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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

Dairy and Cold Storage  
Commissioners Dec 31, 14  
Dept of Agriculture

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

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Vol. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 10, 1914.

No. 1146

## Prove the superior qualities of Purity Flour at our risk

Because we believe that PURITY is the best and most uniform flour milled—because we believe that PURITY goes farther than any other flour we say to every woman who reads this advertisement:

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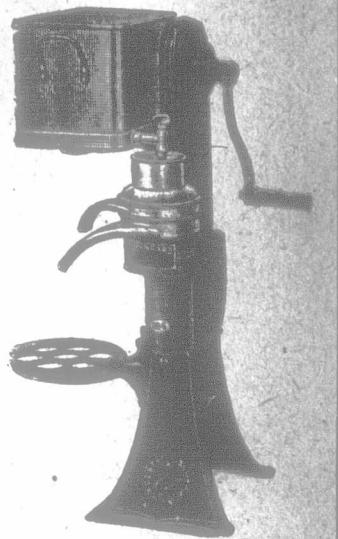
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And should state class of help required,  
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**JAS. S. DUFF, Minister of Agriculture**

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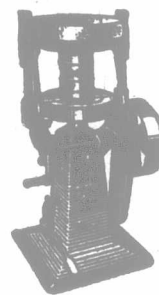
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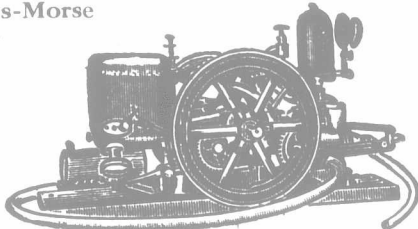


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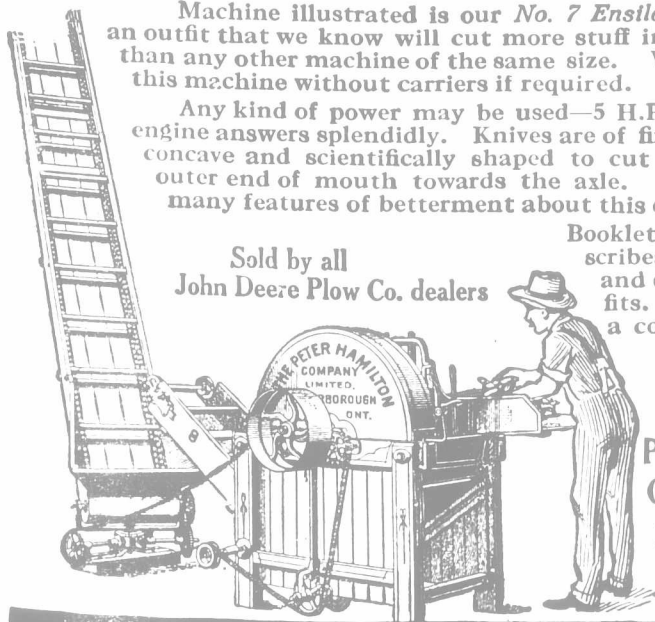
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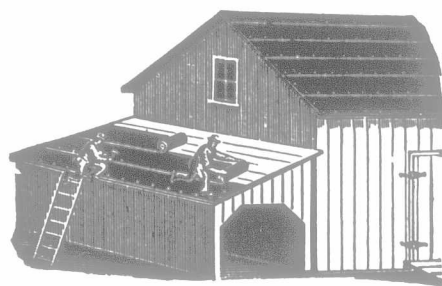
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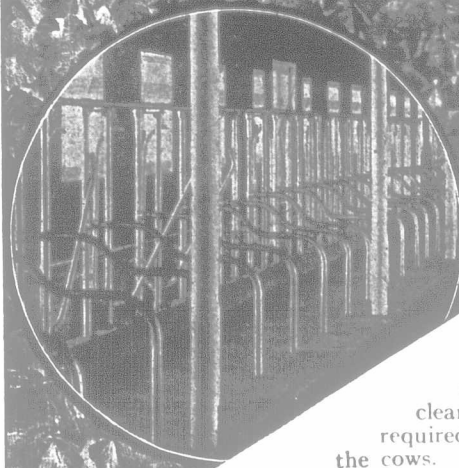
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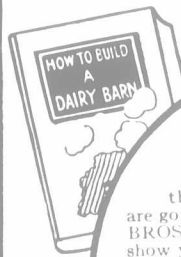
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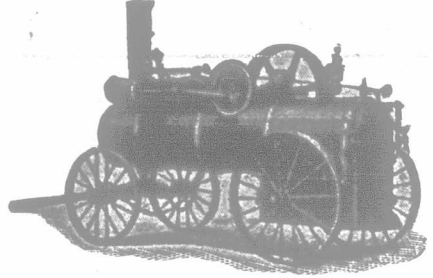
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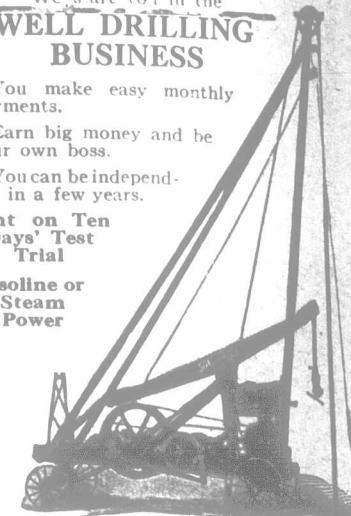
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Hamilton Ontario



# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED ESTABLISHED 1875

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 10, 1914.

No. 1146

## EDITORIAL.

A good showman is a good loser.

The corn harvest next, and it is a fair crop.

Good feed is required if the milk flow is to be sustained.

The man with the live stock is the man who soon has the money.

Sixty-cent oats make a crop worth growing, even if wheat is \$1.25.

Treaties made in times of peace do not always safeguard the people when war is declared.

The two words "neutrality" and "honor" are just and sufficient cause for lovers of liberty to fight.

Those having young cattle in numbers are congratulating themselves that they did not sell them for veal.

The trenches that count most in Canada just now are the long, straight, even furrows turned by the plow in preparation for next spring's crop. Push the plowing.

True co-operation looms up largest on the farm in the fall, with neighbor changing work with neighbor, threshing and filling silos. More of the system could often be made profitable.

What extra effort are you putting forth this fall for larger yields next harvest? When prices go up is no time to rest on your oars thinking that as much will be brought in from a small crop as generally is from a heavy yield. Go after the thing and you'll get it.

There has been considerable agitation this fall to grow more wheat than usual. This advice may be good, but it is not likely to prove profitable to sow poor or dirty land which has not been specially prepared or to sow too late in the season. A good crop of coarse grain is more valuable than a poor crop of wheat, even at high wheat prices. If the land is ready sow the wheat; if not sow spring grain.

The farm and breeding horses of Europe are away to the war, the cattle are feeding the soldiers, live stock is sure to be depleted over there, and exportations to this and other countries prohibited. What does this mean to our stockmen? A smaller supply of high-class sires, and an incentive to breed the best right here in Canada to keep up the trade and the quality of our money-makers.

Why has sugar risen in price? In addition to the heavy increase in the Canadian tariff necessitated by the war, five European countries which last year produced some 6,885,000 tons of beet sugar are now involved in war, and a great deal of this year's crop is likely to be destroyed or unharvested. When domestic consumers rushed in to buy up supplies for the future, prices at once rose. If the war continues prices will still rule high, and it will stimulate the production of maple sugar in Canada next season for which farmers will no doubt make early preparations.

### The Millionaire's Share.

An opinion which will be agreed with by many who stop to weigh the matter carefully was recently given by Sir Hiram Maxim when he stated that the millionaires of the Empire should now spend no inconsiderable portions of their wealth in the defence of their country. These men have been able by ability and circumstance to amass great fortunes, while others not so fortunate have toiled along making enough to live on only. These latter are now out fighting for their country and the millionaire besides equipping men for battle can do a great deal for the workingman's wife and family while the bread-winner is at the front. It has been suggested that millionaires should from their vast fortunes increase the pay of the men on active service, the money doubtless to be used in the support of those at home. This is a good time for the men with immense fortunes to use some of their great wealth as it should be used. Many have made a beginning, and are nobly filling the breach with their money. Others will do likewise, and if they come forward, as no doubt they will, there should be no lack of funds to maintain an army of sufficient size to bring the war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion, and at the same time prevent much suffering at home. The successful financier and owner of great estates now has his opportunity to do much for the men and the country which have made him what he is. Those who are not willing to fight with swords should entrench those who are on the firing line by the bulwarks of financial aid. The man who enlists to go to the front is giving all he has for his country. He risks and gives his life. If he should chance to return he may be maimed for life. His sacrifice is far greater than that of the multi-millionaire who may give cheerfully half his holdings, and the latter should willingly help to reimburse the soldier and his family for their great sacrifice and loss.

### The Wheat Crop.

Everyone is talking about wheat, and the general advice is sow all the wheat you can this fall. Men who a few years ago did not think wheat a profitable crop for twentieth century Canadian agriculture have joined in the mad rush to grow wheat. Wheat is now just wheat. We hear very little about the different varieties, or what kind of soil is required to grow a profitable crop. As long as it is wheat and the land is at all likely to grow wheat this is the crop it must grow. Why all this great rush? There is a war on, and our people in England and Canada must be fed. Quite true, but wheat is not the only agricultural product needed. Suppose some land which would have produced 40 bushels of oats per acre had it been left for this crop were sown this fall to winter wheat, and, owing to the fact that the land was not in proper condition to grow a crop of wheat and was otherwise unsuited to wheat growing, it only produced ten bushels or perhaps eight bushels per acre, where would be the gain? Would it not be a distinct loss? Oats are needed for horse and man. Oatmeal can be made almost as staple a diet as wheat bread, and the horses at the front must have their oats. The wholesale sowing of wheat is not the best course to follow. Doubtless the acreage on good soil can and will be increased, and so it should, but it is folly to sow land which is known to be poor winter wheat land or soil not in a fair or good state of cultivation to

any such a risky crop as winter wheat. We would encourage the sowing of wheat only to such an extent as the quality of the soil and its suitability for wheat growing warrants. There is no use sacrificing fair to good crops of other grains for a very poor yield of inferior wheat. And, besides, the prices offered for live stock are almost unprecedented. Coarse grains are used for feed, and are usually more economically fed. There is no call to lose our heads over wheat. Increase the crop, but exercise judgment and do not forget that quality of seed and variety are important factors in wheat growing.

### Canada's Opportunity.

Few people realize the possibilities of the country in which we are living. With our thousands of square miles of fertile land and our resources of mine, forest and fisheries, together with all the other things which go to make a complete nation, Canada with her eight millions of people is just at the threshold where a little energy may push her through to become one of the greatest countries of the world.

The present war should in the end stimulate all classes of business and trade in Canada rather than demoralize and disintegrate our commercialism. No country has forged ahead faster than Germany in the manufacture of many of the necessary articles of the present age. France, Great Britain, Russia and other great nations are so tied up in the supreme effort caused by this war that the development of commercial enterprise in those countries has been so slackened, in fact cut off altogether in some cases, that it now seems that it is Canada's one great chance to advance rapidly as a manufacturing country. There is no reason why a great many of the things now imported from Germany, in particular, cannot be made right here at home. It may necessitate a little lower wage in some instances but this is bound to come, and men will be far better working for small wages than out of employment altogether. Already we hear offers being made by our Parliaments to attempt to find places for city unemployed on the farms of the country, and the hint is being made that lower wages must be accepted. The farmer needs the help, and the help needs the farmer. Unless many men who find themselves without a job before spring are willing to go to the country and work at a small wage their existence will depend largely on charity. We hope the farmers of the country will see the situation clearly, and will give as many of these men work as they can, and we also hope that the men will work freely and not grumble at having to take smaller wages than they have been accustomed to getting. There is a great deal of work to be done in the country. Many farms have only been half-worked on account of lack of labor, and many others have been worked only at the expense of breaking down the man who has been attempting to do the labors of two men in order that his place may not become run down and delapidated. The farmer is going to reap a certain reward out of existing conditions, notwithstanding the fact that in the end he will have to pay the shot.

Picking up our market reports in last week's issue we notice that pigs sold on Toronto market as high as \$10.65 per cwt. live weight, and cattle, on foot, commanded the almost unprecedented figure of \$9.25 per cwt. The farmer is getting his opportunity right now. He should

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## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
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ADDRESS—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
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push the live-stock industry as he never has done before. We hear a good deal of discussion about how much wheat is going to be sown this fall and how much grain produced next year, but much of this advice and argument could very fittingly be shifted to the condition of the live-stock industry. With pigs and cattle and also sheep in such demand, what better outlet is there for the grain than to feed it to these classes of stock, and, besides this, live-stock farming is vastly different from grain farming, and the farmer must plan his crops ahead to economically, scientifically and successfully feed his stock that they may make the largest gains, and get on the market in the best possible condition at the earliest age.

The farmer has been short of men. He needs men to help him perfect his live-stock business. He can make himself a better farmer and his farm a better farm, he can increase the yields in this country immensely, and we can bank upon it that this increase is going to be necessary. It is his opportunity to make the most of the situation, get the men, farm his farm as it has never been farmed before, and grow the largest crops that it has ever grown. While he is doing this he is strengthening the foundation of the country.

We read that agriculture is Canada's foundation, and as long as the farmers are prosperous Canada is prosperous. This is so to a certain extent, but in a young and growing country with a magnificent future before it we must have large manufacturing industries, and these right now should be worked to the limit. Fear, and talk of tight money and hard times incident upon the great conflict now raging have caused a slackening in output from many of the big firms in Canada. We must get away from this state of affairs and take a new lease of life. We must get in the game right now when the opening is wide and unobstructed. There are hundreds of articles in daily use in this country that have been imported from the country which is now our enemy. Why not make an effort to produce these at home, and why not make that effort early and get the trade before our enemy can recuperate and hold it? There is no doubt but that there

is going to be considerable boycotting of foreign goods, and if our own manufacturers are alert and wide-awake to the situation they will get in on the ground floor and be established before any chance of regaining trade has been offered to the country from which trade is now cut off. A young country like Canada, and one which more than many think forms part of the foundation of the British Empire, should lose no opportunity to increase her strength by the development of her own resources and the manufacture within her own borders into the finished product of all the raw material which she yields from her soil, her mines, her fisheries and her forests.

It is to be hoped that our manufacturing interests will exert every energy toward pushing this country ahead by manufacturing all that we need for our own use, and much to be exported elsewhere. A certain good must come to us out of the conflict, but we must be wide awake that some one else does not see the advantages first and reap the reward which we should get. Our agriculture must be strengthened, and at the same time our manufacturing industries must be reaped and increased, else we are not going to reap the benefit of the opportunity which is now offered to us. "Made In Canada" should inspire all to the greatest possible effort.

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

As the country becomes more and more cleared, as the forest gradually gives way to cultivated land, the question of the preservation of bird life comes more and more to the front. There are two phases of this question. First, what species should be preserved? Second, how can we preserve them?

In answer to the first question we can say that all species except the House Sparrow, the Crow, the Cowbird, the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, the Bronzed Grackle, the Cooper's Hawk, and the Sharp-shinned Hawk should be preserved. We shall deal later with the particular reasons why each of the above-named species should not be protected, and what species should be especially encouraged, and shall proceed to discuss the second question.

In preserving our bird-life we find three essentials with which we must provide the birds—suitable cover, in which to feed and in which to build their nests, food at seasons when their food supply is scarce and freedom from enemies. Suitable cover should be obtained in many ways. By following such a method of cutting in the woodlot that while sufficient wood is obtained for use the size of the standing bush is not diminished, and its thickness not too much impaired, by leaving thickets in unseeded ground, particularly along streams, by the planting of trees about the house and on waste ground, by the planting of hedges, and shrubbery about the house. Many of our birds are particularly fond of nesting in thickets and in many, many cases we see such thickets ruthlessly slashed down, for no reason on earth, as far as I can see, and much to the detriment of the birds and to the volume of water in the stream. In the selection of trees to plant about the house we should give first choice to those species which provide the birds with food as well as shelter. Such trees are the Russian Mulberry and the Mountain Ash. The former species is particularly useful, as it provides a fruit of which many species of birds are very fond, and this fruit ripens at such a time as to attract them just as the cherries and other cultivated fruits are ripening, and upon which they would otherwise feed to a greater or less extent. The Mountain Ash, on the other hand, provides food for those species which remain with us late in the fall, and for those which visit us in the winter. There are many shrubs which furnish food very attractive to birds, and which are easy to obtain in practically any part of Canada. As to supplying food, we have already given some hints above, and it is well to remember that no birds are killed by cold, but that they may die of starvation in cold weather. Therefore in cold weather it is a good plan to hang pieces of suet in the trees, and if the House Sparrows are not so numerous as to drive off all other birds, to scatter a little grain and bread-crumbs. If one wishes to have plenty of birds about the house it is important to remember that the birds appreciate a pan of water, particularly in hot weather, at which they may drink and bathe.

Now, as to providing freedom from enemies. The main enemies of our native birds are the House Sparrow, the cat, the Crow, the Cowbird, and the Sharp-shinned Hawk. The House Sparrow drives away many of our most desirable species, and is itself a dirty and destructive pest. Therefore, they should be shot and poisoned until none are left on the premises. If poison is employed,

strychnine, soaked into wheat, is the best, and it should, of course, be placed where nothing but the House Sparrows will get it. I have recently heard of another way in which to get rid of House Sparrows which I have not yet had an opportunity to try. It is to mix some plaster of paris into a thick paste, place it in a shallow pan, scatter some grain on the surface of the paste, and place the pan in a spot much frequented by the sparrows. The paste is said to harden in the sparrows' stomachs and intestines and kill them. I should be very glad if some reader would try this and report the results to "The Farmer's Advocate."

Crows, Cowbirds, and Sharp-shinned Hawks should be shot at every opportunity, and the same treatment should be accorded to all wandering cats. Most well-fed cats do not appear to make a practice of killing many birds, but some are inveterate bird-hunters, and if our birds are to be preserved my advice to people owning such cats would be to do away with them and get another cat.

The small boy with an air rifle or 22 and egg-collecting proclivities is in some localities a distinct menace to bird life. By careful training by parents and teachers he can, however, soon be turned into a bird observer and a bird protector instead of a bird destroyer. As far as any real value of the collection goes one might just as well collect buttons as birds eggs, and with much more happy results as far as the preservation of our bird-life is concerned.

## THE HORSE.

### Care at Weaning Time.

Kindly give full information through your valuable magazine how to wean a three-months-old colt which is separated from its mother. Also state what is best to feed it, and the care it should receive. Where should it be kept, in the barn or field? SUBSCRIBER.

Between now and late autumn many foals will be separated from their mothers, and at this period in the life of the colt intelligence and care should be exercised that nothing injurious to either foal or dam should arise out of the treatment each receives. The good horseman has this epoch in the development of the young one in mind, and will prepare the foal for it by getting it acquainted with feeds that will be proper when the mother is taken away.

Haste in weaning should be avoided. The three-months-old colt will survive, of course, if properly attended, but when five months have gone by the operation is fraught with less danger and worry to both foal and dam. It is perhaps, barring special cases, the most convenient age to bring about the separation. However, if the mare is required to do heavy work and is not in good condition it will be wise to wean at an earlier date, but if the mother is not undergoing hard labor or be unemployed the too-common practice of a sudden separation at an early age is irrational and unwise.

In vogue there are two methods of bringing about the weaning of a foal where the separation may be either sudden or prolonged. In the latter case the mother is brought back perhaps three times daily and the young one allowed to nurse. This operation is soon lessened to twice daily, and then to once on each day which soon culminates in complete separation. This system is all right, and should be practiced where the attendant will not trouble to milk the mare as often as required. In cases of negligence the mare is liable to suffer from mammitis as the mammae, or milk secreting glands, are still quite active at that age of the colt, and unless precautions be taken troubles are likely to arise that will injure the dam permanently as a breeder. During the time the two are apart, however, they should not be within hearing distance, and when this system is rigidly carried out it entails considerable trouble and usually throws the balance in favor of a complete separation when the foal is arrived at a convenient and proper age to wean. Then mother and foal should be put apart where they can neither hear or see each other, and the dam should be milked as often as required to prevent trouble with the mammary apparatus. She will soon dry off and cease to worry about her colt. During this time the colt should be confined in a comfortable but strong box stall containing no manger or boxes with which the uneasy foal may become entangled. Low walls are particularly dangerous, as the young one may rear up and in an attempt to get over become mixed up and injured. When flies are thick the stall is better darkened in the daytime, and when a few days have passed a run out doors at night in a high-walled paddock will be helpful.

Sudden changes of diet are detrimental to any class of live stock, and no less so for the colt. Prior to weaning it should be taught to eat bran, chop and hay, and these habits will come naturally if running with a grain-fed mother, for it will be nibbling at her food long before weaning time. Finely-lipped oats are good, some-



consider them better if steamed, and should make up a large portion of the grain fodder. Bran should be fed two or three times a week at first. One carrot daily will also afford something to nibble at and be beneficial. Along with this the colt should have all the well-cured clover hay it will eat, and for this purpose second-cut clover is good if not moldy or improperly cured. Some breeders get good results from feeding cows' milk, starting with two or three quarts per day and increasing slightly after the first week, but using caution to prevent over-feeding. However, this article of diet is not usually available for the colt and does not often figure in the ration.

Grass is the natural food for all young stock and the colt should be allowed to run out at night, and perhaps it would be better to stable it during the daytime if flies are thick or if horses are working in the immediate vicinity. This method should be reversed later on in the season, allowing the colt to run out in the daytime and giving him shelter at night. If the colt is confined in the stall the wear on its hoofs will not be equal to the growth, and the toes will become long and cumbersome. They should receive attention, and be filed or rasped down to a normal shape.

**The Horse Situation in Canada.**

According to our market reports the officers in charge of the buying of remount horses in Canada are not finding it any too easy to secure the class of horses they desire at the prices offered, although it is not believed that any attempt is being made to "hold up" prices. Our reporter at Montreal states that the buyers did not care to pay more than \$175 each for the horses selected, and that at that price sellers were not anxious to part with their good light horses. However, the horses are being bought, and the operations of buying are being extended over the country. One thousand horses are to be taken out of Western Ontario, and other parts of Canada will also be drained of the supply of light animals. Prices have already stiffened for draft horses until as high as \$325 is being paid on Montreal market for the largest, heaviest, and best quality drafters.

Reports seem to indicate that the war will be rather long-drawn-out, and if so thousands upon thousands of horses will surely be killed or rendered unfit for use. So great has been the need of horses for the armies at the front that in a recent letter from our English correspondent he described the taking of pure-bred Shires and Clydesdales from the show-yards of England and from the farmer's stables. Practically all the available horses have now been taken over by the army, and the colonies must be looked to to supply the shortage. After the war is over there is no doubt but that the horse-breeding countries of Europe will place an embargo on their breeding horses, and make it impossible for breeders in other countries, Canada included, to import good sires and good females to strengthen the horse-breeding industry in this country.

It is almost impossible to form any conclusive idea of just what conditions are likely to exist in future, as so much depends on the outcome of the great war now raging, but one thing is certain, notwithstanding the advance in the popularity of motor cars and the different types of horseless vehicles for transporting heavy and light loads, the horse business is bound to boom to a certain extent in Canada. There will be a shortage of supply and this invariably increases demand. We have previously hinted at the danger of the demand for army remounts changing the breeding operations of many farmers of this country. The lighter horse is now wanted, but it is not the horse that is likely to prove the most profitable breeding proposition for the average farmer, and we must again discourage the practice of crossing good heavy Clydesdale, Shire or Percheron mares with the trotting, running and Hackney blood in the hope of producing the class of horse wanted for the army. The best policy for the man who owns these heavy mares is to breed them as soon as he can to the very best type of heavy horse of the same breed available.

Army horses are greatly in demand right now, but you will note that the price is but little more than half that being offered for the very best type of heavy draft horses. It is the drafter that pays the farmer, and unless he has light mares he had better stick to the policy of breeding the big, clean-limbed horse destined to move heavy loads. Of course, where a light mare or two is kept on the farm we would not hesitate under present conditions to attempt to raise a few light colts, but as previously pointed out, the danger is that every mare, big or little in the country will be bred to light stallions, regardless of type and quality in a mad rush to produce more army remounts. If the light mares in Canada are bred to the light horses and the heavy mares to the heavy horses there should be no great shortage of either class, although there will be, unless all indications fail, a keen demand for all classes of animals that can be bred within the next few years. Breed both classes, but

keep them separate and stick tight to the heavy horse.

A great increase in the number of colts to be dropped next year may be worked out by fall breeding. Late October or early November is the best season, according to those who have had considerable experience in this class of horse breeding. After a season of comparative quietness in the horse market, when prices had lowered somewhat and sales had become a good deal slower, there is no doubt but that many horse-men who had practically decided not to attempt to raise any colts another season will breed their mares now. The chances are that such will find it good policy, and we only hope that good judgment will be used and cross-breeding kept down to the minimum. It looks like a bright future for horse breeders, and all possible effort must be made to keep the class of horses raised up to a high standard worthy of the price which surely will obtain.

**Taking a Mean Advantage.**

It is reported that some dishonest horse-buyers have perpetrated a mean fraud on horse owners in Great Britain. The war has caused a wholesale "cleaning up" of horses in the mother country, and Government officers have scoured the land buying up at a price every available horse. Farmers and horsemen in Great Britain are loyal, and when it was explained to them that a low price was really helping the Empire they willingly accepted it. Knowing this to be the condition of affairs some dishonest men put out and bought horses at prices said to be as much as \$125 each less than what the regular officers were authorized to pay. These "crooks," for they were no less, immediately turned the horses over to the military authorities at the advanced price, and put the difference in their own pockets. If the reports are true such "swindlers" should be summarily dealt with.

**Hasten Meat Production.**

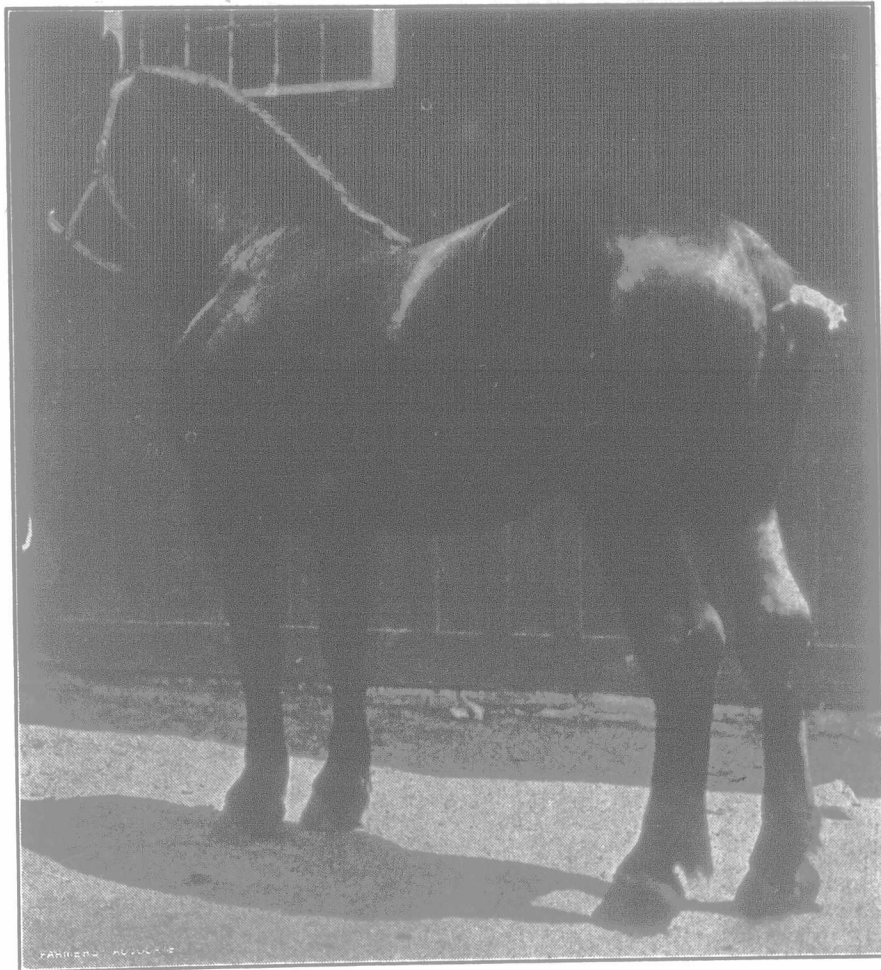
From advice given by some of Britain's farm papers to the stockbreeders in the Old Land, some hints may be taken by our own live-stock men which may be of value to them. It is generally believed that the war will be longer drawing to a close than was at first thought by many, although there is no conceivable likelihood of it lasting anywhere nearly as long as the great wars of over a hundred years ago. Foodstuffs are sure to be in great demand for at least a year and a half, and meats of all kinds are likely to be the scarcest they have ever been within the memory of our oldest inhabitants. What will be needed is the class of stock that can be quickly grown and prepared for market. Stock breeders must guard against a further depletion of their females, and must rely on early maturity and rapid growth to make them their money, and at the same time save the situation of a meat shortage. Baby beef will be in demand, and from present indications is the class to produce. Get the young animals going ahead as soon as they are dropped, and plan to mature them and put them on the market at the earliest possible moment. Cattlemen who have the cattle should finish them well before selling, and should save and breed every available female suitable for reproducing her kind.

Prices for lamb, pork and mutton are very high and are likely to go higher still. There is a scarcity of all kinds of meat. If the ocean is kept clear, and it is likely that it will be, Great Britain will be glad to get all we can spare. It would seem that it would be good practice to breed an extra sow or two on each farm this fall for spring pigs. Pigs are quickly matured and ready for market, and the breeder now reaps the result of his labors. Under present conditions it is imperative for both the producer and the consumer that meat be quickly produced ready for sale. It would be wise if feed is at all available

to select one or two of the best sows from the pigs now being made ready for the market, or to buy a sow or two elsewhere and breed them and feed with all haste toward maturing the young pigs when they arrive.

The same is true of sheep. By breeding all the available ewes, including in some instances yearlings being fitted for the block and perhaps good ewe lambs, there could be a great increase made next year in the production of lambs. One year from now these lambs would supply an enormous quantity of meat ready for consumption. It is not often that breeders are advised to breed lambs the first fall after their birth, but such is being done in England, and under certain conditions here with the war now upsetting trade in progress very little can be said against the practice. Of course, it generally proves detrimental to the lambs bred. They do not often attain the size which they otherwise would have done, but we have seen some good breed-

ing ewes which had dropped even twin lambs as yearlings. As a general thing the practice is not to be recommended, but under such conditions as now exist may prove profitable. For owners of pure-breds this is not the course to follow. The pure-bred herds and flocks will be taxed to keep up the quality of our live stock. They will be called upon to furnish breeding animals to strengthen the herds and flocks meeting the drain on the meat supplies. The flock of grade ewes should be bred to a first-class pure-bred ram of the same breed, and the grade or pure-bred sows should be bred to first-class pure-bred boars. This is the surest road to early maturity and success. This is a far more serious matter than many of our stockmen realize, and their chance to produce more to feed the Empire is open, while they, in doing so, have a splendid opportunity to make progress in their own business. It requires quick action to make the most out of the opportunity now presenting itself. With pork over ten dollars and a half per cwt. on foot, and cattle over nine cents per pound live weight, and sheep and



Kaprice.  
One of J. B. Hogate's Percherons.

**LIVE STOCK.**

**Oats and Corn for Pasture.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
Having noticed Mr. A. J. Anderson's article on annual pasturage in issue of August 27th. I thought that my experience might be of interest to your readers. I sowed about four acres on the 20th of June to oats and corn, the ground had been thoroughly cultivated and the crop grew very rapidly, so that early in August the oats were beginning to head and the corn about a foot and a half high. I turned 35 lambs and two cows on it, and paid no attention to them only to bring the cows home for milking. One of the cows was a large Holstein and a very heavy feeder, the only effect I noticed was that they gained very rapidly in flesh.  
Grey Co., Ont. J. A. NEELANDS.



lambs correspondingly high, and the Empire calling for more meat the stockman's duty to himself and to his country is plain. All we can say is that we know he will do his duty.

### High Prices.

James Walker, a farmer of Scottville, Macoupin Co., Ill., sold at Chicago on August 19th, eighty head of cattle for \$11,784.15, of which 47 steers averaging 1,475 lbs. brought \$10.60 per 100 pounds or \$154.45 each; while 26 steers averaging 1,378 lbs. brought \$10.50 per 100 pounds or \$144.70 per head. These are said to be the highest prices ever realized for such stock. The feeder is 81 years of age, and has been feeding cattle and hogs for Chicago market continuously for 52 years. Within this period he has sold as low as \$3.75 per cwt., and the best hogs at \$2.50, and has seen corn selling at eight cents per bushel which now brings 80 cents.

### Foot and Mouth Disease Again.

The following statement has just been received from the Veterinary Director General:

"I regret to advise you that a cablegram has recently been received from the British Board of Agriculture advising this Department than an outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease has been detected at Stallinborough, near Grimbsy, Lincolnshire.

"In view of this unfortunate outbreak the Department will not be in a position to issue permits for the importation of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine from any part of the United Kingdom for an indefinite period."

## FARM.

### Simple Book-Keeping on the Farm.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

From time to time articles are printed about farm bookkeeping, but whether they have any real or practical effect it is hard to say. Nothing is easier than to explain bookkeeping on paper, with examples; but these, unfortunately, have a complex, forbidding appearance, just as they used to have at school. So far as I remember, we used to regard the subject as a sort of game in arithmetic. The pupil was told to consider himself in business, and to open a Capital Account, which was explained as an account with himself. This is too much of an abstraction for the average person, and we had to make entries of this sort on faith, without understanding them. The majority of business men could not explain a Capital Account if the question were put suddenly. Indeed, there are hundreds of men who have made fortunes in business who could not keep their own books. Of course, they have the sense to hire accountants and clerks to do this sort of work for them.

I mention this merely to show that it is no disgrace for a farmer to have no practical knowledge of what is a highly technical subject. That he needs some bookkeeping in his business is another problem. But if he is willing to learn I should never think of bothering him at the outset with a lot of technical terms. The immediate thing is to put him in the way of keeping simple records that he will use and understand. Here, however, we face the fact that practical men, who are clever at doing things with their hands, or in managing other workers, often show great dislike to keeping records of any sort. I have known skillful piece-workers who would not take the trouble to fill in a daily record of their own work. "That's an office job," they would explain, "there's a lot of clerks there who never do any real work—just sitting on a stool putting down figures and drawing their pay!" This is the traditional attitude of the mechanical worker towards the clerk. I have noticed, also, a curious dislike to putting pen to paper among laborers, and successful men who have come up from the laboring classes. A retired hotel-keeper, well-to-do, once told me that he never wrote anything but his signature. "It beats me how any man can work all day in an office," he remarked. Disregarding extremes, the fact is that a man who has done his day's work with the reaper or cultivator is in no humor for a bookkeeping job at night, and will have nothing to do with a system that threatens to tie him up in its own red tape.

When any man begins an unusual job his first difficulty is to get the tools and materials. Working with makeshifts is a nuisance, and should not be tolerated. The first essential is a desk, which can be obtained at almost any price, or a handy man can make one. A good, solid kitchen table is an excellent simple form of desk, the drawer holding all the necessary books and writing materials. The fancy-looking folding desks that have a flap to let down are shaky and cramped, and not worth their cost except as ornaments. The man who sits down to do some writing wants room to rest his elbows on the table. A flat topped desk with drawers is an

good as anything unless one can afford a roll-top. The tendency with a desk fitted with many drawers and pigeon holes is to fill them with rubbish, and in business offices a regular clearing-out is necessary. Of course, a handy desk will attract all the members of the family. The children will want it for their lessons and the housewife for writing a letter; besides it will be used as a receptacle for papers and odds and ends. The owner will have to assert himself occasionally and insist on the desks being kept clear.

If pens and pencils are left loose they will disappear. The practical remedy, as used in offices, is to have a good supply. A dozen pencils can be had for 50 cents, and the five-cent penholders are good enough for anybody. Have a supply of nibs, and buy two or three bottles of ink at once, opening up as used. This is better than buying a large bottle for household use. Some pads of paper, envelopes and stamps will complete the outfit. Fortunately all these are very cheap, and there is no need to muddle along on a starvation allowance.

It will be said that these suggestions are commonplace, but I make them because it is useless telling a man to keep books if he has no place to write and can never find his pencil. As to the actual work, I want to emphasize the point that all bookkeeping is based upon systematic records of daily transactions. If these are kept up properly there is never any difficulty in posting or classifying them so as to obtain any information necessary. The principle is the same no matter whether applied to the biggest bank or factory or the smallest retail business or farm. Now the old-fashioned bookkeeping began with a Day Book, in which were all the transactions of the day just as they occurred—sales, cash received and paid, purchases, notes and drafts. To get them into shape for posting by double entry they were journalized—and at this the amateur accountant generally sticks fast in the mire. But the Day Book and Journal are now usually combined. Sales go into a Sales Book, which is often a carbon copy of the invoices. Cash and banking items go into a Cash Journal, and there are special books for Bills Receivable and Payable. With these refinements, labor-saving in skilled hands, the farmer need not trouble. He wants a concise daily record first of all, and he may begin with an old-fashioned Day Book, which he can keep without in the least worrying himself about the rules of bookkeeping.

Any decent blank book will serve, but for convenience I would recommend a "cap" size Diary—the kind that has half a page for every day in the year, all ready ruled and dated. Many farmers keep a Diary anyway, and to extend its use to include all necessary records is easy. The daily entry should include:

1. A note of work actually done, with particulars.
2. A record of anything bought or sold, whether for cash or otherwise, except, perhaps, household supplies.
3. Proper details of any other transaction, such as giving or taking a Note.
4. Memoranda about live stock.
5. General notes: weather, conditions of crop, family affairs that are worth recording, etc.

Under the head of Work a farmer should put down the number of hours teaming, cultivating or seeding, with particulars of the field or crop. In addition quantities and areas should be noted—so many loads hauled, or acres cultivated; so many pounds or bushels of seed sown. An odd job, like half a day cleaning out the stable requires no further explanation. Chores may be taken for granted, but anything that takes up the time should go down. There are no rules about making entries of this sort—the whole point is to have the farmer do it in his own common-sense way, without worrying about rules at all. When a junior clerk is learning to keep

records in an office he must follow standard methods, but a man keeping track of his own affairs should set things down as he understands them. It is all right to keep cards out in the fields or in the milking-room, and these may be part of the system, but as to work, the hundred-acre man can surely remember what he has done during the day, and jot it down in the Diary in two or three lines. Or the job may be turned over to his wife or some member of the family who will look after it without fail. Keeping up a Diary is largely a matter of habit.

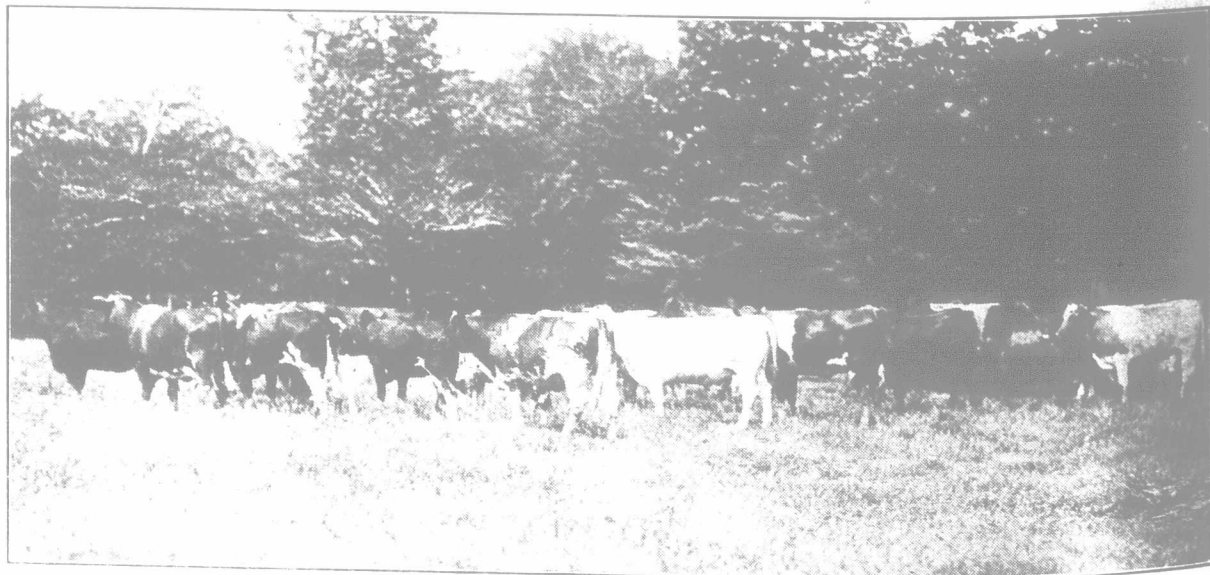
Now, under the head of sales and purchases everything which is not a daily occurrence should be put down, giving particulars of price and quantity. As to household supplies, most farmers run accounts with the grocer and butcher, and by getting their accounts regularly and checking carefully it will be enough to enter them when paid. The same is true of the hardware man, the harness-maker and others. But stuff actually sent off the farm, like milk, fruit or saleable crops should be entered on the day, so that when returns come in they can be checked to the very pound. If the farmer is selling to the public he should have printed bill-heads, and bill things as shipped. Don't be afraid to make out bills!

If any transaction requires the giving of a note enter all particulars, including the amount and due date of the note and where payable. Then turn over the Diary to this due date and enter "Note \$..... in favor, due to-day." Make similar entries of notes taken, and preferably have them payable at the maker's own bank.

Entries about live stock should note sales and purchases, and additions to the herd in the natural course. If a cow or mare is sent for service it should be entered with the name of the sire, owner, and fee to be paid. Then if keeping a Diary turn over to the date when results are to be expected and make a suitable memorandum. If offered for sale in the meantime a proper record of this sort may be worth dollars; anyway it is more business-like than guessing. It is well to know that bona fide original entries, as in a Day Book or Diary, on any subject, are valuable evidence in a court of law. Of course, they may be questioned, like anything else, because a man might fake them for a purpose; but if it appears that records are regularly kept in a proper manner, and that a particular entry is regular, it will be accepted as bona fide and correct unless something is shown to the contrary. As to notes of a general character, I do not think any suggestions are necessary. If an order is given, to an agent let us say, it should be put down. If in doubt, record anything that may have to be remembered, but don't fill the book with matters of no importance.

Now, up to this point, I have simply tried to make it clear that the basis of farm bookkeeping is simple, and within the capacity of any one who can read and write and who will take a little trouble. A Day Book or Diary of daily transactions is immensely valuable just as it stands. The information is there; whether it ought to be classified or "posted" depends upon the time available and the sort of farming that is being carried on. In a business-house posting must be kept up daily, but on a farm there is no hurry. It may wait until the slack time in the winter when indoor work is in order.

The usual method of classifying entries or transactions is to post them into a ledger. On the single entry system, there is no mystery about this; ledger-keeping is merely getting together all the items that affect one person or firm or department. If we are doing business with John Smith we charge him for all he gets—money and goods—and credit all he pays or supplies. If we open an account for a particular enterprise, a field of corn, for instance, we charge all the ex-



A Nice Group.  
Some good cattle on a good Ontario farm.



penditure of seed and labor and credit the crop harvested at a fair price.

If there is a herd of dairy cattle we may have a running account with them, charging all the feed and labor and crediting the returns. The cattle themselves ought to be kept in a separate account—a sort of stock list. This may be opened by charging the number on hand at date, adding any additions and crediting sales or losses. In a strict double-entry system of book-keeping all these things would have to be done in a certain way, and the amateur accountant would waste time, and worry about getting things into proper form—and even if he did might not understand them. There are many kinks and puzzles about double-entry bookkeeping that amateurs are not expected to understand. But simple ledger-keeping of the sort I have sketched ought not to puzzle anyone. It is obvious and straight-forward, and the farmer may open as few or as many ledger accounts as he pleases. I put the thing in this way, because when a man can see the principles of a method, and has a free choice, he will apply it so far as he finds it convenient. If you set him to do a task, and to follow rules which he does not understand, he will kick over the traces, and say—quite properly—that he has enough to do without working puzzles on paper.

Assuming that a farmer has found a way of keeping a daily record that suits him, circumstances will offer suggestions for ledger-keeping. Some department or crop will interest him particularly, and he will naturally get together all the facts about this, arranging them with a keen eye to profit and loss. Then other matters will receive similar treatment. He may become quite a faddist for records and statistics, once he sees what they mean to him. At the end of the year, if his daily entries are complete, he can get a bookkeeper to post them, making a clean job of it—a matter, perhaps, of two or three day's work, which of course will have to be paid for, and is well worth paying for. Ten minutes of his own time per day—or of some member of his family—and a small expenditure at the year's end will give any farmer as good a set of books as he wants.

There is one point that must be considered. To what extent should a farmer keep a Cash Account? Theorists will say that he should keep track of all moneys received and paid, and balance his cash with regularity. This is all very well in an office, although even with all the facilities at hand it is not easy to "keep cash" and balance to a cent every day. In retail stores, the cash register does much of the mechanical work; in large business offices financing is done so largely through the Bank Account, with cheques and drafts, that very little cash is handled. The best plan for a farmer is to have an account with a Bank or Loan Co. and pay his bills by cheque. At the year's end the sum of his cheques is the sum of his expenditure, and the items are easily posted from the stubs or the cheques themselves. Of course, he should make a rule of depositing all his receipts from whatever source. If he wants to carry a little pocket money, as most men do, he can cheque out ten dollars at a time for this, and use it only for petty disbursements. Paying by cheque is a scheme that is now encouraged by the Banks, and fits in well with any system of bookkeeping. Lastly, as a great help to planning records I advise making a plan of every farm, showing the fields, etc., and what is being done with them. Use a good scale, say 4 rods or 1 chain to the inch, and heavy, durable paper—strong wrapping paper will do. Presumably every man knows the dimensions of his farm, or can get them from his deed, if an owner. Otherwise, a little easy surveying will give them. There are 80 chains to a mile, and a thousand-acre block or concession, if square, is 1 1/4 miles each way. This would make each hundred-acre farm a quarter mile wide by five-eighths deep—or 20 chains by 50. The fields can be set off nearly enough without much calculation, and notes and memoranda made from time to time. Such a plan hanging on the wall, over the desk, will save guessing, and enable one to visualize a scheme or operation with clearness. Lambton Co., Ont. WILLIAM Q. PHILLIPS.

The exhibitor may not have won any first prizes or championships at Canada's largest exhibition, indeed he may not have "got in the money," but provided his stock was well brought out he should have no regrets. He did the right thing by exhibiting, and the good loser knows no discouragement. He is now in a good position to conquer at the smaller shows, to which he should go with his good stock, winners or losers, and so help himself and the county shows.

Many of the unemployed should be able to find work on the farms. If farmers put the energy into their work now that they should they will require more help. The working man should be willing to work at a fair wage, and if he is he should be given work to increase production.

### How the Prices Hit.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I read the letter in "The Farmer's Advocate" of August 27th and signed "Alpha," re slandering farmers for holding back their produce to create higher prices. I heartily agree with your writer, as some of the insults thrown at us by persons who generally have some axe to grind are made to keep the public from looking at the real cause of increased prices.

The Mayor of one of our largest Ontario cities came out boldly some time ago and accused farmers of holding back their crops, when, if he had known what he was talking about, not 10% of the crop of 1914 was threshed, and not over 50% harvested. But as long as there is an advance in price in anything pertaining to farmers they are blamed for it, and the best way is to laugh at our accuser's ignorance and suit ourselves when we market our produce.

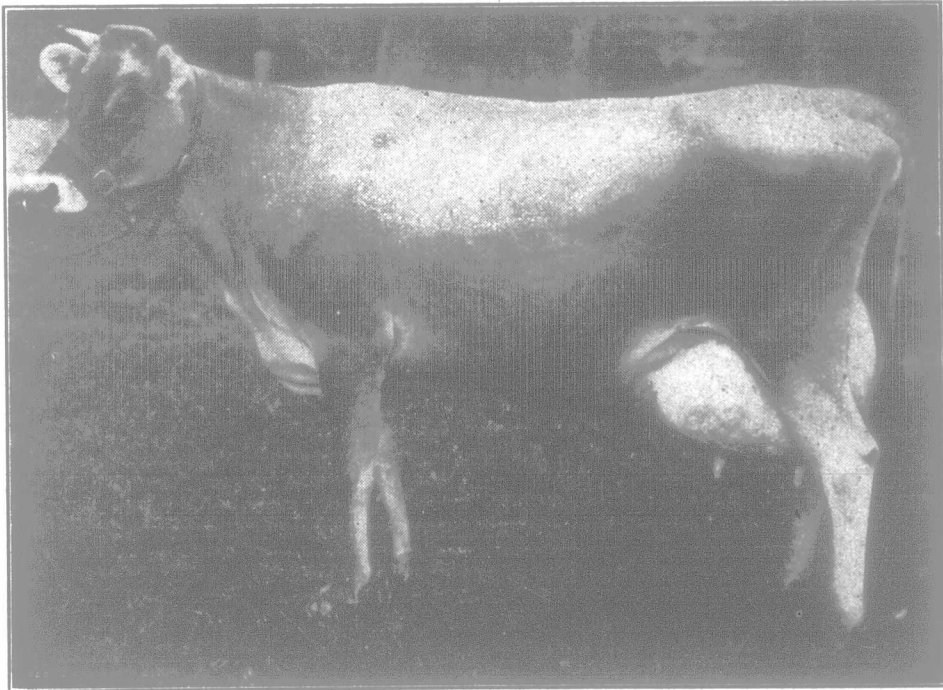
At the present time we see how attention in cities is turned to the country. We hear it suggested that every farmer should try and give one man that is unemployed work for the winter. It would take four or five thousand farmers to be equal to one large factory shutting down, and these same factories have been pap-fed, and their owners have outbid us in the employment of men so that in the last few years we have been undermanned. Personally speaking, I believe that we should try and keep our men on the farms all winter, and let the city man keep his own men. If the city employers tried to keep their men at as steady work as farmers do these men would not feel the pinch of winter. I, perhaps, have not as much sympathy as I should

## THE DAIRY.

### Milking Cows.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There is a good demand for milkers on a dairy farm. In fact the demand for hand milkers cannot be supplied, hence a mechanical milker has long been the dream of the dairymen, and the goal of inventors. While we would not discourage either dairymen or inventor in their quest for a machine to milk cows, neither should we care to be understood as "knocking" milking machines, we are obliged to tell the dozens who write us, or ask about milking machines and their feasibility for ordinary dairy farms, that these machines are yet in the experimental stage. Some one has to pay for experiments, and the question which each individual farmer who contemplates buying a milking machine, should ask himself and answer to his own satisfaction, "Can I afford to invest in an experiment?" To the man who is milking 40 or more cows, or even 25 cows under certain conditions, the experiment of a milking machine appeals very strongly, and if he can afford to risk the money, the writer's advice to such is, go ahead and make the experiment, and, if after giving the machine a thorough test you are satisfied, continue its use. On the other hand, if after weighing the milk from each cow, for a period, and this should extend over one lactation period at least, the results compare favorably with hand milking, why continue its use. Should you find a marked falling off in the yield of milk from a number of cows, this would indicate something wrong—it may be the machine and it may be something else. Do not condemn the machine until after a very careful survey of the whole question. After a thorough investigation if you are satisfied that the machine does not pay, it would be foolishness to continue the experiment—better milk fewer cows with good results, than a large number with poor results, because the feed and care cost of maintenance continues for each cow regardless of whether or not she pays a profit at the milk pail. For the majority of farmers it is likely to be a condition of hand milking for some years to come, hence what we shall have to say will relate to this plan and not to machine milking.



A Three-year-old Jersey.

Note the character and great udder development.

have with our city cousins, at least with some of them. If our farmers make some united stand and try some co-operative movement in the city whereby both buyer and seller will be benefited we soon see the hosts of oppositionists line up against the enterprise. In the city of Hamilton, near which I live, a company of farmers united to go into the retail milk business last spring, and all of the force of city rules and regulations was brought into play, and it almost makes one think that the citizens through their council do not want competition or industry.

If the pasture of the Province of Ontario has all gone the way that it has in Wentworth, both milk and butter and also cheese will have to soar in price, as we have to pay \$26.00 per ton for bran and other feeds in proportion. For hay we are bid \$13.00 in the barn for pressing, and oats run from 50 to 55 cents per bushel on the market. How can people expect to get the finished article without an advance in price? I do not know whether the war has much to do with these feed prices or not. The average city man thinks that the farmer gets all the benefit from these prices, but it is otherwise around here, as the average farmer who is producing milk, and that is what most of are, expects to feed all his feed and buy more, at least he buys more than he sells and usually his milk is sold ahead, so that actually he is hit harder by these prices as he has to keep up his contract no matter what the price of feed may be.

Wentworth Co., Ont. AUSTIN E. SMUCK.

### A Helpful Medium.

We find "The Farmer's Advocate" one of the most helpful mediums on the farm. York Co., Ont. R. O. ANDERSON.

In order to learn hand milking a person should begin when young. This is a case illustrating the proverb, "It is hard to teach an old dog new tricks." Very few persons who fail to learn milking when young ever become expert milkers, hence on the farm all boys and girls who are ten years of age should learn to milk. They may not have to milk in future years, but it costs nothing to learn, neither does it cost to carry it through life and one never forgets how. There may come a time when it will be very convenient to be able to sit down and milk a cow. We know of a case where a professional man owns a farm and on one occasion when his hired help all left him, the cows would have suffered greatly, but he who had not milked for twenty years or more, was able to sit down and milk the cows until other help was obtained. Sometimes when visiting in the country it is a good plan to be able to help with the milking and thus relieve the women folk who are doing extra cooking and baking because company has arrived, and they really have not time to go out to the stable or yard and help with the milking. If you want to see how quickly the women will hunt up a skirt or an apron, to keep the milk from spattering on a visitor's clothing, and if you want to see them smile and look good-natured, just offer to help with the milking when milking time comes round. Your visit will be all the more welcome because of your ability to milk a few cows.

### METHODS.

There are three chief methods of extracting milk from a cow's udder by hand. These are, whole-hand, stripping with thumb and forefinger, and pressing of the teat between bent thumb and the fore and middle fingers. There are also vari-



ous modifications of these plans, but the three named are the chief. Which is best we shall not undertake to say, but the person who can use at least two methods, in order to "change off" will be able to milk more cows without tiring than can the person of equal ability and skill who uses only one method. The reason for this is, one plan used continuously tends to tire the used muscles more quickly, whereas, a frequent change from whole-hand to stripping, or pressing between thumb and bent fingers, relieves the tired muscles. "Milker's cramp" is quite as common as "writer's cramp," and both are caused in a similar way—excessive use of a few muscles. The remedy is change of work to relieve the tension of tired muscles.

The milker should have a clean, firm stool, not too high, neither should it be too low. The pail is best held between the legs resting on the ankle bones, unless it be a very quiet cow and no flies or mosquitos are bothering, when the pail may rest on floor or ground. In many cases the floor and ground are not clean, hence the pail is very much soiled on the outside and unpleasant to wash. Should the cow kick or move about it is best to have the pail in a safe place, hence we advise holding it between the legs so it can be guarded against accidents. With some cows it is a good plan to rest the head gently against the flank of the cow, and this prevents any sudden drives into, or at, the pail, as the head acts like a brake on the kicking muscles. A confirmed "kicker" has to be treated in other ways. The ordinary restless cow can be controlled with the head or left arm by watching closely the movements of the cow.

As to whether cows should be milked wet or dry—it depends on circumstances. In summer it makes little or no difference so long as the wet milking is sanitary. There will probably be less scale and scurf fall into the milk from moist milking than from dry, so long as the ordinary rules of cleanliness are observed.

Dry milking, or the use of vaseline on the teats is to be preferred in winter, as there is less danger of teats becoming chapped, cracked and sore, as compared with damp milking.

Cows should be milked quickly, as it is the cow's nature to give the milk down in a short time to the hungry calf. A "dawdler" is never a satisfactory person to do milking, hence such should be set to milk the "strippers" and poor milkers, as they are apt to cause heavy milking cows to "dry up."

There is also a danger of getting on too fast and not taking time to "strip the cows out clean." It is a nice point in milking to know how long to strip and when to stop, as some cows would continue to give milk for nearly half a day if the milker would continue stripping, no rule can be given—take all the milk which the cow will give down in a reasonable time, but do not strip too long, as this gets the cow into a bad habit of not giving the milk freely.

The milker should leave the cow quietly and kindly, same as she was approached. Some seem to think after they have the milk they can afford to kick or beat her in order to "get even" for kicks at the pail or too much switching of the tail during milking, but the old cow has a wonderful memory, and she will not forget unkind treatment when next milking time comes around. It pays to treat a cow kindly at all times, but especially is this the case at milking time. We need to remember that the milk is largely made while the cow is being milked, and that she is almost entirely in control of the situation so far as getting the milk is concerned. The milker can't "make her" give down the milk if she does not wish to do so. It is a case of, "When she will, she will, and you may depend on it."

And when she won't, she won't, and there's an end on it."

Milking is one of the fine arts in dairy farming. Too many look upon it as drudgery, whereas with clean cows, having full udders, and tied in a clean stable, milking should be one of the most pleasant jobs about a farm. A person can sit down and rest the weary leg muscles after following plow, harrows or cultivator; and even women may find it restful after being on their feet all day about the house.

O. A. C.

H. H. DEAN.

### Use More Milk.

One of the mainstays of our diet is or should be good, wholesome milk. In the time of a crisis, like that through which we are now passing, attention always turns to the available food supplies, and how the people can be fed to best advantage and at smallest cost. There has during the last month been a great deal of discussion regarding the kinds of crops to grow and the class of stock to rush forward for market, but little has been said about increasing the milk supply. Butter and cheese are likely to be in demand, and all that will be produced will find a ready market. Not only should the dairy farmer exert himself to increase his output of milk for these manufactured products, but he should also plan to produce abundantly for city

trade, and city people should make all the use possible of this milk as a food. What child is there that will not thrive well on bread and milk and good porridge and milk, and what cheaper and more wholesome diet could be offered it? In the rush and hustle to lay in supplies dairy products, particularly milk, have been forgotten or overlooked. Plan in the future to use more milk. It will aid in the preparation of good wholesome food, is a complete food in itself, is reasonable in price, and has everything to recommend it.

## HORTICULTURE.

### A Price Drop.

The present crisis has had a salutary effect upon the fruit market. It seems strange in a time of war that any farm produce should diminish in price, yet the circumstances and conditions are so far-reaching that the price of fruit must remain average until conditions have changed. There are two or three factors contributing to this condition of affairs. In the first place the Maritime Provinces which ship largely to Old Country markets will apparently be cut off from that source this year. This will throw the main bulk of the apple product upon Canadian markets with lowering results. Secondly, fruit is a luxury, strictly speaking, and consumers will not pay handsome prices for luxuries in such a time. The over-turning of commerce has caused the price of sugar to rise, and the canning and preserving of fruit will be very largely curtailed. It is said that some canning factories and evaporators as well have failed to procure the required capital to operate their plants, and the result will be a waste of a considerable quantity of fairly good fruit.

All these forces being brought to bear upon one commodity have resulted in lowering the price which is not warranted by poor quality or over-production. It seems possible though that with the Atlantic kept clear, considerable quantities of fruit may yet be shipped to Britain, but even there with money being short large quantities will not be consumed and the price must of necessity be low.

## POULTRY.

### A Poultry Killing Knife.

For killing poultry a special knife may be made, according to the following directions by H. C. Pierce, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The knives in common use in bleeding and braining poultry are not suited to their purpose. The blades are too broad and too long, and the curve at the point should be on the back instead of on the cutting edge. The handle is so large that the killer is encouraged to use too much force in making the cut to bleed, whereas a light touch of the sharp knife, properly directed, is all that is needed to cut the blood vessels. The knives are also insanitary in that dirt collects at the junction of the blade and handle.

The knife which is to be used to bleed and brain poultry should be small, with a narrow blade; stiff, so that it does not bend; of the best steel, so that it can be kept sharp and is not nicked when used in braining; and the handle and blade should be in one piece. Such a knife, with the aid of the packing-house emery wheel or grindstone and oilstone, can be made from an 8-inch flat file.

To make this knife the handle of the file should first be ground off. Then the blade should be shaped from the small end of the file. It should be 2 inches long, one-fourth inch wide, and one-eighth inch thick at the back. The curve to make the point should slope from the back downward. A blade of this shape reaches the blood vessels to be cut more surely than does a blade on which the point curves upward. After the blade is made the ridges on the file should be ground down, leaving just enough roughness to prevent the knife slipping in the hand of the killer. The length of the knife, over all, should be 7 inches.

After extensive experiments by the United States Department of Agriculture in investigating the comparative rate of decomposition in market poultry it has been found that:

1. Undrawn poultry decomposes more slowly than does poultry which has been either wholly or partially eviscerated.

2. "Full-drawn" poultry, that is, completely eviscerated, with heads and feet removed, decomposes the most rapidly.

3. "Boston drawn" and "wire drawn" stand midway between the undrawn and full-drawn in speed of decomposition. The "wire drawn," which is most like the undrawn, is usually the better.

### Shipping Poultry in Refrigerator Cars

After doing considerable work in the refrigeration of dressed poultry in transit, the United States Department of Agriculture has published a bulletin outlining the results of these experiments and giving the following conclusions:

The chemical data obtained by analyzing well-handled, dry packed, dressed poultry after transportation in refrigerator cars indicate that the condition of this commodity is greatly influenced by the temperatures prevailing in the car throughout transit period. The railroads have recognized that "dairy freight," which includes dressed poultry, eggs and butter requires refrigerator service for the greater part of the year. Because of the fact that this class of goods is admittedly extremely perishable the railroads have endeavored to perfect its transportation, but lack definite information concerning either the detriment or the benefit of present equipment in practice. The advances have, of necessity, been slow. The experiments indicate that less than 31 degrees F. is the most satisfactory temperature of dressed poultry for long hauls. A ten-degree rise in temperature of the car during a haul makes a difference in keeping time of at least five days on the New York market when everything in the market environment is favorable. Such an observation is worthy of the serious attention of shippers, receivers and carriers, since all feel the depression that ultimately results from putting poor goods on the market. Even if the poultry is excellently handled, if it is exposed to unfavorable temperatures during transportation it receives an impetus toward decay that cannot be overcome by subsequent irrefragable treatment on the market. It is a comparatively simple matter to prevent decay at the present time, but it is impossible to stop it by the use of low temperatures once a foothold has been gained. Imperfect work by the carrier nullifies to a certain extent the work of the shipper, and wholesaler or retailer handling the goods on the market. The temperatures indicated by this investigation to be most desirable for the transportation of dressed poultry are considerably lower than those generally accepted as satisfactory. They are, however, quite in line with scientific findings and practical experience in the preservation of dressed poultry by refrigeration in the packing plants and warehouses.

From the information furnished by 120 car-load shipments of dressed poultry, in 120 individual cars of six different railway lines it was concluded that most of the refrigerated carriers are not able to maintain sufficiently low temperatures during warm weather to transport a low temperature commodity, such as dressed poultry under the best of conditions. It is encouraging to observe that certain refrigerator cars are much more efficient than others, and that their increased efficiency depends upon their construction. In the past car insulation has not been sufficiently heavy to maintain the temperatures produced by the refrigerant, and the source of refrigeration, the bunker, has not been able to distribute its product evenly throughout the car. Theoretically it is the roof of the car which is most severely taxed to prevent the transmission of heat. It is probable that in the future more attention will be paid to both roof and floor insulation, and that the floor will be more effectively protected against moisture.

The types of bunkers most commonly used are sketched and described in this report. The most efficient would seem to be an emphatic indorsement of simplicity of construction based upon a sound scientific foundation. We know that abundant air access to ice and salt results in increased efficiency, hence the principle of the wire basket is sound. We know also that the brine resulting from the solution of salt in the melted ice contains cold, hence the holding back of the brine in the tank bunker increases the ability of the bunker to chill the car.

A serious short-coming of the present types of refrigerator cars is their almost universal inability to equalize the temperature at the centre and at the bunker, keeping both sufficiently low. Undoubtedly good bunkers and additional insulation assisted by a storing of the load in such a way that run-ways for cold air are left between packages will naturally help to improve results, but whether these remedies will suffice is still an open question.

Fortunately for the preservation of poultry shipped the well-cooled package does not show fluctuations of temperature corresponding to those of the air in the car. A long-continued increase of temperature or a direct contact between the package and the source of heat, as for example the wall of the car, affects the temperature of the goods in the car in time. Sometimes the packages show slight evidences of the daily rise and nightly fall of temperature, but more often it is the gradual or constantly maintained rise of the temperature of the car that is responsible for the objectionable results seen at the expiration of the haul.

These points on the transportation of poultry in refrigerator cars may be of some value to shippers of other commodities required to be kept in cold storage.



## FARM BULLETIN.

### War Comment.

By Peter McArthur.

During the first weeks of the war I was often annoyed by the lightness with which many people regard it. Wherever I went I found it used as the theme for jokes and idle comments which seemed to me inhuman. But on second thought I am inclined to think it is a wise provision of nature that denies the majority of us the necessary imagination to realize the awfulness of disasters that do not immediately concern us. The work of the world must go on, and the outlook would be much darker if it were not that in spite of the terrible war most of the people have their minds centered on their daily round of duties, and are busy with the crops that will provide food for another year. By the fact that they are not overwhelmed by what is in progress the workers will continue to produce necessary things, and in the end their work will be as valuable to the Empire as that of the soldiers who are going out to fight. Still I think it would do no harm if we all tried to understand more fully the calamity that has befallen us. If we would take the trouble to interpret the war news we read so eagerly into its hideous facts it would have a sobering effect on even the most frivolous. It stirs our blood to read of deeds of heroism and gallant charges by the soldiers fighting in our defence, and the list of the killed and wounded means little. We read over the numbers lightly without realizing the tragedies hidden by a little statement of fact. Few of us have missed knowing what it means to lose someone who is near and dear to us—someone who was cut off in the bloom of youth rather than in the fullness of years. Then why not stop to realize that every death caused by war means a home somewhere that has been desolated. We know the suffering and sorrow caused by one death in our own immediate circle, and should try to understand that almost every day that suffering and sorrow has been brought to thousands of homes by the war. The young men who are being slaughtered—and they are almost all young men in their twenties—are leaving parents, brothers and sisters and sweethearts who mourn them even as we have mourned those whom we have lost. The "5,000 killed" that we read off so glibly means as much sorrow as if one son in every family of a city of twenty-five thousand had been cut off in one day. If you add to this the fact that fully as many more have been horribly wounded and probably crippled for life you can get some faint idea of the accursedness of war. Just try to realize what a city of sorrow it would be that had suffered such an affliction, and you can understand better the misery entailed by even the most glorious victory. I can see nothing to joke about in war.

It is not often that a prophet lives to see his predictions verified, but we now have abundant evidence that Mr. Norman Angell was right when he argued that war is "The great illusion." He said that a war would mean ruin to both victors and vanquished, and already ruin is in sight. No matter who wins, the European civilization that has been evolved through centuries of effort is a thing of the past.

"The pride and pomp of yesterday  
Are one with Nineveh and Tyre."

When the war is over the impoverished nations will have to begin the work of civilization over again. Judging from a recent interview Mr. Angell does not take any pride in his indication, but foresees greater disasters:

"In three months from now the democracies of Europe will be crying out for a return to normal conditions. The war fever will have spent itself. The war lords will be confronted by their outraged and maddened victims. What will they answer? Men will want work, they will want wages, they will want food. Europe will ask for these things, and the war lords will be driven to answer. Which of them, with all his wisdom and strength, will be able to restore three centuries of human progress? Normal conditions! These normal conditions are the fruit of 300 years of evolution, 300 years of normal and intellectual evolution—a labor not of yesterday nor of pigmies. Destroy normal conditions and you destroy to-day, yesterday, and all the yesterdays of European civilization. Expect, then, a bewildering to-morrow.

"Armaments have broken the back of the laborer; and with the fall of the laborer all things fall, all things come to earth. Because of the war lords, and only because of the war lords, the man of science is paralyzed, and civilization stops. Humanity has been fooled. Too late it discovers it.

"Remember this, too. Among the young conscript soldiers of Europe who will die in thousands, and perhaps millions, are the very flower of civilization; we shall destroy brains which might

have discovered for us in ten or twenty years easements for the worst of human pains and solutions for the worst of social dangers. We shall blot those souls out of our common existence. We shall destroy utterly those splendid burning spirits reaching out to enlighten our darkness. We are destroying the brightest of our angels."

Elsewhere in his interview he describes the war as one with "everybody fighting and nobody wanting to fight." That is really the most hopeful feature of the situation, though Mr. Angell does not develop it. When peace comes the war lords will have to deal with a be-fooled people who are not the ignorant serfs who formerly were used as "food for powder." The schoolmaster has been abroad in the world, and the men to whom the war lords will have to answer will be educated men, who know their rights and will insist on justice. Whether they win or lose the pretensions of the war lords will be found out and the war lords must go. The massed intelligence of the common people will reveal itself, and though the price that is being paid for freedom is terrible a wider freedom than the world has yet known seems the inevitable outcome.

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At the present time the cities of Canada are acquitting themselves nobly in contributing to the Red Cross and Patriotic funds. Arrangements are being made to carry the campaign into the country, and I hope the farmers will rise to the occasion. I wish particularly to commend to their generosity the Red Cross fund. This should appeal to everyone, whether they are in favor of the war or not. Its purpose is to care for the sick and wounded without distinction of nationality. Try to realize what it would mean if someone dear to you were lying wounded and mangled on the field of battle. The money you contribute will send surgeons and nurses into the hell of war to relieve suffering and save what may be saved of the human wreckage. No matter what may be your opinion of this war in which "nobody wants to fight," your heart should go out in sympathy to its victims. During the next few days you will probably have an opportunity to give, and all should give to the utmost of their power. If we cannot stop war we must do all we can to relieve the misery it causes. Give! Ekfrid, September 2nd, 1914.

### Rains Have Done Good in Ontario County.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The summer of 1914 has been very dry and most of the grain was put in the barn in very nice condition, but the few who were late found it impossible to get the harvest in in anything except a wet state, and consequently it is badly damaged. The recent rains have been much appreciated. It is surprising the amount of feed that has come on the pastures, which are surely making up for lost time. The writer's cows, which before the rain would eat up the corn given them clean, now refuse to little more than touch it. Grain of all kinds is turning out remarkably well, although the straw is short. Several car-loads of baled planer shavings have been shipped to the district to use as bedding instead of straw, one of the largest dairy farmers of the district has used three car-loads and is quite pleased with them, claiming they keep the stable quite sweet and will absorb the liquid satisfactorily. When asked as to the effect on the soil he said he believed clay soil would be benefited to some extent, and thought no serious results would come from using on sandy soil.

Corn is looking remarkably well, and mangels and turnips are growing rapidly; a few of the latter were injured by grasshoppers.

The southern part of the country experienced a visit from the army worm, and where the worm did show up there was no doubt of its visit, it did its work well.

Apples will be at least an average crop, the dry weather caused some to fall, but unless something unforeseen occurs the fruit will be unusually free from blemish.

The horse market is rather depressed. It was thought the extra demand that would be created by the need of army horses would stiffen prices generally, but buyers did not pay fancy prices, and we cannot see any tendency to a higher price.

A keen demand is made on seed fall wheat. Each and every one thinks it necessary to help supply the needs of the British soldier.

Ontario Co., Ont. F. H. Westney.

### British Live Stock Notes.

"The Farmer's Advocate" is in receipt of advice from Hickman & Scruby, Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, live stock exporters that although the export of live stock from Great Britain has been prohibited, this order does not apply to pure-bred, pedigreed stock which can be exported by special license.

### The Fourth Dominion Conference of Fruit Growers.

Fruit growers from all parts of Canada met at the Fourth Annual Conference, at Grimsby, Ontario, on September 2nd, 3rd and 4th. It had been generally expected that the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, would preside over the conference sessions, but owing to the extreme pressure brought to bear upon the cabinet by the conditions existing throughout the British Empire, he was unable to fulfill his presidential duties. However, the conference had the pleasure of his company at one of the sessions, when he delivered an inspiring address relative to the fruit-growing industry and the duties devolving upon Canadians in this trying time. Under the guidance of Dan. Johnson, Dominion Fruit Commissioner, many important matters pertaining to the welfare of the industry from the Atlantic to the Pacific were thoroughly discussed. The sessions of the first day were devoted to a discussion of Transportation as applied to Fruit, which was led by Geo. E. McIntosh, Traffic Expert of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association; to an examination of the cold-storage warehouse recently erected by the Dominion Government, and to a discussion of Pre-cooling fruit led by J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa. Mr. Ruddick gave a clear and concise explanation of the Gravity Brine and Mechanical Systems of Refrigeration, pointing out the more important features of each system. In referring to the cold storage plant at Grimsby, the Commissioner pointed out that the objects in view were to illustrate the Gravity Brine system of refrigeration; to illustrate and demonstrate the value of pre-cooling of fruit and that the Cold Storage Branch was now given the opportunity to conduct experiments in the storage, packing and shipping of fruits. The warehouse, in charge of Mr. Smith, has already handled and tested the following fruits: strawberries, cherries, gooseberries, blueberries, blackberries, early varieties of apples as well as tomatoes.

The second day of the conference was devoted to a motor ride through the famous Niagara fruit belt, and was one of the most pleasant, interesting and instructive features of the conference. The Inspection and Sale Act, and the standardization of packages formed the subjects of discussion on the closing day.

The following is the Report of the Committee on the Inspection and Sales Act, which was passed at the Fruit Growers' Conference:—

1. That fruit districts in the different provinces shall be divided into sections.
2. That a sufficient number of inspectors shall be appointed so that each inspector shall have a certain section under his charge, so that he may be enabled to make at least weekly visits, and when instruction is required to either impart such instruction himself or, when time does not permit, that he be authorized to employ for such purpose and such time as may be required, a competent assistant.
3. That in all cases when the pack is not consistent with the Fruit Marks Act, the offender, after receiving not more than one warning, or when it may be deemed advisable by the inspector to allow the offender to grade his fruit down, that on every occasion when the warning is not heeded the full penalty of the law be inflicted, and for every additional offence the fines be inflicted in accordance with the law.
4. That all packers and shippers of fruit be compelled to register with the Chief Inspector of the Division in which he resides.
5. Ever since the coming into force of the Fruit Marks Act there has been a growing desire for some kind of report of the result of inspection which could be used as an assurance to the purchaser that the fruit in that shipment which had been inspected was up to the standard of the Fruit Marks Act. We recommend that so far as the plan can be worked out without injury to the work of inspection that such certificate of inspection be given to shippers requesting same; such certificate to be plainly stamped or printed in such a way as to indicate that it only applies to the packages inspected which may, if found desirable, be stamped "inspected" on such parts of package as seem likely to best serve as an intimation that such package had been inspected.

Among the resolutions passed were the following:—

That the Department of Agriculture should take the necessary steps to keep Canadian growers in closer touch with the importers of fruit, if necessary by the appointment of special commissioners, in Great Britain, Europe, South America, Australia and South Africa; and that the Department should set aside a sum of money for trial shipments on a commercial scale for the development of additional markets.

That whereas, certain countries require, either by law or custom, that fruit imported be contained in packages of a fixed size, thereby pre-



venting our exporting in packages other than those they demand.

Be it therefore resolved that we respectfully ask our government to legalize exporting in such packages as meet the requirements of the countries with whom we wish to trade.

That we respectfully petition our Government that such legal requirements as to size or capacity of fruit packages for Canadian fruit shall apply equally and as rigidly to fruit imported into Canada.

Whereas the steamship companies carrying Canadian fruit to the English markets have greatly increased ocean freight rates, and whereas some at least of such companies are subsidized by the Federal Government and their schedule of freight rates may be controlled by the Government.

Therefore, resolved that a Committee be appointed at this Conference to confer with the Minister of Trade and Commerce in relation thereto.

That all fruit packages, including berry boxes, shall be well and properly filled, and in cases where there is evidence of under-filling inspectors

shall have the right to weigh or measure fruit in such packages to find out if there is violation and prosecutions shall follow at the discretion of the Department.

RESOLVED That we would recommend that the Dominion Fruit Commissioner make inquiries with a view to selecting a standard box for domestic use.

WHEREAS the amendments to the Inspection and Sale Act recently passed, require that all shipments of imported apples should be marked in accordance with the amendments of the Inspection and Sale Act, Part IX, and that other marks inconsistent with the mark specified by the Act shall be erased; and

WHEREAS the designation "C" is allowed by the inspectors to be retained on boxes marked by the importers "No. 2," such apples subsequently being sold as "C" which is recognized as equivalent to "Choice";

RESOLVED That we respectfully request the Honourable the Federal Minister of Agriculture to take such steps as are necessary to have this mark, and all marks on imported fruit inconsis-

ent with the provisions of the Act, removed by the importer at the point of destination.

RESOLVED That all forms used in the manufacture of eleven and six-quart baskets shall be inspected by an officer of the Fruit Branch, appointed for that purpose, and when conforming with the requirements of the Inspection and Sale Act, shall be stamped with a Government stamp:

And further that the Inspection and Sale Act shall be amended to make it a legal offence to manufacture from other than stamped forms on and after January 1st, 1915.

Resolutions were also passed thanking the Hon. Martin Burrell for calling the meeting and for his untiring efforts to aid fruit men, thanking men who had addressed the meetings for their splendid addresses and offering to contribute liberally in aid of Great Britain in the present struggle.

A strong resolution setting forth the loss felt by the fruit growers upon the death of the late A. McNeill, formerly Chief of the Fruit Division and appreciating his efforts was also passed as well as a resolution asking the Government to consider transportation matters as pointed out in an address by Mr. McIntosh.

## The Canadian National Shows Confidence in Canada.

If every one in Canada showed the same confidence during the present crisis as have the management of the Canadian National Exhibition there would be much less of the panicky feeling which is now disrupting trade and injuring business. Notwithstanding the fact that the nation, of which our country forms an important part, is in the heat of the most colossal struggle the world has ever known the board of management of the Canadian National Exhibition put forth every effort to make this year's show better than any former exhibition. However, they were working under a severe handicap, for not only did the financial situation incident upon the great conflict have to be faced, but the first week brought shower after shower or rather downpour after downpour, and three days at least were exceedingly bad weather. Through all this, however, the big show passed as well as could be expected. At the end of the first week the officials were still confident that the attendance would reach last year's high-water mark of upwards of one million, but judging from appearances on the grounds it will be impossible to get anywhere near last year's figure, and many believed at the end of the week that one-half the number would be nearer the mark. However, at time of writing, it is too early to make predictions. Wednesday was a record-breaker with 104,000 people, and good weather will do much to swell receipts during the second week. Of one thing the fair board and Canadians generally should feel proud, the greatest war the world has ever known and one in which Canada is vitally concerned has not been enough to injure the exhibition as far as exhibits are concerned. Once more it has been proven that Canada is a nation with a national prosperity, sufficient to stand the most violent strain that can be placed upon it, and emerge triumphant a leader, thanks to her resources, her industries and her progressive people.

The little magic button in the Dairy building which officially starts the fair on its fortnight of pleasure and education for those who attend was this year pressed by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Gibson. Opening day was a glorious day as far as weather was concerned, and large crowds thronged the show. It was rather incongruous that the fair should be celebrating peace when the nations of the world are at war. Passing down Dufferin Street the massive entrance looms up this year with a slightly changed appearance, the painting on the pillars representing peace, plenty and prosperity. On through the turn-stiles one is struck by the appearance, especially at night when the electrical display is the feature of the show of the words of Nelson's famous signal, "England expects every man to do his duty," flashed from the top of the Industrial building, and so placed that it escapes the eyes of none.

The first building visited by the greater portion of the crowds which pass through the turn-stiles is the Government building which was new two years ago. About the only change in the exhibits in this building is in arrangement. At the main entrances were placed the various minerals which form an important part of Canada's natural wealth. Straight on through in its usual situation was to be found the exhibit of the Fruit Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Boxed apples and pears, the best that could be produced in the province this year, made a very attractive showing, but the feature of the entire display were several plates of Duchess apples. Such apples of the variety we have never seen before. Size, quality, color and we have no doubt flavor were the best that ever were shown at the Canadian National.

Just east of these a few counties had special exhibits. Essex was there with its corn, peaches, melons, tobacco and the crops which make it the

county of the "sunny south." Special interest was taken in a small exhibit from the Vineland Experiment Station. This consisted of boxed apples, some plums, pears and other fruits. It was not the size of the exhibit that made it so attractive, but the quality of the fruit. This was without doubt the very finest of the different fruits that can be produced in Ontario. Kent County was represented by a corn map, the townships forming the county being outlined and filled in solid with different colors of shelled corn. Lambton was there as usual with the choicest of fruit. Backing these were a few interesting exhibits from the north county, namely the Rainy River, Thunder Bay, Timiskaming and Algoma districts. These exhibits consisted chiefly of grain, vegetables and roots with some honey and fruit, and we must say the size and quality of the different articles shown compared favorably with those grown farther south, and served to impress upon the people the possibilities of the North country. In the end of the main wing was the exhibit of the Ontario Agricultural College, the various Departments putting up one of the most educative collections ever seen on the grounds. There was little new in the exhibit outside of novelties in arrangement. The Provincial Secretary's Department again made an attractive display of products from the various farms of Government Institutions in the province.

The Department of Public Health, as usual, had considerable space, and some new features were added to show the dangers of insanitary conditions. Purely an educative feature it is of much value as an object lesson to the public. British Columbia, the British West Indies and various other British possessions had large exhibits in the north wing of the building. The show in this building is one of the largest and most educative on the grounds, and is visited by nearly all the people who attend the exhibition.

Down in the Horticultural building the exhibit of roots and vegetables is one of the largest ever made at Toronto, and never have we seen larger and smoother mangels, turnips and beets than those in place on the tables at this year's exhibition. Garden vegetables are a much better class than one would naturally expect after such a dry season.

The large Transportation building was, as last year, filled almost to overflowing with every type and description of horseless carriage and large trucks. Those who attended the exhibition some years ago and have missed a few years would be surprised upon going through this building to see no buggies whatever, and no other form of horse-drawn vehicle. One might think the horse was a thing of the past when looking over the various types of "machines," from the graceful-lined, long-nosed, heavy touring car to the noisy motor cycle. A few bicycles have survived the march of time, and were to be seen in one good exhibit.

The Process and Machinery buildings are usually the Mecca for large crowds of people. The exhibit in the former did not appear to be up to the usual standard. Some of the manufacturing industries formerly seen in this building in actual operation were not there this year, and a greater part of the building seemed to be taken over by the industrial end of the show, the completed product being shown rather than the product in process of manufacture.

There was no falling off in the exhibits in the Manufacturers' building, every inch of available space is occupied, and never have we seen the industrial part of the exhibit better arranged and better represented. It is a big show and speaks well for the manufacturing industries in this country, especially in a time when there is a good deal of fear amongst some and an easing up of business all the way round.

The show in the Dairy building is better than it has ever been. Butter and cheese were out stronger in number of entries and in quality than at any previous show. Visitors to this building were greatly surprised when looking over the Ontario Government exhibit to learn that Ontario has 974 cheese-factories and 163 creameries. Those who read the charts shown should have a better appreciation of the value of our dairy industry, and of the value of cheese as an article of diet. One pound of cheese is equal to two pounds of fresh beef, which would cost in the neighborhood of 50 cents. It is equal to two pounds of eggs worth 45 cents, and is also equal to three pounds of fresh fish worth 45 cents. Cheese is thus shown to be one of the cheapest of our very nutritive foods. In one corner of the building, in a pyramid were 90 eighty-pound cheese, the output of Ontario factories for ten minutes. At the opposite end of the exhibit were shown boxes filled with 1,260 pounds of butter, representing the ten minutes made in Ontario. These facts are new to most people.

Leaving the building we go down to the stock barns which were, considering the circumstances under which the fair is held this season, very well filled indeed. On the whole the horse exhibit was not as large as usual, light horses holding up well, while there is a falling off in the heavier types. It has been no easy matter to get imported horses into the country during the last month or six weeks. This, no doubt, coupled with the easing off in the demand for horses in the past was especially responsible for a slightly smaller entry in the draft classes. Light horses are quite numerous. The demand for remounts may have exerted some influence on the entry in these classes, although it came rather late to do us.

The cattle show taken as a whole was never stronger than this year. The dairy breeds are well up to former years, and the entries in beef cattle are larger than they have been for some time, all the cattle, however, in the beef classes coming from Ontario. The only new building in the live-stock department is a new sheep pen to replace the barns burned last year. This is a large, square structure open on all four sides, and while a few of the sheep breeders were not very well satisfied with it during some of the cold, windy and rainy weather, it should prove a satisfactory pen for the average exhibition weather when sheep suffer from the heat. While not quite so strong numerically the quality of the sheep exhibit was as good as any we have seen in this country.

Never before has there been such a show of pigs at the Canadian National. Numerically and individually they out-classed all previous exhibitions.

A part of the live-stock display, which no one can afford to miss, is the large tent given over to a live-stock demonstration. Cattle, sheep and pigs are shown, and a demonstration given of the classes desired by the buyer on the market and the classes which are unprofitable to the feeder and buyer alike.

The new poultry building was well filled with entries. This fine brick structure replaces the building destroyed by fire a year ago.

On the whole the exhibition, as far as exhibits themselves are concerned, is one of the best that has ever been held. Interest, however, especially during the first week seemed to be rather like warm; the whole talk was "war." Even the attendants at the grounds were seen marching in double column across the park on their way to work.

Never did we see so few people watching the judging at the live-stock ring. When the best classes of dairy cattle and Hackney horses were in the ring, classes which should have drawn



crowds which would have overflowed the small grand stand and packed the ringside were not there. Most of the time not more than forty or fifty people were gathered around the ring, and between classes the war in Europe was the one subject of conversation. We are reading too much war news.

**Dairy Cattle.**

A better show than last year was the general comment on the dairy cattle classes. A number of new exhibitors took the places of some of the older showmen in Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jerseys, and on the whole it was a good exhibition of producers. The real surprise was in Jerseys, where the best show of the breed ever seen at Toronto came out. Holsteins furnished some hard-fought battles, as many as twenty-seven entries being forward in one class. Ayrshires while not so numerous were high in quality.

**AYRSHIRES.**—Five herds furnished the competition in Ayrshires, and while some of the classes did not furnish as long line-ups as we have seen at Toronto, competition was fairly close throughout. Some new faces were seen among the exhibitors, while some of the older breeders were absent.

Three aged bulls came out, but Hobsland Masterpiece, champion at this fair on two previous occasions and now in his four-year-old form, a typical Ayrshire throughout, could not be turned down. Second stood Springhill Cashier, Stewart's smooth typey bull, and third a bigger bull, Tam O' Menie, and a good type of Ayrshire.

Only one two-year-old was shown, a very smooth dairy type of animal which would have stood up well in keener competition.

Three yearlings furnished nothing sensational, and Humeshaugh White Prince had little difficulty in defeating Brown Prince of Gladden Hill, a big bull, but somewhat rougher in make-up. Senator, the bull placed third, is too fine, but is brimful of type, smoothness and quality.

In senior calves Ness' Burnside Masterpiece, a son of his aged bull, led with Humeshaugh Perfect Prince second. The winner was afterwards made junior champion, and stood reserve to his sire for grand championship. It is not often that father and son fight it out for premier honors.

In junior bull calves Hume won with a very sweet youngster, Stewart going second.

Five aged cows were a good class, but not outstanding in any particular. Ness' Beuchan Spottie, with a good udder development and a nice type cow, went first, beating the five-year-old June Morning. She looked a better producer.

Of four three-year-olds Burnside Lady Lucky was the best, closely followed by Spicy Eva.

The best class of the show was the dry cow class. Here out of six good ones old Auchenbrain Fanny, heroine of many like encounters, added to her laurels another red rosette. She looks almost as well as ever, and beat Broomhill Flora 2nd, her stable mate and also one of the good ones of breed.

Two-year-old heifers were five strong, but Burnside Maggie Finlaystone could not be turned down. Humeshaugh Kate, which won her class as a yearling in 1913, has come on well and stood second.

Five senior yearlings were headed by Humeshaugh Spicy Kate, a sweet heifer which will be heard from again. Blue Bell of Menie 2nd stood second in line, with Hobsland Rosie 4th in third place.

In Junior yearlings Begg scored on Dorothy, a very smooth typical heifer which deserved to win.

The senior calf class was all Ness, the first four placings all going to daughters of Hobsland Masterpiece. Burnside Lady Fanny, the winner, was made junior and reserve champion, only being beaten by her mother Auchenbrain Fanny. This is unique.

A good class of calves in the junior class were headed by Stewart's Sprightly of Menie.

Ness led in herd prizes, with the other exhibitors dividing the rest of the money.

**Exhibitors.**—R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; James Begg, St. Thomas, Ont.; Wm. Stewart & Sons, Campbellford, Ont.; Laurie Bros., Malvern, Ont.; Alex. Hume & Co., Campbellford, Ont. Judge, James Bryson, Brysonville, Que.

**Awards.**—Aged bull: 1, Ness, on Hobsland Masterpiece; 2, Stewart, on Springhill Cashier; 3, Laurie Bros., on Tam O' Menie. Bull two years old: 1, Hume, on Hillside Peter Pan. Bull one-year-old: 1, Stewart, on Humeshaugh White Prince; 2, Laurie Bros., on Brown Prince of Gladden Hill; 3, Begg, on Senator. Bull, senior calf: 1, Ness, on Burnside Masterpiece; 2, Hume, on Humeshaugh Perfect Prince; 3, Stewart, on Lochiel of Menie; 4, Laurie Bros., on Fairview Milkman. Bull, junior calf: 1, Hume, on Humeshaugh Imperial; 2, Stewart, on Jack Todd, of Menie; 3, Ness, on Burnside Dairymaid's Masterpiece; 4, Begg, on McKay of City View. Senior and grand champion bull, Hobsland Masterpiece. Junior champion bull, Burnside Masterpiece. Aged cow: 1, Ness, on Beuchan Spottie; 2,

and 4, Hume, on June Morning, and Katie of Menie; 3, Stewart, on Jean Armour 3rd. Cow three years old: 1, Ness, on Burnside Lady Lucky; 2, Hume, on Spicy Eva; 3, Stewart, on Sprightly of Menie 2nd; 4, Laurie Bros., on Topsy of Gladden Hill. Dry cow: 1, 2 and 3, Ness, on Auchenbrain Fanny 9th, Broomhill Flora 2nd, and Burnside Maggie Finlaystone 3rd; 4, Stewart, on Dewdrop of Menie. Heifer, two years old: 1, Ness, on Burnside Maggie Finlaystone 4th; 2, Hume, on Humeshaugh Kate; 3, Stewart; 4, Begg, on Pride of City View. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Hume, on Humeshaugh Spicy Kate; 2, Stewart, on Blue Bell of Menie 2nd; 3 and 4, Ness, on Hobsland Rosie 4th, and Burnside Miss Muir. Heifer, junior yearling: 1, Begg, on Dorothy; 2, Hume, on Humeshaugh Bell 2nd; 3, Laurie Bros., on Violet of Gladden Hill; 4, Stewart, on Pride of Menie. Heifer, senior calf: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Ness, on Burnside Lady Fanny, Burnside Maggie Finlaystone 5th, Burnside Spottie 2nd, and Burnside Lady Lucky 2nd. Heifer, junior calf: 1, Stewart, on Sprightly of Menie 3rd; 2, Begg, on Belle of City View; 3, Hume, on Humeshaugh Nov. 2nd. Senior and grand champion female, Auchenbrain Fanny. Junior champion female, Burnside Lady Fanny. Three animals, get of sire: 1, Ness, on get of Hobsland Masterpiece; 2, Stewart; 3, Hume; 4, Begg. Progeny of cow: 1, Ness; 2, Hume; 3, Begg; 4, Laurie Bros. Graded herd: 1, Ness; 2, Hume; 3, Stewart; 4, Laurie Bros. Junior herd: 1, Ness; 2, Stewart; 3, Hume; 4, Begg. Special, heifer two years old: 1, Hume, on Humeshaugh Helen; 2, Ness, on Ayrmont Southwick; 3, Laurie Bros.; 4, Begg. Breeder's herd, special: 1, Ness; 2, Stewart; 3, Hume; 4, Begg; 5, Laurie Bros.

**HOLSTEINS.**—As is generally the case at Toronto. Holsteins were the strongest numerically of the dairy breeds. We might just say that the dairy breeds of cattle at the shows which have so far been held this year, particularly those in Western Canada have been out very strong indeed. We have seen stronger shows of the breed at Toronto, but the various line-ups this year presented some of the best dairy-producers that have ever been seen in a Canadian show-ring. They were out in no small numbers as well, for in one class no fewer than twenty-seven entries faced the judge and he was a busy man on every class.

There were only six aged bulls in the line-up and Homestead Colantha Prince Canary, the bull which as a three-year-old was champion of the winter show in Toronto last year, easily led his class. Second was placed King Fayne Segis Cloth, a bigger bull but not nearly so smooth. Third went to last year's champion Prince Abbekerk Mercena and fourth in line was Logan Prince Schuiling, the bull which a few years ago won the \$500 prize at this exhibition.

Only four two-year-olds were entered. Sir Belle Fayne, a well-grown, high-quality bull showing great constitution and breed character beat Findeine King May Fayne, the bull which was champion at Saskatoon and Edmonton this year. This youngster was a very smooth lad and brim full of quality.

Of fourteen yearlings one of the strongest classes of the show Dot's Bully Dot, a bull with character, type, constitution and quality good enough to put him ahead in most any company went to the front of a bigger and stronger bull but somewhat coarser in Sunnybrook George.

Fifteen youngsters made a strong senior calf class. A big growthy calf combining strength and quality and named Smithdale Sir Ormsby Schuiling, led the class beating King Colantha Fayne, a smaller calf but one brim-full of quality and breed character. Mercena Prince another big calf with abundance of constitution stood third.

Abbekerk Calamity Paul was the best of fourteen junior calves, standing ahead of Baron Mercena Fayne. These were two extra good youngsters.

Homestead Colantha Prince had little trouble in defeating all competitors for the senior and grand championship, junior championship going to Dot's Bully Dot, a yearling of much promise.

As is always the case the matrons in milk made the most interesting class. Fourteen responded to the call of the judge and there was scarcely a bad one in the lot. We have seen stronger aged cow classes, but when it is known that W. H. Standish, the Ohio judge took one hour and three-quarters to place this class, making the award only after they had been milked out some idea will be had of the closeness of the competition. The final reckoning showed Molly of Bayham, a cow which was champion at several of the Western shows this season at the front. She is truly a great cow, a little plain in appearance but she has the conformation, the udder and the milk veins which mark her as a producer par excellence. Second in line stood Aaggie Cornelia Posch, a sweeter looking cow, big, strong and well-balanced, but she did not milk out quite as well as the winner.

Of eight three-year-old cows in milk Marguerite Brook De Kol, a very fine cow with a

nically-balanced udder beat Cynthia's De Kol another good one.

Dry cows were not an exceptionally strong class only six being forward, Lady Frances Schuiling winning handily.

Two-year-old heifers in milk are always numerically and individually strong at this exhibition and this year was no exception. Sixteen right good ones came out and it was no small task to pick the winner. Lady Vieman, a well-grown heifer of a good Holstein type and swinging, for a young thing, a large, well-balanced udder went ahead of Glenwood's Pledge Better Girl, a heifer with plenty of type and quality, but scarcely so strong in constitution. Calamity Posch Schuiling, a somewhat thicker heifer went third.

Senior yearlings were out thirteen strong. It was a good class with Madolyn Duchess Sarcastic the 2nd carrying off the red ribbon. A large class of junior yearlings everyone a good individual was headed by Elite De Kol.

The senior calf class strong numerically and individually furnished the junior and grand champion female of the show in Forest Ridge S.A. This is one of the nicest heifers ever shown in this country. She is smooth, full of dairy type and Holstein character and while some at the ring side would not have placed her above the aged cow, Molly of Bayham, for grand championship she certainly deserved to win her class.

In junior heifer calves no less than twenty-seven came out. It was a long hard task to place the winners, Marion Butter Girl finally landed at the top with Queen Colantha Fayne in second place.

**Exhibitors.**—Haley Bros., Springford, Ont.; R. & J. S. Watson, Pine Grove, Ont.; Elias Snyder, Burgessville, Ont.; Fred Row, Currie's Crossing, Ont.; Wm. Manning & Sons, Woodville, Ont.; Tig Wood, Mitchell, Ont.; R. M. Holby, Port Perry, Ont.; Robt. Shellington, Harley, Ont.; C. C. Kettle, Wilsonville, Ont.; L. H. Lipsit, Straffordville, Ont.; Sunnybrook Farm, Eglington, Ont.; Jas. Paul, Lachute Mills, Que.; N. P. Clarkson, Summerville, Ont.; R. J. Kelly, Culloden, Ont.; E. C. Chambur, Hatchley Sta., Ont.; C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont.; Hiram Dymont, Dundas, Ont.; K. R. Marshall, Dunbarton, Ont.

**Awards.**—Aged bull; 1, Watson on Homestead Colantha Prince Canary; 2, Holby on King Fayne Segis Cloth; 3, Row on Prince Abbekerk Mercena; 4, Wood on Logan Prince Schuiling; 5, Manning on Summerhill Sir Maida. Bull, two years; 1, Haley Bros. on Sir Belle Fayne; 2, Lipsit on Findeine King May Fayne; 3, Shellington on Butter Boy Johanna Korndyke; 4, Kettle on Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Mercena. Bull, one year; 1, Kelly on Dot's Bully Dot; 2, Manning on Sunnybrooke George; 3, Paul on King Segis Beets Walker; 4, Sunnybrook Farm on Sunnybrook Mercedes Natoye; 5, Clarkson on Prince Mercena Ormsby. Senior Bull Calf; 1, Smith on Smithdale Sir Ormsby Schuiling; 2, Haley Bros. on King Colantha Fayne; 3, Chambur on Mercena Prince; 4, Haley Bros. on Baron Abbekerk Fayne; 5, Snyder on Calamity Paul Pietertje; 6, Snyder on Togo Mercedes Baron. Bull, junior calf; 1, Snyder on Abbekerk Calamity Paul; 2, Haley Bros. on Baron Mercena Fayne; 3, Lipsit on Canary Frintom Segis; 4, Shillington on Johanna Korndyke Abbekerk; 5, Snyder on Abbekerk Calamity Paul; 6, Haley Bros. on Prince Korndyke Segis. Aged cow in milk; 1, Lipsit on Molly of Bayham; 2, Haley Bros. on Aaggie Cornelia Posch; 3, Wood on Princess Calamity Posch De Kol; 4, Dymont on Cora De Kol Keyes; 5, Kelly on Homestead Howtje Calamity; 6, Wood on Evangeline De Kol. Cow three years old, in milk; 1, Haley Bros. on Marguerite Brook De Kol; 2, Lipsit on Cynthia's De Kol; 3, Snyder on Netherland Franc; 4, Kelly on Coin of Campbelltown; 5, Lipsit on Nellie Grey De Kol. Cow, three years old and over in calf; 1, Haley Bros. on Lady Frances Schuiling; 2, Lipsit on Canary Frintom Jewel; 3, Row on Kent's Baroness; 4, Snyder on Olive Abbekerk Posch 2nd; 5, Lipsit on Bessie Netherland De Kol. Heifer, two years; 1, Dymont on Lady Vieman; 2, Lipsit on Glenwood's Pledge Better Girl; 3, Wood on Calamity Posch Schuiling; 4, Haley Bros. on Colantha Abbekerk Rose; 5, Holby on Franc; 6, Hengerveld. Senior yearling; 1, Lipsit on Madolyn Duchess Sarcastic; 2, Kelly on Queen Bessie; 3, Lipsit on Della Posch Hartog; 4, Holby on Fayne Segis De Kol; 5, Haley Bros. on Korndyke Fayne Segis; 6, Haley Bros. on Nettie Fayne 2nd. Junior yearling, not in milk; 1, Lipsit on Elite De Kol; 2, Haley Bros. on Lady Fayne Beets; 3, Haley Bros. on Rose Fayne; 4, Dymont on Mountain View Daisy; 5, Snyder on Mercena Pontiac Abbekerk; 6, Dymont on Countess Favne Secis. Heifer, senior calf; 1, Lipsit on Forest Ridge S. A.; 2, Haley Bros. on Mary Colantha Canary; 3, Haley Bros. on Miss Aaggie Fayne; 4, Haley Bros. on Alma Colantha Canary; 5, Haley Bros. on Belle Colantha Canary; 6, Marshall on Pauline De Kol Mercena. Junior heifer calf; 1, 2, 3 and 4, Haley Bros. on Marion



Better Girl, Queen Colantha Fayne, Homewood Nancy Posch and Homewood Lady Fayne; 5, Lipsit on Forest Ridge L; 6, Snyder on Belle De Kol Mercena. Cow five years and over; 1, Lipsit; 2, Haley Bros. on Aaggie Cornelia Posch; 3, Wood on Prince Calamity Posch De Kol; 4, Row on Kent's Baroness; 5, Lipsit; 6, Wood on Evangeline De Kol. Three animals, get of sire; 1, 2 and 5, Haley Bros.; 3, Lipsit; 4, Dymont. Two animals, progeny of one cow; 1 and 2, Snyder; 3, Kettle; 4, Dymont; 5, Haley Bros. Graded herd; 1, Lipsit; 2, Haley Bros.; 3, Snyder; 4, Kettle. Junior herd; 1 and 3, Haley Bros.; 2, Kelly; 4, Lipsit; 5, Marshall. Breeder's herd; 1, Snyder; 2, Haley Bros.; 3, Lipsit; 4, Shellington; 5, Kettle; 6, Sunnybrook Farm. Senior and grand champion bull; Watson on Homestead Colantha Prince Canary. Junior champion bull; Kelly on Dot's Bully Dot. Senior champion female; Lipsit on Molly of Bayham. Junior and grand champion female; Lipsit on Forest Ridge S. A.

**JERSEYS.**—Within the memory of some of the oldest exhibitors there has not been such a show of Jersey cattle as that which was made at Toronto this year. The entry was much larger than that of a year ago, and the quality of the cattle superior to anything we have seen at a Canadian exhibition. Nearly every class presented a strong line-up, and Judge Van Pelt had his work cut out for him in most of the classes. However, as a general thing, there was an outstanding winner in each class, and these first-prize animals were certainly a credit to the breed and to the dairy industry in Ontario. In most of the classes there seemed to be two distinct types of animals, the finer, breeder individual, common on the Island of Jersey, and the larger, stronger-constituted dairy type gaining favor in this country.

Four aged bulls answered the call of the judge, and they were four good ones. Fairy's Noble Jolly finally led the class. He is not an overly large bull, but is brim full of quality and character, and represents the advanced type which is winning prizes on the Island of Jersey. Second to him stood Sultan's Raleigh, a larger bull, and one which showed every sign of being a producer of the right kind of dairy cattle. Raleigh's Prince, a bigger bull than either of the two winners, and one with a very strong constitution stood third.

Of nine two-year-old bulls Brampton Stockwell A., a big, growthy, strong-constitutional, good type of bull with an extremely smooth shoulder and well-marked dairy points went ahead of Brampton Mayer Lisa, a much smaller bull, but one brim full of Jersey quality. Quarter Master, a beautiful bull of the fine Island type, not quite so well grown, was placed third.

A strong class of yearling bulls numbering eleven came forward, and amongst them as in the other classes were the two distinct types previously mentioned. Brampton Mon Stockwell was finally adjudged the winner, beating his stable mate Brampton Golden Noble and the Fleming bull Dentonia's Chief.

Senior calves were seven in number, and the winner was a very straight, sweet calf with plenty of constitution and well grown for his age. Mancella's Pearl which stood second seemed a little narrow, tucked up and small, but he showed considerable dairy type and Jersey character, and beat the good calf Brampton Raleigh.

The best of eight junior calves was Brampton Aristocratic Lad, one of the best things seen in the entire Jersey exhibit.

The class which brought out the most favorable comment, and perhaps the strongest class of the Jersey show, was the line-up of thirteen aged cows in milk. It was indeed an inspiring sight, and Jersey breeders should feel proud of the class of cattle which the exhibitors put up this year. Meadow Grass, one of the best Jersey cows ever seen in this country, quality and type all over and swinging a large, well-balanced udder with nicely-placed teats and large milk veins, finally beat out Mousie, a cow of much the same conformation, also showing a very fine udder, but scarcely good enough to beat the winner. Brampton Raleigh Noblesse, a cow which to all appearances is one of the best producers in the lot, went third.

In a strong class of three-year-old cows in milk Brampton Noble Sultana, a nice cow with a great udder, beat her stable mate Brampton Bright Betty, a slightly plainer cow, also carrying a fine udder.

Brampton Lady Alice led the class of three-year-old cows not milking with Queensville's Lida standing second. These are both extra good individuals of the Jersey breed, showing type and character galore.

Two-year-old heifers were a strong class, led by Minorca's Pet, one of the really good things of the show. Brampton Lady Betty was a good second. Of seven senior yearlings Brampton Queen Magpie took the lead. While in junior yearlings Boutilliere's Fern beat out Brampton Radiant Rose. Both calf classes were exception-

ally strong, and altogether the Jersey show compared favorably with that of the other dairy breeds.

In the line-up for championship Fairy's Noble Jolly was made senior and grand champion, finally beating out Brampton Aristocratic Lad, the junior calf which was made junior champion and reserve. The aged cow, Meadow Grass, was senior and grand champion female, beating the sweet young heifer Brampton Queen Magpie which led the senior yearling class, and captured the junior and reserve championship.

**Exhibitors.**—J. B. Cowieson & Son, Queensville, Ont.; R. J. Fleming, Toronto, Ont.; B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.; W. N. McEachern & Sons, West Hill, Ont.; Ira Nichols, Woodstock, Ont.; Geo. Laithwaite, Goderich, Ont.

**Awards.**—Aged bull: 1, Fleming, on Fairy's Noble Jolly; 2, Bull & Son, on Sultan's Raleigh; 3, Cowieson & Sons, on Raleigh's Prince. Bull, two years old: 1, McEachern & Sons, on Brampton Stockwell A.; 2, Bull & Son, on Brampton Mayer Lisa; 3, Fleming, on Quartermaster; 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Nap Plaisir. Bull, one-year-old: 1, Bull & Son, on Brampton Mon Stockwell; 2, Bull & Son, on Brampton Golden Noble; 3, Fleming, on Dentonia's Chief; 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Noble Hero. Bull, senior calf: 1 and 2, Fleming, on Trumps, and Mansella's Pearl; 3 and 4, Bull & Sons, on Brampton Raleigh, and Brampton Royal Prince. Bull, junior calf: 1 and 2, Bull & Sons, on Brampton Aristocratic Lad, and Brampton Rochette's Heir; 3, Fleming, on Fontaine's Self-acting. Aged cow in milk: 1 and 2, Fleming, on Meadow Grass, and Mousie; 3 and 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Raleigh Noblesse, and Brampton Patricia. Cow, three years old, in milk: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Bull & Sons, on Brampton Noble Sultana 2nd, Brampton Bright Betty, Brampton Her Ladyship, Brampton Miss Majesty. Cow, three years old and over, in calf: 1, Bull & Sons, on Brampton Lady Alice; 2 and 3, Cowieson & Sons, on Queensville's Lida, and Queensville's Susanna; 4, Bull & Sons, on Brampton Golden Fern's Blue. Heifer, two years: 1, Fleming, on Minorca's Pet; 2, 3 and 4, Bull & Sons, on Brampton Lady Betty, Brampton Seaside Lass, and on Brampton Francis. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Bull & Sons, on Brampton Queen Magpie, Brampton Prince Plaisir, Brampton Raleigh Cowslip, and Brampton Fern's Noble Ruby. Heifer, junior yearling, not in milk: 1, Fleming on Boutilliere's Fern; 2, Bull & Son, on Brampton Radiant Rose; 3, Russell, on York Lodge-Fiossy; 4, Fleming, on Fontaine's Tevylsh. Jersey heifer, senior calf: 1, Nichols, on Mable's Poet Snowdrop; 2, Fleming, on Syra's Wonder; 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Pink Lady. Heifer, junior calf: 1 and 2, Bull & Son, on Brampton Stockwell Fern, and Brampton Gamboge Girlie; 3 and 4, Fleming, on Oxford's Black Daisy, and Hillside Lass. Three animals owned and bred by exhibitor: 1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2, Fleming; 4, Cowieson & Sons. Two animals progeny of one cow, progeny owned by exhibitor: 1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2, Cowieson & Sons; 4, Fleming. Graded herd: 1, Fleming; 2 and 3, Bull & Son; 4, Cowieson & Sons. Junior herd: 1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2, Fleming; 4, Cowieson & Sons. Senior and grand champion bull, Fairy's Noble Jolly. Junior champion bull, Brampton Aristocratic Lad. Senior and grand champion female, Meadow Grass. Junior Champion female, Brampton Queen Magpie.

#### GUERNSEYS.

Only three Guernseys were out, all owned by C. Heaslip & Son, River Bend, Ont. These consisted of a typey two-year-old bull, an aged cow and three-year-old cow.

#### FRENCH CANADIANS.

As usual P. Sylvestre, of Clairvaux, Que., was there with his French Canadian cattle, some of which look as though they might well be super-annuated. He had two entries in nearly every section, and took all the money in these classes on some very common looking cattle.

#### Sheep.

Although the sheep exhibit did not measure up to the high standard of 1913 numerically, the new accommodation in which they were housed and the absence of the tents, made necessary by last summer's fire, changed the whole aspect. The high quality of the sheep and the commendable new building together made that department of the live stock an interesting and a much appreciated feature. This new sheep barn added to the grounds is comprised of 144 pens and two comfortable judging rings; these are not yet, however, supplied with seats for the spectators, and the plan of pens hardly permits it at present. The sides and ends of the building are not closed in, and during fine weather no more comfortable and airy structure could be conceived of, but the exhibitors feel that in time of storm there should be some form of protection other than the roof. Other suggestions, for which the exhibitors must have credit, are: that the pens be larger and raised a few inches above the walk, a more convenient and stalwart type of gate and wires or higher railings about the pens to keep the hands of curious or over-affectionate people off the sheep. All the pens were full and the building contained as many entries as could be comfortably housed. They were well fitted by experienced breeders and show-ring veterans, and, barring the exhibition of 1913, made the best showing ever seen at the Canadian National.

**COTSWOLDS.**—Cotswolds reached the high-water mark in numbers at the Canadian National last year when seven breeders were showing. This year three exhibitors competed, and brought out enough first-class stuff to make it an interesting afternoon's judging for those who like the sheep with the characteristic lock of wool upon their faces. E. F. Park and T. H. Shore & Son divided honors in championships and pens, while G. H. Mark & Son fell into line for a number of prizes. The awards were made by D. C. Lewis, of Camp Point, Ill.

**Exhibitors.**—E. F. Park, Burford, Ont.; T. H. Shore & Son, Glanworth, Ont.; and G. H. Mark & Son, Little Britain, Ont.

**Awards.**—Ram, two shears and over: 1, Park; 2 and 3, Shore & Son; 4, Mark & Son. Ram, shearing: 1 and 3, Shore & Son, 2, Park; 4, Mark & Son. Ram, lamb: 1 and 2, Shore & Son; 3, Mark & Son; 4, Park. Ewe, two shears and under three: 1 and 3, Shore & Son; 2, Park; 4, Mark & Son. Ewe, shearing: 1, Park; 2 and 3, Shore & Son; 4, Mark & Son. Ewe, lamb: 1 and 2, Shore & Son; 3 and 4, Park. Champion ram, Park. Champion ewe, Shore & Son. Pen, ram lamb and three ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor: 1, Park; 2, Shore & Son. Pen, one ram, two ewes, one-year-old and under three years, and two ewe lambs: 1, Shore & Son; 2, Park. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, Shore & Son; 2, Mark & Son; 3, Park. Wether, under two years: 1, Park; 2, Mark & Son. Pen, four lambs, get of one ram: 1, Park; 2, Shore & Son.

**LEICESTERS.**—The ribbons for the Leicesters were placed by A. Easton, of Appleby, Ont., giving each of the four exhibitors his honors according to Leicester quality brought into the ring. These classes were fairly well filled in numbers and full of quality. The champion ram of last year came back as a two-shear and won again. For quality of wool, depth of body, as well as fleshing and breed type, this ram is a model. The champion ewe is likewise a good one, and together these two champions make a pair hard to beat in any show-ring.

**Exhibitors.**—A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont.; Jas. Snell & Son, Clinton, Ont.; John Kelly & Son, Shakespeare, Ont.; T. Readman & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

**Awards.**—Ram, two shears and over: 1 and 4, Snell; 2, Whitelaw; 3, Readman. Ram, shearing: 1, Kelly; 2 and 4, Snell; 3, Whitelaw. Ram, lamb: 1, Snell; 2 and 3, Whitelaw; 4, Kelly. Ewe, two shears and under three: 1 and 3, Snell; 2, Whitelaw; 4, Kelly. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 4, Snell; 2, Kelly; 3, Whitelaw. Ewe, lamb: 1, 2 and 3, Whitelaw; 4, Snell. Champion ram, Snell. Champion ewe, Snell. Pen, one ram and



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three ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Snell. Pen, one ram, two ewes, one-year-old and under three years old, and two ewe lambs: 1, Snell; 2, Kelly. Pen, Canadian-bred—not shown in previous class—one ram, two ewes, one year and under three years old, two ewe lambs, bred and owned by exhibitor: 1 and 3, Whitelaw; 2, Snell. Wether, under two years old: 1, Kelly; 2, Whitelaw.

**OXFORD DOWNS.**—In this breed J. A. Cerswell, of Bond Head, made the awards, but there was little danger of making enemies of any of the breeders, for with the exception of one class Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont., had no competition. This shepherd's flock, however, would show up well under the keenest test. In shearing ewes, T. Readman & Son, Streetsville, Ont., won fourth, all other awards going to Arkell & Sons.

**SHROPSHIRE.**—The Shropshire classes were in no wise a mean exhibit of breed and type. They were placed by H. N. Gibson, Pottersville, N. J., as were all the short-wools except the Oxford, and he was called upon to make decisions on individuals that had been bred and finished for the show-ring by shepherds well-known to possess the art, and whose name coupled with the entry signifies quality. Campbell's champion ram, a two-year-old, was a typical Shropshire in fleece, leg and finish, but he was closely run for the chief honors by a ram lamb shown by the same exhibitor.

**Exhibitors.**—J. & T. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, Ont.; J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford, Ont.; J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont.; Wm. Manning & Sons, Woodville, Ont.; W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont.

**Awards.**—Ram, two shears and over: 1 and 2, Campbell; 3, Brethour; 4, Lloyd-Jones. Ram, shearing: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Campbell. Ram lamb: 1 and 2, Campbell; 3, Lloyd-Jones; 4, Wright. Ewe, two shears and under three: 1 and 2, Campbell; 3 and 4, Lloyd-Jones. Ewe, shearing: 1, 2 and 3, Campbell; 4, Lloyd-Jones. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 4, Campbell; 3, Brethour. Champion ram, Campbell. Champion ewe, Campbell. Pen, one ram lamb and three ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor: 1, Campbell; 2, Lloyd-Jones. Pen, one ram, two ewes, one-year-old and under three years, and two ewe lambs: 1, Campbell; 2, Lloyd-Jones. Pen, Canadian-bred—not shown in previous classes—one ram, two ewes one-year-old and under three years, two ewe lambs, bred and owned by the exhibitor: 1, Campbell; 2, Brethour; 3, Lloyd-Jones. Wether, under two years: 1 and 2, Campbell.

**SOUTH DOWNS.**—As in former years Robt. McEwen set the pace in this breed, winning a large share of the firsts and both championships, but he had some effective competition in the flocks shown by Lloyd-Jones and Springstead & Sons. Both the champion ram and ewe were shown at the Royal this year, where they acquitted themselves creditably, so they were no wise strangers to the show pen or ring. Both are shearlings, and the ram particularly might well be taken as a type of the breed, for his head indicates that all behind it must be of a truly Southdown character, which it is.

**Exhibitors.**—J. W. Springstead & Sons, Abingdon, Ont.; J. & T. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, Ont.; Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.; Geo. Baker & Son, Burford, Ont.

**Awards.**—Ram, two shears and over: 1 and 3, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Springstead; 4, Baker. Ram, shearing: 1 and 4, McEwen; 2, Springstead; 3, Baker. Ram lamb: 1, McEwen; 2 and 3, Springstead; 4, Baker. Ewe, two shears and under three: 1 and 2, Springstead; 3, McEwen; 4, Baker. Ewe, shearing: 1, McEwen; 2, Baker; 3 and 4, Springstead. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, McEwen; 3 and 4, Springstead. Champion ram and ewe, McEwen. Pen, one ram and three ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor: 1, Springstead; 2, McEwen. Pen, one ram, two ewes, one-year-old and under three years, and two ewe lambs: 1, McEwen; 2, Springstead. Pen, Canadian-bred—not shown in previous class—one ram, two ewes, one-year-old and under three years, two ewe lambs, bred and owned by the exhibitor: 1, Springstead; 2, McEwen; 3, Baker. Wether, under two years old: 1 and 2, Baker.

**DORSET HORNS.**—Three exhibitors divided the prize money in these classes, and put up a good display of sheep that have a distinct place in sheep breeding. The classes were only moderately full, but the exhibitors had not spared themselves to make their entries presentable and in show fit. The champion ewe in this case would attract attention by her size and strength of constitution.

**Exhibitors.**—W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont.; John A. Orchard, Shelden, Ont.; J. Robertson & Sons, Hornby, Ont.

**Awards.**—Ram, two shears and over: 1, Orchard; 2, 3 and 4, Wright. Ram, shearing: 1, Robertson; 2, Wright; 3 and 4, Orchard. Ram lamb: 1 and 3, Orchard; 2, Wright; 4, Robertson. Ewe, two shears and under three: 1, Orchard; 2 and 3, Robertson; 4, Wright. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 3, Robertson; 2, Orchard; 4,

Wright. Ewe lamb: 1 and 3, Wright; 2, Orchard; 4, Robertson. Champion ram and ewe, Orchard. Pen, one ram, two ewes, one-year-old and under three years, and two ewe lambs: 1, Wright; 2, Orchard. Pen, one ram, two ewes one-year-old and under three years, and two ewe lambs: 1, Robertson; 2, Wright. Pen, Canadian-bred—not shown in previous class—one ram, two ewes one-year-old and under three years, and two ewe lambs, bred and owned by exhibitor: 1, Orchard; 2, Wright; 3, Robertson. Wether, under two years: 1 and 2, Wright.

**LINCOLNS.**—The flock of J. G. Lethbridge & Son, Glencoe, Ont., carried off all the awards, as there were no other entries. These sheep were placed according to merit by John Gardhouse, of Weston. Here again some competition would have made it more interesting, as the Lethbridge flock contained some individuals of high merit and fitted to compete in high-class company.

**HAMPSHIRE.**—The exhibit of Hampshires must needs take second place to those of other breeds in numbers, for the classes were indifferently filled. The entries, however, were typical of the breed, and on the whole the sheep would have lost much through the absence of these black faces.

**Exhibitors.**—John Kelly & Son, Shakespeare, Ont.; J. & A. S. Wilson, Hornby, Ont.; J. Robertson & Sons, Hornby, Ont.

**Awards.**—Ram, two shears and over: 1, Kelly. Ram, shearing: 1 and 2, Kelly; 3, Wilson. Ram lamb: 1, 2 and 4, Kelly; 3, Wilson. Ewe, two shears and under three: 1, Robertson; 2 and 3, Kelly; 4, Robertson. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 4, Kelly; 3, Robertson. Champion ram and ewe, Kelly. Pen, one ram lamb and three ewe lambs, bred and owned by the exhibitor: 1, Kelly; 2, Robertson. Pen, one ram, two ewes, one year and under three, and two ewe lambs: 1 and 2, Kelly. Wether, under two years: 1 and 2, Kelly.

**SUFFOLK DOWNS.**—The credit of presenting this breed to the public must go entirely to Geo. Henderson, of Guelph, Ont., and as there was no competition it will suffice to say that all prizes went to that flock.

**Swine.**

With a total entry of slightly over three hundred, an excess of about fifty over that of several preceding years, the swine exhibit for this year was demonstrative of the increased interest taken in the breeding of the ordinary farmer's most profitable line of live stock. The main increase in the number of entries was found principally among the Berkshires and Yorkshires, the other breeds about holding their own. The quality of the exhibit, on the whole, was fully up to that of any former year, while many of the entries showed exceptional breed merit and most careful fitting.

**BERKSHIRE.**—Of particular merit was the Berkshire exhibit. The consensus of opinion among many old-time exhibitors and visitors was that never before has there been seen at this show so many classes of such remarkable uniformity of type and fitting, so close was the decisions in many of the classes that Judge H. M. Vanderlip, of Cainsville, had his expert knowledge of the breed taxed to the utmost to make his awards.

**Exhibitors.**—Adam Thompson, Stratford; W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown; S. Dolson & Son, Norval; H. A. Dolson, Cheltenham; Cockburn & Son, Millgrove; Ira Nichols, Woodstock, and P. W. Boynton & Sons, Dollar.

**Awards.**—Boar, two years and over: 1, S. Dolson & Son; 2, Brownridge; 3, Thompson; 4, Cockburn & Son. Boar, over 18 months and under two years: 1, Brownridge; 2, S. Dolson; 3, Nichols; 4, Boynton. Boar over 12 and under 18 months: 1, S. Dolson; 2, Thompson; 3, H. A. Dolson; 4, Boynton. Boar over six and under 12 months: 1, Brownridge; 2, H. A. Dolson; 3, Nichols; 4, Cockburn & Son. Boar, under six months: 1, and 2, H. A. Dolson; 3, Thompson. Championship for best boar any age, Brownridge. Sow, two years and over: 1, Brownridge; 2, H. A. Dolson; 3, Thompson; 4, S. Dolson. Sow, over 18 months and under two years: 1 and 2, Brownridge; 3, S. Dolson; 4, Thompson. Sow, over 12 and under 18 months: 1, Thompson; 2, Brownridge; 3, S. Dolson; 4, Nichols. Sow, over six and under 12 months: 1 and 4, Brownridge; 2, Thompson; 3, S. Dolson. Sow, under six months: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Thompson. Championship for best sow any age, Brownridge. Herd: 1 and 2, Brownridge; 2 and 3, S. Dolson; 4, Thompson. Litter: 1, Thompson; 2, H. A. Dolson; 3, S. Dolson.

**YORKSHIRE.**—The Yorkshire exhibit was the best seen here for many years as well as the strongest in numbers.

**Exhibitors.**—W. J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; Wm. Manning & Son, Woodville; J. Brethour & Nephews, Burford; M. Wilson, Fergus; Sunnybrook Farm, Eglington, and R. Harrison, Brampton.

**Awards.**—In the section for aged boars the champion of last year, exhibited by Wm. Manning & Son, again came to the top and later duplicated the feat of winning championship. Second went to Wilson. Third and fourth to Feather-

ston. Boar, over 18 months and under two years: 1 and 2, Featherston. Boar, over 12 and under 18 months: 1, Manning; 2 and 3, Featherston; 4, Sunnybrook Farm. Boar, over six and under 12 months: 1 and 2, Featherston. Boar, under six months: 1 and 4, Featherston; 2, Manning; 3, Brethour. Sow, two years and over: 1, Wilson; 2 and 3, Featherston; 4, Sunnybrook Farm. Sow, over 18 months and under two years: 1 and 3, Featherston; 2, Harrison; 4, Wilson. Sow, over 12 and under 18 months: 1 and 2, Featherston; 3, Wilson; 4, Manning. Sow, over six and under 12 months: 1, 2 and 3, Featherston; 4, Manning. Sow, under six months: 1 and 2, Featherston; 3 and 4, Brethour. Championship for best sow, Featherston. Herd: 1, 2 and 4, Featherston; 3, Wilson. Litter: 1, Featherston; 2, Brethour; 3, Manning; 4, Wilson.

**TAMWORTH.**—Year after year shows very little change in the Tamworth exhibit, and very little interest in the competition. T. Readman & Son, Streetsville, had a limited number out, and won third on boar over six and under 12 months, second on sow over six months, and third on litter. P. W. Boynton & Sons, Dollar, on a limited entry were awarded fourth on boar under six months, fourth on aged sow. J. Cowieson & Son, Queensville, won first on sow over one and under two years with the only entry he had out. D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, won all the other awards, including both championships.

**CHESTER WHITES.**—A repetition of that of several years past was the order of the Chester White exhibit, only the two old-time competitors being out. W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, and D. De Coursey, Mitchell. This year saw De Coursey getting the best of the boar classes and Wright the best of the sow classes, De Coursey also getting the male championship and the best of the litters, while Wright took the sow championship and the best of the herds. The exhibit as a whole was fully up to that of former years.

**HAMPSHIRE.**—The Dutch-belted exhibit this year all came from the noted herd of Hastings Bros., of Crosshill, Ont., and the quality all through was high.

**OTHER DISTINCT BREEDS.**—As in former years this class was made up of the Duroc Jersey entries of MacCampbell & Sons, Northwood, and the Poland China entries of Geo. G. Gould, of Edgars Mills.

**Awards.**—Aged boar: 1 and 2, Campbell. Boar over one and under two years: 1, Campbell; 2, Gould. Boar over six and under 12 months: 1 and 2, Campbell; 3, Gould. Boar under six months: 1 and 2, Gould; 3, Campbell. Sow, aged: 1 and 2, Gould; 3, Campbell. Sow, over one and under two years: 1 and 2, Campbell; 3, Gould. Sow, over six and under 12 months: 1 and 2, Gould; 3, Campbell. Sow, under six months: 1 and 2, Gould; 3, Campbell. Herd: 1, Campbell; 2 and 3, Gould. Both championships went to Campbell.

The following judges officiated for the several respective breeds: Berkshires, H. M. Vanderlip, Cainsville; Yorkshires, Wm. Jones, Zenda; Tamworths, J. C. Nichol, Wilton Grove; Chester Whites, R. J. Garbut, Belleville; Other Distinct Breeds, Peter McEwen, Wyoming.

**EXPORT BACON HOGS.**—The exhibit of bacon hogs was one of exceptional merit, a splendid uniformity was evidenced all the way through the ten lots of four each, and the fitting left nothing to be desired. The finding of the judges, Wm. Jones, H. M. Vanderlip, and J. C. Nichol, was: 1 and 5, Featherston; 2, Brethour; 3, Readman; 4, Douglas. First, second and fifth were Yorkshires; third and fourth, Tamworths.

**Horses.**

The horse exhibit at the Fair did not escape the influences of the crisis which is affecting every enterprise and institution of the nation. At this season of the year our horsemen have usually returned from the Old Country with a good line of stock and they make use of the Canadian National as a medium through which to introduce their newly-imported animals to the country. Only one importer is in a position this year to adhere to the custom for some did not return in time, while others found conditions so unstable that the over-seas expedition was not attempted at all. This leaves the classes, which usually embody a number of surprises, much diminished and throws the burden of the show onto older importations or Canadian-bred stock. This is particularly noticeable in Clydesdales, and Percherons as well, but barring this factor and its consequences the horse department is still the centre of attraction and during the second week when the heavy horses are being judged, the ring-side crowds will forget these circumstances in the excellence of the exhibit which the horsemen are prepared to bring out. Hackneys showed few new horses, but they always have the eyes of the crowd turned in their direction. The Thoroughbred has another way of eliciting attention, and that in consequence of mettle, the superior quality of conformation and a behaviour that indicates the acme of stamina, fleetness and intelligence.

**HACKNEYS.**—During the last few years many horsemen have been hesitating to see what the



ultimate condition of the horse market would be, and in this waiting attitude have neglected to import and breed liberally of the light-horse kind. The result is that now when the horizon presents a brighter outline the exhibits at our fairs and exhibitions lead us to believe that progress has been lingering during recent years, especially in the number of new and imported horses. However, Senator R. Beith, of Bowmanville, and Andrew Little, of Sewickley, Penn., had the opportunity of judging some good classes and awarding the ribbons to some high-class individuals at this fair.

In the aged stallion class, 15 hands two inches and over, Spartan and Colorito fought it out for first place. Spartan is a strong, straight mover and has good control of every muscle in his body, but Colorito is a massive horse for the breed, and his conformation together with good performance placed him first. In third place stood Revolver, a large black, with considerable style, while next in order came Glenavon Premier and Wenona Jubilee.

In the four-year-old class, standing under 15 hands two inches, Prickwillow Connaught stood out as a winner and staged such a good performance that he later captured the championship from Colorito, a larger horse but not possessed of as steady movement and such good control. Brookfield Laddie came second in this class, and despite the fact that he is a little smaller than his competitors he made them work for their place, for he travels straight and with style. Admaston's Nugget took the white ribbon, but a horse could stand third in that class with no disgrace. There was a little mix-up in the filly championship. There is no class for yeld mares, and when it came to championship some previously unshown mares came out. This caused a dispute. The rules state that only prize-winners in other classes can compete for championship. This would seem to bar the yeld mare, which seems almost a hardship, as a good mare may have failed to breed or may have lost her colt, or an importer may have brought out an extra good one and would not be able to show. However, such could compete in the harness classes.

Exhibitors.—Allan Bros., Hamilton, Ont.; A. Watson & Sons, St. Thomas, Ont.; J. A. Genereux, Toronto; John Gartshore, Mineral Springs, Ont.; Tilt & Cheyne, Brampton, Ont.; Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; H. Scott, Toronto; J. F. Husband, Eden Mills, Ont.; John Murchison, Orillia, Ont.; J. F. Staples & Son, Ida, Ont.; Crow & Murray, Toronto; A. E. Rea, Toronto; Joseph Telfer, Milton West, Ont.; W. W. Hogg, Thamesford, Ont.; Stuart MacFarlane, Toronto; T. Rodda, West Hill, Ont.; H. A. Mason, Scarboro, Ont.; W. F. Batty, Brooklin, Ont.; Meadowbrook Stock Farm, Whitby, Ont.

Awards.—Stallion, four years old and over, standing 15 hands two inches and over: 1, Graham Bros., on Colorito by Rosador; 2, Tilt & Cheyne, on Spartan by Polonius; 3, Genereux, on Revolver, by Tip Top Shot; 4, Scott, on Glenavon Premier by Gartonius; 5, Watson & Sons, on Wenona Jubilee by Jubilee Chief. Stallion, four years old, under 15 hands two inches: 1, Crow & Murray, on Prickwillow Connaught by Forest King; 2, Husband, on Brookfield Laddie by Smylett Swell; 3, Gartshore, on Admaston's Nugget by Goldfinder 6th. Stallion, two years old: 1 and 2, Telfer, on Pacerewski, by Vanguard, and Harry Lauder by Warwick Model; 3, Rea, on Navarre of Ontera by Forester. Stallion, one year old: 1, Gardhouse, on Whitegate Excelsior by Whitegate Commander; 2, Hogg, on Oscar by Terrington Semaphore; 3, Telfer, on Model's Best by Warwick Model. Filly, three years old: 1, Husband, on Princess Winyard by Warrick Model; 2, Tilt & Cheyne on Miss Derwent by Derwent Performer; 3, Watson & Sons, on Dainty's Maid by Guelph Performer. Filly, two years old: 1, Rodda, on Lady Eveline Craik by Craik Mikado; 2, MacFarlane on Sun's Star by Warwick Model. Filly, one year old: 1, Telfer, on Model's Queen by Warwick Model; 2, Mason, on Island Lily by Dalton King; 3, Batty, on Madge by Suartan. Brood mare with foal by her side: 1, Gardhouse, on Whitegate Gertrude by His Majesty; 2, Watson & Sons, on Wenona Dainty by Country Gentleman; 3, Mason, on Salford Nebula by Dainty Duke. Foal of 1914: 1, Meadowbrook Stock Farm; 2, Mason; 3, Watson & Sons. Champion stallion, Crow & Murray, on Prickwillow Connaught. Champion filly, Rodda, on Lady Eveline Craik. Best string of five, Gardhouse, on Whitegate Queen Victoria, Berkeley Swell, Berkeley Sweetheart, Whitegate Excelsior, and Whitegate Gertrude. Best mare, 14 hands two inches and under, Gardhouse, on Whitegate Queen Victoria. Best mare over 14 hands two inches, Rodda, on Lady Eveline Craik.

STANDARD-BREDS.—None of the classes in this breed were noted for any great number of entries but some very good horses were forward.

The two-year-old filly class called out five good individuals of which Merrywinkle was chosen for first place, confirming the judgment of 1913 when she won as a yearling. Topsy Pointer, a black filly shown by Douglas & Sons, travelled in such a way as to make her a strong competi-

tor, but she only got second with the third ribbon going to Patterson Bros.' Ideal Princess, a sweet chesnut.

In the Brood mare and foal class, Vera Peters, Miss Wilks' winner took the lead. She was champion at the Canadian National last year and in fact has never been beaten since she was two years old. Hammall showed a matronly brown mare in Todd Girl and took second place with the white ribbon going to Noble Lottie from the stables of the Ashley Stock Farm.

Exhibitors.—J. W. Curren, Toronto; David A. Campbell, Barrie, Ont.; M. P. Barry & Co., Rockwood, Ont.; Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt; Paterson Bros., Agincourt, Ont.; Wm. Hammall, Toronto; Thos. Skinner, Mitchell, Ont.; C. A. Burns, Toronto; Ashley Stock Farm, Foxboro, Ont.; J. Gorman, Toronto; M. R. Ramage, Chatsworth, Ont.; Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, Ont.

Awards.—Stallion, 3 years old: 1, Hammall, on Victor Peters by Jim Todd. Stallion, 2 years old: 1, Skinner, on Dothan by Moko; 2,

Ashley Stock Farm, on Alick by Dr. Ullman; 3, Gorman, on Shankin by Jim Todd. Stallion 1 year old: 1, Paterson Bros., on Arley McKerron by Jack McKerron; 2, Miss Wilks, on Jim Elder by Jim Todd; 3, Ashley Stock Farm, on Judge Carman by Peter Wilton. Filly, 3 years old: 1, Miss Wilks, on Petrena by Kentucky Todd; 2, Ashley Stock Farm, on Emma Fraser by Bingen Pilot. Filly, 2 years old: 1, Ashley Stock Farm, on Merrywinkle by McMartin; 2, Douglas & Sons, on Topsy Pointer by King of Monbars; 3, Paterson Bros., on Ideal Princess by Prince Ideal. Filly, 1 year old: 1, Miss Wilks, on Shena Todd by Jim Todd; 2, Ashley Stock Farm, on Bessie McMartin by McMartin. Brood mare with foal: 1, Miss Wilks, on Vera Peters by Peter the Great; 2, Hammall, on Todd Girl by Kentucky Todd; 3, Ashley Stock Farm, on Noble Lottie by Noble W. Foal: 1, Miss Wilks on a foal by Oro Wilks; 2, Hammall, on a foal by Oro Wilks; 3, Ashley Stock Farm, on Ella Blecher. Best mare, any age: Miss Wilks, on Vera Peters. Best mare and foal, Miss Wilks, on Vera Peters and foal. Aged stallions will not be judged till Thursday, September 10th, after which date the championships in the male classes will be awarded.

PONIES.—The judging ring was first opened to receive the diminutive equine tribe that always attract considerable attention. Hackneys attract by their performance and Shetlands by their extreme smallness. Dolly Dimple, the champion Shetland Pony mare measures 32 inches high and weighs 225 pounds and one would think that such as she might be carried to the judges for inspection rather than made to perform like real horses. Talke Fire Alarm again showed in his usual high-class manner and won everything, while Whitegate Queen Victoria was a general favorite in the female classes and by her conformation and sincere action stood at the head of her class in each and every event. Little Briton was imported to this country along with the previously mentioned mare and is capable of staging a good performance. He is a very attractive pony in the ring and won the medal donated by the Canadian Pony Society.

Exhibitors.—Reid & Son, Toronto; Mrs. W. J. Stinson, Thistleton; Jas. Wilkin, Balsam; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; John Lloyd-Jones, Burford, Ont.; W. C. and J. S. Hunter, Orangeville, Ont.; Meadowbrook Stock Farm, Whitby, Ont.; J. Creech, Lambton Mills, Ont.; Miss Evelyn Fleming, Toronto; Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.; Miss Agnes Fleming, Toronto; Jos. Russell, Toronto; John Miller, Jr., Ashburn, Ont.; Tommy Lloyd-Jones, Burford, Ont.

Awards.—Stallion, 12 hands and under; 1, Wilkin, on Whitegate Pimple by Whitegate Swell; 2, Gardhouse, on Little Tich by Warrior. Stallion, over 12 hands and up to 13; 1, J. M. Gardhouse, on Talke Fire Alarm by Talke Wildfire; 2, Hunter on Electricity by Dyoll Starlight. Stallion, over 13 hands up to 14; 1, Meadowbrook Stock Farm, on Little Briton by Warrener. Filly, 2 years, 12 hands and under; 1, Creech, on Nettie Horace by Plymouth Horace. Filly, 2 years, over 12 hands up to 13 hands; 1, Gardhouse, on Berkley Sweetheart by Berkley Swell. Filly, 2 years over thirteen hands and up to 14; 1, Miss Evelyn Fleming, on Molly by Plymouth Horace. Filly, 1 year; 1, Hastings Bros., on Pretty Flossie by Preece. Filly or gelding, 14 hands and under; 1, Gardhouse, on Whitegate Queen Victoria by Whitegate Swell; 2, Russell, on Greenbrae Fairy by Plymouth Horace; 3, Gardhouse, on Dolly Dimple by Earls' Crome Dandy. Brood mare with foal at side, 12 hands and under; 1, Wilkin, on Greenbrae Ruby; 2, Miller, on Forestwee Rennie by Forest Hero; 3, Creech, on Robertland Stella by Jack of Ballmanno. Brood mare, over 12 hands and up to 13 hands; 1 and 3, Miller, on Forest Boud by Forest Klondyke and Forest Mary Moor by Forest Style; 2, Tommy Lloyd-Jones, on Dolly by Tibberton. Brood mare, over 13 hands and up to 14 hands; 1, Gardhouse, on Berkley Swell by Berkley Royal; 2, Hunter, on Troyvale White Mark by Black Diamond. Pony foal of 1914; 1, Gardhouse, on Berkley Fire Alarm by Talke Fire Alarm; 2, Miller, on Forest Beauty by Forest Weedon. Best stallion; Gardhouse, on Talke Fire Alarm. Best mare; Gardhouse, on Whitegate Queen Victoria. Best Shetland stallion; Reid & Son, on Teddy. Best Shetland mare; Gardhouse, on Dolly Dimple.

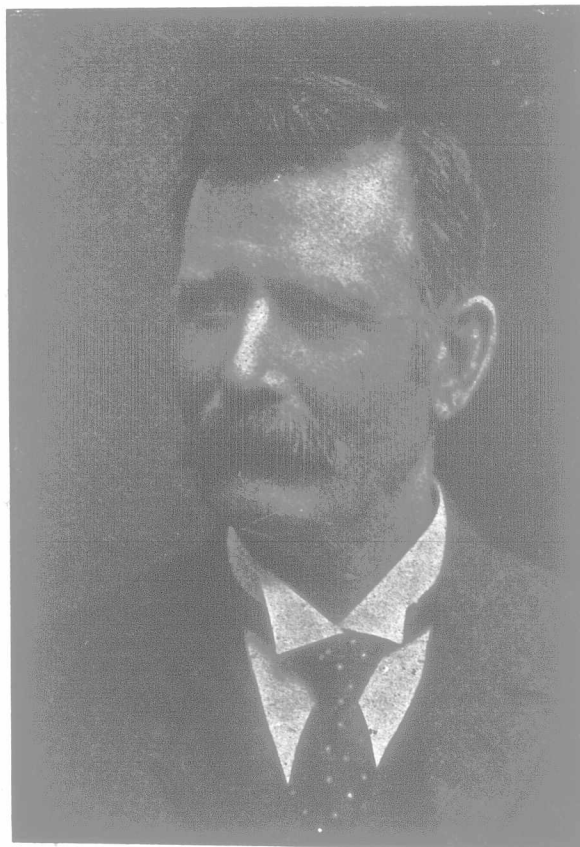
### Ontario Crop Extensions.

Hon. Jas. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, has issued an official statement advising that so far as practicable an increased acreage be sown to fall wheat, and plans laid for increases next spring in potatoes, beans, oats, dairy products, live stock and poultry. He suggests that a portion of the 3,300,000 acres of land reported under pasture during the past season be put under some of these crops. Farm labor is likely to be more plentiful. The District Representatives of the Department of Agriculture have been directed to take the matter up at once in their respective territories.

Many of the later and smaller agricultural exhibitions in Great Britain have been cancelled as a result of the war.

### Death of Joseph Weld.

Canadian agriculture has lost a true friend and energetic worker in the death which occurred at Victoria Hospital, London, Ont., Sept. 5th, following an operation for appendicitis of Joseph Weld, secretary of The William Weld Company, Limited, publishers of "The Farmer's Advocate." Up to about two weeks previous to his demise, Mr. Weld was in his usual robust health and at



The Late Joseph Weld.

the age of 66 years had every appearance of living for many years to come, but a sudden attack of appendicitis developed to such an extent that an operation was inevitable. He rallied quickly and up to the night before his death seemed to be doing well, but a sudden change set in and the end came within an hour.

Mr. Weld was well-known in London, and in South Western Ontario. Prior to his connection with "The Farmer's Advocate" he was a very successful farmer in Delaware township, Middlesex County, where he was recognized as a leader in advanced farming and fruit growing being the first in his section to take up spraying and caring for his large orchard. Until the time of his death he was actively engaged in the management of The Farmer's Advocate farm "Weldwood" and under his direction the farm was being brought up to a high standard. Besides his business connection with The Farmer's Advocate, he was a director in the following companies:—The London Printing & Lithographing Co., Ltd.; The Bryant Press Ltd., Toronto; The Georgetown Coated Paper Mills Co., Georgetown, Ont.; and "The Farmer's Advocate," of Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. Weld was the second son of the late Wm. Weld, founder of "The Farmer's Advocate" and like his father was keen in business enterprise and sagacious in all his undertakings. Quiet and unassuming in manner, but alert and energetic, his judgment was valued by all who knew him. The interment was at Woodland Cemetery, London, the services being conducted by the Rev. Canon Tucker, M.A., D.C.L., St. Paul's Anglican Cathedral, of which the deceased was a worthy and highly-esteemed member.



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### Toronto.

Receipts at Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, Sept. 7th, were 140 cars, comprising 2,249 cattle, 1,936 hogs, 851 sheep and lambs, 396 calves, and about 400 horses. The cattle trade was steady. Choice steers, \$8.60 to \$9, by the load; choice heifers, \$8.25 to \$8.40; common to medium steers and heifers, \$6.75 to \$7.75; cows, \$3 to \$7.25; bulls, \$5 to \$7.35; calves, \$5.50 to \$10.50. Sheep, \$3 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7; lambs, \$7 to \$8.25. Hogs, lower, at \$9.75 fed and watered, and \$10 weighed off cars, and \$9.40 f. o. b. cars at country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS  
 The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	62	503	565
Cattle	809	6,153	6,962
Hogs	283	10,087	10,370
Sheep	1,801	5,814	7,615
Calves	174	1,057	1,231
Horses	498	573	1,071

The total receipts of live stock, at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1913 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	24	421	445
Cattle	414	7,134	7,548
Hogs	42	4,280	4,322
Sheep	1,115	6,161	7,276
Calves	48	1,181	1,229
Horses	—	9	9

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week show an increase of 120 car loads, 6,048 hogs, 339 sheep and lambs, 2 calves, and 1,062 horses; but a decrease of 586 cattle, compared with the corresponding week of 1913.

Receipts of live stock for the past week were liberal, especially cattle. The quality of the fat cattle generally was not as good as for the previous week. Values for the choice heavy steers, were not as high, but in all the other classes prices remained steady. The top price paid for a choice load of heavy steers was \$9, while for the previous week \$9.25 was paid. Buyers said, however, that there was fully that difference in the quality. The demand for feeders and stockers was much greater than the supply, as some of the commission dealers had orders for several loads that they were unable to fill. The milker and springer trade re-

mained unchanged as regards values. Veal calf prices, as well as those for sheep, were unchanged, but lamb values were lower. Hog prices fluctuated according to receipts, but were generally firm.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice heavy steers, \$8.60 to \$9; good steers and heifers, \$8.25 to \$8.50; the best load of heifers selling at \$8.45; loads of medium steers and heifers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common to medium, \$7.25 to \$7.50; light, common steers and heifers, \$6.50 to \$7; choice cows, \$7 to \$7.25; good cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium cows, \$5.75 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; choice bulls, \$6.75 to \$7.40, and \$7.75 for a few of extra quality; bologna bulls, \$5 to \$6.25.

Stockers and Feeders.—Choice steers, 700 to 800 lbs. each, sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75; short-keep feeders, \$7.75 to \$8; good steers, 600 to 700 lbs., \$6.75 to \$7.25; stockers, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Milkers and Springers.—Trade was quiet, as the quality of the bulk of those on sale was generally medium, but values were unchanged as regards the good to choice. The range in values was from \$45 to \$95, the bulk going at \$60 to \$75.

Veal Calves.—This is one class of stock for which the prices might have been stereotyped since last winter, as the changes have been very small. Choice calves, \$10 to \$11; good, \$9 to \$10; medium, \$7.50 to \$8.50; common, \$6.50 to \$7; inferior, \$5 to \$5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—During the past week sheep ruled steady, but lambs declined steadily. Sheep, light ewes sold at \$5.50 to \$6.50; yearling ewes and wethers, \$6.50 to \$7.50; choice lambs, \$8 to \$8.25, and good lambs, \$7.50 to \$8; culls, \$6 to \$7.

Hogs.—In the beginning of the week selects sold at \$10.50 fed and watered, and \$10.75 weighed off cars; but at the close, \$10 fed and watered, and \$10.25 weighed off cars, were the ruling prices.

### TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

At the Union Horse Exchange, Union Stock-yards, there were 573 horses sold, nearly all of which were bought for the British Army purposes. Inspection takes place daily. The quality of the horses during the week was good. Out of a shipment of 100 horses, 95 passed inspection, and were bought at an average price of \$172 each. Every accommodation is being provided for those who have horses to dispose of, and the Union Stock-yards have become the head center for the Dominion, for horses as well as for cattle.

### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, \$1.15 to \$1.20; Manitoba, at bay ports, No. 1 northern, \$1.26; No. 2, \$1.24.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, 50c. to 55c., outside; Manitoba, No. 2, 62c., track, bay ports; No. 3, 60c. to 61c., track, bay ports.

Rye.—No. 2, 75c., outside.

Peas.—No. 2, \$1 to \$1.05, outside.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 88c. to 90c., outside.

Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 94c., track, Toronto.

Barley.—No. 2, 63c. to 68c., outside.

Rolled Oats.—\$3 to \$3.15 per bag of 90 lbs.

Flour.—Ontario, 90-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, \$5, bulk, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$6.60; second patents, \$6.10; in cotton, 10c. more.

### HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$15 to \$16; No. 2, \$13 to \$14.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, \$8 to \$9.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$25, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$27; middlings, \$30.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts have increased; prices remain steady and firm. Creamery prints, 30c. to 31c.; creamery solids, 27c. to 28c.; separator dairy, 26c. to 27c.

Eggs.—New-laid, firm, at 25c. to 26c.

Cheese.—New, large, 14c.; twins, 14c.

Beans.—Canadians, hand-picked, \$2.50; primes, \$2.25 per bushel.

Honey.—Extracted, in 60-lb. tins, 11c.; combs, No. 1, per dozen sections, \$2.50 to \$3; buckwheat honey, extracted, in tins, 7c. to 7½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—New, Canadian, 80c. per bag, by the car lot, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Live weight: Spring chickens, 12c. to 14c. per lb.; hens, 11c. to 13c. per lb.; spring ducks, 11c. to 13c. per lb.; turkeys, 16c. to 22c. per lb.

### HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 14c. to 14½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; city hides, flat 14½c.; country hides, cured, 15c.; calf skins, per lb., 16c.; lamb skins and pelts, 60c. to 80c.; horse hair, 40c. to 42c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$5; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.; wool, unwashed, coarse, 17½c.; fine, unwashed, 20c.; wool, washed, combings, coarse, 26c.

### Montreal.

Live Stock.—The cattle market showed very little change last week. The tone continued fairly firm owing to the fact that choicest stock is not coming forward freely. The demand was good, and sales of choice steers were made at 8½c. to 9c. per lb.; fine quality sold around 8½c.; good at 7½c. to 8½c.; medium at 6½c. to 7½c., while common ranged down to 6c. per lb. Canning stock was in particularly good demand, a large contract having been awarded by the Dominion Government for canned beef. Canning bulls sold at 5½c. to 5¾c., and cows at 4c. to 4½c. per lb. Sheep and lambs continue in good demand. Supplies were small, and the tone of the market was firm. Ontario lambs sold at 7½c. to 8c. per lb., and Quebecs at 6½c. to 7½c. per lb., while ewe sheep were quoted at 4½c. to 5c. Choice milk-fed calves sold as high as 9c. per lb.; grass-fed ranged from 7c. to 8c. Hogs showed strength during the past week, and prices were higher, at 10½c. and more; occasional sales up to 10¾c. per lb.

Horses.—In spite of the statement of horse dealers that remounts and artillery horses could not be purchased at \$175, it would seem that the Government purchasing officers are managing to secure quite a few mounts, and, so far as is known, are confining themselves to the price mentioned. Save for the trade mentioned, there is almost nothing doing in the horse market. Dealers quoted heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., at \$275 to \$325 each, and light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., at \$225 to \$250 each. Lighter horses ranged from \$125 to \$175. It would be a very poor animal which could be obtained at less.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—The tone of the market continued very strong. Although live hogs advanced in price, dressed stock showed very little change. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock was still quoted at 14½c. to 14¾c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Local stock was still quoted at \$1 for 80-lb. bags, from farmers to grocers. Dealers quoted New Brunswick Cobblers at 1c. per lb., carloads, on track. Prices were on the down grade.

Honey and Syrup.—Maple syrup in tins was 55c. in small tins, and up to 80c. in 11-lb. tins. Sugar was 8c. to 9c. per lb. White-clover comb honey was firm, at 13c. to 14c. per lb.; extracted, 10c. to 11c.; dark comb, 12c. to 13c.; strained, 6c. to 8c. per lb.

Eggs.—No change in the market for eggs, prices being, if anything, firmer. Straight receipts were quoted at 23½c. to 24c. per dozen, wholesale, while selected stock in single cases sold at 28c. to 29c. No. 1 stock, in the same way, at 24c. to 25c., and No. 2 stock at 21c. to 23c.

Butter.—Butter is gradually advancing. Choice stock was quoted at 28½c. to 29c. per lb., while fine was 27½c. to 28½c., and seconds, 26½c. to 27½c.; Western dairy, 24c. to 24½c., and Manitoba dairy, 23c. to 24c.

Cheese.—Over 15c. has been paid in the country, so that if the advance holds, prices will be higher here shortly. Meantime, finest Western was quoted at 14½c. to 15c. per lb., and finest Eastern 14½c.

to 14½c., for either white or colored. Under grades were quoted around 13½c. to 14c.

Grain.—The market for oats was very strong. Canadian Western oats were quoted at 66c. to 67c. in carloads, ex store; No. 3 Canadian Western at 65c. to 66c., while No. 2 feed was 63c. to 64c. per bushel. Manitoba barley was 69c. to 70c. per bushel for No. 3.

Flour.—Manitoba flour advanced 4c. further, and first patents were \$6.70 per barrel in bags; seconds, \$6.20; strong bakers', \$6. Ontario winter-wheat flour was steady, at \$6.25 to \$6.50 for choice patents, and \$5.75 to \$6 for straight rollers in wood.

Millfeed.—Prices of millfeed were rather higher. Bran sold at \$25 per ton, and shorts at \$27 in bags, while middlings were \$30 including bags. Mouille was \$32 to \$34 for pure, and \$30 to \$31 for mixed.

Hay.—The market for hay continued firm and steady. No. 1 pressed hay, car lots, Montreal, track, was quoted at \$20 to \$21 per ton; extra good No. 2 hay was \$19 to \$19.50, and No. 2 at \$18 to \$18.50.

Hides.—Prices were steady, as follows: Beef hides, 15c., 16c. and 17c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively; calf skins, 16c. and 18c. for Nos. 2 and 1; lamb skins, 70c. each, with horse hides ranging from \$1.75 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow sold at 14c. to 3c. for rough, and 5c. to 6½c. for rendered.

### Buffalo.

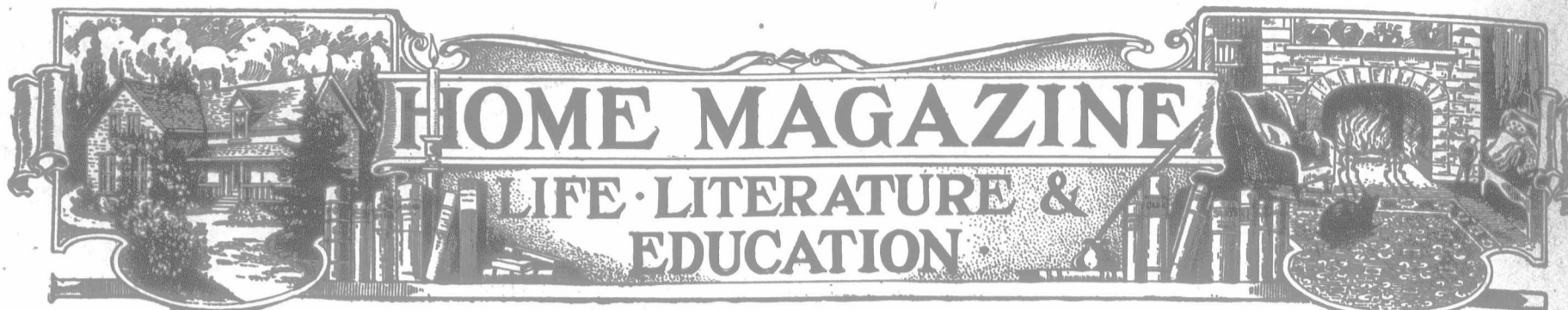
Cattle.—A red-hot market followed two weeks of bad ones here the past week. Prices were advanced generally 15c. to 25c., and the demand the first part of the week was nothing like met. Orders were in from the East for twenty-five to thirty cars of shipping steers, and there was nothing like that number offered. Best here were Canadians, tops of which landed at \$9.40, other sales ranging from \$8.75 to \$9.20. Market was quiet in contrast to the week before, in that it proved one of the fastest trades Buffalo had witnessed in many moons. There were only a few loads of Canadians, ten to twelve loads covering these, and not many were on the good steer order. After Monday, quite a lot of stuff came over from the Toronto market, two loads of steers that proved unsatisfactory sale at Toronto, selling here at \$9.25 to \$9.30. Most of the offerings after Monday from Canada were stockers and feeders, and these sold at full steady prices, little stuff landing in goodly numbers around \$6.25, with \$8 being paid for selected feeders of good weight and quality. Some crooked kinds of feeders sold around \$7.25. Quotations: Choice to prime shipping steers, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., \$9.50 to \$9.90; fair to good shipping steers, \$8.75 to \$9.15; choice to prime, handy steers, \$8.50 to \$9; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.40; yearlings, \$8.25 to \$9; prime, fat, heavy heifers, \$8.25 to \$8.50; good butchering heifers, \$7.50 to \$8; best heavy, fat cows, \$6.75 to \$7.25; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.75; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$5; best feeders, \$7.75 to \$8; good feeders, \$7.25 to \$7.50; best stockers, \$6.75 to \$7.25; common to good, \$5.50 to \$6; best bulls, \$6.75 to \$7.50; good killing bulls, \$6.25 to \$6.75; stock and medium bulls, \$5 to \$6; best milkers and springers, \$75 to \$90; good milkers and springers, \$55 to \$65; common, \$35 to \$50.

Hogs.—Hog market was good the first half of last week, prices on Wednesday ranging up to \$9.90 for heavies, with mixed selling up to \$10.15. One deck of Yorkers brought \$10.20.

Sheep and Lambs.—Market was the best the first half of the past week, top lambs selling from \$8.50 to \$8.75. Friday's trade was lower, tops dropping to \$8.25.

Calves.—There were 1,925 head the past week, around 550 head of this number being Canadians. Previous week 2,275 head were offered, and a year ago 1,900. Mostly a \$12 to \$12.50 market for top veals the first three days of the week, Thursday tops reaching \$13, and Friday the best peals dropped to \$12.50.





Men at the Helm.

Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander of the British Forces.

## If!

By Bartholomew F. Griffin.

(Described by Literary Digest as one of the best anti-war poems that have appeared in recent years.)

Suppose 'twere done!  
The lanyard pulled on every shotted gun;  
Into the wheeling death-clutch sent,  
Each millioned armament,  
To grapple there  
On land, on sea, and under, and in air!  
Suppose at last 'twere come—  
Now, while each bourse and shop and mill  
Is dumb  
And arsenals and dockyards hum—  
Now all complete, supreme,  
That vast, Satanic dream!—

Each field were trampled, soaked,  
Each stream dyed, choked,  
Each leaguered city and blockaded port  
Made famine's sport;  
The empty wave  
Made reeling Dreadnought's grave;  
Cathedral, castle, gallery, smoking fell  
'Neath bomb and shell;  
In deathlike trance  
Lay industry, finance;  
Two thousand years'  
Bequest, achievement, saving, disappears  
In blood and tears,  
In widowed woe  
That slum and palace equal know,  
In civilization's suicide—  
What served thereby, what satisfied?  
For justice, freedom, right, what wrought?  
Naught!—

Save, after the great cataclysm, perchance  
On the world's shaken map  
New lines, more near or far,  
Binding to king or czar  
In festering hate  
Some newly vassaled state;  
And passion, lust and pride made satiate,  
And just a trace  
Of lingering smile on Satan's face!

—Boston News Bureau

## The Canadian National Exhibition.

"Has the war affected the big fair?"—This is the question asked twenty times a day of those who have attended the Canadian National Exhibition this year. So far as the exhibits are concerned—at least in the departments covered by this report—an answer is given in the negative. The fair is up to the standard, probably never reached before, in many of the exhibits. The exhibits are, in the

great outbreak in Europe rendered traveling on the ocean a precarious venture.

But what irony in the inscription over the big Dufferin gate—"Peace, 1814-1914!"—Peace, with nearly all the civilized nations in the world at one another's throats!—Peace, with even this outwardly calm city of the Fair seething with war talk, and half its women busy making bandages, and bedding and night-shirts for the Red Cross Hospitals over the sea!

To those who attended the Fair last year, it seemed almost impossible that any further improvement could be made. With new and completely-equipped buildings, paved roads, adequate seating on the grounds, and sanitary drinking fountains everywhere necessary, it seemed that the last point of excellence had been reached; but the Exhibition Committees are very widely awake, and one had hardly passed through the Dufferin gate before one noticed marked differences, especially in the running of new paved walks as "short-cuts" through the grounds, and the planting of fine flowerbeds in all available places. The Exhibition grounds now well deserve the name by which they have come to be known, "Exhibition Park."

Taking the various buildings in order, the first one to be explored is the Gov-

A particularly fascinating exhibit that from the latter invariably is, and this year the dark-eyed Jamaican girls were conducting as flourishing a business as ever in selling all the pretty odds and ends—manufactured in their island. "Lady, this will look well with your dark eyes," they would say, displaying temptingly a string of corals or of red licorice seeds at astonishingly low prices; or, if your eyes chanced to be blue, perhaps the emphasis would be laid on a string or "pin" of opalescent shells, very beautiful. There were also baskets of wood-fibre, and "lace" collars made of the fibre of the banana tree; canes of ebony, palm, satinwood and orangewood; odd, fluffy things, made by peeling back the bark of a West Indian shrub to release a pith that immediately expanded into readymade rosettes much used in the West Indies for trimming Panama hats. At another stand might be seen jars of guava jelly, limes in syrup, and a thousand and one other curious things equally tempting.

A pace or so further the exhibit of the Ontario Department of Health was to be found, with the usual emphasis placed on the necessity of pure milk for babies, and of waging incessant war on flies as a condition of health for all, young or old. In one place a miniature lot showing flies moving from manure-pile to privy-

ment, embracing seed selection, drainage, fertilizers, egg-production, care of bees and farm animals, eradication of weeds, etc. These exhibits are always in charge of students from the college who are prepared to answer such questions as may be asked.

Exhibits of fruit, etc., from Kent, Lambton and other counties of Southern Ontario, also held place in the Government Building, as did an exhibit of grains and vegetables from Thunder Bay, Rainy River, and other Northern Ontario districts.

A very fine display was that of fish from the Maritime Provinces, while one that especially invited the interest of farmers was that of the Ontario Agricultural Societies' Field Crop Competition, showing grains and vegetables from the prizewinning fields.

The exhibit of articles from the Public Institutions of Ontario—hospitals for the insane and feeble-minded in particular—were an illumination in regard to what may be done even with restricted minds under proper direction, the samples of needlework and basketry done by children in the hospital for feeble-minded at Orillia being especially interesting.

The last wing of the building was devoted to natural history. We went through it on Children's Day, the place fairly swarming with boys and girls of all ages who crowded enthusiastically about the cases of birds, fish, live and stuffed; butterflies and moths, animals, fossils, shells and minerals. One could not but wonder whether children have a natural love for these things, or whether the exuberance of interest was due to the emphasis placed on natural history of late years in the public schools.

## THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

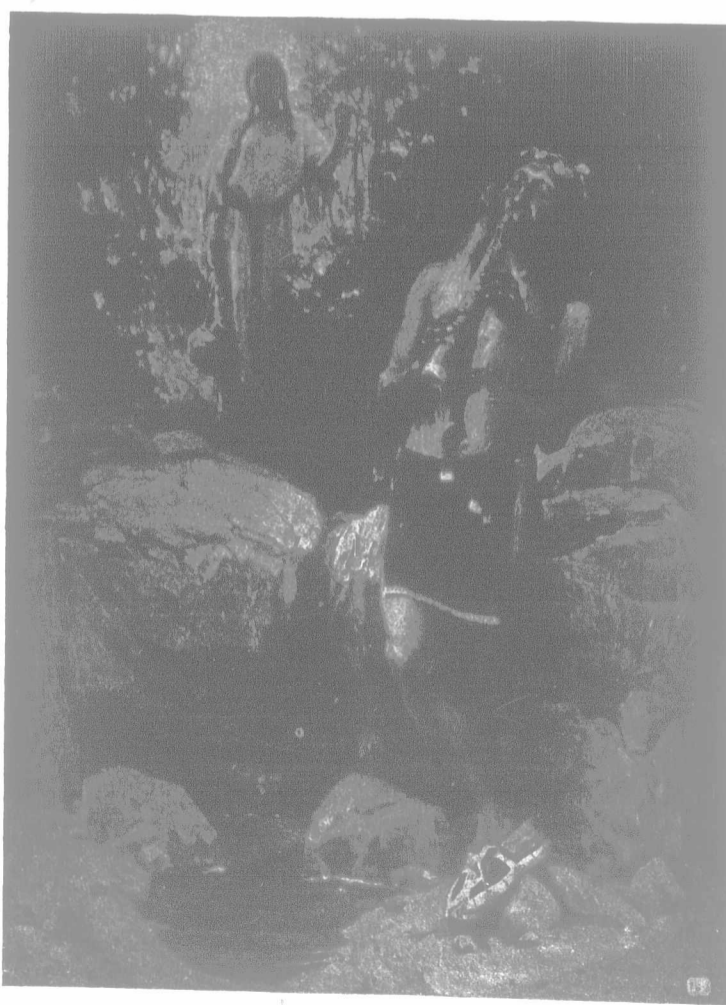
In the Horticultural Building was to be found the usual magnificent display of palms, ferns and orchids, most of which, with the exception of the ferns and a few caladiums, are rather impracticable in ordinary homes not provided with greenhouses. Near by, however, was a wing devoted to flowers that anyone can grow, and we saw not a few people taking notes, evidently with an eye to next year's garden. Assuredly the tables, a blaze of color with the gorgeous mid-summer and autumn bloom, afforded a fine list of species that are at their best at this time of year. Among the number we noted cosmos, salvia, gladioli, phlox, petunias, dahlias, hybrid-perpetual roses, coxcomb, and prince's feather in all species, lilies—roseum and auratum, larkspur, stocks, scabiosa, salpiglossis, coreopsis, African orange daisy (new), gaillardia, sweet sultan, verbenas, and the usual splendid array of asters.

A feature evidently suggested by the war, was a war chariot and two prancing horses, life-size, quite carried out in flowers by an enterprising florist.

Equally interesting were the decorated dinner-tables, two beautiful enough with centers of tawny yellow roses, but the third—which won first prize—even more so, with its delicate orchids in mauve and yellow.

Near the tables was a feature especially interesting to visitors from Peel County—a complete model of the Caledon Trout Club's house and grounds, ponds included, at Caledon Mountain.

The vegetable department, where everything eatable was shown, from tiny tomatoes strung like coral beads, to cabbages large as small-sized tubs, evidenced what the rich soil of Canada and the copious rains of 1914 have been able to do in the growing line. An original touch was found in two squashes upon which had been cut, so that the cuts had grown into an apparently natural inscription, the words, "War declared, Aug. 3rd, 1914."



The Call of the Flute.

From a painting by E. Irvine Cause, N. A., New York, exhibited at the C. N. E., Toronto.

ernment Building. "The West Indian exhibit has been entirely cut out," we were told before going. "The war stopped all that," but this proved to be quite a mistaken report, for most in evidence of all, on entering this building was a fine display from Britain's South Sea possessions—establishments and shells from the Bahamas, a complete study in conchology, "Panama" hats, fruits, jewelry, and trinkets of an exotic character.

put, and from privy-put to the foodstuffs and sleeping people in a house, taught a vivid object lesson. Indeed, this plan of using actual scenes in miniature as a method of object-lesson teaching seems to be gaining ground at the Exhibition, presumably because of the facility which it provides for "taking in" facts at a glance.

As usual, the Ontario Agricultural College conducted a most attractive depart-



INDUSTRIAL AND WOMEN'S BUILDING

Passing through the Industrial Building, one noted the usual fine displays of furniture, pianos, clothing, etc., chiefly contributed by Toronto's big firms, Eaton, Simpson, Murray-Kay, Northway, and others.

Among the new handy wrinkles may be mentioned canned coffee, creamed and sugared, all ready for use by simply adding boiling water.

The fancy-work in the Women's Annex showed much that was fine in workmanship, but little that was new; women who do fancy-work have evidently conquered all the stitches that have been invented or are 'inventable,' if one may coin a word.

Judging by the crochet exhibits, the old-fashioned square-mesh is at the top of favor, the quaintest designs the better.

Hardanger work still showed the popularity of this Norwegian craft, while some very pretty cushion tops in applique were noted, one especially pretty, in gray-green appliqued with fawn butterflies outlined in gold thread with wing-markings in blue.

In the hand-painted China department, all of the prettiest pieces showed conventionalized designs.

A case given over to the Women's Work Depository and Exchange, Yonge Street Arcade, Toronto, was filled with every kind of women's work, from marmalades to rugs.

THE DAIRY BUILDING.

A report of the exhibits in this building comes within the especial province of the Dairy Department of this paper, yet in passing may we be permitted to note the value of the clean milk demonstrations always to be found in the corridors adjoining the theater in which the butter-making competitions take place.

APPLIED ARTS AND RAILWAYS BUILDING.

In the Applied Arts Building, among the usually fine specimens of photography, design and painted china, was found hammered, hand-made jewelry set with stones or enamelled, some of which was very beautiful and some very ugly.

Never before was the Railways Building so beautifully arranged, or so illuminating in regard to the provinces reached by the great steel arteries that provide for the population of the Dominion.

electric light so disposed as to produce the effect of sunrise. Near by another device originated in the brain of someone interested in the big C. P. R., was a pool with mountains in the background, and animals, grains and fruits about its edge—a condensation of British Columbia.

In the departments allotted to the G. T. R. and C. N. R., extensive exhibits of

milk contamination and the necessity for extreme care in cleanliness and the abolition of flies.

An especially interesting feature was a department in charge of the school nurses of Toronto, showing a 'Little Mothers' Class,' in which little girls, handling wax dolls as large as babies, were taught the complete care of infants, including sewing,

its infancy, but great developments are hoped for when the rural districts have become alive to the possibilities of such a scheme.

THE ART GALLERY.

Owing to the fact that all of the British pictures for the C. N. E. had arrived in Canada before war was declared, the Art Gallery of the big fair suffered not at all, and was, as usual, a center of attraction for the multitudes of people thronging through the gates of Exhibition Park.

A very notable feature of the exhibit was the unusual preponderance and excellence of canvases by Canadian painters, whose work filled two whole sections of the Art Gallery.

Of more conventional order were Cutts' 'Atlantic Breakers,' Mower's 'Getting Out Square Timber,' Brigden's 'Morning in the Valley,' Brymner's 'Nightfall,' and others, while a return to very fine, smooth effects, would seem to be indicated by the prevalence of such work as Brymner's 'Late Afternoon'; Suzor Cote's 'Les Fumes,' a study in purples and grays, whose inspiration was the hazy smoke of a city, presumably Montreal;

This year, particularly good work in portrait and figure were shown in the Canadian section. As usual, Wylly Grier was represented by two fine portraits. In figure subjects, the most notable was, perhaps, 'L'Encore,' by Arthur Crisp, an extremely clever bit of action painting representing dancers on a stage.

Lack of space prevents the especial mention of several other quite remarkable paintings by other Canadian artists. In the British section, the most noteworthy pictures—at least according to the judgment of the writer of this; for in art as in other things, each can speak but for the things that impress himself—were: 'An Old Favorite,' by Fred Elwell, showing wonderful light effects, the light of a lantern thrown upon three people as they surround the 'old favorite,' a dog, evidently ill; 'The Road Through the Dunes,' a large canvas valued at \$3,675, by Hughes-Stanton; 'The Poppy Field,' an old white horse being led through a field of flaming poppies; 'Silver Moonlight,' a fine representation of moonlight on the sea, by Julius Olsson, A. R. A.; 'The Falls of



An Old Favorite.

From a painting by Fred Elwell, England, exhibited at the C. N. E., Toronto.

grains and other productions of the various provinces were supplemented by pictures of all parts of Canada. Assuredly, advertising of the resources of the great Dominion has been brought to a fine art.

EDUCATIONAL BUILDING.

In the Educational Building the usual exhibits of art work, sewing, and manual

use of disinfectants, preparation of foods, necessity for cleanliness in regard to children. 'The Little Mothers' Class,' inaugurated some time ago in the public schools of Toronto, is proving a great success.

Adjoining was an exhibit of basketry and needlework done by children in charge of teachers connected with the



The Fisherman's Wife.

From a painting by Harry Britton, A. R. C. A., Toronto, exhibited at the C. N. E., Toronto.

training from the public schools was shown, with a fine exhibit of needlework, shoes, and furniture, from the Belleville School for the Deaf, and of needlework, hammocks, etc., from the Brantford School for the Blind.

Here again the Toronto Department of Health embraced the opportunity to give a demonstration showing the dangers of

city playgrounds, during holidays. Long holidays have been found rather demoralizing to idle children, and so the playgrounds, with their allied industries, are being relied upon to ward off the evil.

An exhibit of more interest, perhaps, to farmers, was that of the 'Travelling Libraries' section. As yet the Travelling Libraries scheme is comparatively in





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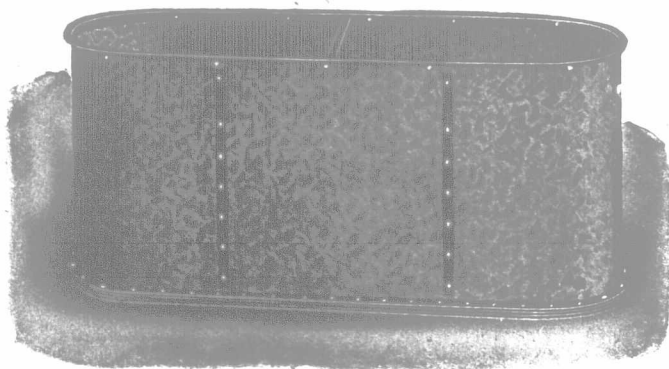
will put cows in a condition where they not only give more milk, but richer milk. Pratts Animal Regulator is made from roots, herbs and barks. It acts as a gentle tonic and health regulator, toning up the digestive organs and enabling the animal to obtain every ounce of nourishment from its feed. It is possible to reduce the regular quantity of feed when Pratts Animal Regulator is used. At your dealers, \$3.50 for 25-lb. pail also in packages at 50c. and \$1.00.

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Tummel," by John MacWhirter, R. A.; and "The Sense of Sight," by Mrs. A. Swynnerton, a very clever conception in which the sense of sight is represented by a winged girl, wings blue as her eyes, which seem to see, and see, and see.

Very popular was "The Home Squadron," by John R. Reid, R. I.—no fleet ready for action this, but a fisherman's wife, sitting with her babes by the harbor-side, her little lad amusing himself by sailing a miniature fleet in a tub of water. One smiled at the subscription of the picture, and then sighed, for by home squadrons such as this must one day be manned the fleets of the world.

A new note, so far as the C. N. E. was concerned, was struck in the section devoted to American art, this year represented more largely than ever before. As a rule, mountain pictures shown at the big Fair have not been greatly admired,—the grim forests and lakes and cold, white peaks of the great northern Rockies, have not greatly appealed as subjects for paint and brush. But this year came a revelation in mountain effects,—purple shadows luminous with color, tawny streaks of light, orange-red castellated mountain tops,—all the wonderful, mystic, changing colorfulness of the mountains of Arizona and California, burning beneath hotter suns and in cruder lights. Among these may be especially mentioned Daingerfield's "From Rim to Rim"; Potthast's "On the Edge of the Canyon"; Parshall's "In the Hermit Canyon"; Ritschell's "In the Land of the Hopi Indians"; and Symons' huge picture of "Grand Canyon, Hermit Rim."

Among the "life" pictures of the American exhibit may be especially mentioned Bellows' "Cliff Dwellers," and Couse's "Call of the Flute," in which an Indian girl shyly advances at the call of a flute played by a swarthy young brave.

Upon the whole, perhaps because of their unity of subject, yet infinite variety in treatment of it, the mountain pictures of the American artists must stand most prominently in the memory of visitors to the C. N. E. Art Gallery of 1914.

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### A High Vocation.

Ourselves your servants for Jesus' sake.  
—2 Cor., iv: 5.

"True Love is but a humble, low-born thing,  
And hath its food served up in earthen-ware;

It is a thing to walk with hand-in-hand,  
Through the every-dayness of this work-day world,

Barring its tender feet to every flint,  
Yet letting not one heart-beat go astray  
From Beauty's law of plainness and content;—

A simple, fireside thing, whose quiet smile

Can warm earth's poorest hovel to a home."

In these days of world-wide excitement, when nothing seems to matter much except the news from Europe, it is well for us to remember the importance of quiet, everyday living. In times of storm, we expect the return of peace and sunshine. War is a horrible tragedy, but—God be thanked—it is sure to come to an end. It is not a commonplace of life, as ordinary work is. As Kipling reminds us, the tumult and the shouting will die down, the captains and the kings will give up their fierce strife, but still stands that far more glorious thing: "an humble and a contrite heart."

St. Paul gloried in his high calling as the servant of Christ, and in our text he is joyously claiming the title of a servant of men also.—"Ourselves your servants for Jesus' sake." In his letter to the Ephesians the great Apostle tells Christian slaves to serve their masters with good will, as to the Lord, and not to men. What an inspiring message that must have been to the downtrodden slaves, who were forced to do their work and received neither thanks nor pay—Slaves outwardly, their souls were free. They had the high privilege of choosing to serve, for Jesus' sake.

There are plenty of people to-day who are forced to work for others. They may not be called slaves, and yet the pressure of poverty drives them to their daily work, with or against their will. Work may be drudgery, or it may be glorious. We all see the glory in the service performed by Florence Nightingale in the war hospital. It was not always pleasant or easy to spend hours on her knees dressing wounds and administering comforts, when she was weary and heart-sick, but it was a service of love, and therefore glorious. She was the servant of those soldiers "for Jesus' sake," and there was joy in her heart in spite of all the burdens of sorrow. She found gladness in service, and when someone once spoke to her of the "rest and repose of death," she said: "Oh, no! I am sure it is an immense activity."

Our Lord said once: "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work"—His service was one of love, and therefore there was deep gladness in it.

Perhaps you think it is grander to work for one's self than to be the servant of another man; but the grandest thing anyone can do is to be the faithful servant of God, and spend his life gladly in serving his fellows. Faithfulness and gladness—how they glorify the commonplace duties of every day! Those who serve God are working always under the eye of their Master; and His "Well done, good and faithful servant!" is their great reward. Those who serve their fellows gladly are living splendidly, no matter how commonplace their tasks may seem to be. Every common bush is afire with God, Mrs. Browning reminds us, but many fail to see the Divine glory. Moses had taken care of another man's sheep for many years, before he discovered that his feet were all the time on holy ground—made holy by the Presence of God. Those who serve others faithfully, "for Jesus' sake," may be inspired by the remembrance that He came down to be a Comrade of workmen—and He is still working with His friends.

We are very apt to grumble and complain if we have a great deal to do, but those who are laid aside from active service have much more right to grumble. Even those who seem most helpless may take their part in bearing the burdens of others. There is a story told of a man who was terribly injured in an accident. Both legs were gone, and one arm; while only one finger and the thumb remained on the right hand. The man had received the advantages of a college education, and his naturally brilliant mind was enriched by travel. It was all wasted, he thought, as he sat idly in a Home for Incurables. He had no chance to serve anybody. One day an old lady wheeled her chair beside him, and read a letter which she had received from a stranger. She explained that there was a Society for writing cheerful letters to "shut-in" people. This man was not anxious to receive letters, but why should he not try to write cheerful letters to other people? He was eager to serve, not to be served, so he obtained permission to write letters twice a week to men in a prison. The rules of the prison would not permit of the men answering, and the work was not easy to one so crippled in body; but he persevered, pouring into those letters his faith and hopefulness of spirit. Week by week they went out into the silence, like seed cast upon the waters. Often the writer grew discouraged and felt inclined to give up the task, but it was his only chance of service, and too precious to throw away. At last a letter came from one of the prison officials. It said: "Please write on as good paper as you can afford, for your letters are passed from cell to cell till they literally drop to pieces." Only God knew how many had been helped by those letters. It is not in this world that any work done for God can be justly measured. One thing is certain, no loving service is ever wasted. Our Master treasures every cup of cold water given to Him through His brethren, and He accepts gladly any service of goodwill. What a pity it is that we waste so many chances of doing our work "as to the Lord, and not to men." How strange it is that a man, instead of a woman, wrote those famous lines about "sweeping a room" for "Christ's sake," and so making drudgery divine. Perhaps it was because the man was not doing the sweeping that he was able to see the glory of the work. It was a



# WAR AGAIN ADVANCES PRICES BUY FLOUR IMMEDIATELY

OUR advice is to buy flour immediately. Last week it advanced 20 cents per 98-lb. bag. It looks as if it were going to advance again. But in order to help the people as much as possible, we are continuing our offer of 10 cents a

bag reduction on all orders for five bags or more of flour. We cannot, however, promise to maintain this Special War-Time Offer for any length of time. We may not be able to afford to do so.

Remember, too, that

## Cream <sup>of</sup> the West Flour

*The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread*

is our very highest grade of hard wheat flour---the pride of our mills. Queen City is our very best blended flour. Monarch, our famous pastry flour. To get these flours at less than market prices is a big thing for you.

Please note that this 10 cents a bag reduction applies to flour only, not to feeds or cereals. But you get our premiums on flour, feeds and cereals. The prices from which you may deduct 10 cents a bag on five-bag flour orders or larger are shown below. They are the market prices at time of going to press.

FLOURS	Per 98-lb. bag
Cream of the West Flour (for bread)	\$3.50
Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes)	3.50
Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry)	3.50

CEREALS	Per 98-lb. bag
Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag)	.35
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag)	3.20
Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag)	2.90

FEEDS	Per 100-lb. bag
"Bullrush" Bran	\$1.35
"Bullrush" Middlings	1.50
Extra White Middlings	1.60
"Tower" Feed Flour	1.80
Whole Manitoba Oats	2.25
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats	2.30
Chopped Oats	2.30
Manitoba Feed Barley	1.95
Barley Meal	2.00
Oatmaline	2.35
Oil Cake Meal (Old Process)	1.90
Imported American Fall Wheat	2.45
Whole Corn	2.10
Cracked Corn	2.15
Feed Corn Meal	2.10

### PREMIUMS

In addition to our War Time Offer of 10c. a bag reduction on 5 bag orders, we continue our Premium offer of books. For orders of three bags of flour we will give free "Ye Old Miller's Household Book" (formerly "Dominion Cook Book"). This useful book contains 1,000 carefully selected recipes and a large medical department.

If you already possess this book, you may select from the following books: Ralph Connor's "Black Rock", "Sky Pilot", "Man from Glengarry", "Glengarry School Days", "The Prospector", "The Foreigner"; Marion Keith's "Duncan Polite", "Treasure Valley", "Lisbeth of the Dale"; J. J. Bell's "Whither Thou Goest." If you buy six bags of flour you get two books, and so on. Enclose 10 cents for each book to pay for postage.

**Terms:** Cash with orders. Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to 5 bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over 5 bags, we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and New Ontario, add 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market changes.



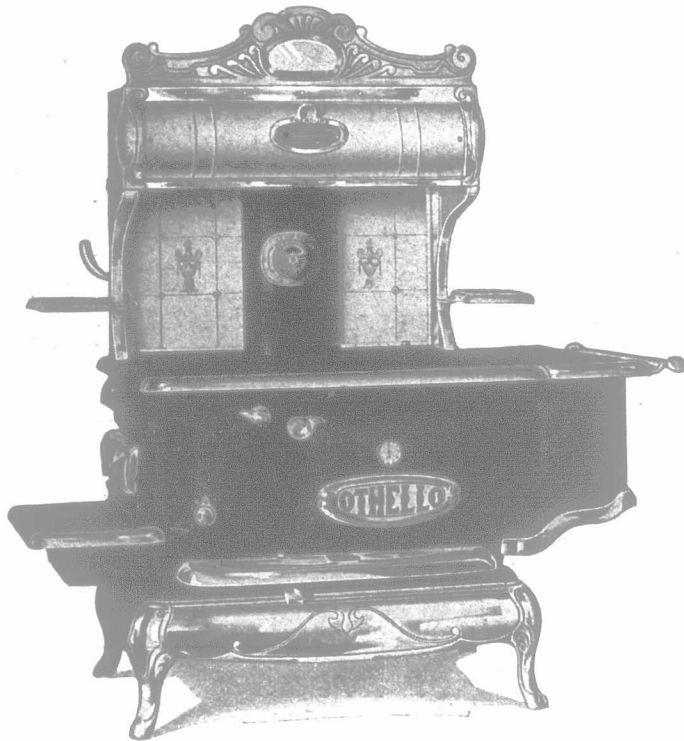
**The Campbell Flour Mills Co. Limited**  
(West) Toronto, Canada



# LOOK FOR "TREASURE" ON YOUR RANGE

## "Othello" Treasure Cast Range

A Treasure and a Pleasure. The Wonder Worker of the Age. The "Othello" Treasure is the most up-to-date range that has yet been put on the market. Of a beautiful semi-plain design. Easily cleaned.

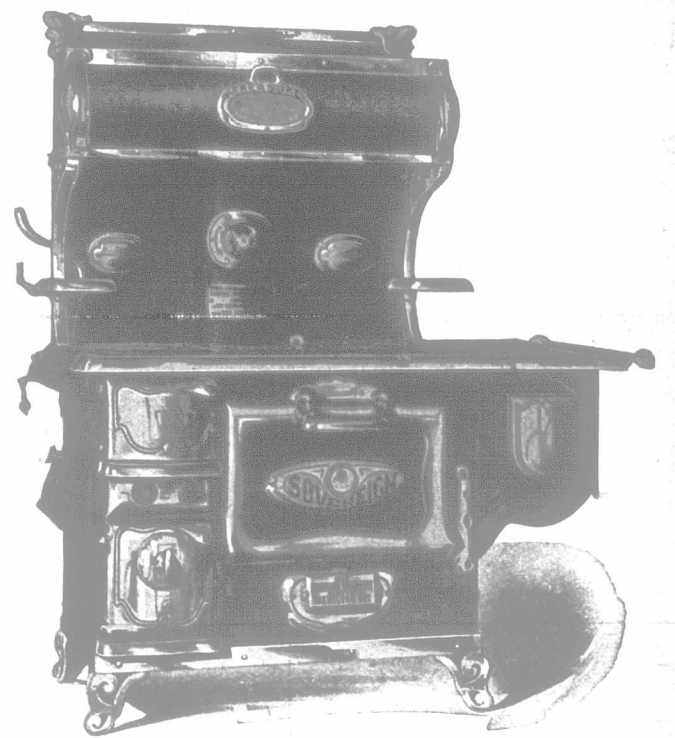


Style—Reservoir and Tile High Closet



## "Sovereign" Treasure Steel Plate Range

Highest grade of Steel Plate Range on the market. It is an entirely new design. Beautifully finished. Steel plate is extra heavy, all asbestos-lined throughout, will not rust.



Style—Reservoir and High Closet

These Ranges are fitted with our Patent Ventilated Long-Life Firebox Linings. All the sections are made interlocking and interchangeable, will not warp or burn out. Large Broiler or Toaster Door. Lift-off Nickel. Every Range fitted with Thermometer. Complete Top Burnished (or polished) no need to black-lead. Special Wood Firebox, takes 28-in. wood. Glass Oven Door if ordered.

These Ranges will be on exhibition at the Toronto and London Expositions, do not fail to see them. Booklets and full information on application to our agents throughout the country, or write direct to us.

**THE D. MOORE COMPANY, LIMITED**

Toronto Agents: THE ADAMS FURNITURE COMPANY, City Hall Square

**HAMILTON, CANADA**

woman who found out that the shepherd in the wilderness was surrounded by bushes "afire with God." It is often easier to see the glory of work which other people are doing than to recognize the possibilities of our own lives.

There is an old legend which says that the hollow in man's upper lip was caused by the pressure of God's finger when man was created. God's touch on our lips should consecrate speech, and His touch on our hands should consecrate work.

"With good will doing service"—a simple little phrase,  
And yet I often find it a help to weary days.

No work so dull and irksome but brightens at this word:

"With good will doing service, as unto Christ the Lord,"

In roughest toil there may be a service full as sweet

As going to the temple to sit at Jesus' feet,

If we will but remember this little warning word:

"With good will doing service, as unto Christ the Lord."

A few days ago I received a letter from one of our readers—the busy mother of six little children—who is eager to help other mothers. She suggests that people in the country should hold "mothers' meetings" once a month, going for two or three hours in an afternoon to help some over-burdened mother. I think the idea might be very practical, especially if the visiting women made a point of carrying with them something useful in the way of cake, pies, etc. I wish to thank the writer of the letter for her donation of a dollar, which has already gone to help another mother to provide food for her hungry little children.

If you are finding it hard to trust in God, in these dark days of national peril, at least you can make it easier for other people to trust Him. George Merriam says: "There may be times when you cannot find help, but there is no time when you cannot give help." If your faith is weak, it is often wise to give up without about doubts, and lend a hand to someone else. It is saving your life in the long run. Do it with me.

## SILOS! SILOS!

We are headquarters for silo material.

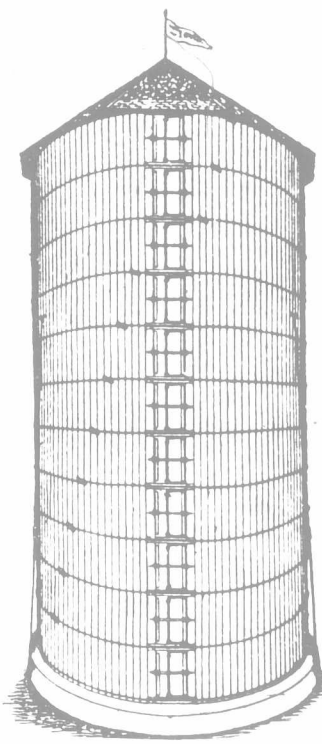
Write us for particulars and prices on shipments delivered at your station.

Address:

**The M. Brennen & Sons  
Mfg. Co., Limited,**  
HAMILTON, CANADA

Wholesale Lumber, Laths  
and Shingles.

Write for Booklet.



allow you to remain long in darkness. You will see the vision of His Face, and will rejoice in your work. Moody says: "If you want to increase your doubts, look at yourself. You will get doubts enough for years by being occupied with yourself only a few days."

We are children of One Who is always serving—serving every man and flower and insect.

"Nearer we hold of God  
Who gives, than of His tribes that take."  
DORA FARNCOMB.

## News of the Week

With the exception of the dispatch giving notice of the election of Cardinal Berti, the Archbishop of Bologna, a Pope to be known as Benedict XV, the newswriters, for the last fortnight, have

given practically no news save that of the war. Much of this, owing to the strict censorship exercised in Europe, and the wild reports that circulate in every time of stress, is, without doubt, garbled, or even absolutely untrue, yet enough has filtered through from official sources to give some inkling of the situation and course of events in the gigantic struggle now going on in Europe. It appears that long-drawn fighting has occurred along the Meuse, the vicinity of Ardennes and Sedan again reeking with bloody warfare, and a report that the French General, Fow, has won a victory over 50,000 Germans near Perennes, has been given credence. The British have also been reported as giving good account of themselves in Northern France, where the Germans, while not advancing slowly upon the allies' left wing, have suffered heavily. But so far the heaviest single engagement appears to have taken place at Lemberg, capital of Galicia,

where, as officially reported, the Russians accomplished a crushing victory over the Austrians, who were obliged to retreat, leaving one-third of their army dead or wounded on the field; 14,800 killed, many thousands wounded, 4,000 taken prisoners, and 200 guns captured, being the detailed report of this terrible battle issued from St. Petersburg, which is henceforth to be known by its Russian name, Petrograd.

Upon the other hand, Amiens has surrendered to the Germans, and on August 31, the allies evacuated Compeigne. At present, however, the eyes of the world are on Paris, where, before this paper reaches its readers, momentous events will probably have taken place. At time of going to press, the Germans are reported within thirty miles of it, and thousands of Frenchmen are feverishly making entrenchments, and laying ground mines in preparation for an early attack. No non-combatants are left within the city, and the seat of Government and Bank of France have been temporarily removed to Bordeaux, on the coast. It is believed that no British troops will fight from within Paris, which is prepared for a long siege, as more effective British work may be done, in all probability, by harassing the Germans from without.

In the meantime, British soldiers continue to pour into France and Belgium, where Antwerp is preparing for a siege, and the 500,000 volunteers called for by Lord Kitchener have almost reached the full complement. Strict secrecy is being maintained in regard to the movements of the Canadian troops, hurrying even from as far as Alaska, to the assistance of the motherland, and little is known, or can be divulged, beyond the fact that 35,000 have responded to the call for 30,000 men issued by Colonel Hughes, Minister of Militia for Canada. Every portion of the Dominion is taking measures for the relief and provisioning of the troops, among the donations being a gift of 4,000,000 pounds of cheese offered to the British Government by the Government of Quebec, and half a million bushels of oats by that of Alberta. India also is responding nobly, and thousands of Hindu soldiers are en route for France.





**CHALLENGE COLLARS**

Acknowledged to be the finest creation of Water-proof Collars ever made. Ask to see, and buy no other. All stores or direct for 25c.

THE ARLINGTON CO. of Canada, Ltd.  
88 FRAZER AVENUE TORONTO

All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best

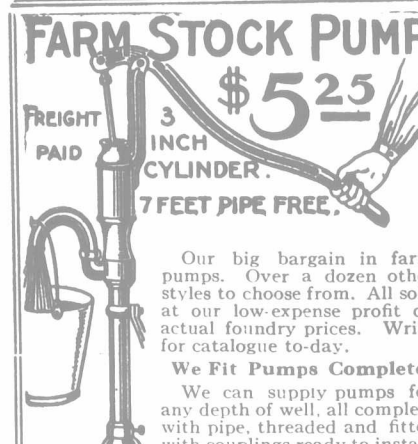
## FREE LAND for the settler in NEW ONTARIO

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable free and at a nominal cost, 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 Bldgs. TORONTO

**HON. JAS. S. DUFF**  
Minister of Agriculture  
Parliament Bldgs. TORONTO



**FARM STOCK PUMP**

3 INCH CYLINDER. 7 FEET PIPE FREE.

Our big bargain in farm pumps. Over a dozen other styles to choose from. All sold at our low-expense profit on actual foundry prices. Write for catalogue to-day.

**We Fit Pumps Complete**

We can supply pumps for any depth of well, all complete with pipe, threaded and fitted with couplings ready to install. Send depth of your well and height of water in dry season. We tell you exact cost of pump complete, ready to install.

Freight paid to your station. Write to-day.

**The Holliday Company Limited**  
FORMERLY STANLEY MILLS & CO  
HAMILTON 1866 CANADA

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**REDUCED FARES TO LONDON**

Account "Western Fair"

From Kingston, Renfrew and stations west thereof in Canada; also Detroit and Port Huron, Michigan, at

**Fare and One-third,**  
September 11-12-13-14-18

**Special Excursion Days**  
September 15-16-17

Return limit, September 21st, 1914.

**HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS**

Round trip tickets to points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta via Chicago, St. Paul or Duluth, on sale each Tuesday until October 27th, inclusive, at low fares.

Return limit two months.

Full particulars and tickets from agents.  
C. E. HORNING, D. P. A., G. T. Ry., Union Station, Toronto.



**Richard's**  
**QUICK NAPHTHA**  
THE  
**WOMAN'S SOAP**

## The Windrow.

Most of the leading Christian nations seem to have mislaid the other cheek.—Washington Post.

An article in the Literary Digest quotes from a communication sent to the American press last year by the Countess Anastasia Tolstoy, a grand-niece of the great author Count Leo Tolstoy, in which it is told that in 1910 the aged count, while in a trance-like state, had a vision which foretold the present war in Europe. The words as they issued from Tolstoy were taken down by the countess—so the account runs—while he "leaned back in his chair, covered his eyes with his hands, and relapsed into an apparently comatose condition." In speaking, his voice had a low and hollow tone. "The great conflagration," said he, "will start about 1912, set by the torch of the first arm in the countries of south-eastern Europe: . . . I see all Europe in flames and bleeding. I hear the lamentations of huge battlefields. But about the year 1915 a strange figure from the north—a new Napoleon—enters the stage of the bloody arena. He is a man of little militaristic training, a writer or a journalist, but in his grip most of Europe will remain until 1925. The end of the great calamity will mark a new political era for the old world. There will be no empires and kingdoms, but the world will form a federation of the United States of Nations. There will remain only four great giants,—the Anglo-Saxons, the Latins, the Slavs, and the Mongolians."

There is a story of a conversation between the Kaiser and Mr. Burns during one of the former's visits to this country. Mr. Burns is an ardent observer of soldiering, and few manoeuvres go by without his sharing the soldiers' marches. One year he transferred this voluntary service to Germany. The Kaiser heard of it, and asked him what he thought of the German army. Mr. Burns replied with his accustomed directness: "I think, Sir, you have too much drill, and that you get very little real discipline, and that your idea of shock tactics and close formation is all out of date. And I think you rely too much on numbers and not enough on morale." "Indeed," said the Kaiser good-humoredly, and repeated Mr. Burns's criticism to one of his officers. A distinguished person shook his head, and hinted that the advice was indiscrete. "Not at all," was the reply, "in a week the Kaiser will have forgotten all about it.—British "Nation."

Eleonora Duse, the great actress, has founded near Rome, a rest and recreation home for the use of actresses. It will be known as "La Casa della Duse," the House of Duse, and is beautifully and comfortably equipped with all necessities to bring pleasure and comfort to body and mind.

The Boys Paying for Inhuman War.—New York Evening Post, in commenting on the war, emphasizes the fact that in Europe, especially, the boys are paying the chief price of the strife that is now waging. "The German, like the French standing army," runs the paragraph, "is, of course, composed of boys between the years of 18 and 24. Each year a third of the army goes back to civilian life and a new third is recruited. None of these are, of course, married; hence there are few widows being made by the Germans fighting, if this is any compensation for the loss of the flower of the country's youth. It is only when the French and German reservists join the first line that married and older men are in action. This is quite unlike the record of our own volunteer regiments in which so many of the men are married. As for the French and German non-commissioned officers, they are, of course, in large part professional soldiers and family men, like their officers. But their soldiers are too often mere boys just out of school, without the faintest appreciation, per-

haps, of what the war is all about. In a sense these armies are democratic, because the sons of rich and poor serve alike; the educated for a year only, and perhaps in crack regiments; but there is no class in Germany that will not pay a terrible price in young men for the inhumanity that is going on to-day.

There has been some uncertainty among many people as to the precise reason why Japan has entered the present war. Fundamentally the cause has been that under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese treaty either England or Japan could invoke the other's aid if attacked. A recent cable message to The Independent from Count Okuma, Premier of Japan makes clear the attitude of Japan in regard to the matter: "Every sense of loyalty and honor oblige Japan to co-operate with Great Britain to clear from these waters (along the coast of China) the enemies who in the past, the present and the future menace her interests, her trade, her shipping and her people's lives. This Far Eastern situation is not of our seeking. . . . As Premier of Japan, I have stated and I now again state to the people of America and of the world that Japan has no ulterior motive, no desire of depriving China or any other peoples of anything that they now possess. My Government and my people have given their word and their pledge, which will be as honorably kept as Japan always keeps promises."

## The Ingle Nook.

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

Dear Readers,—In view of a possible shortage of provisions this coming season, it is said that canned goods will be in great demand, and at good prices. Indeed, the newspapers have already announced that canned goods have "gone up."

This fact brings me to a consideration of a question which is asked, from time to time, by different subscribers, "How can I make a little money at home?" Sometimes the query comes from the mother of a family who wishes to make a little extra money to fill in possible gaps and obtain articles that would otherwise be out of reach. Sometimes it comes from a grown-up daughter who has spare time, and would like to utilize it by earning something, perhaps for some pet charity, perhaps to take extra lessons in some favorite study.

The first means to this end which seems to suggest itself, is the sale of fancy-work, and we are asked, "Can I earn something by doing fancy-work?" "Is there any place where I can send fancy-work to be disposed of?" Now, in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, there is absolutely nothing in fancy-work, from a money-making point of view, for the amateur. It is such a popular occupation for leisure moments that most people make all they want for themselves; and there is, comparatively speaking, very little except what may happen to be of unusual excellence in design or workmanship; and there will probably be less than ever spent on "unnecessaries" of that kind, for some time to come. And in our farm homes so much of the household needlework is done by the family, that there is not much of an opening for ordinary plain sewing.

The one way that does seem open—outside the usual eggs and butter department—to women in farm homes, is in the direction of cooking. Make good things to eat, and ten chances to one you will be able to dispose of them. The one thing needful is that your cooking, whatever shape it may take, must be of the first quality and uniform standard.

When you have decided what you want to make, what you can make best, whether pickles, preserves, or canned things, homemade bread or cake, the first thing to do, if you want to go about it in a business-like way, is to see the head of



**CANADIAN PACIFIC**  
**Canadian National**  
**Exhibition, Toronto**

Fare and one-third daily until September 11th, inclusive. Single fare on certain dates. Return limit: Original starting point must be reached not later than Sept. 15th, 1914.

## Western Fair, London

Fare and one-third, Sept. 11, 12, 13, 14 and 18. Special excursion fares Sept. 15, 16, 17. Return limit: Monday, Sept. 21st, 1914.

Particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Toronto.



**Harab**  
**FERTILIZERS**

Write for FREE Fertilizer Booklet and prices.  
**THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED**  
West Toronto, Ont.



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.

**FOR SALE**—Ten pair breeding foxes. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Male collie puppies; heelers; six weeks old; sable and white; \$3 each. Thomas Bilton, Hagersville, Ont.

**WANTED**—Married man to take charge of poultry and vegetable garden and assist with care of cattle. Free house supplied. Apply stating qualifications to D'Arcy Scott, Ottawa.

## HICKMAN & SCRUBY

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England  
Exporters of Pedigree Live Stock  
of all descriptions

We are the only firm in Great Britain who make this their sole business, and therefore offer advantages not obtained elsewhere. When our Mr. A. J. Hickman started this business seven years ago, he did not know a single foreign breeder. This year we have exported more stock to order than any other firm in Great Britain. This is a fact which talks. The frequency with which we buy stock from English breeders means that we can do business with them on more favorable terms than can be done by anyone else. No one should import draft horses, beef or dairy strains of cattle, or mutation breeds of sheep, without first getting full particulars from us. Highest references on application.

## Brood Sows

for sale in good condition, Apply  
grade Yorks and Berks.  
**LAKEBOURNE FARMS LIMITED,**  
Brighton, Ontario, Canada

A school inspector was testing a class's powers of observation. He made sure that the class saw that he had a gold-mounted fountain-pen in his waist-coat pocket plainly displayed. Then he left the rostrum, retired to the ante-room, and there removed the fountain-pen to an inner pocket. Returning, he stood with his coat thrown back and his vest displayed penless.

"Now, boys," he said, "tell me what I have forgotten." There was a long pause, and then a small voice piped up: "Please, sir, you forgot to say, 'Excuse me,' when you walked in front of the teacher."

**BAD FAIRIES.**

Of all the bad fairies who meddle with life,  
The worst are a mischievous elf and his wife;  
So whatever you're doing, beware of these two,  
They are: "Haven't Much Time"  
and  
"I Guess It Will Do."



Prepare your calves for the prize-ring by using

# GARDINER'S CALF MEAL

The Perfect Cream Substitute

"The Best by Test." "It Sure is Good."

Look up our exhibit at London Fair.

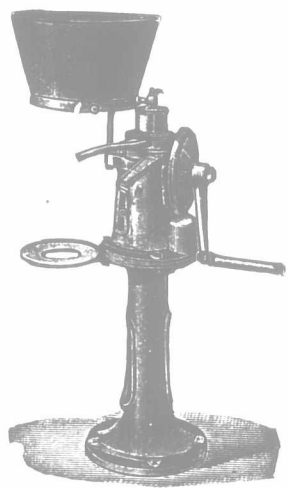
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**Gardiner Bros., Sarnia, Ont.**

## The Premier Cream Separator

made throughout in the largest and best equipped separator works in the British Empire.

The highest grade of material, workmanship and finish



- All wearing parts renewable and interchangeable.
- All revolving parts enclosed.
- Machine-cut gearing.
- Working parts easily accessible.
- Bowl easily and quickly cleaned.
- Simplest construction.
- Skims cleanest.
- Lasts longest.

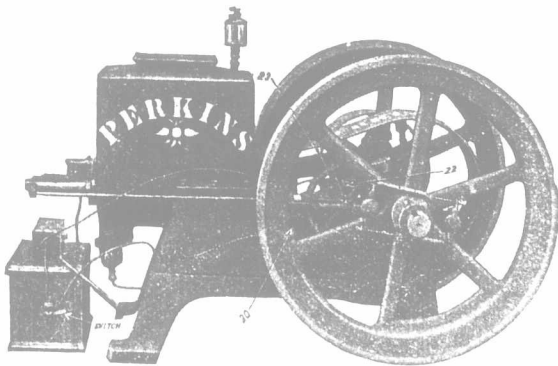
Descriptive catalogue on application to

**THE PREMIER CREAM SEPARATOR CO.**

Winnipeg TORONTO St. John

## DON'T SPEND YOUR VALUABLE TIME FUSSING AND TINKERING

with a complicated Engine. Get the PERKINS Gasoline Engine—the special farm-built engine that saves time for the busy farmer, who has work to be done—the "PERKINS" does it.



The illustration shows how simple, solid and durable this farm engine is. Requires no cranking. Is easy to operate. Uses the minimum amount of fuel and does not get out of order, if ordinary care is used. The Engine you want. Every Engine absolutely guaranteed.

We are also Sole Sales Agents for the famous Anker Holth Cream Separator. See our display at the Western Fair.

**PERKINS WINDMILL & ENGINE CO.**  
90 KING STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO

## Protect Your Fruit

BY USING  
**WARNER'S APPLE BARREL PAD**

It costs 11¢ per barrel and 1¢ per pad.  
Made in Canada.

**ROSWELL B. WARNER, INWJOD, ONT. W. A. CLEMENS, St. George, Ontario**

## Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada is the only organization in the world that is devoted to the improvement of the Holstein-Friesian cow. It is the only organization that has a permanent office in Canada. It is the only organization that has a permanent office in Canada. It is the only organization that has a permanent office in Canada.

some large store, or of the best hotel or restaurant, in your nearest town or city. Tell them what you propose to make; show, if necessary; leave a sample; quote your prices—which should not be exorbitant, but should be enough to thoroughly cover the cost of work and materials, with a fair profit for yourself—and try to get orders, or, if possible, make a contract to supply them with whatever is needed in your line. If you can do this, it remains for you to "make good," and to be absolutely reliable both in quality and prompt delivery. Give your products a special name (and, Shakespeare to the contrary, there is a lot in an attractive name), and try to make them known and called for by that name. A business of this kind cannot be worked up in a moment, but it has been done, and it can be done, if one is thoroughly in earnest and has patience and perseverance. I know, personally, of one plucky little woman whose husband, a professional man, was attacked with creeping paralysis, and she saw that in the course of time she would have to become the bread-winner. She at once set to work to see what she could do when that time came, and tried the usual method first, the sale of fancy-work, which she did exquisitely. She found that while she could make a certain amount of pin-money by this means, the income to be derived was neither substantial enough nor reliable enough to be of material assistance. She then undertook to make preserves, pickles, etc., and got a few orders from some good stores to start with. She also took orders to put up the season's supply of preserves, jellies, etc., for housekeepers who did not want the trouble of doing the work for themselves. Her things sold and her business grew, until finally she put up a building in the back garden where the work was all done without in any way interfering with her house, and she had to hire help to fill her orders. It meant hard work at first, but she was persevering and determined to make a success of it, and she succeeded.

Another instance of successful perseverance was that of a young girl, one of five daughters, in a family which was comfortably off. She was active and enterprising, and the life at home gave her no outlet for her energies, so she determined to strike out for herself, and decided to make a specialty of supplying infants' clothing. She had a good business head, and her first step was to get good patterns and make a complete set of baby's clothes, noting carefully exactly how long they took to make, and the quantities of material required, and on these she based her charges. She then had business cards printed and distributed, and inserted advertisements in two or three leading newspapers in different parts of the country. After a while orders began to come in, slowly at first, but gradually increasing in number, and when her increasing business justified the step, she sent, not to the wholesale houses, but to the cotton and lace factories, and bought her materials in bulk, thereby reducing the cost of production. Her work was all beautifully done, though of different grades of material, according to the orders received. Some of the little dresses were of the most exquisitely sheer linen lawn, trimmed with lace, costly in its fineness, and for a garment of this kind she charged anywhere from ten dollars up. She, also, by perseverance and the use of business methods and good judgment, made a success of her venture.

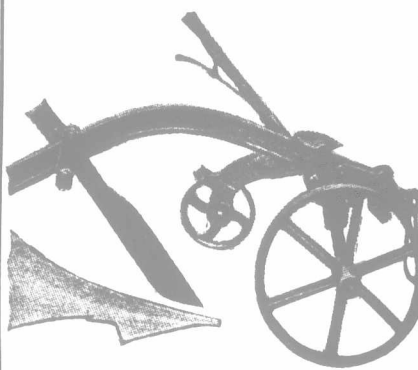
"What man has done, man can do," and the same applies to women. Whatever branch of work you decide to take up, the main factors which make for success will be perseverance and the use of good judgment and business methods. If you want to make a success in business, you must be business-like.

### CUCUMBER FACE CREAM—FEATHERS FOR PILLOWS.

Dear Julia—Do you know of any way of using cucumbers as a face cream in conjunction with glycerine which would keep when bottled? It is very cooling, and so good for chapped lips, hands, etc., but I have never had a recipe. Is it necessary to boil feathers for pillows, or will they be quite odorless when simply dried in the sun? Thanking you in anticipation.

FRANK.

## DICK LEVER PLOW WHEELS



OUR LEVER WHEEL Attachment will fit nearly all plows. This Attachment is superior to all others, in that, by the lever you can change the depth of the furrow and in finishing the last furrow, you can throw the land wheel up over the plowed land, whilst with other wheels you have to unscrew a set screw and take off the land wheel in order to finish the last furrow. Another advantage is, the land wheel is opposite the point of the share, thus allowing the plow to go down and take up low places. The wheels are easily adjusted to the width of the furrow.

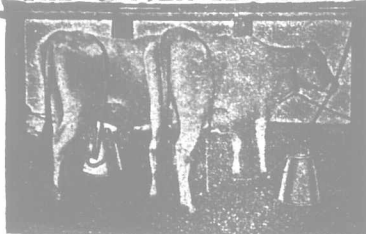
Write for full particulars and illustrated catalogue of everything we manufacture.

Buy from us and you save middleman's profit.

## Dick Agricultural Works

BOLTON - - - - - ONT.

## HINMAN THE UNIVERSAL MILKER



The MILKER with the PROGRESSIVE VACUUM and INDEPENDENT PUMP. 1½ h.p. will operate 4 units.

PRICE \$50.00 PER UNIT.

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Sole Manufacturers for Canada

Galt, Ont., Can.

## Berkshire & Yorkshire Swine

We have for sale, at right prices, a number of very choice pigs, both sexes, two to five months old; also a couple of choice Berkshire sows ready to farrow. At head of our Berkshire herd stands 1st prize boar, Toronto, and 1st prize sow Toronto and Guelph.

**MT. ELGIN INDUSTRIAL FARM**

Muncey, Ont.

Twelve miles by rail from St. Thomas. Long-distance phone Mt. Brydges.

## Ploughs—Wilkinson

U.S.S. Soft Centre Steel Moldboards, highly tempered and guaranteed to clean in any soil. Steel beams, steel hand sides and high carbon steel coulters. Clevises can be used either stiff or swing. Each plough is fitted especially with its own pair of handles—rock elm, long and heavy and thoroughly braced. The long body makes it a very steady running plough. Shares of all widths—specials for stony or clay land. The plough shown turns a beautiful furrow, with minimum draft and narrow furrow at finish. Ask for catalogue.

The Bateman-Wilkinson Co., Limited  
411 Symington Ave., Toronto, Canada.



No. 3 Sod or General Purpose Plough. 25 styles to choose from.



We take the following recipe for cleaning feathers from the Scientific American: To Purify Feathers for Beds, Pillows, Etc.—Prepare a quantity of lime water in the following manner: Mix well 1 lb. of quicklime in each gallon of water required, and let it stand until all the undissolved lime is precipitated, as a fine powder, to the bottom of the tub or pan, then pour off the clear liquor for use. The number of gallons to be prepared will, of course, depend on the quantity of feathers to be cleaned. Put the feathers into a clean tub, pour the lime water on them, and stir them well into it until they all sink to the bottom. There should then be sufficient of the lime water to cover them to a depth of three inches. Let them stand in this for three or four days, then take them out, drain them in a sieve, and afterwards well wash and rinse them in clean water. Dry on nets having a mesh about the same size as a cabbage net; shake the net occasionally, and the dry feathers will fall through. When they are dried, beat them well to get rid of the dust. It will take about three weeks to clean and dry a sufficient quantity for a bed. This process was awarded the prize offered by the Society of Arts.

A cucumber lotion which is said to be very softening, whitening and cleansing, is prepared as follows: Expressed juice of cucumbers, ½ pint; deodorized alcohol, 1½ ounces; sweet almond oil, 3½ ounces; shaving cream, 1 dram; blanched almonds, 1½ drams. Dissolve the shaving cream in rosewater by heating in a small saucepan. Beat the almonds in a mortar, and by degrees work in the cream and rosewater. Strain through muslin, and return to the mortar. Stir constantly, working the alcohol in gradually in which the oils have been dissolved.

**Ideal Cleanness.**

Ideal cleanness requires the cleanness of the individual, of his possessions, and of his environment. Each individual is directly responsible for his personal cleanness, and that of his possessions; but over a large part of his environment he has only indirect control. Not until direct personal responsibility is felt in its fullest sense, and exercised in all directions toward the formation and carrying out of sufficient public laws, will sanitary cleanness supplant the cure of a large number of diseases by their prevention.

Many of the diseases of childhood are directly traceable to uncleanness, somewhere. By these diseases the system is often so weakened that others of different character are caused which, though slow in action, may battle all science in their cure.

The necessity of forming systematic habits of cleanness in the young is the first step toward sanitary health. They should, then, step by step, as they are able to grasp the reasons for the habits, be educated in all the sciences which give them the knowledge of the cause and effects of uncleanness, the methods of prevention and removal, and the relation of all these to building laws and municipal regulations.

The first environment to be kept clean is the home. But personal cleanness and household cleanness should not be rendered partially futile by unclean schoolhouses, public buildings, and streets.

The housekeeping of the schoolhouses, especially, should be carried on with a high regard to all hygienic details, since here the degree of danger is even greater than in the home. In public schoolhouses the conditions favorable to the presence of disease germs abound. If present, their growth is rapid, and the extent of contagion beyond calculation. The co-operation of all most interested—pupils and teachers—should be expected and required as freely as their co-operation in any other department of education.

The sanitary condition of every school building should be a model object lesson for the home, then, instruction in personal cleanness will carry the weight of an acknowledged authority.

Schoolhouses which are models of sanitary cleanness will cause a demand for streets and public conveyances of like character; then all public buildings will be brought under the same laws of evident wisdom.

Not till the right of cleanness is added to the right to be well fed, and both are

assured to each individual by the knowledge and consent of the whole people, can the greater gospel of prevention make good its claims. The Chemistry of Cooking and Cleaning.

**Battle Hymn of the Republic.**

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;  
He is tramping out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;  
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible, quick sword;  
His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watch fires of a hundred circling camps;  
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;  
I have read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps,  
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel;  
"As ye deal with my contemners so my grace with you shall deal."  
Let the hero born of woman crush the serpent with his heel,  
Since God is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;  
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat;  
O, be swift my soul to answer Him, be jubilant my feet,  
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,  
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me;  
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,  
While God is marching on.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

**The Scrap Bag.**

**BREAD BOXES.**

Tin boxes for keeping bread are better than wooden boxes, as bread moulds more quickly in wood than in tin.

**FLATIRONS.**

If flatirons are rough or smoky, lay a little salt on a flat surface and rub the irons back and forth on it, it will prevent them from sticking to anything starched, and will make them smooth.

**TO REMOVE PAINT FROM GLASS.**

Dissolve soda in very hot water, and wash with a soft flannel. Glass should never be scraped with an ordinary knife, but with a putty-knife. Paint is easily removed without injury to the glass.

**LIQUID BLUING.**

One ounce of soluble blue, one gallon of hot water. Put the blue in an earthen dish, pour in the hot water, and allow it to stand until thoroughly dissolved. Strain through two thicknesses of flannel, bottle, and it is ready for use.

**SPOTS ON POLISHED WOOD.**

An authority on household matters says that the rings and spots on polished tables, caused by hot teacups, wet vases, etc., can be removed by rubbing thoroughly with a mixture of salt and salad oil, which mixture is also an excellent furniture polish.

**BORAX SOLUTION.**

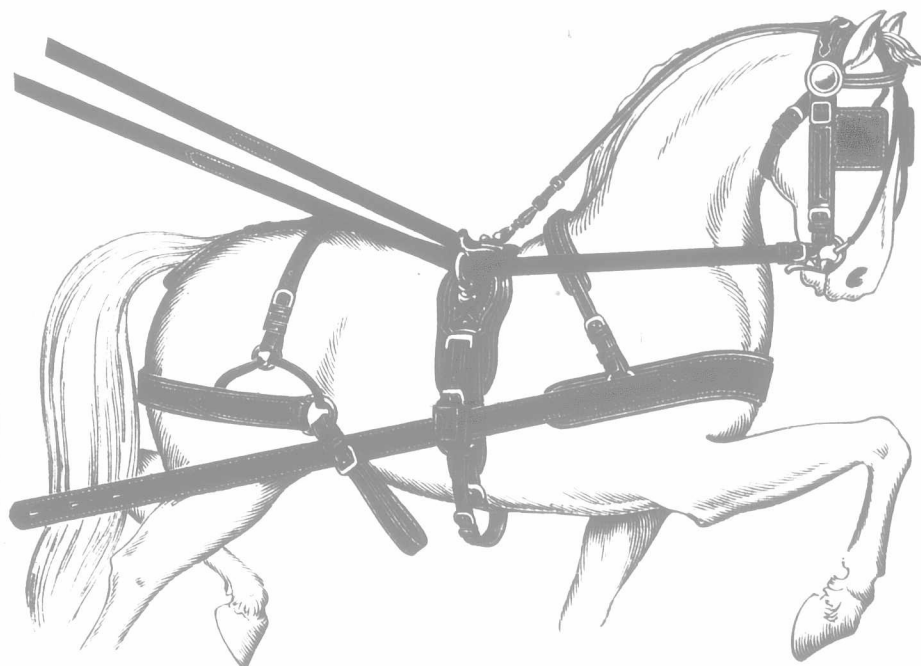
One and one-quarter pounds of super-carbonate soda, one-quarter pound of borax. Dissolve in one gallon of boiling water. When cold, add three ounces of ammonia. For washing hands, use one ounce of this liquid to one gallon of water; for clothes, use two ounces to the gallon.

**TO PRESERVE COLOR IN BLACK STOCKINGS.**

Black stockings are apt to take on a greenish hue after repeated washings. It is said that a simple way of preserving the color is to wash them with soap free from soda, and in the last rinsing water to add a tablespoonful of good vinegar.

**EATON'S**

Offer An Usually Attractive Bargain In Buggy Harness

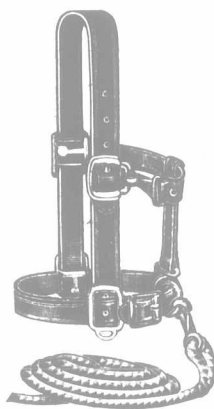


**\$7.85 BUYS THIS SPLENDID SET OF EATON-MADE HARNESS**

Bridle—¾-inch, with patent leather blinds, neat rosettes and overcheck with snap hooks to bit. Lines are ½-inch, full length, front looped to bit. Breast Collar—Straight with felt lining, single ply neck strap. Traces—1½-inch, sewn to breast collar, double at ends with three whiffletree holes. Flexible Strap Saddle—Very neat in appearance, back strap ¾-inch wide with flaxseed stuffed crupper, ¾-inch hip strap reef up style. Breaching seat 1½-inches wide, layers on end, ¾-inch side straps.

81-A12 ..... Price, \$7.85 net.

**Buy Now When You Can Save So Much**



Remarkable Value in Halters,

**69c.**

Each.

80-A13  
Price 69c. each.

Our Collar Special

**\$1.90**

Each.

Open top, short straw, leather faced, double row of stitching on edge. Sizes from 19 to 22 inches.

80-A14  
Price, \$1.90 each.



**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
TORONTO CANADA

**Beautify and Protect Your Property**

Peerless Ornamental Fencing accomplishes two great purposes. It beautifies your premises by giving them that symmetrical, pleasing, orderly appearance, and it protects them by furnishing rigid, effective resistance against marauding animals, etc.

**Peerless Ornamental Fencing**

is made of strong, stiff, galvanized wire that will not sag. In addition to galvanizing, every strand is given a coating of zinc enamel paint, thus forming the best possible insurance against rust. Peerless ornamental fence is made in several styles. It's easy to erect and holds its shape for years.

Send for free catalog. If interested, ask about our farm and poultry fencing. Agents nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory.

Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.  
Winnipeg, Man.—Hamilton, Ont.







TRADE MARK  
"The only ammunition entirely made in Canada."



## Double the success of your shooting

Because of their dependable qualities, nearly twice as many Dominion Shells are used in Canada as all other makes combined.

### Shoot Dominion Shells

The primers are sensitive and sure fire; only the choicest powders from the world's most reliable mills are used; the shot is double chilled; the loading is done with care and precision and the inspection and testing are thorough in every detail—a combination that produces the perfect balance that brings results.

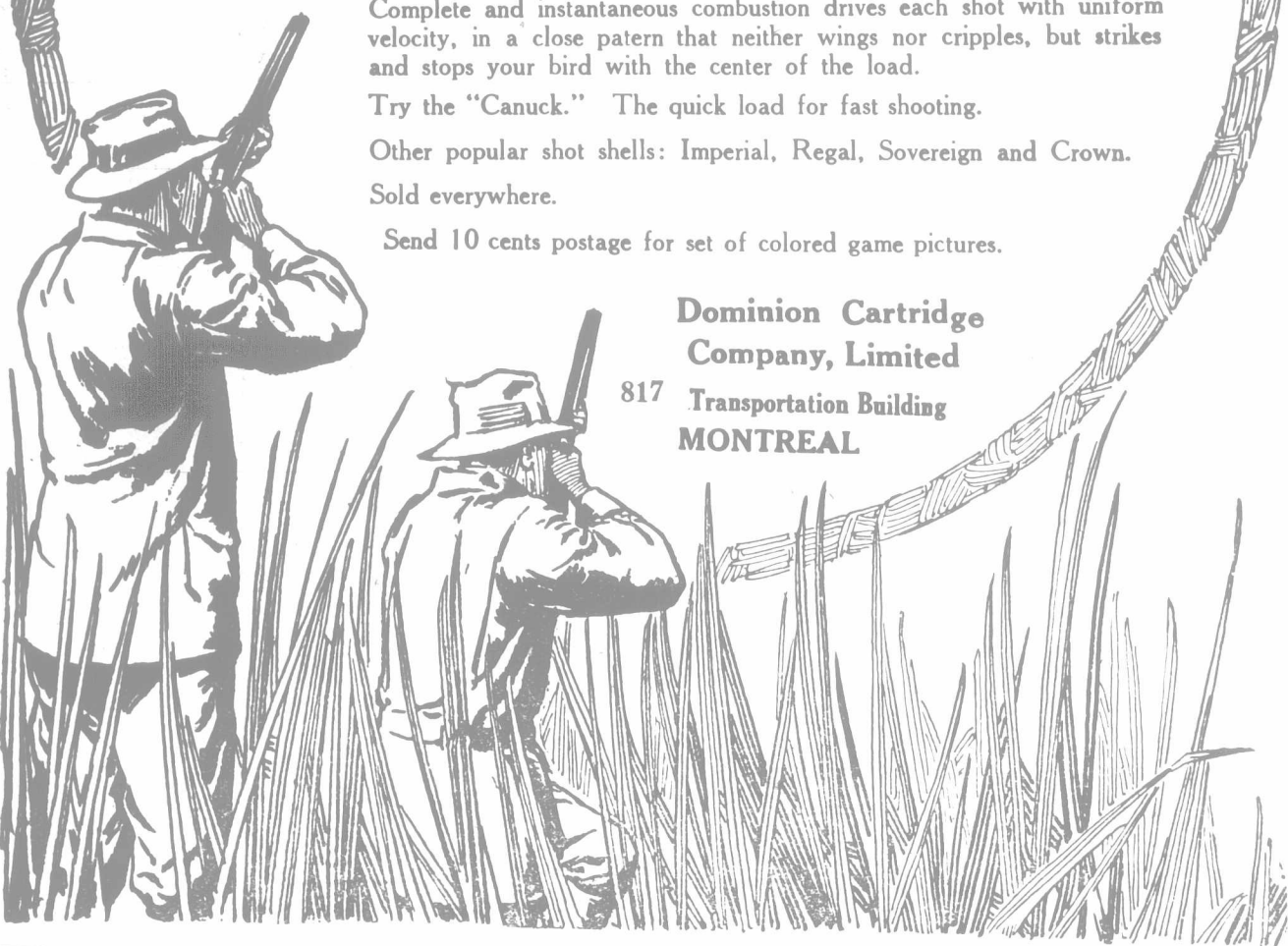
Complete and instantaneous combustion drives each shot with uniform velocity, in a close pattern that neither wings nor cripples, but strikes and stops your bird with the center of the load.

Try the "Canuck." The quick load for fast shooting.

Other popular shot shells: Imperial, Regal, Sovereign and Crown.

Sold everywhere.

Send 10 cents postage for set of colored game pictures.



Dominion Cartridge Company, Limited

817 Transportation Building  
MONTREAL

## This PAGE STEEL FRAME TILTING TABLE WOOD SAW Only \$19.00

Freight Prepaid East of Fort William.

Saw Blades Extra as Below.

It has all the latest improvements in wood-saw construction. The frame is built of heavy angle steel bars strongly bolted together and rigidly braced in every direction by heavy flat steel bars. The shaft is a 4 ft. 4 in. piece of lathe-turned steel, and runs in well-babbitted, self-adjusting, dust-proof, non-heating boxes. The saw blade is protected by a heavy steel guard.

The tilting table has a roller at one end for convenience in handling long poles. The balance wheel and pulley are interchangeable. The inside distance between the balance wheel and the saw blade is 3 ft. 6 in. Size of pulley, 5 in. diameter by 6 in. face. Weight, 276 lbs., without saw blade.

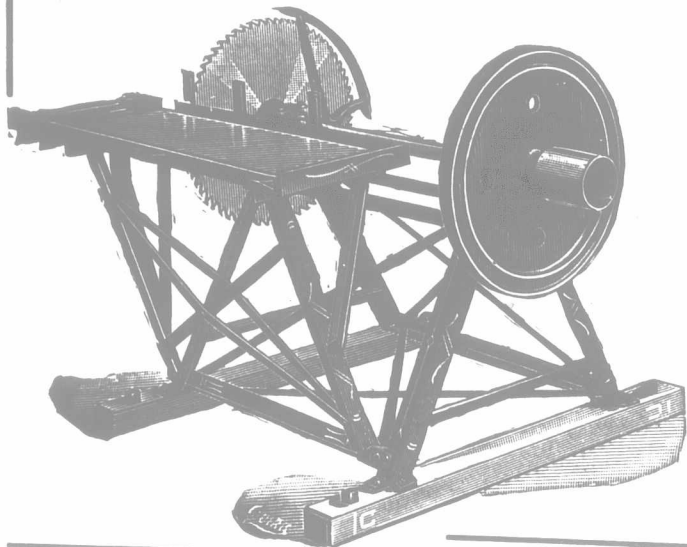
It is unquestionably the strongest and most rigid steel saw frame of its style on the market, and the only one to which there is absolutely no shake when in operation.

Saw blades of any diameter from 24 inches to 30 inches can be supplied as follows:

24-inch.....	\$4 45	26-inch.....	\$5 25
28-inch.....	6 05	30-inch.....	6 85

**PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED**  
WALKERVILLE TORONTO MONTREAL ST. JOHN  
1137 King St. W. 505 517 Notre Dame St. 39 Dock St.  
Order from Nearest PAGE Branch.

Send for our general catalogue of fence and hundreds of other articles used in the home and on the farm.



When Writing Advertisers Please Mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Wring them out and pull them into shape. A hot iron tends to destroy the color, particularly if they are wet.

#### TO CARRY WATCH SAFELY.

When carrying a watch in an insecure place, as in a belt or shallow pocket, slip the ring into a concealed eyeglass hook, and its safety is secured.

#### SUGAR FOR THE FIRE.

The next time your fire has almost gone out, try throwing a little granulated sugar on it, which will have the same effect as kerosene, but is not at all dangerous.

#### Seasonable Cookery.

**Sweet Pickled Apples.**—Make a syrup of one cup of vinegar and two of sugar. Add a few small pieces of whole cinnamon and some cloves. Pare and core sweet apples; drop them in the syrup and let them cook till tender. Put in a jar and pour the syrup over them. They are ready to use as soon as cold, and will keep for any length of time.

**Apple Flipflaps.**—Butter gem-pans and half-fill them with rich biscuit dough. Pare, core, and slice tart, juicy apples, and fill gem-pans, placing apples on top of the dough. Cover with soft maple sugar, a heaping tablespoonful to each one; adding also a teaspoonful of butter in small bits to each. Bake in a quick oven and serve with cream.

**Canned Pieplant.**—Cut the pieplant in pieces two inches long, put it over a slow fire with its weight in sugar. When the sugar is dissolved, let it boil slowly till clear, but do not leave it to become dark-colored. Put up in air-tight cans or jars.

**Red-pepper Jelly.**—Mash ripe red peppers, place the pods in an earthen jar, which must be set in a kettle of cold water and boiled until the juice is entirely extracted. To every pint of juice allow a pound of sugar, and boil until it ropes well. Put in small tumblers. This jelly is very nice for cold meats.

**Quince Preserves.**—To one peck sweet apples—pared and quartered—take fifteen quinces, cut in eighths, and five pounds of sugar. Place alternate layers of fruit and sugar in preserving kettle, add two cups of water, and let stand over night. In the morning, cook slowly till fruit is tender and syrup clear.

#### CANNED CORN AND TOMATOES.

Stew the tomatoes until cooked; boil the corn on the ear; cut it with a sharp knife through the center of every row of grains, and cut off the outer edge; then, with the back of the knife, push out the yellow eye, with the rich, creamy center of the grain, leaving the hull on the cob. Let it cook with the tomatoes until thoroughly hot, and while boiling fill the heated cans and fasten instantly. The tomatoes and corn may be in equal proportions or otherwise. This may be used in the winter in layers with bread-crumbs, baked in a baking dish.

**Canned Bartlett Pears.**—Ten pounds of fruit, two and a half pounds of sugar, two quarts of water. Weigh the sugar and put it in the preserving-pan with the water, leaving it covered on the table. The fruit should be ripe and yellow, but perfectly firm. Pare, halve, and core. Ten minutes before finishing this work, put the pan on the stove, and when the syrup boils the fruit will be ready for it. Slide it in, all together, and let it boil, covered, until nearly done. Have a deep pan of boiling water on the stove close by the pears, with a thin board in the bottom, on which are the glass jars half-filled with water. As the fruit cooks, empty the cans and fill them. There will be specks in the syrup, little particles of fruit that have boiled off, and to strain this without cooling the syrup, heat a small pitcher in boiling water, place it in the kettle with a little wire sieve on top, and fill it with a ladle or teacup, then quickly fill and cover the cans. While the syrup is boiling, the covers may be placed on the cans while they are in the water, and give the metal ring a turn, then remove jars to the table and screw tight. An hour or two later, screw them again as tight as possible.



**Flowers of the Dust.**

The Mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small—  
So soft and slow the great wheels go,  
they scarcely move at all;  
But the souls of men fall into them and  
are powdered into dust,  
And in that dust grow the Passion-  
Flowers—Love, Hope, and Trust.  
Most wondrous their upspringing, in the  
dust of the Grinding Mills,  
And rare beyond the telling the fragrance  
each distills—  
Some grow up tall and stately, and some  
grow sweet and small,  
But Life out of Death is in each one—  
with purpose grow they all.  
For that dust is God's own garden, and  
the Lord Christ tends it fair;  
With, oh, such patient tenderness, and  
oh, such loving care!  
In sorrow the seeds are planted, they are  
watered with bitter tears,  
But their roots strike down to the Water-  
Springs and the Sources of the Years.  
These flowers of Christ's own providence,  
they wither not nor die,  
But flourish fair, and fairer still, through  
all eternity.  
In the Dust of the Mills, and in travail,  
the amaranth seeds are sown,  
But the Flowers in their full beauty  
climb the Pillars of the Throne.  
—John Oxenham.

**Our Serial Story.**

**PETER.**

A Novel of Which He is Not the Hero.

By F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

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Chapter X.

Reference has been made in these pages to a dinner to be given in the house of Breen to various important people, and to which Mr. Peter Grayson, the honored friend of the distinguished President of the Clearing House, was to be invited. The Scribe is unable to say whether the distinguished Mr. Grayson received an invitation or not. Breen may have thought better of it, or Jack may have discouraged it after closer acquaintance with the man who had delighted his soul as no other man except his father had ever done—but certain it is that that he was not present, and equally certain is it that the distinguished Mr. Portman was, and so were many of the directors of the Mukton Lodge, not to mention various others—capitalists whose presence would lend dignity to the occasion and whose names and influence would be of inestimable value to the future of the corporation.

As fate would have it the day for assuaging the appetites of these financial magnates was the same that Miss Felicia had selected for her tea to Ruth, and the time at which they were to draw up their chairs but two hours subsequent to that in which Jack, crushed and humiliated by his uncle's knavery, had crept downstairs and into the street.

In this frame of mind the poor boy had stopped at the Magnolia in the hope of finding Garry, who must, he thought, have left Corinne at home, and then retraced his steps to the club. He must explode somewhere and with some one, and the young architect was the very man he wanted. Garry had ridiculed his old-fashioned ideas and had advised him to let himself go. Was the wiping out of Garry's fortune part of the System? He asked himself.

As he hunted through the rooms, almost deserted at this hour, his eyes searching for his friend, a new thought popped into his head, and with such force that it bowled him over into a chair, where he sat staring straight in front of him. To-night, he suddenly remembered—was the night of the dinner his uncle was to give to some business friends—"A Gold-Mine Dinner," his aunt had called it. His cheeks flamed again when he thought that these very men had helped in the Mukton swindle. To interrupt them, though, at their

feast—or even to mention the subject to his uncle while the dinner was in progress—was, of course, out of the question. He would stay where he was; dine alone, unless Garry came in, and then when the last man had left his uncle's house he would have it out with him.

Bifton was the only man who disturbed his solitude. Biffy was in full evening dress—an enormous white carnation in his button-hole and a crush hat under his arm. He was booked for a "Stag," he said with a yawn, or he would stay and keep him company. Jack didn't want any company—certainly not Biffy—most assuredly not any of the young fellows who had asked him about Gilbert's failure. What he wanted was to be left alone until eleven o'clock, during which time he would get something to eat.

Dinner over, he buried himself in a chair in the library and let his mind roam. Angry as he was Ruth's image still haunted him. How pretty she was—how gracefully she moved her arm as she lifted the cups; and the way her hair waved about her temples; and the tones of her voice—and dear Peter, so kind and thoughtful of him, so careful that he should be introduced to this and that person; and Miss Felicia! What a great lady she was; and yet he was not a bit afraid of her. What would they all think of him when the facts of his uncle's crime came to their ears, and they must come sooner or later. What, too, would Peter think of him for breaking out on his uncle, which he firmly intended to do as soon as the hour hand reached eleven? Nor would he mince his words. That an outrage of this kind could be committed on an unsuspecting man was bad enough, but that it should have taken place in his own uncle's office, bringing into disrepute his father's and his own good name, was something he could not tolerate for a moment. This he intended saying to his uncle in so many plain words; and so leaving our hero with his soul on fire, his mind bent on inflammables, explosives, high-pressure—anything in fact that once inserted under the solid body of the senior Breen would blow that gentleman into space—we will betake ourselves to his palatial home.

The dinner being an important one, no expense had been spared.

All day long boys in white aprons had sprung from canvas-covered wagons, dived into Arthur Breen's kitchen and dived out again after depositing various eatables, drinkables and cookables—among them six pair of redheads, two saddles of mutton, besides such uncanny things as mushrooms, truffles and the like, all of which had been turned over to the chef, who was expressly engaged for the occasion, and whose white cap—to quote Parkins—"Gives a hair to the scullery which reminded him more of 'ome than anything 'e 'ad seen since 'e left 'is lordship's service."

Upstairs more wonderful things had been done. The table of the sepulchral dining-room was transformed into a bed of tulips, the mantel a parterre of flowers, while the sideboard, its rear packed with the family silver, was guarded by a row of bottles of various sizes, shapes and colors; various degrees of cobwebbed shabbiness, too—containing the priceless vintages which the senior member of the firm of Breen & Co. intended to set before his friends.

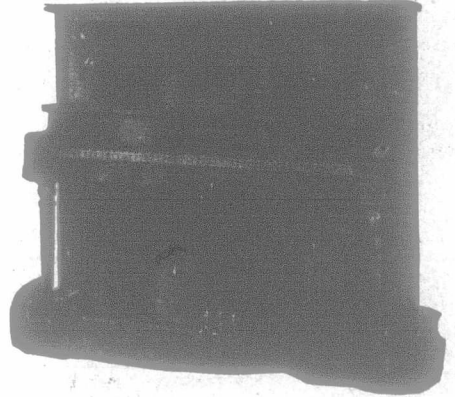
Finally, as the dinner hour approached, all the gas-jets were ablaze; not only the side lights in the main hall, and the overhead lantern which had shed its rays on Peter's bald head, but the huge glass chandelier hung in the middle of the satin-upholstered drawing-room, as well as the candelabra on the mantel with their imitation wax candles and brass wicks—everything, in fact, that could add to the brilliancy of the occasion.

All this despite the orderly way in which the millionaire's house was run, had developed a certain nervous anxiety in the host himself, the effect of which had not yet worn off, although but a few minutes would elapse before the arrival of the guests. This was apparent in the rise and fall of Breen's heels, as he seasawed back and forth on the hearth-rug in the satin-lined drawing-room, with his coat-tails spread to the lifeless grate, and from the way he

**Sherlock - Manning Instruments**

Sold Ten Years Ago Are As Good As Ever

Everything is there to make them last and retain their superb singing tone. The action is the famous Otto Higel Double Repeating Action, the wires are the Finest Imported Pochlmann Wire, the hammers are from the celebrated house of Weickert—all these quality features are found only in high-grade pianos, and are standard parts of proven excellence.



Chippendale—Style 75

A piano takes fully six months to go through our works from start to finish, and is carefully inspected all the way. By installing the most modern machinery and the newest time and labor-saving devices we are able to economize at every step in the building process. That is why we can offer you in the Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano

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9	48	22	6-6-6-6-6-6-6	29
9	48	16 1/2	6-6-6-6-6-6-6	31
9	52	22	4-4-5-5-1/2-7-8-1/2-9-9	31
9	52	16 1/2	4-4-5-5-1/2-7-8-1/2-9-9	31
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glanced nervously at the mirror to see that his cravat was properly tied and that his collar did not ride up in the back.

The only calm person in the house was the ex-widow. With the eyes of a major-general sweeping the field on the eve of an important battle, she had taken in the disposition of the furniture, the hang of the curtains and the placing of the cushions and lesser comforts. She had also arranged with her own hands the masses of narcissus and jonquils on the mantels, and had selected the exact shade of yellow tulips which centred the dining-room table. It was to be a "Gold-Mine Dinner," so Arthur had told her, "and everything must be in harmony."

Then seeing Parkins, who had entered unexpectedly and caught her in the act (it is bad form for a hostess to arrange flowers in some houses—the butler does that), she asked in an indifferent tone: "And how many are we to have for dinner, Parkins?" she knew, of course, having spent an hour over a diagram placing the guests.

"Fourteen, my lady."

"Fourteen!—really, quite a small affair." And with the air of one accustomed all her life to banquets in palaces of state, she swept out of the room.

The only time she betrayed herself was just before the arrival of the guests, when her mind reverted to her daughter.

"The Portmans are giving a ball next week, Arthur, and I want Corinne to go. Are you sure he is coming?"

"Don't worry, Kitty, Portman's coming; and so are the Colonel, and Crossbin, and Hodges, and the two Chicago directors, and Mason, and a lot more. Everybody's coming, I tell you. If Mukton Lode doesn't sit up and take notice with a new lease of life after tonight, I'm a Dutchman. Run, there's the bell."

The merciful Scribe will spare the reader the details incident upon the arrival of the several guests. These dinners are all alike: the announcements by the butler; the passing of the cocktails on a wine-tray; the standing around until the last man has entered the drawing-room; the perfunctory talk—the men who have met before hobnobbing, instantly with each other, the host bearing the brunt of the strangers; the saunter into the dining-room, the reading of cards, and the "Here you are, Mr. Portman, right alongside Mr. Hodges. And Crossbin, you are down there somewhere"; the spreading of napkins and squaring of everybody's elbow as each man drops into his seat.

Neither will the reader be told of the various dishes or their garnishings. These pages have so far been filled with little else beside eating and drinking, and with reason, too, for have not all the great things in life been begun over some tea-table, carried on at a luncheon, and completed between the soup and the cordials? Kings, diplomats and statesmen have long since agreed that for baiting a trap there is nothing like a soup, an entree and a roast, the whole moistened by a flagon of honest wine. The bait varies when the financier or promoter sets out to catch a capitalist, just as it does when one sets out to catch a mouse, and yet the two mammals are much alike—timid, one foot at a time, nosing about to find out if any of his friends have had a nibble; scared at the least disturbing echo—then the fat, toothsome cheese looms up (Breen's Madeira this time), and in they go.

But if fuller description of this special bait be omitted, there is no reason why that of the baiters and the baited should be left out of the narrative.

Old Colonel Purviance, of the Chesapeake Club, for one—a big-paunched man who always wore, summer and winter, a reasonably white waistcoat and a sleazy necktie; swore in a loud voice and dropped his g's when he talked. "Bit 'em off," his friends said, as he did the ends of his cigars. He had in honor of the occasion, so contrived that his black coat and trousers matched this time, while his shoestring tie had been replaced by a white cravat. But the waistcoat was of the old pattern and the top button loose, as usual. The Colonel earned his living and a very comfortable one it was by promoting

various enterprises—some of them rather shady. He had also a gift for both starting and maintaining a boom. Most of the Mukton stock owned by the Southern contingent had been floated by him. Another of his accomplishments was his ability to label correctly, with his eyes shut, any bottle of Madeira from anybody's cellar, and to his credit, be it said, he never lied about the quality, be it good, bad or abominable.

Next to him sat Mason, from Chicago—a Westerner who had made his money in a sudden rise in real estate, and who had moved to New York to spend it; an out-spoken, common-sense, plain man, with yellow eyebrows, yellow head partly bald, and his red face blue-speckled with powder marks due to a premature blast in his mining days. Mason couldn't tell the best Tiernan Madeira from corner-grocery sherry, and preferred whiskey at any and all hours—and what was more, never assumed for one instant that he could.

Then came Hodges, the immaculately dressed epicure—a pale, clean-shaven, eye-glassed, sterilized kind of a man with a long neck and skinny fingers, who boasted of having twenty-one different clarets stored away under his sidewalk which were served to ordinary guests, and five special vintages which he kept under lock and key, and which were only uncorked for the elect, and who invariably munched an olive before sampling the next wine. Then followed such lesser lights, as Nixon, Leslie and the other guests.

These, then, were the palates to which Breen catered. Back of them lay their good-will and good feeling; still back of them, again, their bank accounts and another scoop in Mukton! Most of the guests had had a hand in the last deal and they were ready to share in the next. Although this particular dinner was supposed to be a celebration of the late victory, two others, equally elaborate, had preceded it; both Crossbin and Hodges having entertained nearly this same group of men at their own tables. That Breen, with his reputation for old Madeira and his supposed acquaintance with the intricacies of a Maryland kitchen, would outclass them both, had been whispered a dozen times since the receipt of his invitation, and he knew it. Hence the alert boy, the chef in the white cap, and hence the seesawing on the hearth-rug.

"Like it, Crossbin?" asked Breen.

Parkins had just passed down the table with a dust-covered bottle which he handled with the care of a collector fingering a peachblow vase. The precious fluid had been poured into that gentleman's glass and its contents were now within an inch of his nose.

The moment was too grave for instant reply; Mr. Crossbin was allowing the aroma to mount to the innermost recesses of his nostrils. It had only been a few years since he had performed this same trick with a gourd suspended from a nail in his father's back kitchen, overlooking a field of growing corn; but that fact was not public property—not here in New York.

"Yes—smooth, and with something of the hills in it. Chateau Lamont, is it not, of '61?"

It was Chateau of something-or-other, and of some year, but Breen was too wise to correct him. He supposed it was Chateau Lalitte—that is, he had instructed Parkins to serve that particular fine and vintage.

"Either '61 or '63," replied Breen with the air of positive certainty. (How that boy in the white apron, who had watched the boss paste on the labels, would have laughed had he been under the table.)

Further down the cloth Hodges, the epicure, was giving his views as to the proper way of serving truffles. A dish had just passed, with an underpinning of crust. Hodges' early life had qualified him as an expert in cooking, as well as in wines: Ten years in a country store swapping sugar for sausages and tea for butter and eggs; five more clerk in a Broadway cloth house, with varied boarding-house experiences (boiled mutton twice a week, with pudding on Sundays); three years junior partner, with a room over Belmont's; then a rich wife and a directorship in a bank; his father-in-law was the heaviest depositor; next, one year in Europe and home as vice-president, and at the

present writing president of one of the certify-as-early-as-ten-o'clock-in-the-morning kind of banks, at which Peter would so often laugh. With these experiences there came the usual blooming and expanding—all the earlier life forgotten, really ignored. Soon the food of the country became unbearable. Even the canvasbacks must feed on a certain kind of wild celery; the oysters be dredged from a particular cove, and the terrapin drawn from their beds with the Hodges' coat of arms cut in their backs before they would be allowed a place on the ex-clerk's table.

It is no wonder, then, that everybody listened when the distinguished epicure launched out on the proper way to both acquire and serve so rare and toothsome a morsel as a truffle.

"Mine come by every steamer," Hodges asserted in a positive tone, not to anybody in particular, but with a sweep of the table to attract enough listeners to make it worth while for him to proceed. "My man is aboard before the gang-plank is secure—gets my package from the chief steward and is at my house with the truffles within an hour. Then I at once take proper care of them. That is why my truffles have that peculiar flavor you spoke of, Mr. Portman, when you last dined at my house. You remember, don't you?"

Portman nodded. He did not remember—not the truffles. He recalled some white port—but that was because he had bought the balance of the lot himself.

"Where do they come from?" inquired Mason, the man from Chicago. He wanted to know and wasn't afraid to ask.

"All through France. Mine are rooted near a little village in the Province of Perigord."

"What roots 'em?"

"Hogs—trained hogs. You are familiar, of course, with the way they are secured?"

Mason—plain man as he was—wasn't familiar with anything remotely connected with the coralling of truffles, and said so. Hodges talked on, his eye resting first on one and then another of the guests, his voice increasing in volume whenever a fresh listener craned his neck, as if the information was directed to him alone—a trick of Hodges' when he wanted an audience.

"And now a word of caution," he continued; "something that most of you may not know—always root on a rainy day—sunshine spoils their flavor—makes them tough and leathery."

"Kind of hog got anything to do with the taste?" asked Mason in all sincerity. He was learning New York ways—a new lesson each day, and intended to keep on, but not by keeping his mouth shut.

"Nothing whatever," replied Hodges.

"They must never be allowed to bite them, of course. You can wound a truffle as you can everything else."

Mason looked into space and the Colonel bent his ear. Purviance's diet had been largely drawn from his beloved Chesapeake, and "dug-up dead things"—as he called the subject under discussion—didn't interest him. He wanted to laugh—came near it—then he suddenly remembered how important a man Hodges might be and how necessary it was to give him air space in which to float his pet balloons and so keep him well satisfied with himself.

Mason, the Chicago man, had no such scruples. He had twice as much money as Hodges, four times his digestion and ten times his common-sense.

"Send that dish back here, Breen," Mason cried out in a clear voice—so loud that Parkins, winged by the shot, retraced his steps. "I want to see what Mr. Hodges is talking about. Never saw a truffle that I know of." Here he turned the bits of raw rubber over with his fork. "No. Take it away. Guess I'll pass. Hog saw it first; he can have it."

Hodges' face flushed, then he joined in the laugh. The Chicago man was too valuable a would-be subscriber to quarrel with. And, then, how impossible to expect a person brought up as Mason had been to understand the ordinary refinements of civilization.

"Rough diamond, Mason—Good fellow, Backbone of our country," Hodges whispered to the Colonel, who was sore from the strain of repressed hilarity.





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"A little coarse now and then—but that comes of his early life, no doubt."

Hodges waited his chance and again launched out; this time it was upon the various kinds of wines his cellar contained—their cost—who had approved of them—how impossible it was to duplicate some of them, especially some Johannesburg of '74.

"Forty-two dollars a bottle—not pressed in the ordinary way—just the weight of the grapes in the basket in which they are gathered in the vineyard and what naturally drips through is caught and put aside, etc."

Breen winced. First his truffles were criticised, and now his pet Johannesburg that Parkins was pouring into special glasses—cooled to an exact temperature—part of a case, he explained to Nixon, who sat on his right, that Count Mosenheim had sent to a friend here. Something must be done to head Hodges off or there was no telling what might happen. The Madeira was the thing. He knew that was all right, for Purviance had found it in Baltimore—part of a private cellar belonging some time in the past to either the Swan or Thomas families—he could not remember which.

The redheads were now in order, with squares of fried hominy, and for the moment Hodges held his peace. This was Nixon's opportunity, and he made the most of it. He had been born on the eastern shore of Maryland and was brought up on canvasbacks, soft-shell crabs and terrapin—not to mention the clams and sheephead. Nixon therefore launched out on the habits of the sacred bird—the crimes committed by the sawy-gun in the hands of the marlmen, the consequent scarcity of the game and the near approach of the time when the only rare specimens would be found in the glass cases of the museums, ending his talk

with a graphic description of the great wooden platters of boiling-hot terrapin which were served to passengers crossing to Norfolk in the old days. The servants would split off the hot shell—this was turned top side down, used as a dish and filled with butter, pepper and salt, into which toothsome bits of the reptile, torn out by the guests' forks, were dipped before being eaten.

The talk now caromed from birds, reptiles and fish to guns and tackles, and then to the sportsmen who used them, and then to the millionaires who owned the largest shares in the ducking clubs, and so on to the stock of the same, and finally to the one subject of the evening—the one uppermost in everybody's thoughts which so far had not been touched upon—the Mukton Lode. There was no question about the proper mechanism of the traps—the directors were attending to that; the quality of the bait, too, seemed all that could be desired—that was Breen's part. How many mice were nosing about was the question, and of the number how many would be inside when the spring snapped?

The Colonel, after a nod of his head and a reassuring glance from his host, took full charge of the field, soaring away with minute accounts of the last inspection of the mine. He told how the "tailings" at Mukton City had panned out 30 per cent. to the ton—with two hundred thousand tons in the dump thrown away until the new smelter was started and they could get rid of the sulphides; of what Aetna Cobb's Crest had done and Beals Hollow and Morgan Creek—all on the same ridge, and was about launching out on the future value of Mukton Lode when Mason broke the silence by asking if any one present had heard of a mine somewhere in Nevada which an Englishman had bought and which had panned out \$1,200 to the ton the first week

and not a cent to the square mile ever afterward? The Chicago man was the most important mouse of the lot, and the tone of his voice and his way of speaking seemed fraught with a purpose.

Breen leaned forward in rapt attention, and even Hodges and Portman (both of them were loaded to the scupper with Mukton) stopped talking.

"Slickest game I ever heard of," continued Mason. "Two men came into town—two poor prospectors, remember—ran across the Englishman at the hotel—told the story of their claim: 'Take it or leave it after you look it over,' they said. Didn't want but sixty thousand for it; that would give them thirty thousand apiece, after which they'd quit and live on a ranch. No, they wouldn't go with him to inspect the mine; there was the map. He couldn't miss it; man at the hotel would drive him out there. There was, of course, a foot of snow on the ground, which was frozen hard, but they had provided to stay till spring. The Englishman could have the wood to thaw out the ground."

"The Englishman went and found everything as the two prospectors had said; thawed out the soil in half a dozen places; scooped up the dirt and every shovelful panned out about twelve hundred to the ton. Then he came back and paid the money; that was the last of it. Began to dig again in the spring—and not a trace of anything."

"What was the matter?" asked Breen. So far his interest in mines had been centered on the stock.

"Oh, the same old swindle," said Mason, looking around the table, a grim smile on his face—"only in a different way."

"Was it salted?" called out a man from the lower end of the table.

"Yes," replied Mason; "not the mine, but the cordwood. The two poor prospectors had bored augur holes in each

stick, stuffed 'em full of gold dust and plugged the openings. It was the ashes that panned out \$1,200 to the ton."

Mason was roaring, as were one or two about him. Portman looked grave, and so did Breen. Nothing of that kind had ever soiled their hands; everything with them was open and above-board. They might start a rumor that the Lode had petered out, throw an avalanche of stock on the market, knock it down ten points, freezing out the helpless (poor Gilbert had been one of them), buy in what was offered and then declare an extra dividend, sending the stock skyward, but anything so low as—"Oh, very reprehensible—scandalous in fact."

Hodges was so moved by the incident that he asked Breen if he would not bring back that Madeira (it had been served now in the pipe-stem glasses which had been crossed in finger-bowls). This he sipped slowly and thoughtfully, as if the enormity of the crime had quite appalled him. Mason was no longer a "rough diamond," but an example of what a "Western training will sometimes do for a man," he whispered under his breath to Crossbin.

With the departure of the last guest—one or two of them were a little unsteady; not Mason, we may be sure—Jack, who had come home and was waiting upstairs in his room for the feast to be over, squared his shoulders, threw up his chin and, like many another crusader bent on straightening the affairs of the world, started out to confront his uncle. His visor was down, his lance in rest, his banner unfurled, the scarf of the blessed damosel tied in double bow-knot around his trusty right arm. Both knight and maid were unconscious of the scarf, and yet if the truth be told it was Ruth's eyes that had swung him into battle. Now he was ready to fight; to renounce the comforts of life and live on a crust rather than be





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party to the crimes that were being daily committed under his very eyes.

His uncle was in the library, having just bowed out his last guest, when the boy strode in. About him were squatty little tables holding the remnants of the aftermath of the feast—siphons and decanters and the sample box of cigars—full to the lid when Parkins first passed them (why fresh cigars out of a full box should have a better flavor than the same cigars from a half-empty one has always been a mystery to the Scribe).

That the dinner had been a success gastronomically, socially and financially, was apparent from the beatific boozey smile that prevailed Breen's face as he lay back in his easy-chair. To disturb a reverie of this kind was as bad as riding rough-shod over some good father digesting his first meal after Lent, but the boy's purpose was too lofty to be blunted by any such considerations. Into the arena went his glove and out rang his challenge.

"What I have got to say to you, Uncle Arthur, breaks my heart, but you have got to listen to me! I have waited until they were all gone to tell you."

Breen laid his glass on the table and straightened himself in his chair. His brain was reeling from the wine he had taken and his hand was unsteady, but he still had control of his arms and legs.

"Well, out with it! What's it all about, Jack?"

"I heard this afternoon that my friend Gilbert was ruined in our office. The presence of these men to-night makes me believe it to be true. If it is true, I want to tell you that I'll never enter the office again as long as I live!"

Breen's eyes flashed:  
"You'll never enter! . . . What the devil is the matter with you, Jack!—are you drunk or crazy?"

"Neither! And I want to tell you, sir, too, that I won't be pointed out as having anything to do with such a swindling concern as the Mukton Lode Company. You've stopped the work on Gilbert's house—Mr. Morris told me so—you've—"

The older man sprang from his seat and lunged toward the boy.

"Stop it!" he cried. "Now—quick!"

"Yes—and you've just given a dinner to the very men who helped steal his money, and they sat here and laughed about it! I heard them as I came in!" The boy's tears were choking him now.

"Didn't I tell you to stop, you idiot!" His fist was within an inch of Jack's nose: "Do you want me to knock your head off? What business is it of yours who I invite to dinner—and what do you know about Mukton Lode? Now you go to bed, and go quick, too! Parkins, put out the lights!"

And so ended the great crusade with our knight unhorsed and floundering in the dust. Routed by the powers of darkness, like many another gallant youth in the old chivalric days, his ideals laughed at, his reforms flouted, his protests ignored—and this, too, before he could fairly draw his sword or couch his lance.

(To be continued.)

**Gossip.**

One can scarcely realize that the war which is now in progress is being participated in by over nine hundred million people, or at least this is the population of the warring countries and their possessions. Of this number, Great Britain, including her colonies and India, musters about one-half.

A very attractive booklet has just been issued by the American Aberdeen-Angus Association entitled, "The Supremacy of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle." This illustrated book gives the results of the leading fat-stock shows of Great Britain and America, and shows the Angus to be a consistent winner. The illustrations include the championship winners at the Chicago International Exhibition, and at the leading fat-stock shows in 1909: Best Bull, Max, of Ohio, introduced in Aberdeen Angus cattle, shown with the American Aberdeen Angus Association, 1817 Exchange Ave., Chicago, for a year.

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**Miscellaneous.**

**Cow Cackle.**

A specimen of cow cackle, introduced in sage seed. H. M.

Ans.—This European weed is easily recognized by its pink flowers, but otherwise general resemblance to bladder campion. It is a smooth, branching, annual plant, with opposite leaves which almost meet at the base. Its seeds, to the naked eye, are hardly distinguishable from those of sage, and of some of the vetches. It is said to have become very troublesome in some localities in Western Canada. Summer-fallowing, or meadow and pasturing eradicates it. Scattered plants here and there, being quite noticeable when in flower and easily pulled, will not obtain a hold in the fields of an observant farmer. J. D.

**Comfrey.**

Can you tell me the name and nature of the enclosed weed, and how to get rid of it? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The developed flowers and seeds, as well as the leaves and root, are useful in distinguishing the species of the comfrees and buglosses. They have harsh, bristly, hairy-leaves, and whitish or bluish flowers developing from curved, one-sided racemes. The specimen sent seems most like common comfrey, although that is not usually regarded as a weed. If left undisturbed, it makes large, close patches along roadsides and in neglected gardens. Its basal leaves are very large, with long petioles; the margins of the upper leaves run down along the stems. The flowers are pinkish-purple, sometimes tinged with yellow. Some people retain a patch of common comfrey in the garden for the sake of the medicinal qualities of its thick roots. These are mucilaginous, and like slippery-elm bark are used for cough remedies and poultices. J. D.

**Gossip.**

A table published in the Scottish Farmer of August 22nd, indicates that the results of high prize winnings at the eight principal shows in 1914, by progeny of Clydesdale sires are in order as follows: Baron of Buchlyvie, 69; Dunure Footprint, 39; Apukwa, 36; Bonnie Buchlyvie, 35; Hiawatha, 15; Baron's Pride, 14; Revelanta, 13; Royal Favorite, 9. The shows on which the figures are based are the two Glasgow events, Kilmarnock, Ayr, Edinburgh, the Royal Northern Summer Show, the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Shrewsbury, England, and the H. & A. S. Society's Show at Hawick.

**A. G. SMILLIE'S SHORTHORN SALE.**

There never was a time in the history of this country when the prospects for beef-raising were so bright, nor the future so certain as now. Looking into the horoscope of the future, nothing appears for very many years to come to indicate the slightest reaction against a continuation of an active demand and high prices for breeding animals of the beef breeds, and their progeny, for breeding purposes and the block. The investment for pure-bred breeding animals of these breeds today is as safe as a deposit in the Bank of England, and a hundred times more profitable. One of the great opportunities likely to occur this year for such an investment will be presented at the dispersal sale of the big, thick herd of Shorthorns owned by A. G. Smillie, of Hensall, Ont., on Friday, Sept. 18th. These are the kind of cattle that speedily lift the mortgage, easy to feed, rapid growers, and the kind that can feed their own calves. Arrange to attend this sale if at all interested in Shorthorn cattle.

TRADE MARK  
**Wilkinson Climax B**  
REGISTERED  
**Ensilage and Straw Cutter**

Our "B" machine, built especially for the farmer. A combination machine—it will cut and deliver green corn into the highest silo or dry straw or hay into the mow. 12-inch throat, rolls raise 6 inches and set close to knives—solid, compact cutting surface. Can change cut without stopping. Can be reversed instantly. Direct pneumatic delivery. Knife wheel carries fans. No lodging, everything cut, wheel always in balance. Steel fan case.

Made in two styles—mounted or unmounted. We also make larger type machine for custom work. Ask your dealer about this well-known machine and write us for new catalog showing all styles.

**THE BATEMAN-WILKINSON CO., LIMITED**  
419 Campbell Ave., Toronto, Canada

**TO FARMERS**

**SUMMER SEASON AND FALL**

Secure good help and make 12 months' engagement to prevent disappointment next spring. Farm help supplied from the Old Country. Utmost care given in selecting the right class of help to fill each individual requirement. Write stating particulars.

**New Magnificent Steamers for Direct Canadian Service**

ANDANIA	ALANINA
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AURANIA, 14,000 tons, building. One Class (II) Cabin. Lowest rates.

Apply:  
**Cunard Steamship Company Limited**  
IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT  
114 King Street, West, TORONTO, ONT.

**SAVE-THE-HORSE**

Trade-Mark Registered  
**H. L. Miles,** Dealer in Plaster, Cement, etc., Delta, Ohio, writes: "Enclosed check for bottle Save-The-Horse. My sons ordered a bottle a few years ago and cured two spavins."

**A Bad Splint.** W. J. Parks, Lake Linden, Mich., writes: "My horse had a large splint close to knee, pronounced incurable by two V. S. The horse went sound after three weeks' treatment with Save-The-Horse, is driven daily; now over several months and there is no lameness."

**We Originated** the treatment of horses—Under Signed Contract to Return Money if Remedy Fails on Ringbone—Thoropin—SPAVIN and ALL—Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof and Tendon Disease. **BUT WRITE** and we will send our BOOK—Sample Contract and **ADVICE—ALL FREE** to (Horse Owners and Managers—Only). Address

**TROY CHEMICAL CO.** Toronto, Ont.  
148 Van Horn St. (or Binghamton, N. Y.)  
Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse WITH CONTRACT, or we send it by Parcel Post or Express paid.

**THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS**  
that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

**ABSORBINE**

also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered.  
**Book 3 K free.**  
**ABSORBINE, JR.,** antiseptic liniment for man-kind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.  
**W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 258 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.**

**SCARE-CROW DRESS.**  
Brown—"I hear Herbert is a gentleman farmer now."  
Jones—"Yes, rather; right up to the hilt, too. Puts evening dress on all his scare-crows at dusk."



# I OFFER YOU A PARTNERSHIP

in a splendid paying business that will net you Sixty Dollars a Week. No experience required. The



## Robinson Bath Tub

has solved the bathing problem. No plumbing, no water-works required. A full length bath in every room, that folds in a small

roll, handy as an umbrella. A positive boon to city and country dwellers alike.

Now, I want you to go in partnership with me, but you don't invest any capital.

I have vacancies in many splendid countries for live, honest, energetic representatives.

Will you handle your county for me?

I give you credit—back you up—help you with live, ginger sales talks.

Quick sales—large profits. Here are three examples of what you can easily earn.

Douglas, Manitoba, got 16 orders in two days.

Myers, Wis., \$250 profit first month.

McCutcheon, Sask., says can sell 15 in less than 3 days.

You can do as well. The work is fascinating, easy, pleasant and permanent.

Send no money, but write to-day for details. Hustle a post card for free tub offer.

C. A. RUKAMP, GENERAL MANAGER, 70F.

THE ROBINSON CABINET MFG. CO., LTD.

237 Sandwich Street, WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO

## Sugar Shortage.

The following interesting item recently appeared in "Bradstreets":

"The blight placed upon the European sugar-beet crop by the war, could hardly have come at a more unfavorable time as far as the supply of raw material is concerned. The market of the Cuban crop does not begin in large volume till February, and with the exception of Java, the plant in all cane-growing countries is only beginning to mature. The Cuban crop of the past season was large, giving an estimate surplus of 57,000 tons over 1913. On the other hand, available supplies of raws in Hawaii and Porto Rico are said to be smaller if anything than a year ago. The European sugar industry is without doubt one of those apt to be hit hardest by the war. With the possible exception of Russia, the season's crop is likely to be largely, if not entirely, destroyed or lost. Moreover, for the next year at least, the production of sugar beet in Europe will be seriously interfered with. Hence, greater production in the cane-growing countries and the beet-growing sections of North America is almost imperative. This may result in considerable benefit to the beet-sugar industry in Canada, as in addition to the home market, Greece, Norway, Sweden, and other allied or neutral countries must be supplied."

There is a point in this for Canadian beet growers. There is no reason why this industry should not be pushed in this country at the present time, and next year should see an increased acreage of beets put in on the beet-growing land of this country.

## Trade Topic.

IT COULDN'T BE DONE.

Somebody said that it couldn't be done, but he, with a chuckle, replied that "maybe it couldn't," but he would be one who wouldn't say so till he'd tried. So he buckled right in, with a trace of a grin on his face—if he worried he hid it. He started to sing as he tackled the thing that couldn't be done—and he did it. Somebody scoffed: "Oh, you'll never do that; at least, no one ever has done it"; but he took off his coat and he took off his hat, and the first thing we knew, he'd begun it. With a lift of his chin and a bit of a grin, without any doubting or quibbling, he started to sing as he tackled the thing that couldn't be done—and he did it. There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done, there are thousands to prophesy failure; there are thousands to point out to you, one by one, the dangers that wait to assail you. But just buckle in with a bit of a grin, then take off your coat and go to it. Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing that "cannot be done"—and you'll do it.—Exchange.

## Gossip.

Volume 3 of the Canadian National Records for Sheep, published by the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, and compiled and edited in the office of the Canadian National Records, Ottawa, has been issued, and a copy received at this office. Pedigrees of ten breeds of sheep are registered. A lengthy list of members of the Association is included; also an index of all the animals registered in their proper class. The President of the Association is J. E. Cousins, Harriston, Ont., and the Secretary-Treasurer is A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

On August 28th, there was held in Waterloo Park, Waterloo, Ont., a monster picnic under the auspices of the Associated Farmers' Clubs of the County of Waterloo. A large crowd gathered, and a pleasant and profitable afternoon was devoted to a programme of addresses, prominent amongst which were those of W. C. Good, President of the United Farmers' Co-operative Co., Ltd.; Anson Groh, Vice-President of the same company; F. C. Hart, B. S. A., head of the Co-operation and Markets Branch of the Provincial Government, and E. C. Drury, President of the United Farmers of Ontario. Co-operation was the key note of all these addresses. During the evening an interesting programme of sport events was put on, and the day was one most profitable to farmers of Waterloo County. Farmers organizations in other parts would do well to follow the lead of Waterloo.

## REMOVED THE PROUD FLESH

And Healed the Wound with But Three Applications

You could not have a better proof of the value of Egyptian Liniment than is given by the experience of Mr. C. A. Holden of Montreal, in his letter.

"My pony received a deep cut across the back of her leg below the hock joint. After trying several remedies, without any beneficial results, I was induced to try Douglas' Egyptian Liniment. Proud flesh had formed the size of a hickory nut. After three applications it was entirely healed, which I consider marvellous, as a small artery had been cut, which spurted blood every time the wound was disturbed.

I cheerfully recommend Egyptian Liniment to all horsemen."

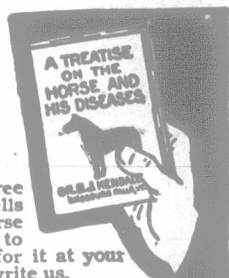
The way Douglas' Egyptian Liniment cleans out and heals a festering wound is simply marvellous.

25c. at all Dealers. Free Sample on request.

DOUGLAS & CO. NAPANEE, ONTARIO

## A TREATISE

on the Horse—FREE!



We offer you free this book that tells you all about horse diseases and how to cure them. Call for it at your local druggist or write us.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

is invaluable. It cures Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone or any other lameness, quickly and safely at small expense. Read what Leo Cadigan, of Ennisville, Ont., says: "I used your Spavin Cure on a horse that had Ringbone, and it cured him in four weeks time."

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold at the uniform price of \$1 a bottle, 6 for \$5. If you cannot get it or our free book at your local druggist, write us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY Enosburg Falls, Vermont 81

## DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.



This preparation, unlike others, acts by absorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E.C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00.—Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St., E., Toronto, Ont.

## For Sale

### Dairy Shorthorn Bull

Bred by noted English Breeder. A choice dual-purpose sire.

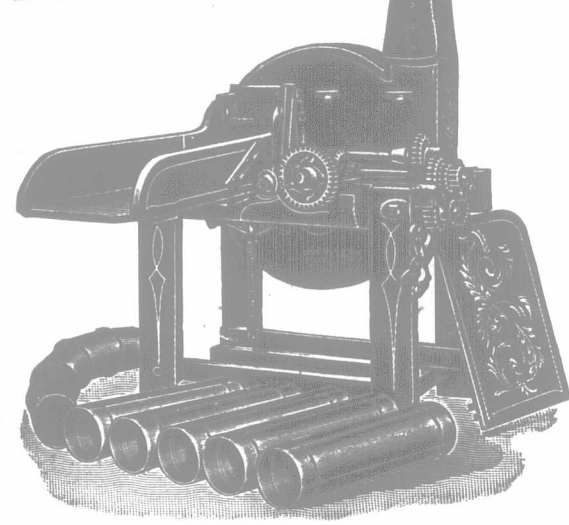
A few English Berkshire young pigs from imported stock.

F. WALLACE COCKSHUTT "Lynnore Stock Farm" BRANTFORD ONTARIO

## WOODLAND FARM

CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY HORSES Shetland Ponies, Brown Swiss Cattle. Some nice young Hackneys and Shetlands for sale. Stallions, Mares and Geldings. Ralph Ballagh & Son :: Guelph, Ontario

## DICK'S No. 7 BLOWER CUTTER



This Shows Our 10-inch Mouth

## BLOWER CUTTING BOX

It is fitted with good, strong gearing with reverse lever attachment.

The fly-wheel is fitted with concave knives and enclosed in an all-steel case.

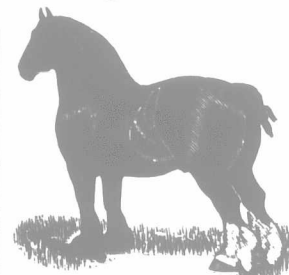
We guarantee this Box to fill silos 35 feet high, with a 6 H.-P. Gasoline Engine.

Guaranteed against defects in workmanship or material.

Buy from us and save middleman's profit.

DICK AGRICULTURAL WORKS BOLTONTARIO

## Royal Oak Clydesdales



Will be exhibited at Western Fair, London. Come in and see our offering of Stallions, Brood Mares, Fillies and Colts in need of such. We know we can please you.

G. A. ATTRIDGE, Muirkirk, [Ont. L.-D. 'Phone Ridgetown. P.M. and M.C.R.

## Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ontario HAVE STILL A NUMBER OF CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES

of that rare selection made in 1913. They are a combination of size and quality, with a good many of the mares in foal to noted sires. A visit to our stables will be money in your pockets, as we have the goods and prices that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

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

Imp. Stallions CLYDESDALES Fillies Imp. To the Clydesdale men of Canada we wish to say we have some of the best show material in this country. More size, more style, more quality, more character and better breeding than ever before, in both stallions and fillies. JOHN A. BOAG & SON. Electric cars every hour. QUEENSVILLE, ONTARIO

Clydesdales Shires If you want Stallions, Fillies or Foals of the above breeds, personally selected from A. & W. Montgomery's Clydesdale Stud and the Bramhope Shire Stud, Cheshire, and select from the large stock now offered. D. McEACHRAN, ORMSBY GRANGE, ORMSTOWN, QUE. Prices and terms will please.

A few choicely-bred young stallions always on hand and for sale. Prices and terms right. Visitors welcome.

BARBER BROS. :: GATINEAU PT. QUE.

BREEDING AND QUALITY There never was a better bred lot imported, and their standard of character and quality is the highest and my price the lowest. Clydesdales STALLIONS AND FILLIES G. A. Brodie, Newmarket, Ont. L.-D. Bell 'Phone



# By Auction **Scotch, Scotch-topped & R.O.P. Shorthorns** By Auction

HAVING SOLD MY FARM, I WILL ON

## Friday, September 18th, 1914

At the farm, two miles from Hensall Station, G. T. R., sell by auction my entire herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, numbering 29 head: 14 mature cows, 4 yearling heifers, 6 heifer calves, 4 young bulls, and the stock bull, Golden Edward 90499. This herd represents the results of a lifetime's breeding. They are an essentially high-class lot, many of them ranging from 1600 to 1700 lbs. in weight, carrying a wealth of flesh, and all are in prime condition; also among them are cows officially qualified for the R. O. P. records.

**TERMS: 6 months on bankable paper, or 6% per annum off for cash.**

Conveyances will meet all morning trains at Hensall station.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION

**Capt. T. E. Robson, Auctioneer.**

**A. G. SMILLIE, R.R. No. 2, Kippen, Ont.**

**GOOD LUCK**  
**Cotton Seed Meal**  
 Is a valuable concentrate to use where a large milk production is desired. Price, \$1.80 per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Toronto. Send for 500 pounds to-day and give it a trial.  
**CRAMPSEY & KELLY**  
 Dovercourt Road - TORONTO

**DR. BELL'S** Veterinary Medical Wonder, 10,000 \$1.00 bottles FREE to horsemen who will give The Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed to cure Inflammation, Colic, Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Fevers, etc. Agents wanted. **DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ontario**

**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**  
**Oxford Sheep**  
 For sale: good young show bulls and females; also a few Oxford rams. **Thos. B. Broadfoot, Fergus, Ontario. G.T.R. and C.P.R.**

**Locharbar Stock Farm**  
 Offers some choice Shorthorn bulls and females of different ages; also Leicester sheep and Berkshire pigs at reasonable prices.

**D. A. Graham, Wyoming, Ont.**  
**Shorthorns Cotswolds**  
**Berkshires**  
 FOR SALE—A few Shorthorn females, a limited number of young Cotswold ewes and a number of Berkshires about three months.  
**CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE**  
 P.O. and Station Campbellford, Ont.

**Fletcher's Shorthorns.** Imp. stock bull, 273853, for sale or exchange. Royal Bruce is a choicely-bred Bruce Mayflower, was imported by Mr. Arthur Johnston for his own use, and was his herd-header at the time of his dispersion sale. Royal Bruce is as active and useful as ever, though ten years old. Young stock of either sex for sale.  
**Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, R.R. No. 2, Long-distance Telephone, Erin Station, C.P.R.**

**Shorthorns For Sale**  
 3 bulls from 9 to 12 months, 2 young cows soon to freshen 3 two-year-old heifers choicely bred and from heavy milking strain. Prices easy.  
**Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.**

**1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1914**  
**Shorthorns and Leicesters**  
 We have on hand for sale three extra quality shearing rams; also some very choice lambs of both sexes at very reasonable prices. Situated one mile east Luan Crossing.  
**Miss C. Smith, R.R. 1, Clandeboye, Ontario**

**Spring Valley Shorthorns**  
 Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83127. Can supply a few of either sex.  
**K. LE BROS, Drumbo, Ont. Home and Telephone, 41 Ave.**

**Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters.** Have always on hand to offer a good selection of both bulls and heifers from the best and purest blood. This selection of Leicesters and hams, also a few choice sheep, three extra quality rams, and a few choice pigs.  
**W. A. Douglas, Cafedonia, Ont., R.R. No. 2**

**Shorthorns** Young heifers and calves of the best of the Scotch and Scotch-topped blood. Also a few choice rams and lambs.  
**THOMAS GRAHAM, R.R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.**

**Oakland 53 Shorthorns**  
 14 mature cows, 4 yearling heifers, 6 heifer calves, 4 young bulls, and the stock bull, Golden Edward 90499. This herd represents the results of a lifetime's breeding. They are an essentially high-class lot, many of them ranging from 1600 to 1700 lbs. in weight, carrying a wealth of flesh, and all are in prime condition; also among them are cows officially qualified for the R. O. P. records.  
**NO. ELDER & SONS, P. S. MILL, ONTARIO**

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Sorghum for Fodder.

1. Should sorghum be allowed to ripen to make the best winter fodder?  
 2. How would you advise harvesting same?  
 W. P. C.

Ans.—1. In cutting sorghum for the silo, it is allowed to ripen quite well. If cut in the early stages of maturity, it is rather sappy and becomes sour and acrid. The same thing applies when cutting to shock up.

2. It can be harvested much the same as corn after it has arrived at a very good height and has not suckered too much. If you are shocking it outside for a while, perhaps it would be wise to arrange cross stakes and put a pole between the two. The sheaves can be laid against this on both sides, and bound with string. When there is room in the barn, it can be stored there and cut up as required.

#### Potatoes and Weeds.

I planted potatoes in good soil in June. They grew well, but on account of lack of help I got time to scuffle them only once. Foxtail has grown so thickly in the patch that I cannot scuffle it now. The potato tops are still mostly green. Kindly let me know if it would benefit the potatoes any if I cut the potato tops and grass together with the mower. I pulled a hill here and there, and found the tubers were small.  
 A. M.

Ans.—If the potatoes have not matured, it would be very unwise indeed to cut off the tops, as the tubers would then grow very little more. It would be better to allow them to exist as they are, and fight it out with the weeds. However, if you could mow the weeds and leave the tops, it would be so much the better, but it would be ruinous to the potatoes to cut off the tops at this stage.

### Veterinary.

#### Lame Mare.

Driving mare went lame. I thought it was in the foot, and treated her for that, but in a few days I noticed that the point of her shoulder was sore to the touch, and swollen. I bathed and applied a liniment and she got better and I turned her out on grass, and the next morning she was very lame again.  
 A. E.

Ans.—She has had the point of the shoulder severely bruised in some way. Keep her quiet in a box stall. Get a liniment made of one ounce tincture of iodine, two drams camphor, one-half ounce oil of turpentine, four ounces castor oil, and one-half ounce alcohol. To make a quart, add one pint of water. Rub on the sore part three times a day. If the mare will not stand, rub on the sore part with the liniment.

**PEERLESS-PERFECTION**

**Fencing for All Purposes**  
 There is scarcely a fence requirement that we cannot fill directly from our stock, no matter whether it be farm, poultry or ornamental fencing. We carry the largest stock of fencing and gate-carrying by any one company in the Dominion.

**Every Rod Fully Guaranteed**  
 PEERLESS Fencing is well known for its non-rusting qualities. Many of our customers have testified to this fact. Examine any piece of PEERLESS Fencing in your neighborhood. Compare it with fences of any other make. You will find little or no rust on the PEERLESS. The longer you can protect a fence from rust just that much longer will it continue to stand up and do business. Send for our literature and learn about this high grade fence. Probably your dealer handles it. Dealers wanted in unassigned territory.

**Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co. Limited**  
 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA  
 HAMILTON, ONT.

**100 Escana Farm Shorthorns 100**  
 For sale, 25 Scotch bull calves from 6 to 12 months; 25 Scotch heifers and young cows bred to Right Sort, imp., and Raphael, imp., both prizewinners at Toronto.  
**MITCHELL BROS., Props., Burlington P.O., Ont. Jos. McCrudden, Mgr. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Junct.**

**SHORTHORNS** I have ten young Shorthorn bulls, some fit for service now. Part of them are bred and made so that they are fit to head the best herds in any country; some of them are bred from the best-milking Shorthorns, and the prices of all are moderate. I have SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLD rams and ewes of all valuable ages. Write for what you want. I can suit you in quality and price.  
**Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario**

**Glenallen Shorthorns** We offer for sale some of the best young bulls we ever bred, Scotch or =81332= sired by Uppermill Omega.  
**GLENALLEN FARM, R. Moore, Mgr. Allandale, Ontario**

**IRVINE DALE SHORTHORNS**  
 Herd is headed by Gainford Select (a son of the great Gainford Marquis). A number young bulls of choice breeding and out of good milking strains. Also a few heifers.  
**J. WATT & SON, SALEM, ONTARIO ELORA STATION**

**BELMONT FARM SHORTHORNS**  
 We are offering 20 heifers from 1 to 3 years, daughters of the 1913 Toronto Grand Champion, Missie Marquis 77713, Scotch and Scotch Topped, several of them show heifers.  
**FRANK W. SMITH & SON, R. R. No. 2, Scotland, Ont. Scotland Station, T. H. & B. L. D. 'Phone.**

**Springhurst Shorthorns** Shorthorn cattle have come to their own; the demand and prices are rapidly increasing, now is the time to strengthen your herd. I have over a dozen heifers, from 10 months to two years of age, for sale; every one of them a show heifer, and some of them very choice. Bred in my great prize-winning Harry Smith, EXETER STN. HAY P. O. ONT.  
 Only one bull left—Red, 18 months old.

**SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES** We have a nice bunch of bull calves that will be year old in Sept. and are offering females of all ages; have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman =87800=, One stallion 3-years-old, a big good quality horse and some choice fillies all from imported stock.  
**A. B. & T. W. Douglas, Long-distance Phone Strathroy, Ont.**

**Salem Shorthorns**—Herd headed by Gainford Ideal and Gainford Perfection, sons of the great Gainford Marquis. We are generally in shape to supply your wants in either sex.  
**J. A. WATT, Elora, Ont., G.T.R., C.P.R. Telephone and Telegraph**

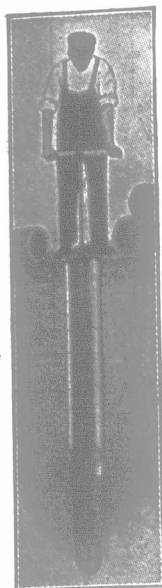
**10 Shorthorn Bulls, 9 Imported Clydesdale Mares**  
 Our bulls are all well bred and well bred. We also have Shorthorn females of all ages. In all 12 to 14 months of age we have 7 foals in 1 yearlings. Write for prices on what you require.  
**B. B. Patten, W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ontario**

**Blairgowrie Shorthorn, Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep** This stock is all Blue Faced Leicester, with a few other good breeds. Herd consists of 54 head. 12 head of Leicester sheep, 10 head of Shropshire sheep, 10 head of Cotswold sheep, also a number of good ewes.  
**J. N. MILLER, Jr., Ashburn, Ontario**

**Scotch SHORTHORNS—English** If you want a thick, even fleshed heifer for either show or breeding purposes, or young well-bred, show or milk cows, or a right good milker, we will supply you with a thick, even fleshed heifer for either show or breeding purposes, or young well-bred, show or milk cows, or a right good milker.  
**Myrtle, C. P. R., Brooklyn, G. T. R. A. J. HOWDEN, Columbus P. O.**



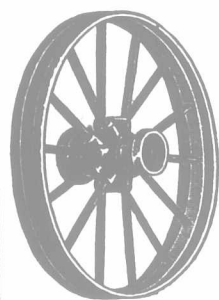
### You Can Dig 40-foot Wells Quickly Through Any Soil With Our Outfit At \$12.00



Write us to-day, and learn how you can start a profitable business, digging wells for others, on an investment of but \$12.00. Works faster and simpler than any other method. 100-foot outfits at \$25.00.

Write us for full information.

Canadian Warren Axe & Tool Co. Limited  
15 Carlton St., St. Catharines, Ontario



## \$18

PER SET  
F.O.B. Toronto

28-inch and 32-inch diameter, 4-inch by 1/2 tire. Built to fit any axle.

Write for Catalogue.

ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS With Grooved Tires  
NORMAN S. KNOX,  
47 Wellington Street E., Toronto, Ontario  
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Do you know that Tidy Abbekirk is the only cow in the world that produced three sons who have each sired 30-lb. butter cows, and two daughters with records greater than her own. She was bred, reared and developed at Maple Grove. Do you want that blood to strengthen the transmitting power of your herd, at live and let live prices, then write:

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### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Mites in the Henhouse.

Will you please tell me, through your Questions and Answers column, the best time and the best way to get rid of mites in a henhouse? J. F.

Ans.—If the henhouse can be closed up almost air-tight, you can rid it of mites by a thorough fumigation with sulphur, but if it is somewhat open, you will have to resort to other means. First clean the pens and keep them clean; burn the litter; sprinkle coal oil on the roosts, openings, and crevices; next day thoroughly whitewash with strong milk of lime. To make the whitewash adhere, add two or three handfuls of salt to a pailful of the wash. About two days later, jar the infested spots, and if mites appear creeping about on the whitewash, repeat the application of coal oil. Sprinkle coal oil about the perches, nests, etc., every fortnight in summer, and several times during the winter. Many poultrymen find that by keeping boxes of ashes in the henhouse the mites are exterminated. The hens in dusting themselves, create a dust which appears to be fatal to the mites. Ashes are hard on the plumage, and combs off the fowls, but a box of ashes will rid the house of mites. Road dust will act in the same manner.

#### Alfalfa for Seed.

1. I have twenty acres of alfalfa, and I have taken one cut off of it, and would like to use the second cutting for seed. I have heard that it would kill the alfalfa. Is that so?  
2. I have high land, which is clay, some sand and black muck. After cutting, I should like to sow some seed where it is missing. I intend to spread some manure on it and roll it. Would you advise me to do so? E. M.

Ans.—1. If this alfalfa field has a good stand and gave a good cut the first time, and is coming on well, it will not kill it to take a crop off for seed, but you will not be able to get a later cut for hay this fall. This is practiced very largely, and owing to the great scarcity of Ontario-grown alfalfa seed, it is becoming more and more common each year.

2. We would advise you, rather, to fit these bare spots and add manure this fall, and sow the seed on the old snow in the spring, or on a fresh falling of snow. This is quite likely to give you a good stand, but if you sow the alfalfa seed this fall, the chances are very slight for it surviving the winter.

#### Sugar Making—Diarrhoea in Pigs.

1. Would you be kind enough to publish, in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," how to extract the sugar from sugar beets. I have some sugar beets, and I think it is advisable to make some sugar out of them.

2. Kindly tell me how to treat diarrhoea, or scours, in young pigs about three to four months old. Do apples, or apples and sour milk together, cause this trouble? A. D. M.

Ans.—1. The extraction of sugar from sugar beets is a very complicated process, and consists in washing, slicing, diffusing, saturating, sulphuring, evaporating, concentrating, and curing. Each one of these operations requires special machines, besides material, which would be very hard for you to procure. On account of the impracticable character of this operation, we are not taking up space in explaining it to you, as we feel that it would be much more profitable for you to either dispose of your beets to some sugar-beet factory and buy the sugar, or feed them to the stock.

2. This trouble may partly be due to indigestion, but no doubt the green apples have been a contributing factor. Sour milk will not generally cause diarrhoea in pigs, but an over-supply of apples might have that effect. Well-toiled flour gruel mixed with milk, will often allay the trouble. Fifteen to twenty drops of turpentine for each pig, three times a day, mixed with their milk, will give results and be easily administered. Besides, if you wish, give a teaspoonful of tincture of ginger and gentian combined, to each one, three times daily, in a little water or in their food.

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**Aylmer Three-Wheel Wagon Stock Scale**  
CAPACITY 2,000 LBS.  
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Stock for sale. Large herd to select from.  
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200 Head  
Are as good as the best, because they combine the bloods of the following noted sires—M. G. Champion 20102, Champion boar at Toronto, 1906; S. H. Jack, Imp. 28515, Champion boar at Toronto, 1908, 1909, 1910, and S. H. Romeo 27th, 24653, certainly the best sire we ever owned, and a grand large individual.

Our brood sows, in view of the above, could not but be of a very high class, combining great size, true type, and easy feeding qualities.  
Sows and boars of all ages for sale. Write us or come and see for yourself. All stock shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
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Shedden Station. L. D. 'Phone via St. Thomas.

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for sale at reasonable prices; sows bred to farrow in May and June; also young pigs ready to wean; boars 3 and 4 months old, bred from imported stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. **J. Lawrence, Woodstock, Ontario, R.R. No. 8.**

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We are sold out of Tamworths; also females in Holsteins, but still have some choice bulls for sale, from two to six months, officially backed and right good ones. **R. O. Morrow & Son, Hilton, Ont.**  
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Some choice young sows, bred for summer and fall farrow; also a lot of boars 2 and 3 months old. Write for prices.  
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Twenty-five sows bred for fall farrow; a few boars ready for service; also one Jersey bull, 11 months, and two bulls, 6 months old, out of high-producing dams.  
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### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Cow Leaks Milk.

Some time ago I saw in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" a treatment for cow leaking her milk. Never having had any need for such a prescription I paid little attention to it, and have no idea at what date I saw it, or what the medicine was. It was to be rubbed on the point of teat when through milking. Would you kindly repeat the information, or tell me the date of issue it was in?  
J. J. M.

Ans.—The use of some astringent is the most advisable remedy to use in a case of this kind, and we would suggest that you wash the teats in alum water for one minute after each milking. This treatment may contract the opening sufficiently to prevent the trouble.

#### Whitewash.

Will you kindly print a recipe for whitewash that will not rub off, for interior of barn?  
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It is considered almost impossible to get a whitewash that will not flake or wash off. However, the following recipe is considered as good as anything in this line, and it was used to whitewash the White House in Washington during the time U. S. Grant was President, and we recommend it for what it is worth, basing our recommendation on its use on the White House. "Half a bushel of unslaked lime. Slake with warm water; cover it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer; add a peck of salt previously well dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, and stir in boiling hot; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of glue, which has previously been dissolved over a slow fire, and add five gallons hot water to the mixture; stir well, and let it stand for a few days, covered up from the dirt. It should be put on hot. One pint of this mixture will cover a square yard, properly applied. Small brushes are best. There is nothing that can compare with it for outside or inside work, and it retains its brilliancy for many years. Coloring matter may be put in, and made of any shade—Spanish brown, yellow ochre, or common clay."

#### Eczema—Thoroughpin.

1. Mare eight years old is troubled the last three years with skin disease in the summer season. Her skin will be full of little lumps as though bitten by flies, the hair coming off these and dry scabs form, which are very itchy. She is anxious to bite or rub them. Please give cause and cure.

2. Another mare four years old had lump very much like thoroughpin come on her neck, only a little higher up. There is no puff in front of leg, but on each side. A horseman told me it was a leakage of joint oil. She has not shown any lameness. What would you advise?  
O. A.

Ans.—1. This mare is troubled with eczema, which is fairly common in the summer time. It is very hard to treat, however, and it would be wise, we believe, to clip her. Give a thorough washing with strong soft-soap suds, well applied with a scrubbing brush. After this, dress thoroughly every second day until cured, with a warm five-per-cent. solution of creolin in water. Give her one ounce of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, mixed with a pint of cold water, and mixed with chop or bran, or as a drench, twice daily every second week for six weeks.

2. Although these lumps appear somewhat high, they are, no doubt, thoroughpins. They come at the back part of the hock joint, just inside the point and a little above it. If they press through from one side to the other, it is thoroughpin without a doubt. The animal should not do any heavy work during treatment if you wish the best results. Apply once daily the following mixture: Three drams each of boracic acid, mercury and potassium iodide, and six ounces of water. Clip on the hair and apply. After four or five applications, cease for a week or ten days for the soreness to pass away, and then repeat. This is an absorbent plaster, and will get rid of the part very slowly. If necessary, repeat the treatment four or five times.

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GALT ART METAL customers will be protected against the extra cost as long as our large stock of materials holds out. **Galt Steel Shingle, Siding and Metal Ceilings** are being sold now at the low prices that obtained before war was declared. Those who require any of these products will make a substantial saving by ordering while the present low prices hold.

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We exhibited for thirty years and held the Champion Flock until 1908, when we decided to cease showing. Our present offering is a few superior flock headers, also an imported four-year-old ram, bred by J. T. Hobbs; first and champion at Toronto, 1911. Also seventy superior yearling ewes and a splendid lot of this season's ram and ewe lambs by imported sires; all registered. Prices reasonable.

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25 choice ones offered. Our farm this year has produced some of the best ram lambs in its history. Get one for your pure-bred flock or to cross with your grade ewes. Dorset rams are unexcelled for crossing. Produce the profitable early lambs. Write for prices.

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In making the announcement that our Company will market its entire line of Corrugated Iron, Metal Shingles, Siding, Culverts, Eave Troughs, Conductor Pipe, etc., direct from factory to you, we have taken a long step; believing that when you, as a farmer, realize the economy of purchasing these products direct, you will at once do all in your power to assist us.

The large farm organizations in Canada have advised us that they will stand behind us and help us wherever possible to introduce our direct-from-factory policy. We have every reason to believe that you as a farmer residing in the Province of Ontario, will stand behind us and see that we succeed in our opening campaign in Ontario. Should you contemplate building a new barn, or putting on a new roof, either this fall or next spring, show your appreciation of our direct-from-Factory policy and write us to-day. We can save you from fifty to one hundred dollars if you act now. Remember, we are giving this special price to 300 persons only, as an advertisement of Sarnia Better Buildings, and you must act at once.

We manufacture a full line of SARNIA BETTER BUILDING Materials, including Plain and Galvanized Iron, Corrugated Iron, V Crimped Roofing, Brick Siding, Galvanized Culverts, Rock Face Siding.

**Our Absolute Guarantee of Sarnia Metal Roofs**

We guarantee that the galvanized iron used in the manufacture of Sarnia Metal Products to be equal to that of any iron used by any manufacturer in Canada, in the manufacture of similar lines of roofing products, that are selling to the farmer at the time of this advertisement, at an advance of 25% to 50% above the price we will quote you.

Please forward us immediately a rough sketch of any roof you may be contemplating putting on this fall, or a sketch of any building you may be erecting this fall or in the spring, and we will send you at once a full estimate on the cost of Sarnia Better Building Materials direct freight paid to your station.

**The Sarnia Metal Products Company, Limited**

**CANADA**