the near future. They are sired by one of the three sires used in the herd during the past year. Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo., Avondale Pontiac Echo, or King Segis Alcartra Spofford. Our herd contains more 30-lb. cows than any other herd of equal size in the Dominion. Extended pedigrees mailed on request.
ROYCROFT FARM W. L. Shaw, Prop., NEWMARKET, ONT.

Hospital for Insane--Hamilton, Ont.

Present offerings are 4 grandsons of Dutchland Colantha Str Mona, and high-testing, large-producing R. of P. dams of Korndyke and Aaggie DeKol breeding. Born during April and May, 1917. Apply to Superintendent.

SUMMER HILL HOLSTEINS

The only herd in America that has two stock bulls that the dam of each has milked over 116 lbs. a day, and their average butter record are over 35 lbs. a week. We have 60 heifers and young bull to offer, by these sires, and out of dams just as well bred. We invite personal inspection.
D. C. FLATT & SON - R. R. 2, Hamilton, Ont. - Phone 7165

CLOVERLEA HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Stock for sale, all ages, from choice, high-testing dams—75 head to choose from. Our special offering is a few choice heifers, due to freshen in September or October. Personal inspection is invited.
GRIESBACH BROS. L.-D. Phone COLLINGWOOD, ONT.

DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

175 head to choose from. Special offering—bulls from one month to one year old. Grandsons of Prince Aaggie Mechthilde. Visitors always welcome.
S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN ST. GEORGE, ONT.

SILVER STREAM FARM HOLSTEINS

Present offering:—One bull, fit for heavy service—a straight and good individual of richest breeding. Sire's six nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. butter in 7 days; his dam's sire's five nearest relatives average 31.31 lbs. butter in 7 days. Anybody wanting a well-bred sire at a moderate price, write at once.
J. MOGK & SON, INNERKIP. PHONE 1 ON 34. R. R. NO. 1, TAVISTOCK, ONT.

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Just now we are offering a very choice young bull, five months old, whose five nearest dams average over 30 lbs. of butter in seven days and 100 lbs. milk in one day. Also another bull calf whose dam was the top-price cow in the Woodstock Sale. Bell phone.
A. E. HULET, NORWICH, ONT.

KING SEGIS WALKER'S

Oldest daughter with first calf made 456 lbs. milk and 24 lbs. butter; with her second calf, 560 lbs. milk and 29½ lbs. butter. His first granddaughter, through his son, at 2 yrs. 2 months, made 440 lbs. milk and 23½ lbs. butter. Young stock for sale.
A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

GLADDEN HILL AYRSHIRES

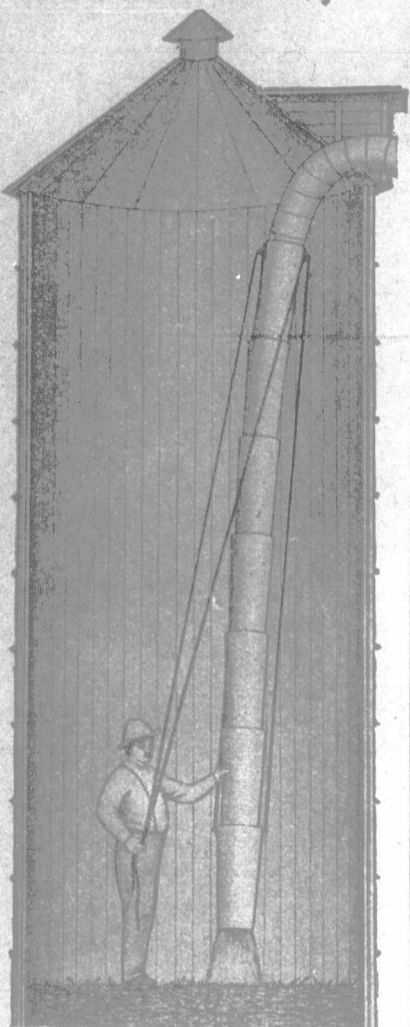
We are offering some choice young bulls, nine months of age from splendid cows and sired by Fairvue Milkman. A few females also for sale.
LAURIE BROS., AGINCOURT, ONTARIO

Hillhouse Ayrshires

F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Ont.

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

**The Modern Method
Telescopic
Silo Filler**



The quality of your ensilage depends upon how it is packed. With the

**TELESCOPIC
SILO FILLER**

one man can pack a silo better than several men without it. He will get very even distribution and have leaves, stalks and cobs thoroughly mixed. This new, improved filler is quick, clean and easy—makes better silage and increases the capacity of your silo. Write for folder and

Look us up at Toronto and London Exhibitions
SOLE MANUFACTURER
I. W. KELLY, LYNDEN, ONTARIO

Tamworths

Young sows and boars from several litters just weaned.
HEROLDS FARMS, Beamsville, Ont.
(Niagara District)

Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns. Bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Tamworths, both sexes; 12 sows, bred to farrow in August and September. Young boars, from 2 to 10 months old. Shorthorns, males and females.
Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.

Meadow Brook Yorkshires
Sows bred for Sept. and Oct. farrow, and a few choice boars fit for service. Young pigs, both sexes and all ages. Prices right. **G. W. MINERS, R. R. No. 3, Exeter, Ontario.** (Huron County)

Berkshire Pigs Registered stock, choicely bred young boars, and sows in pig, all ages. Can supply pairs not akin.
CREDIT GRANGE FARM
J. B. Pearson, Mgr., Meadowvale, Ontario.

SWINE FOR SALE
Am offering choice stock in Poland China and Chester White swine of either sex, most any age. 1st-prize Poland China herd, London and Toronto, 1915. Prices easy.
George G. Gould, R. R. 4, Essex, Ont.

Champion Berkshires—When buying, buy the best; our present offering are sons and daughters of the two great champions, Lucky Lad and Baron Compton, and out of winners, including champions. Both sexes.
W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown, Ont., R.R. 3.

TAMWORTHS

Young sows bred for Fall farrow, and a nice lot of young boars for sale. Write
John W. Todd, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.

YORKSHIRES Sows 170 lbs. and under not yet bred. Boars 2 and 3 months, 60 to choose from. Bred from prize-winning stock, Eldon duke still at the head. Tell us your wants.
Wm. Manning & Sons, Woodville, Ontario.

Cloverdale Berkshires and Shropshires—In Berkshires I can furnish boars or sows, all ages, pairs not akin. All breeding stock imp. or from imp. stock. In Shropshires can furnish rams or ewes, any age, from imp. stock. Prices reasonable.
C. J. LANG, R. R. No. 3, Burketon, Ontario.

**Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.**

Polluting a Stream.

A B C and D live on adjoining farms. A tile drain from A's farm supplies water for house use of B C and D. A purposes putting a water-pressure system in his house. Can he be allowed to empty the waste water in the tile, which would defile the water for our house use? When the water leaves the tile it flows into a creek. Can A be forbidden polluting our water supply?
M. W. P.

Ans.—From the information given it is evident that B C and D are merely making a convenience of the tile drain from A's farm, consequently they might have difficulty in saying just what water A can turn into the drain. It would be a different matter if they own part of the drain. If it is found that by turning the water from the house into the drain it is polluting the stream, the health officer for the district should be called on to decide in the matter.

Sickly Chicks.

The last three years I have hatched a large number of chickens, but this year I have lost over eighty chicks. I procured the eggs for hatching from a healthy flock. I never feed the chicks until they are forty-eight hours or more old, and then give hard-boiled eggs and breadcrumbs, then commence feeding chick food and sour milk. The birds are kept dry and warm. For a week or ten days they appear healthy, but then they begin to look mopy, appear thirsty and their crops are distended. They stand around with their eyes closed and crouch under the hen, keeping up a continual "peep, peep" as if they were chilly. Sometimes they linger for several days, but if the weather is damp they die quickly. Those which do not succumb are slow to develop. What is the cause and cure for this trouble? The chicks are hatched with a hen. Would the disease carry in her feathers?
J. T. E.

Ans.—It is rather difficult to diagnose the case from the description given, but they appear like birds suffering from white diarrhoea. For definite diagnosis it would be well to forward one or two of the affected chicks to the Bacteriological Department, O. A. C., Guelph. In "Diseases of Poultry," by Pearl, Surface and Curtis, the following is said about the symptoms of white diarrhoea: "The affected chicks appear stupid and remain under the hen or hover much of the time. They isolate themselves from the rest of the flock and appear indifferent to what goes on about them. Their feathers become rough and the wings droop. There is progressive loss of weight. The birds eat little or nothing and appear unable to pick up their food. Their actions in this direction are chiefly mechanical. The characteristic whitish discharge very soon makes its appearance. The discharged matter may be creamy or sometimes mixed with brown. Many of the chicks chirp or peep constantly. In some cases the chicks die with but little warning and show few of the above symptoms; in other cases the sick chick will last a long time, showing all the symptoms mentioned. A post mortem examination often reveals but few lesions. The alimentary canal is usually nearly empty except for some slimy fluid; the organs are all very pale. The liver may have a few streaks. Some of the unabsorbed yolk may or may not be present."

Treatment for white diarrhoea, like other poultry diseases, consists of prevention rather than cure. The proper care of the breeding stock together with care in feeding of the chicks will go a long way toward preventing the ravages of the disease. A weak chick, due to improper incubation and brooding, is an easy prey to these destructive organisms. It is claimed that feeding sour milk has a beneficial effect on the growth of chicks and is an important agent in the prevention and suppression of white diarrhoea. Female chicks recovering from this disease become bacillus carriers and chicks hatching from eggs from these hens are likely to be infected. It is necessary to have the breeding stock healthy and then take good care of the chicks.

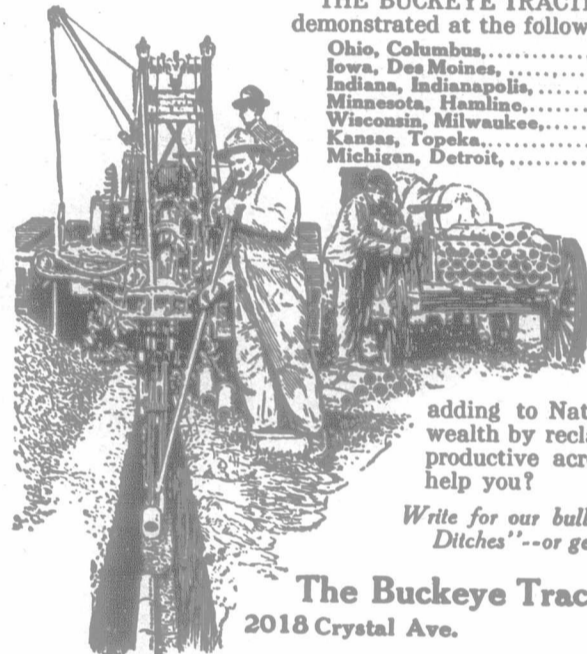
**Look For the
"A Perfect Trench at One Cut"
BUCKEYE
Traction Ditcher
At Your State Fair**

It's a marvelous machine. Makes "a perfect trench at one cut," true to grade and ready for tiling. 100 rods to 150 rods a day with a "Buckeye" is not uncommon.

If you have wet land, the Buckeye Traction Ditcher will drain it quickly and cheaply. If you are looking for a profitable business—spare time or full time—contract ditching with a "Buckeye" will net you \$10 to \$20 a day clean money.

THE BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER will be demonstrated at the following State fairs:

- Ohio, Columbus, Aug. 27 to 31
- Iowa, Des Moines, Aug. 22 to 31
- Indiana, Indianapolis, Sept. 3 to 7
- Minnesota, Hamline, Sept. 3 to 8
- Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Sept. 10 to 18
- Kansas, Topeka, Sept. 10 to 18
- Michigan, Detroit, Aug. 31 to Sept. 9
- Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Ont., Aug. 25 to Sept. 10.



Competent representatives will demonstrate the machine and explain it fully.

The Buckeye is adding to National and individual wealth by reclaiming thousands of productive acres annually. Can it help you?

Write for our bulletin, "Dollars in Ditches"—or get it at the fair.

The Buckeye Traction Ditcher
2018 Crystal Ave. Findlay, Ohio

**THE WOODVIEW FARM
JERSEYS**

LONDON, ONTARIO
John Pringle, Prop.

CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD
The foundation of this herd is made up of very high-class cows, imported from the Island of Jersey, most of them in the Record of Performance, and while we have, at all times, a few mature cows for sale, we make a specialty of in-calf heifers and young bulls. Write us your wants, or better still, come and see the herd. We work our show cows and show our work cows.

THE DON JERSEY HERD—

OFFERS:—Several young bulls, all of serviceable age, and all from R.O.P. dams. These are priced right. Interested parties should write or see these at once. We also have females of breeding age.
D. Duncan & Son, Todmorden P.O., Duncan Station, C.N.O.

Young BRAMPTON JERSEYS Bulls

For the next fortnight we are making a special offering on young bulls, bred from the highest producing families ever introduced into Canada. Brampton Jerseys and their descendants hold all Jersey R.O.P. records, save one. Females, all ages, also for sale. **B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO**

**LARKIN FARMS
Southdowns and Shropshires**

Having added to our flocks by purchasing, from J. C. Duncan, all the sheep of the Niagara Stock Farm, Lewiston, N.Y., we are able to offer an excellent selection of the two-year-old and shearing rams and ram lambs; also a few show flocks of both breeds for the Summer and Fall Fairs. Address
Berkshire boars, Larkin Farm, Queenston, Ont. Twenty-minute trolley-ride from Niagara Falls.
all ages

FARNHAM OXFORD DOWNS

Flock established from the best flocks in England. Our initial importation was among the first in 1881. Having quit the show-ring, we now make a specialty of breeding animals. Special attention to flock headers. Both yearlings and ram lambs; also a few Hampshire ram lambs and one hundred superior range rams comprise our offering for the present season.
HENRY ARKELL & SON, R. R. No. 2, (Tel. 355 r 2, Guelph.) GUELPH, ONT., CAN.

MAPLE SHADE SHROPSHIRE

My Minton ram is proved by his first crop of lambs to be the best sire used on this flock during the past 20 years. Orders for ram lambs are already being received. If you really want a good one, drop a line or have a look. **NO SHEARLINGS.** Will. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ontario Co., Ontario

ANOKA FARM SHROPSHIRE

won 11 firsts, two champions at Toronto, 1916. War conditions prevent an extensive exhibit this year, but can supply rams and ewes of same breeding at breeders' prices.
F. W. GURNEY, R. R. No. 3, Paris, Ont., Brant Co.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torador, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.
H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, Brantford, Ont.
Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRE HOGS

We have a large selection of extra-good boars and sows of different ages. We are selling at prices that make it attractive for the purchaser. Write for what you want.
J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford, Ontario



Real Daylight Saving

In the harvest time every hour between daylight and dark is worth money to the busy farmer.

You get an early start in the morning intending to do a big day's work, but the

binder, mower or other implement breaks down and you must go to town for the repairs. If you have a Ford you are soon away and its speed clips two hours off the former three-hour journey there and back.

Count up the extra half days that a Ford will save you

during the rush of seeding, haying and harvest. You will find that the Ford will save you a week or more of valuable time on your necessary trips alone.

Many times you will want to take some produce along with you. Then your staunch

Ford is ready to carry a load of 1000 pounds. How handy this would be!

Once you own a Ford and find out the many ways you can use it for business and pleasure you will wonder how you managed without it.

The Ford is an economical investment, and a necessity on every farm.



Touring - - \$495

Runabout - \$475

F.O.B. FORD, ONT.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

FORD . . . ONTARIO.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

Tells How to Loosen a Tender Corn or Callus so it Lifts Out Without Pain.

A noted Cincinnati chemist discovered a new ether compound and called it Freezone, and it now can be had in tiny bottles as here shown for a few cents from any drug store.

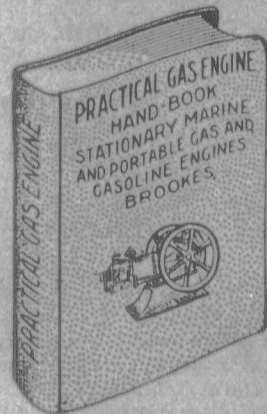
You simply apply a few drops of Freezone upon a tender corn or painful callus and instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can just lift it off with the fingers.

No pain, not a bit of soreness, either when applying Freezone or afterwards, and it doesn't even irritate the skin.

Hard corns, soft corns, or corns between the toes, also toughened calluses, just shrivel up and lift off so easy. It is wonderful! Seems magical! It works like a charm! Your druggist has Freezone. Ask him!



The Practical Gas and Oil Engine Hand Book



A most valuable source of information for all Gas engine users. Saves its cost many times over in repair bills and fuel consumption.

Price, Leather cover, \$1.50.

Other valuable books and all Power Users' Necessities, such as Belting, Hose, Oil Pumps, and Gasoline Engines, etc., fully described in our 1917 Catalogue. Ask for it.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO. 57 Sandwich St. West, Windsor, Ontario

FERTILIZERS

For Fall Wheat and Seeding Down

High Grade—Write for Prices

THE W. A. FREEMAN CO.

LIMITED

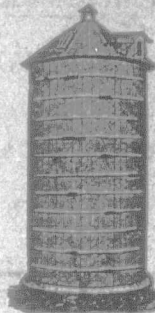
HAMILTON CANADA

SWITCHBOARDS

The latest in design for rural telephone systems. Write for particulars.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited

261 Adelaide St., West, TORONTO



10-15-20

Years from now the Bissell Silo will be giving good service. It is built of selected timber, treated with wood preservatives, that prevent decay. It has strong rigid walls, air-tight doors, and hoops of solid steel. Therefore it lasts, simply because it can't very well do anything else. Our folder explains more fully. Write Dept. W. T. E. Bissell Co., Ltd., Elora, Ont.

GOOD LAGER BEER



Make it in your own home with HOP MALT EXTRACT

Made only of pure hops and malt. Real beer with the good old flavor conforming to the Temperance Act. Small Tins \$1.00; Large \$1.90 Prepaid. Full directions with each tin. Agents Wanted.

DEPT. A Hop Malt Co., Beamsville, Ont.

NORTHERN ONTARIO

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable at 50c. an acre in some districts—in others, free—are calling for cultivation.

Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario a home awaits you.

For full information as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write to:—

H. A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.
Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines

USE WINDSOR BRAND

CHLORIDE OF LIME

for cleansing milking machinery.

THE CANADIAN SALT CO., LIMITED, Windsor, Ontario.

When Building—specify

MILTON BRICK

Smooth, Hard, Clean-Cut. Write for booklet.

MILTON PRESSED BRICK COMPANY Milton, Ontario

Economy in management accounts for the big dividends that you get if you insure with The Mutual Life of Canada

!! YOUNG MEN ON THE FARM !! !! WHO CANNOT GO TO WAR !!

Read This Announcement—It Will Interest You

CANADA MUST HAVE GREATER
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

CANADA NEEDS MEN TRAINED IN THE
BEST AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

You will be of greater value to your country and to yourself if you will gather all available information regarding your own business as a farmer. The result is **bigger crops** and **bigger profits**.

You can get this information during the fall and winter months at the

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph

The Agricultural College belongs to the farmers of Ontario. It is a **special school** maintained by the Ontario Government, where agricultural investigation is carried on from one end of the year to the other; where young farmers may acquire the best practical and scientific knowledge concerning their chosen occupation.

EVERY FARM BOY WITH ONLY PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION,
WHO IS SEVENTEEN YEARS OF AGE, CAN GO TO COLLEGE

COURSES.

The Two-Year Course is designed particularly for young men intending to be good practical farmers. It includes instruction in the following subjects:—Varieties and culture of all farm crops; care and judging of all farm stock; farm dairying; fruit and vegetable growing; farm surveying and drainage; road-making; farm bookkeeping; carpentry and blacksmithing; veterinary treatment; soils and fertilizers; bee-keeping; extermination of insects and plant diseases; eradication of weeds; farm forestry; poultry raising; English Literature and Composition; public speaking, etc. The course not only gives a practical education for life on the farm, but also "stirs up" young men to observe, read, and think for themselves. At the end of the Two-Year Course the Associate Diploma is awarded.

The Four-Year Course for the degree of B. S. A., which is conferred by Toronto University, is simply the Two-Year Course with the addition of two years of advanced study. Matriculation standing is not necessary if you wish to obtain the degree. Students who complete the second year and have obtained 50% general average and 60% on English subjects, at the second year examinations, are allowed to enter the Third Year. The Third and Fourth Years make a more scientific study of Agricultural problems and prepare students for work of a scientific as well as of a practical nature. Graduates of the college are engaged as farm managers, district representatives, agricultural teachers, government investigators, agricultural journalists, etc.

THE COLLEGE TERM.

The College opens September 21st, 1917, and closes April 12th, 1918, with two weeks holidays at Christmas. Most of the hardest farm work is completed before college opens and students

leave again in the spring before seeding commences. They are free all summer to work at home and can then put into practice some of the information they have gathered at the college.

EXPENSES.

In Order to encourage farm boys to attend the college and to put this opportunity within the reach of the average young man, the Ontario Government bears a large share of the expense of the Institution and has fixed all college fees at the lowest possible figure. It is the cheapest school in Ontario; figure this out for yourself. **Tuition Fee for one year—\$20.00; Board and Room at \$4.00 per week.** A rough estimate for one year, exclusive of railway fares, etc., is \$150.00. Can any other College give a year's education at this figure? It need not cost this much the first year as students have opportunity to make some money, say \$25, by work on the farm.

THE COLLEGE AND FARM.

The Agricultural College and Experimental Farm is a more extensive institution than most people realize. The land property consists of 700 acres. Over one hundred acres is used for experimental purposes where hundreds of small plots are arranged to test different varieties of all manner of farm crops and for creating new varieties by plant breeding. In this way the very best varieties for Ontario are determined. The farm proper consists of 500 acres. This is used largely to raise roots and fodder for the many head of stock which it is necessary to have at an agricultural college. The College buildings consist of the men's residence, dining-hall, barns and stables, and twelve large buildings where the work of the different departments is carried on. A staff of over sixty professors, lecturers, and investigators

is maintained for teaching and for scientific research. The entire property represents an outlay of about Two Million Dollars.

THE STUDENT BODY.

This College is favorably known all over the world and as a consequence many countries are represented amongst the students. In 1914 there were students from eighteen different countries. The Ontario boy is in close association with men from many parts of the world as well as those from every Province of the Dominion. The result is a broadening of ideas. Education is not confined to class rooms, but includes social and residence associations. The average age of the O. A. C. student is 22 years, though it may vary from 17 to 35. Do not think you have been out of school too long. In the First Year a good deal of elementary work is reviewed for the sake of students who have had little opportunity for education. We want young men to take advantage of the instruction given at this school and we make it as easy as possible at the beginning.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES.

The Athletic Association provides recreation in all branches of sport and assists in keeping the student mind and body in a "fit" condition for study. Rugby, track, hockey, baseball, gymnastics, swimming, etc., are popular pastimes. A large, well-equipped gymnasium, a fine campus and a covered rink are at the students' disposal. The Y. M. C. A., Literary Society, and Philharmonic Society assist in the religious and social life of the students, and add to the attractiveness of the college course. The Students' Co-operative Association operates a store which supplies books, stationery, and athletic goods, at reduced prices. It also controls and prints the official college magazine, "The O. A. C. Review".

College Opens September 21st, 1917.

Closes April 13th, 1918.

Arrangements may be made to admit you a little later if it is impossible to come on September 21st.

**A COLLEGE CALENDAR GIVING FULL DETAILS OF COURSES, EXPENSES
AND REGULATIONS WILL BE MAILED ON REQUEST.**

ADDRESS COMMUNICATIONS TO—

G. C. CREELMAN, B.S.A., LL.D., President