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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
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AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.

VOL. LI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 17, 1916.

No. 1247

To Give High-Class Service The System Must Have High-Class Telephones



**No. 6 Bulletin
 FREE**

This is the latest book describing our modern telephones for rural party line service. Write for a copy.

THE very best equipment is none too good for a rural telephone system. There are always some people in every municipality whose voices are a little husky and others a little thin. It needs high-class telephones to transmit and receive these voices with maximum clearness. There are other people whose hearing is a little below normal and who certainly require the easiest-hearing telephones procurable.

Canadian Independent Telephones are noted for their clear-talking and easy-hearing qualities. They have earned a great reputation for the high-quality service they have given on scores of independent systems in Ontario, Eastern and Western Canada. Their records for low maintenance cost have never been surpassed.

These telephones are sold at fair prices. They are strongly guaranteed. And they are made by a company that has always been fighting on the side of the independent systems and against monopoly. The Canadian Independent Telephone Company has always been a staunch friend of independent telephone systems.

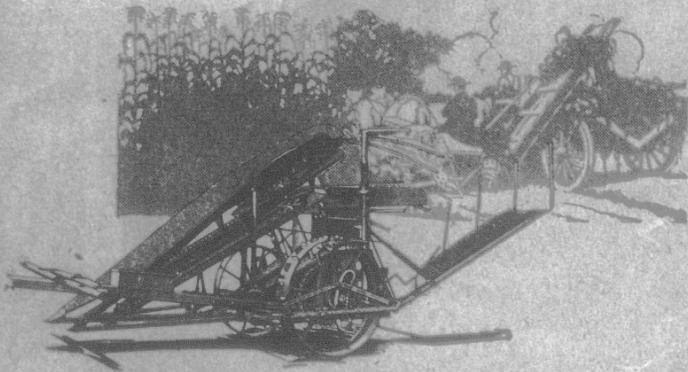
If your system is in the market for new telephones, switchboards or construction materials and you want high-class equipment, fair prices and square dealing, then send your order to us.

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Unless you use a corn binder, you are not harvesting your corn—that is, not all of it. Fully a third of the value of the corn crop is in the leaves, husks and stalks. To make full use of this value it is necessary to cut the stalks at just the right time. This cannot be done practically without a corn binder. The loss to American farmers in 1915, through this item alone, is estimated at about three hundred millions of dollars.

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International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

Branch Houses at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton

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Is this ditcher under actual working conditions proving that it can cut 100 to 150 rods of perfect ditch a day. If your farm needs drainage or you think you'd like to make a little spare time money, this will prove the most profitable exhibit on the lot for you. The

"A Perfect Trench at One Cut" BUCKEYE Traction Ditcher

will be demonstrated at the **Canadian National Exposition** Toronto, Ont., Aug. 26 to Sept. 11

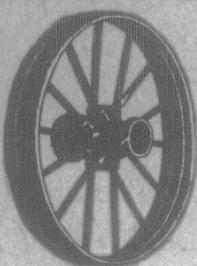
and also at the following State Fairs in the United States:

Ohio	Columbus	Aug. 28 to Sept. 1
Iowa	Des Moines	Aug. 23 to Sept. 1
Indiana	Indianapolis	Sept. 4 to Sept. 8
Michigan	Detroit	Sept. 4 to Sept. 13
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Kansas	Hutchinson	Sept. 16 to Sept. 23
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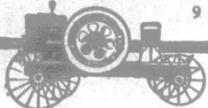


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In all styles we can make prompt delivery. Study our 1916 Special Features.

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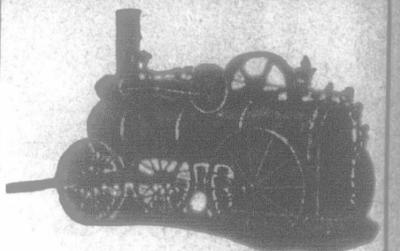
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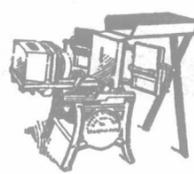
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5-passenger Sedan, \$1400	

Write for the New Maxwell Catalog C-6

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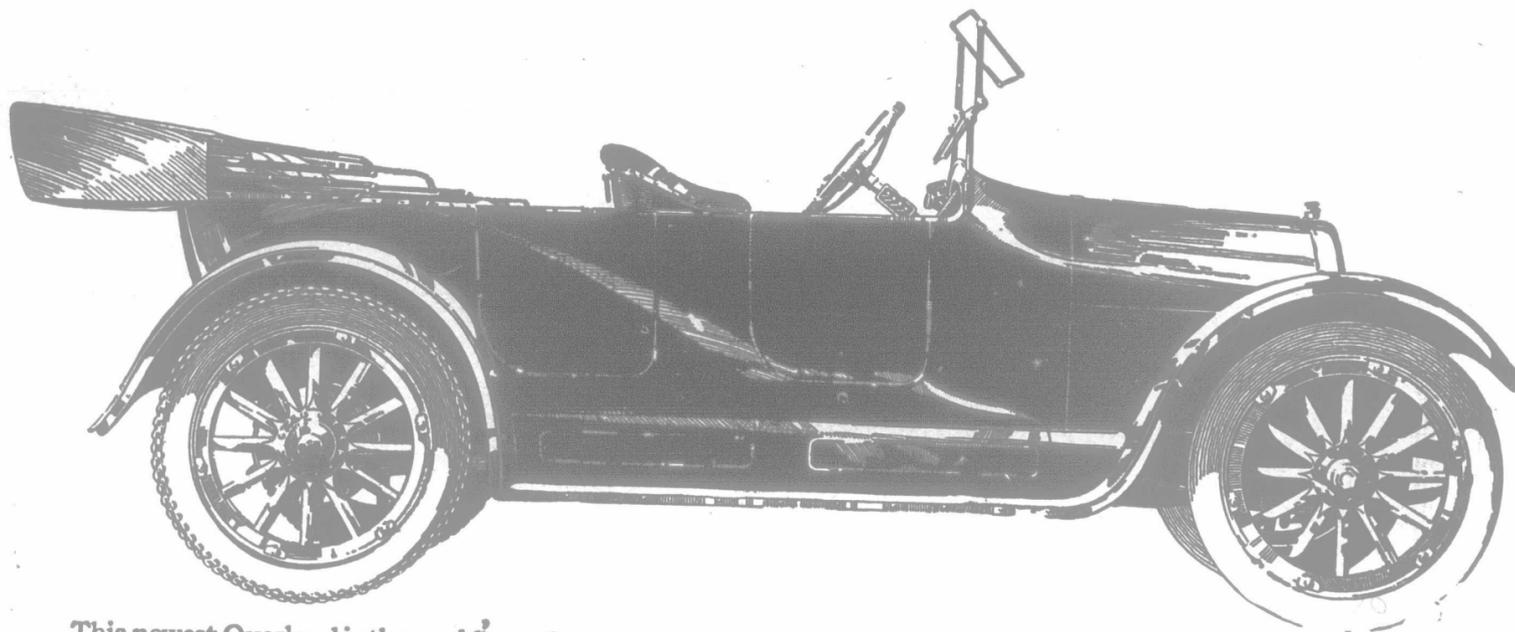
Announcing New Series Model 75-B

Overland
TRADE MARK REG.

\$890

Roadster \$870

f. o. b. Toronto



This newest Overland is the world's most powerful low-priced car. It has a 31½ horsepower en bloc motor that is a perfect marvel for speed, power and endurance. By increasing the bore of the motor from 3¼" to 3¾" we are able to offer a power plant which at 1950 R. P. M. develops full 31½ horsepower.

Tests under every condition in all parts of the country demonstrate that it easily develops better than 50 miles an hour on the road.

Speed of course varies under different conditions, but in practically every instance it has been getting fifty miles an hour and with ease. We have scores of telegrams showing that twenty to twenty-five miles per gallon of gasoline is not unusual.

The performance of this car is almost beyond belief. Take any other low priced car on the market. Pit it against this new Overland. Compare them for sheer speed, for abundance of

power, for riding comfort and economy, and you'll find this car will back anything else clean off the boards.

That's a strong statement, but a fact nevertheless.

Try it yourself and see.

Here are more important facts.

It has four-inch tires which are more than generous for a car of this size.

Not only has it a large and roomy body, but it has an attractive, up-to-date streamline body.

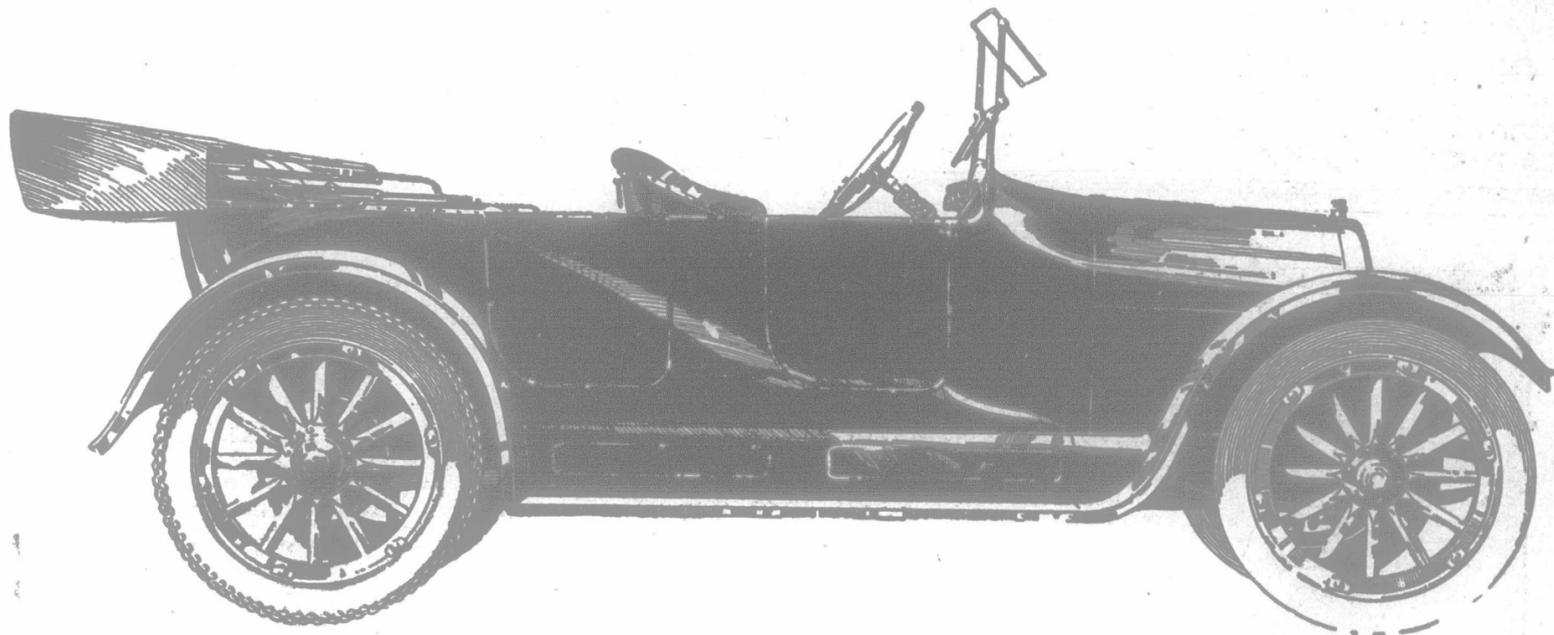
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The World's Most Powerful Low Priced Car

Overland
TRADE MARK REG.

31 1/2
Horsepower



It has the latest and most improved system of ignition.

It has the cantilever springs—the easiest riding springs in the world.

What's more, it's complete. Not a thing to buy. You get the finest Auto-Lite electric starting and lighting system, magnetic speedometer, one-man top, demountable rims and practically every accessory found on the highest priced cars.

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Yet it only goes to prove how big production can cut cost and save you money.

First come, first served. See the nearest Overland dealer and place your order now.

Specifications

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- 104-inch wheelbase
- 4-inch tires
- Cantilever rear springs
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- Complete equipment
- 5-passenger touring \$890
- Roadster \$870

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Willys-Overland, Limited, Head Office and Works West Toronto, Canada



Don't wait until winter and then wish you had a silo—order one today

Everyone nowadays appreciates the necessity of silage for milch cows, beef cattle, or sheep, if they are to be profitably fed. No other feed equals it. No other feed is so economical. You want a silo and need one. You can not save anything by delaying your purchase. Act at once so that next winter you will be prepared to get the most profit from your livestock. The silo will pay for itself before spring. Order now an

IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

It will give you longer service, a better quality of silage, and more profit on the investment than any "cheap" silo or silo you can erect from "cheap" material. This has been proved by the experience of many farmers who have tried both. It is simply another illustration of the best being the least expensive in the long run. In better silage, the Ideal will save the difference between its cost and that of an inferior silo the first season you use it.

The time to erect a silo is at hand. Don't wait, or you will be put to extra expense in rushing your silo up in time to fill. If you wait too long, you may have to go through another winter without a silo.

Ask for complete information regarding the Ideal. Our large illustrated catalogue will interest you. A copy will be sent on request. Better still, order your Ideal today. There is no better silo made. You take no chances. Its value has been proved on thousands of Canadian farms.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA
Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Give The Boy A Chance!



If you live *you* will; but if you die *who* will? That is the question.

A boy with a strong body, a strong mind and a strong heart will look out for himself, somehow:

But why expose him to the danger of a long wearing fight with adverse conditions?

In this day of fierce competition a youth needs every advantage available, if he is to secure an honorable position.

A thorough education, and a good start in life can be guaranteed to him by means of an endowment in The Mutual of Canada, payable to the boy if you die, and payable to him also if you live to the date of maturity.

The endowment term may be 10, 15, 20, or any other term of years according to the boy's age now and when the money is likely to be required.

We will adapt the policy to *your* needs.
Drop us a line.

The Mutual Life
Assurance Company of Canada
Waterloo, Ontario

Barrett Money Savers for Farmers

MADE IN CANADA

Seven short appeals to "horse sense"

ANY man can make money by judicious saving. "A penny saved is a penny earned." Think it over. There are certain things you ought to have for farm maintenance. But don't buy the wrong thing at any price or the right thing at the wrong price. Perhaps right now you are in need of a timber preservative, a lice or fly killer, a durable paint for metal and exposed wood surfaces, a satisfactory cement for quick everyday repairs, a ready roofing that is wear-proof, easy to lay and cheap.

We can fit you out perfectly in these things. The Barrett Money Savers have no superiors. Just glance over the products shown below:

AMATITE—Many people object to "rubber roofings" because they are not attractive in appearance. So we made Amatite. We put a mineral surface on Amatite so that it sparkles like crystal in the sun. It won instant popularity. Then, users of Amatite discovered that the mineral surface made it wear well. And when we showed them that Amatite did not need painting, the conquest of Amatite was complete. Users agree that it has no rival in ready roofings.



CREONOID—Then there's Creonoid, lice destroyer and cow spray. It's one of the first requisites to the possession of happy, healthy live stock, because vermin-infested stock are only half efficient. Creonoid positively destroys vermin, flies, insects and mites. And it's cheap too, because it's so powerful that a little goes a great way. Spray your cattle and horses with Creonoid. Simply let a fine vapor touch

them by spraying. And spray some around the henery, the stable and the piggery. You'll have more milk from your cows, more salable porkers, and more eggs from your chickens.

EVERJET—Every farmer should have a good carbon paint on hand. Here's the best ever mixed—Everjet Elastic Paint. Wonderful as a roof paint. It keeps water out, and defies the weather. All over the farm, wherever you have exposed surfaces, you need Everjet. Splendid on farm implements and iron surfaces too, because it expands and contracts to meet weather conditions. Never peels or cracks. Always a sparkling, permanent, protective, black covering. Try some and see for yourself.



CARBONOL—a disinfectant—not a disguiser of odors. It does all that carbolic will do and does it *without danger to you*. For cuts or wounds, a solution of Carbonol is the best preventive of blood poisoning. Wonderful on sores of animals. A few drops of Carbonol added to water when house cleaning will kill germs and musty odors. In the sick room it will prevent contagion. Very effective in the stable and hen house. Keeps flies away and deodorizes. You ought to have Carbonol on hand. It is the greatest disinfectant ever made.

EVERLASTIC ROOFING—You ought to get acquainted with Everlastic Roofing. The best ready roofing value you can get. It is easily laid without skilled labor. It is inexpensive. And it wears as many a higher priced roofing doesn't know how to wear. This is because every foot of it is honestly and strongly made. Don't have leaky roofs. Use Everlastic on your steep roofed buildings and keep the water on the outside.



ELASTIGUM—The best way to fix little things is to fix them right at first. They never get big then. For the little everyday repairs around the farm, you should have Elastigum. It is a tough, adhesive, elastic cement that fixes leaks, joins or relines gutters, stuffs cornices, refashes chimneys. And it does all these things "for keeps". This wonderful waterproof cement will save you money by keeping the small things small. Have it on hand! A hundred uses.



WOOD PRESERVATIVE—The trouble and expense of frequent timber renewals are not known to the man who treats for you because you can apply it by brushing, spraying or dipping. And Grade-One Creosote Oil penetrates more deeply than any other preservative. This means real protection against rot and moisture. Cut down timber expenses. Make your fence posts last twenty years. You can do it with Grade-One Creosote Oil.



For sale by good dealers everywhere. Send for new "Money Saver" Booklet.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

THE CARRITE - PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED
ST. JOHN, N. B. HALIFAX, N. S. SYDNEY, N. S.

WATER Where You Want It When You Want It

Our Water Systems are adaptable to every requirement. There is no house or barn too small, and none too large for our equipment. We have been making and supplying Water Systems for a score of years. Our specialties in Pumps, Windmills, Engines, Water Tanks, and Pressure Tanks make our systems unerring in service and most durable and satisfactory.

Water Systems for House and Barn
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The Farmers Advocate and Home Magazine

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LI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 17, 1916.

1247

EDITORIAL.

Unless you have an automobile the other fellow has the good road.

Short-handed farmers will soon be wishing for more daylight to save.

The farmer who acts quickly is the one who makes most out of farming.

Get through harvest in time to have a day at the fair. Go any way.

If there is seed in the second crop of clover save it. Hay was plentiful the first crop.

Everyone is agreed that party politics of either brand should not figure in army appointments.

It might be more advisable to endeavor to do better than to try to prevent others from improving.

The Allies are entering on the third year of war in a position to make it their year and the end of Teuton aggressiveness.

As a general thing wheat that is in early has the best chance. If possible get the land ready in August and sow early in September.

If there is a good colt or a choice calf on the farm encourage the boy to exhibit it. Start him right by letting him have the prize money.

The man who expects his boys to work on the farm for board and clothes until they are thirty or more is a big factor in rural depopulation.

No successful business man hides what he has to sell from the public. Farmers might, to their advantage make a wider and more profitable use of advertising.

Get at the surface after-harvest cultivation. It will mean fewer weeds and better crops next year. Later and deeper cultivation will also be done with greater ease.

The man who is always going into things when they are dear and going out of them when they are cheap is always "out" financially and "in" so far as loss or debt is concerned.

It is said that the average wages made yearly by United States farmers do not exceed \$200, and over there, as here, certain people are wont to reiterate that the farmer is the only man making money these times.

Get away from the old farm for a day or two once in a while. Encourage the women folk to take an occasional holiday. See what the other fellow is doing and then the better appreciate your place through a better-directed effort.

The boy of to-day would rather brag about how many oats he can cut in ten hours with a seven-foot binder than about the number of acres he could reap with the old-fashioned cradle in an old-fashioned day of fifteen or sixteen hours with five meals, and no one blames the boy. The farm without implements and machinery is a farm without profits. The farm with too much equipage is in the same class.

A Member Must Represent.

An article in last week's issue pointed out that before any great change could be made in the legislation passed by Parliament favoring, or otherwise, agricultural interests in the country a fair representation of the agricultural districts by men who are farmers themselves would be necessary. The fact remains that in proportion to population farming is very poorly represented in our parliamentary halls. We wish to go one farther and state that a great deal depends upon the farmer representative sent to Parliament even though he be in the majority in the House. All too often when a farmer goes to represent his constituency in Parliament he is over-shadowed by lawyers and other men gifted in platform oratory and always ready to express their opinions, and too often, also, the farmer stays in the background because he is given no real chance to express his opinions, and do the work which he should do.

A change must come over the country before we can expect very much of a right-about-face in the matter of carrying on its Federal and Provincial affairs. Our farmers must stand together and must to a certain extent insist upon independence within the party, and, to get that, they must exercise that independence at the polls. There are in every rural constituency farmers quite capable of representing that constituency and it is not necessary to go to the towns or cities to find the best candidates. What is wanted is a capable young farmer or older man who has the courage of his convictions, who is not married to any political party, although he may have party leanings, and who is ready to go to Parliament and speak and act for the rights of his constituents.

There is no getting around the fact, and politicians recognize it as well as anyone else, that agriculture has not been getting its just dues at the hands of legislators for many years and it is about time that the rural districts were represented by men who would do considerably more than fill a chair in the house and vote when a division of the house occurs, and men directly representative of the people who elect them. The matter is in the hands of the electors themselves, and they should, after they have elected their representative, make it a point to familiarize themselves with what he is doing as their representative. It does not look well to find only a mere handful of the members of Parliament in their places in the House when important bills are under discussion. About the only time the House is well filled is when the whip cracks and a division occurs. About the poorest class of representative a constituency can have is a farmer who is afraid to stand up for his rights and the rights of his constituency and keeps quiet during the whole term or one who yields to the palaver of polished politicians, listens to the old bunk that the farmer is the backbone of the country and an all-round good fellow and lets it go at that. Canada needs wide-awake farmers in Parliament as well as wide-awake representatives of all other industries and callings.

The Country's Business Managers.

A good business, and a going business, always has a live business manager—a man who is ready to listen to the ideas of his employees from the smallest paid to his right hand man. Each and every one of the employees will, some day, from practical experience, evolve an idea, which, if worked out, will mean dollars and cents and more success to the firm. Of course, all will have their petty notions and their ridiculous kicks, but the efficient manager listens to them all, dismisses trivialities immediately, but thinks over and acts upon favorable suggestions.

Departments of Government are, or should be,

businesslike. They handle the biggest business in the country—the business of the country. They employ large numbers of men in their various branches, and many good men with ideas and ability. They also, very often, exercise a great deal of red tape, and the man on a particular job down the line far enough to be able to feel the pulse of the people or the country must see Mr. So-and-So and Mr. Somebody Else and so on, but never the head of the Department or the man who should correspond to the business manager. There are Superintendents, Assistant Chiefs, Chiefs, Deputies and other come-betweens, go-betweens or get-in-betweens who must be seen first, until any idea the working Government employee may have had is pretty well flattened out by the time it reaches the Deputy Minister, and about ready for burial before the Minister hears of it. There is nothing to hinder a Minister from hearing what the men in the different branches of his Department have to say. He and the country have everything to gain from such. The right kind of Minister would call his men—those down the line a ways as well as the higher-ups into his office once in a while and interview them, to draw out their ideas as to what was needed to strengthen the work and make it worth while to the people. A private company insists upon efficiency, and uses all its employees to help in work and ideas. Why should not Departments of Government? Maybe they do. But we fear that the men who rub shoulders with the people, who are working with the people, rarely see the Minister of the Department upon which they work. Some of them might not know the Minister if they saw him. They only see the next man higher up, and so on up to the top. Federal politics are worse than Provincial in this regard, it is said—far worse. At Ottawa the red tape is almost as red and as strong as at Washington.

If this fits your Department Mr. Minister of the Crown hadn't you better make yourself a good manager by remedying it? And how about you Mr. Employee? Insist upon seeing the Minister occasionally. What a change would take place with Departments of Government on a business basis, and Agricultural Departments would benefit as much as any.

Cheaper Money for the Farmer.

During recent years there has been a great deal of discussion on the subject of cheaper money for farmers. One thing is certain, there is something wrong with our economic system, with our legislation, or with our farmers, themselves, otherwise agriculture would be getting a fairer share of the returns made from the country's leading industries.

No doubt cheaper money would help. We recently read a statistical account which placed the average yearly wage made by the American farmer at \$200. This is very small, in fact smaller than most people would believe, but, even though it were several times this amount, the farmer would not be receiving returns on his investment and labor in comparison with those made by men whose money and time are spent in other lines of endeavor.

The matter of cheaper money has come to a head in the United States where a rural credit Bill was recently passed. The Act provides that the country be divided into twelve districts, each to have a Federal Land Bank, authorized to make loans to farmers on first mortgages on farm land, the loans to be anywhere from \$100 to \$10,000. These loans must be made through farm loan associations or agents, and are limited to 50 per cent. of the value of the land offered as security, and 20 per cent. of the permanent insured improvements that have been made upon it.

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.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s., in advance.
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The Bill authorizes the organization of local farm loan associations establishing credit relations between them and the Federal Land Bank. It is necessary that the associations be stockholders in the Land Banks in proportion to the loans the members wish to get. Those who framed the Bill hope that all the stock in these Federal Land Banks will eventually be owned by the association. Right here is where the Bill may be a success or a failure. The farmers must get together and work together, and transact their business through the association on a better basis. The loan may run for periods of five to forty years, and small payments on the principal must be made annually or semi-annually on the amortization plan, meaning that for the period of a loan a certain payment must be made annually, so that when the loan expires the entire debt and interest will have been paid. Loans may be secured for the purchase of land for farming purposes, to buy necessary equipment, to improve buildings, or to pay up indebtedness already established, but the loans must always be on the first mortgage on farm lands, and so the borrowers are limited to those who own and cultivate farm land or who contemplate becoming owners and operators. Besides the twelve Federal Banks the Act authorizes the establishment of joint-stock land banks which may lend directly on farm mortgage security and issue farm loan bonds. The Government will not lend the banks any financial assistance, but they will be under the supervision of the Federal Farm Loan Board. At first, it is believed that banking will be the main feature of the Act. It remains to be seen how farmers take to it, and what success is made of it. Public opinion, if it stands behind it, will make it a success, but if the farmers do not take advantage of the opportunity offered failure will surely result.

There are some good points in the Act which should encourage a working together. It will reduce the rate of interest, and will give the benefit of long-term loans to be paid back in small instalments. A farmer can now borrow for forty years if he so desire and will not pay more than 6 per cent. interest on his loan. It is estimated, that, including commissions, American farmers at the present time are paying 8½

per cent. on their loans, or twice the rate paid by farmers in European countries.

It is said that the farms of the United States during President Taft's administration carried a mortgage debt of \$6,330,000,000 on which was paid an annual interest of more than \$530,000,000. The New York American, commenting on this, states that it is not too much to say that no manufacturer or merchant could possibly do business successfully today if the obstacles in the way of securing credit and the interest exacted of him for loans were as great as in the case of the farmer.

What is needed, says the Boston Transcript, and there is a great deal of truth in it, is an effective mobilization of credit, the grouping of capable farmers to secure developments, which they could not by their single efforts have made, and the co-operation of government plans for improving farming with the offer of government funds.

Farmers expect to pay a fair rate of interest, and any system of rural credit to be a success must bring together the capital available in the community where the money is required, and keep that capital from being drawn off to the larger centres as is done under the branch bank system. There is no reason why the farmer who needs money in a locality should not be able to borrow that money from the other man in the locality who may have it to lend. If the administration of the Act is such that it makes the money in the various localities available for those various localities or the men in them who need it, and the men who have the money to lend and those who wish to borrow get together as they can under the Act it should be a success.

The Act should bring together the small farmer who wants to borrow money and the small investor who has some money to loan on reliable security, and it will be beneficial according to the manner in which farmers take up with it. The Bill is summed up by the Chicago Journal as follows: "The Bill creates a group of twelve farm-loan banks presided over by a federal board of five members and provides for loan associations. The farmer borrows from the bank through the association on mortgages running from five to forty years. These mortgages are used by the land banks as the basis for farm bonds which are so drawn as to take rank with railroad or any other bonds as a means of safe, quickly realizable investment. In other words this new law makes liquid the enormous amount of capital now locked up in the farm lands of America."

From a study of the situation we believe that regional banks or rural credit banks such as provided for in this Bill, are about the only practical means of solving the problem. Co-operative loans will not work, because one farmer will not work with another in America as they do in some parts of Europe. Farmers do not trust one another enough, and here and there a sharper makes them all suspicious. Live-stock loans are all right as far as they go, but a big firm doing business on this basis in a large American city charges 8 per cent. on the money, and, of course, the loans refer only to live stock. As a means for providing money to be used in all kinds of farming work these banks should be a success if the opportunity offered is taken advantage of. A cheaper rate, and yet one not too cheap to be profitable, and long term loans upon which the payments are easy should appeal to the farmer and should help him in case he needs money for improving his land and making it more productive.

We are pleased to know that, in Western Canada, organized farmers and organized bankers have come together, and the bankers have decided to extend the farmers three classes of credit: One a general floating credit for the transaction of the business of farmers between crop shipments. Another credit to enable the farmer to hold his grain and market it at leisure throughout the year, which should maintain prices at a higher level. And still another form of credit to develop the live-stock industry.

Evidently the bankers are more anxious to cater to the farmer's business. If in Canada the farmer could get cheaper and ready money to enable him to hold his crop until a favorable selling time, and could get the same consideration to enable him to buy stock to feed or to improve his herds and flocks, and also to equip his farm, it would mean a vastly increased production and more money for the farmer. And did you ever notice that when the farmer has money everybody has a little?

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGE, M. A.

We usually think of insects feeding upon plants, not plants upon insects, yet in our bogs we find a little plant which reverses this usual order of things. It is called the Sundew from the glistening drops of liquid which tip the long, reddish hairs with which its leaves are thickly beset. The leaves grow in an open rosette, and are in our commonest species round and narrowed into long, flat, hairy petioles. The young leaves are coiled like fern fronds. The flowers are small and white and grow in a one-sided, curved raceme, usually only one flower at the top of the curve being open at a time.

This liquid which looks so dew-like has a very different consistency from dew, as it is very sticky. When a fly or other small insect alights upon a leaf of the Sundew its feet become covered with this sticky liquid and it is glued to the leaf. Gradually more and more hairs reach over towards the insect-like tentacles, and the leaf slowly folds inward, until the insect is plentifully besmeared with the gummy fluid and is held fast in a sort of temporary stomach formed by the infolded leaf. Then the kind of fluid which is secreted by the long hairs changes, and instead of a gummy liquid a digestive juice is poured out. This fluid has been shown by chemical analysis to be practically identical with the gastric juice of the stomach of animals, and it acts in the same way, digesting the nitrogenous parts of the insect. It takes from one to five hours for the leaf to completely enfold the insect and from one to seven days for it to expand again.

Darwin did a great deal of experimenting with the Sundew. He found that pieces of substances of no use as food, such as wood and chalk, if dropped upon the leaves caused the leaf to react slightly, but that it soon expanded again. He also gave them fatal attacks of indigestion by overfeeding them with bits of raw beef.

It is only in bogs that we find the few insectivorous plants in our flora and it is surmised that this habit has been acquired by these plants because of the difficulty of obtaining nitrogen in such habitats.

While our commonest Sundew has round leaves, we have two other species which are fairly common in some localities, one having spatulate leaves and the other long, thread-like leaves.

* * * * *

We mourn for our dead in Northern Ontario. We mourn all the more because their deaths were preventable. A forest fire is not to be placed in the same class as a cloud-burst or a cyclone as "an act of God," it is an act of man. These fires were set either by design or carelessness by some individuals, and they are the murderers of the hundreds who have perished, and should be hanged high on a gallows for all the world to see. Now, as the death-list grows, and as we await with apprehension news of perhaps still worse tragedies, is the time to resolve once and for all to put a stop to such calamities in our country. Now is the time, for the public memory is short; great tragedies make but a temporary impression upon it and their lessons are soon forgotten. The events themselves are almost forgotten except by those who have them engraved upon their hearts by the loss of someone near and dear to them.

It will cost a lot of money, and it will take a lot of very careful planning to prevent the recurrence of huge forest fires. The question to be decided now is "Is it worth it?" Shall we demand that this money be spent and this forethought taken, or shall we continue to expose our brave pioneers who go forth to open up new territory to the danger of death by fire, and allow thousands of square miles of good timber-land to be turned into an arid waste? The prevention of forest fires means great augmentation of our forest service. It means that this service must be freed of all traces of graft, that fire-wardens must be appointed solely because of their fitness and reliability and not because of political pull. It means that all through our forest country strips three hundred yards wide must be cleared and kept free of all brush, that these strips must divide the forest country into blocks in such a way that if a fire starts in one of these blocks it may be effectively fought at the first cleared strip it strikes and thus confined to this block. It means sufficient men to patrol effectively these fire-guards, and telephone or wireless communication by which alarms may be promptly turned in. It means the rigid enforcement of existing laws in regard to setting out fire in the clearing of land, and a proper system of disposing of all brush from lumbering operations. It can be done. Is it worth it? Perhaps those who live safe from the vast, swift sweep of forest fires in cities and in cleared parts of the country may say "No;" but those who have been in a forested country with fires on four sides of them, so that every wind brought the deadly menace nearer, with the dense, pungent smoke stinging their eyes and burning their throats, will answer with me "Yes!"

So far, manufacturers and others haven't been falling over one another, to keep up with Mr. Baillie's excellent example of returning war profits to the Government to be used for patriotic purposes. Are they afraid that the monster Graft would get it all or a part thereof? Or, do they believe that patriotism, like charity, begins at home?

Held-over silage has again been demonstrating its effectiveness in sustaining the milk flow during a drought.

THE HORSE.

The horse is still the farmer's cheapest and surest power.

A good show horse that is a first-rate breeding sire is a safe proposition.

If you are thinking of purchasing a sire for next year's use you would save money by buying this fall.

If the ground should get soft a good way to train the colt would be half a day about on the plow this fall.

You cannot keep a hard-worked team up in flesh and vitality on grass alone, particularly when it is parched and dry.

No man should be disappointed if he breeds a heavy mare to a light horse and gets a misfit. That is the way misfits are made.

Unless there are a few frequent and heavy rains soon plowing will be a hard job on horses' shoulders this fall. Watch them carefully, for sores are more easily prevented than cured.

Be careful in starting to feed new oats. Every farmer should save enough old oats each year to carry his horses over the bulk of the summer and fall work. Selling oneself shy of grain is a mistake.

The signs of the times are such that it should pay to breed mares, which had been held off for fear of a continued slump in the horse trade, this fall. Try breeding for a fall colt. It may suit your purpose well.

If the mare is to do hard work this fall it would likely pay to wean the colt early. Colts tagging around after their working dams in the heat and flies do not usually do their best, and it isn't fair to the dam.

Some Figures and Forecasts on Draft-horse Breeding.

Secretary Wayne Dinsmore, of the American Percheron Horse Society in a letter to this office in which he quoted some comment formerly referred to in these columns and made by the London (Eng.) Live Stock Journal gives some figures with regard to horse depletion since the war and readers will be interested to know his views of the future for draft-horse breeding:

The most experienced horsemen in the United States, who have been in close touch with the business through good and bad times, are of the opinion that the horse-breeding industry is now at the beginning of some very prosperous years.

For several years prior to 1915, the increase in horses had fallen below reasonable expectations. A large proportion of mares had not been bred. This was particularly true of mares of light-horse blood, as prices had been so far depressed on light horses, as to lend no inducement to breeders of such stock.

This diminution in production was practically world-wide. To make the shortage still greater, the European war has caused greater loss in horses than has ever occurred in the same period. The horses in France were reduced from 3,331,000 to 2,227,000 head during the first eleven months of the war—a decrease of 31 per cent. The reduction in horses in other nations engaged is considered to be nearly as great.

Exports of horses and mules from the United States have broken all records. During the 21 months ending June 1, 1916, 611,790 horses, valued at \$134,943,456 and 167,387 mules, valued at \$34,198,955, have been exported. Purchases and shipments are being made more rapidly than ever before. In the judgment of experienced horsemen, familiar with conditions abroad, foreign countries will make very heavy purchases of horses for years following the war, and the United States is in the best position of any nation to supply the demand.

Seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-three transfers of Percherons have been made in the nine months ending August 1, 1916, an increase of almost 3 per cent. in transfers over the same period a year ago.

Another indication of increasing interest in Percheron breeding is shown by the increase in applications for membership in the Percheron Society of America. Six hundred and forty-two breeders applied during the nine months ending August 1, 1916, as against 484 for the same period last year, an increase of 32 per cent.

Good Percherons are in strong demand. Farmers and breeders have every reason to feel optimistic over the outcome.

WAYNE DINSMORE.

Real patriotism smothers under the blighting influence of greed and commercial prosperity.

LIVE STOCK.

Tuberculosis in Swine.

The prevalence of tuberculosis in swine was not fully realized until a few years ago, when the present somewhat thorough system of meat inspection was put in force. Under this system a considerable percentage of swine slaughtered is condemned as totally unfit for food, and a much larger percentage is found slightly affected, but not sufficiently so as to warrant condemnation of the entire carcass.

Causes.—The active cause of tuberculosis in swine, as in all animals, is a specific germ, known as the tubercle bacillus. This little germ is a very small, microscopic body, which gains entrance to the body with the food or drink, or in the inspired air, and, locating in some favorable spot, sets up a diseased condition, which may remain localized, or spread through different organs.

In most cases this germ reaches the body of the hog in the food. The most common foods in which the germ enters are the faeces from tubercular cattle and the milk of cows that are affected with the disease. Cattle that are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis usually cough, and in doing so raise the tuberculous sputum from the lungs, and, instead of spitting it out, as is the case in human beings, the sputum is swallowed and excreted with the faeces. In this way the faeces of tubercular cattle become a very productive source of infection in hogs. In many herds of cattle there are a greater or less number of tubercular animals, and, when swine are allowed to follow in the same yard or pasture, the disease is almost sure to be developed.

Another very common source of infection in swine is through milk. The milk of any diseased cow may contain large numbers of tubercular bacilli. In creamery districts, the milk from a greater or less part of the community is taken to the creamery, the cream separated out of it, and the skimmed milk conveyed to a large vat, from which each patron draws his share, and takes it home and feeds it to the hogs. If any of this milk is from tubercular cows, (and there are few, if any cases in which there is not) the germs are mixed through the entire body of the skimmed milk, hence are carried to the home of every patron of the establishment.

Predisposition to the disease is caused by insanitary conditions. Filthy feed lots, mud-holes, dirty wallows, and unhygienic surroundings of any kind, render the hogs more susceptible to the action of the germs, and increase the chances of infection.

Close, ill-ventilated sleeping quarters, and especially allowing the hogs to sleep on a manure heap, increases the dangers of infection. The over-heating that results lowers the animals vitality, chronic irritation of the lungs is set up, and the tubercle bacillus finds a very suitable field for development if it gains entrance.

Symptoms.—Well-marked and diffused tuberculosis often exists in the hog, without any apparent clinical derangement, or any observable symptoms, that would lead the most expert to suspect the existence of the disease. The disease usually develops slowly, and, while there are exceptions, it usually requires many months and probably years for it to cause symptoms that indicate its presence. On this account tuberculosis exists in a large percentage of hogs without its presence being suspected. At packing houses some of the best marked cases of the disease are found in the carcasses of hogs that were large, fat, and apparently in the best of condition. Some claim that during the first few weeks or months of the disease the presence of the tonic substances produced by the germ act as a tonic to the system of the animal and cause thriftiness.

In cases where evidences of the disease are noticeable, they principally consist in a general appearance of unthriftiness. This, of course, is a general symptom of many diseases, hence has not great diagnostic value. In cases where the disease advances rapidly and becomes generalized (that is involves many organs) more marked symptoms may appear. When the digestive organs are largely involved, the appetite becomes impaired or capricious and digestion is irregular, either constipation or diarrhoea or an alleviation of each is often noticed. When the respiratory organs are the seat of the disease, there is usually more or less persistent coughing of a dry, rather harsh character. Coughs in hogs that are kept in improper surroundings, especially with over-heating and over-crowding at night, and also in those affected with lung worms or bronchitis, either accidental or infectious are quite common, and there are no well-marked differences in such coughs that will enable a person to differentiate between the different diseases. In cases where different systems of organs are involved, the symptoms become more suggestive. There will generally be both a cough and irregular digestion and appetite, with a noted loss of weight, energy, vigor and activity. Such cases are, however, unusual, and even the most expert can seldom diagnose definitely except by the tubercular test, which, on account of the difficulty in controlling the animal, and the excitement thereby caused, is not as reliable a diagnostic medium as in cattle, hence is not largely practical.

Post Mortem Lesions.—When a tubercular animal is opened after death, certain characteristic lesions or pathologic changes are noticed. There are certain parts of the body in which, these lesions are particularly frequent, hence, in making an examination for tuberculosis, these particular parts should be examined. The favorite location for tuberculosis in swine is the digestive tract. At the angle of the jaw the sub-maxillary gland is situated. This gland is very frequently affected. The mesenteric glands (those little bodies situated in the webbing which suspends the intestines practically in a sling) is another favorite seat. The liver is frequently involved, and sometimes the spleen. Tuberculosis of the lungs is not nearly so common



A Peculiar Affection.

This heifer takes a motherly interest in the colt shown.

in swine as in cattle, but it is sometimes noticed. In fact any organ may be involved, but those mentioned are the favorite seats. The pleura (the covering of the lungs) or the peritoneum (the covering of the contents of the abdominal cavity) may be diseased, in which case it is in mostly all cases adherent in spots to the walls of the cavity. The first noticeable stage is the existence of one or more quite small nodules which gradually increase in size and sometimes grow to the size of a man's fist or larger. When of any considerable size, if cut open, the nodules are found to contain a greater or less quantity of cheesy-looking matter, which is frequently gritty. In large nodules this sometimes breaks down and forms a yellowish, gritty, pus-like substance.

Treatment.—As with the disease in other animals, curative treatment is ineffective, hence preventive treatment should be carefully observed. If the disease could be eradicated in cattle, there would be practically no danger in hogs. Hogs should not be allowed access to yards or lots in which tubercular cattle are kept. All milk should be sterilized before feeding to hogs. Kitchen refuse that may contain the sputum of tubercular human beings should not be fed to hogs.

Keeping hogs under good sanitary conditions, as in clean, dry feed-lots, light, airy, well-ventilated pens to which sunlight has free access, tends to prevent contraction of the disease.

WHIP.

On Second Thought.

The prospects at time of writing indicate a poor crop of coarse grains, corn and roots throughout the greater part of Old Ontario. Wheat has yielded fairly well and the hay crop has been considerably above the average, but a shortage of roots, silage, straw and coarse grains is inevitable. In the past, farmers have interpreted such a condition of affairs as a signal to at once thin out their herds and reduce their flocks in order to establish a safe balance between live stock and fodder. One can well determine when this movement starts by the gradual, and sometimes sudden, weakening of the market. Selling under such conditions is not a good plan, and on second thought many live-stock farmers will find a way out of the difficulty. There is no cause for excitement this season, for with the abundant crop of hay and the Western grain crop promising to be well up to the average of good years, which will bring millfeeds within reach of all, we should be able to carry our live stock through the winter in a manner that will justify the sale of only those that would ordinarily be turned off. The reader should not understand us to imply that no loss will be incurred through the failure of crops in certain districts. The farmer is bound to lose the value of his crop when it does not materialize, but we wish to advise against future losses through the premature disposal of animals, not yet fitted for market, when some purchased feeds will tide the herds and flocks over to the period when grass grows again and circumstances take on a brighter hue. The crop in the Prairie Provinces cannot register as high as in 1915, for the acreage is less and the seed was put into the ground under less favorable conditions. The season also is late, which exposes the standing grain to frost injury. However, taking everything into consideration, namely, the present price of meat animals, as well as dairy products, and the future prospects for the same, also the crops as a whole, we cannot see that any great hardships should be experienced by those who keep live stock for the profits accruing from it and for the benefit of the farm. The purchase of some coarse grains and millfeeds may necessitate the floating of a small loan or establishing a line of credit, and right here it may be truthfully said that the machinery for lending money to farmers for such purposes is very antiquated and rusty, and many will not be able to secure long-term loans except on mortgage terms or on the security of notes, and then from known money-lenders rather than from the banks. Where there is a will there will be a way revealed, and we believe farmers will act in accordance with their "second thought" and not make any radical change in the well-matured and well-established plans upon which they have been building.

If roots and silage are not produced in sufficient quantities this season their place will be taken by such laxative feeds as bran and oil cake. Both of these feeding stuffs contain considerable nutrients,

and at the same time much material that is of real, fertilizing value. One ton of bran, according to late and authentic analyses, contains 51.2 lbs. of nitrogen, 59 lbs. of phosphoric acid, and 32.4 lbs. of potash. These are the ingredients in which we are particularly interested when we buy commercial fertilizers. Before the war they cost approximately as follows: nitrogen 20 cents per lb., phosphoric acid 5 cents per lb. and potash 5 cents per lb. On the average 20 per cent. of these fertilizing constituents is utilized or incorporated into the animal system, and the remaining 80 per cent. is voided. After passing through live stock one ton of bran would carry to the farm nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash worth \$11.84. The manurial value of one ton of oil-cake meal, after making allowance for the 20 per cent. absorbed by the stock would amount to \$21.33. This high manurial value is due to the liberal quantity of nitrogen contained in such feed, and the same reason holds good regarding cottonseed meal, which, at one time, was used directly as a fertilizer without first being fed to live stock. Nitrogen-rich feeds have a higher manurial value than do such feeds as corn or wheat, and, although one is obliged to pay what appears like a high price for oil-cake meal, cottonseed meal or bran, the returns are proportionately good from the viewpoint of animal gains and fertilizing ingredients voided. Soil fertility is linked with the live-stock industry to such an extent that we cannot consider one without the other, and for this reason we should view the present situation from all angles.

Experiments have pretty well proven that a good bacon type of hog will make a pound of gain for about 6 cents, when fed on grain worth \$30 per ton. Cattle will not do quite so well, but with proper type and careful attention the majority of live-stock breeds will return to the feeder a profit on the grain, meal and fodder consumed. With plenty of good hay, a few roots, perhaps some corn, and some purchased feeds, the farmer will be farther ahead to hold on to rather than dump on the market his half-grown and half-finished stock.

Put Sheep on Untillable Land.

F. C. Nunnick, in Conservation, draws attention to the possibilities with sheep on rough land. There



Doing His Bit.

This little Cornish boy, ten years old, milks three cows to help out with the work. International Film Service.

is a surprisingly large acreage of untillable land even in the older-settled districts of the older parts of the eastern provinces. According to Mr. Nunnick fifty-seven per cent. of the 400 farmers visited in 1915 by the Commission of Conservation in the four counties of Carleton, Dundas, Northumberland and Waterloo, possess untillable land other than that in woods. The average amount per farm of untillable land, of those having such, ran as high, in one county, as 53 acres; the lowest average in any one county was 15 acres.

Only 14 per cent. of all the farmers visited kept sheep. In one county only four farmers among the 100 visited were keeping sheep, averaging only four to each of the four farms. In this particular county, on 72 of the 100 farms visited, there were over 1,000 acres of untillable land and only 16 sheep, when there might well have been 16 sheep on each farm. No class of live stock is so well able as sheep to turn to good account untillable and otherwise waste land. It has been well demonstrated by experiments that the keeping of a small farm flock headed by a pure-bred ram is a profitable undertaking. They need very little care and yield two crops a year—lambs and wool. Expensive buildings are not necessary, as sheep require only to be kept dry and protected from

stormy weather, with a little extra care at lambing time.

Fewer bad weeds would be found on Canadian farms if more sheep were kept, as sheep will eat almost all classes of weeds.

Every Canadian farmer is not urged to go into sheep husbandry, but much idle land could and should be utilized as sheep pasture. It will pay.

A Few Facts About Wool.

Wool is wool and little more to the average farmer who keeps a few sheep and sells the clip through the ordinary trade channels, yet in a fleece are woven together several parts that decide for which of many uses it is, as a whole, best fitted. The wool fibre is not a unit, for its surface is covered with minute scales visible only under the microscope. Small as they are, they are very important. When a scale is injured or destroyed a weak section will exist in the fibre at that point which decreases the tensile strength of the wool and renders it too weak to withstand the strain of the combing process, necessary in the manufacture of worsted goods. The number of scales on the fibre is variable. Merino, one of the fine wools frequently has only a single scale surrounding the entire circumference of the fibre. The medium type of wool from the Shropshire or Hampshire may have three or even more scales, while a coarse grade, such as found on some of the long-wooled breeds, will possess several. These scales are only slightly colored by dyes. The central portion of the wool-fibre underneath the scales alone absorbs the coloring matter, and this explains why one class of wool will dye more readily than another. When the scales are thick and cling firmly to the fibre the dye is not absorbed in sufficient quantities to give a fast and uniform color. With other wools the scales are smaller and more open and take the dye more uniformly. When a quantity of wool reaches the manufacturer the fleeces and parts of the fleeces must be sorted and classed according to their respective merits in this regard.

Black, brown or grey wool, as well as the hair-like fibres sometimes found on the thigh or breech of coarse-wooled sheep, absorb little dye and are almost a waste product from the manufacturer's viewpoint. Such quantities must be used in dark-colored fabrics. The sisal of binder twine, too often used in tying fleeces, is also a detriment, for it will not take the dye, and the wool containing small particles of this material is depreciated very much in value on account of its presence.

The length of the wool-fibre determines for which kind of manufacture it is best suited, and the kind of goods into which it will eventually enter. Woolen and worsted yarns are most common. The fibres entering into worsted yarns are straightened out with a comb, and in such a way that the fibres lie parallel and are of the same length. Woolen yarns are made of a shorter wool worked on the cards. Three inches is usually the dividing point between clothing and combing wools, which correspond with the woolen or worsted yarns.

The grading of wool depends upon these several characteristics enumerated. The classification adhered to by the Co-operative Wool Growers' Associations in the Province of Quebec is of value in indicating the different grades of wool sought after by the manufacturers. Eight different grades were made as follows: medium clothing, fine medium combing, medium combing, low medium combing, coarse combing, black and grey, rejections, and tags. This classification represents the difference in fleeces and quality of wool. There is a corresponding difference in price, so every sheep raiser should attempt to breed good wool animals, to keep them healthy and free from vermin, and to handle the clip in such a way that it will be of most value to the manufacturer.

THE FARM.

A Cable for Hay Fork.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The question was asked as to the size of cable and what price for hay fork and slings. I am using a 3/4-inch cable. It has six strands with nineteen wires to the strand. Three of us clubbed together and took a 500-foot roll of it, and by doing so got it for six cents per foot. One of my neighbors has used one for eight or ten years and it shows no sign of wearing out. I would prefer it to rope and by giving it a soaking of oil once or twice in the season it will prevent kinking. I took discarded rope and fastened it to rear of car and put a pulley at end of ventilator at peak of barn and ran rope through this pulley down to the ground where I fastened a 40-lb. block of wood. When car is at stop block this adds very little to the draft of horses and brings the car back to the stop block flying with 190 feet of cable attached to it.

Lambton, Co., Ont.

WILLIAM EDWARD.

Never before in the world's history was printer's ink so important a munition as in The Great War.

Papineau's Grandsons.

BY PETER MCARTHUR.

If it were not for hot weather and the fact that Canada is most horribly at war the most interesting reading in the papers would be the exchange of letters between Captain Talbot M. Papineau who is at the front, and his cousin, Mr. Henri Bourassa who is at home. I understand that both are grandsons of Louis Papineau, the French-Canadian patriot who in his own time was a rebel. Although the correspondence is conducted on a plane of high courtesy it shows that Jean Blewett was right when she wrote in a beautiful lyric that,

"The fiery spirit of Papineau Burns like a fever spark."

Both grandsons appear to have their share of this spirit although the present crisis finds them in opposition. Grandson Talbot, being on the firing line in France, feels that Grandson Henri is not rising to the occasion in the proper way and writes to tell him so to the extent of five columns and a half of newspaper type. His letter is full of Gallic courtesy and eloquence, but nevertheless, it makes Henri very peevisish, and he replies to the extent of four columns and a half of newspaper type, but in his case the Gallic courtesy wears somewhat thin in spots. This, perhaps, is not to be wondered at. Grandson Henri is having troubles of his own, and his temper is no doubt tried by the fact that his old associates of both parties are now denouncing him as a traitor for maintaining the same views that they advocated eagerly when they wanted to gain votes in Quebec. Another matter that strained the Gallic courtesy was that Grandson Talbot's letter was syndicated through the press instead of being sent to Grandson Henri direct. This leads Grandson Henri to suspect that the letter from his dear cousin, with whom he claims to be only slightly acquainted, is not genuine. He insinuates that it is a political document, and as it was given out to the papers by Grandson Talbot's law partner, he addresses his reply to the partner, Mr. A. R. McMaster, K. C. It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, and, as I said in the beginning, if it were not for the hot weather and the war every citizen of Canada should have a copy of this correspondence and peruse it carefully. Mr. Bourassa gives a resume of his political opinions which cannot be regarded as so very shocking, seeing that they were adopted by both political parties at different times, and Captain Papineau gives a discourse on the duty of a Canadian as it appears to a man at the front, that is at once inspiring and illuminating. Here are a few sentences that are worth considering:

"If you were truly a Nationalist—if you loved our great country and without smallness longed to see her become the home of a good and united people—surely you would have recognized this as her moment of travail and tribulation. You would have felt that in the agony of her losses, in Belgium and France, Canada was suffering the birth pains of her national life. There, even more than in Canada herself, her citizens are being knit together into a new existence because when men stand side by side and endure a soldier's life and face together a soldier's death, they are united in bonds almost as strong as the closest of blood ties. . . . What mattered the internal dissensions and questions of home importance. What mattered the why and wherefore of the war, whether we owed anything to England or not, whether we were Imperialists or not, or whether we were French or English? The one simple commanding fact to govern our conduct was that Canada was at war, and Canada and Canadian liberties had to be protected."

Captain Papineau has presented the vital truth. No matter whether a man believes that Canada should be in the war or not we are in it up to the neck and it behooves every Canadian whether he believes in Imperialism, Independence, or Annexation, to realize that fact. Whatever the future of Canada is to be no steps can be taken to establish the nation on any lines until the war with Germany has been fought to a successful issue. If Germany should win Canada would feel the full measure of her wrath, and it would fall alike on men of all beliefs, and all political opinions, within our

borders. The only safety for Canadians of all kinds, Pacificists and Militarists alike, is to do everything possible to win the war. After it is over we will have the rest of Time and all of Eternity to argue about who was right before we got into the war. At the present time Mr. Bourassa's political opinions "are one with Nineveh and Tyre." They belong to a past age even though we may be willing to give careful consideration to some of his views when the war is over. A centralized Imperialism is no more attractive to a true Canadian than a too narrow Nationalism, but there is a day's work in the harvest to be done before we can consider any of these matters. Germany is still unsubdued, and all of Canada's energy is needed for the war. As to the effect that Mr. Bourassa's attitude may have on recruiting in Quebec I am inclined to agree with his own opinion that it does not affect it one way or the other. Even if he went out and made recruiting speeches he would not noticeably stimulate recruiting. The French-Canadians have been so long isolated from Europe and from the rest of Canada that it is hard to get them to realize that they are as deeply involved in the present struggle as anyone else.

There is another feature of Captain Papineau's letter that also deserves thought. It is the first really notable utterance on the war from a Canadian who is actively engaged in it, and it reminds us of the fact that some hundreds of thousands of our best and most ambitious citizens are now receiving an education that will greatly affect their citizenship. When the survivors return victoriously we have every right to expect that among them there will be many who will take their place as moulders and leaders of public opinion. They will approach our domestic problems from a new point of view, and it will be well for us who are at home to be open-minded. These men are not only making sacrifices for Canada, but many of them are fully as competent as any of our home-keeping statesmen to deal with the problems that will confront us. At present Canada is at war and it is useless to try to determine what the future of Canada will be until her warring sons return to take their part in the discussion. At the present time we have one only manifest duty, and that is to give them every support in our power.

Preparing Grain for Exhibition.

At many of the agricultural fairs there are very few entries in the various classes for grain and seeds. Evidently this department of the fairs fails to appeal to exhibitors. However, there are a number of farms in every district producing grain of good quality that would compete favorably at the fall fairs, but, either from lack of time to prepare it for showing, or from fear of not winning a prize it is left in the bin and the prize money allowed to go to two or three exhibitors who make a practice of following the fairs. It is lack of competition rather than the superior quality of the exhibit that permits these exhibitors to "gobble up" a considerable sum of money from each fair that would in many cases go to local men if they would compete. Instead of only two or three entries in each class there would be a dozen or more, if every member did his duty toward his fair. It is a pretty poor farm that does not produce something worthy of exhibition. True, it takes a little time to properly prepare an exhibit of grain or sheaves, but the result is a knowledge of how the product grown on the home farm compares with that grown on the neighboring farm. The fair is also a good medium through which to advertise the grain for seed purposes.

From one-half to two bushels is usually the amount required, but to get this it may be necessary to have several bushels of grain from which to grade. The variety should be pure to start with. A few kernels of another variety materially lowers the value of the sample. Sometimes it is difficult to keep varieties from mixing and it is almost impossible to separate them after they are threshed, unless hand picking is resorted to. Standing crops usually show any mixture of varieties. Consequently going through the crop before it is cut is the best method of insuring a pure sample. Care should be taken to have the grain exhibit free from noxious weeds. There is little excuse for exhibiting wheat

containing chaff or cockle, or oats containing wild oats, and yet these weeds are frequently found in grains at fall fairs. No matter how good the sample of grain shown, no judge is justified in awarding a prize to an exhibit which contains weed seeds. Having a pure sample of good color and free from weed seeds the prospective exhibitor has overcome the greatest difficulty in preparing grain for the fall fair. The remaining work is a matter of cleaning and grading to secure a plump, uniform sample. This can be done with a good fanning mill supplied with the proper set of screens. The use of plenty of wind will remove dirt and light kernels, but the screens must be depended upon to give a good grade. No exhibitor need be ashamed of taking a clean sample of well graded grain to the local fair.

With the small seeds like clover and timothy the same principles apply. Weed seeds have no place in seed exhibits. Possibly it is more difficult to remove weed seeds from these samples than it is from grains, but an endeavor should be made to get rid of them. Purity of variety, freedom from weed seeds, uniformity, good color and vitality are factors that should be taken into consideration when preparing exhibits of either grain or seeds. These are the qualities considered by a judge when making his awards. It may not be possible to combine all these qualities in one sample. Unfavorable weather conditions may cause discoloration or shrinkage of the kernel, but slight defects along these lines can be over-looked. The presence of weed seeds and lack of uniformity in the sample are unpardonable. They denote carelessness on the part of the exhibitor. There is no place at the fair for dirty or diseased products.

When exhibiting corn on the ear it is necessary to select mature ears all of which are about equal in length and diameter. One long ear or one short one in the lot detracts a good deal from the appearance of the exhibit. Maturity and uniformity should be aimed at. Purity of variety is important. Select ears with straight rows having very little space between them. The tips and butts should be well filled with large kernels. Ears, as nearly as possible, the standard size for the variety should be selected. There are different methods of putting up an exhibit of corn. Some braid the ears together, others stick them on wire but the majority of exhibitors have them loose in a box.

It is usually stated in the prize list that the exhibit of seeds, grain or corn, must contain a certain quantity. Care should be taken to have full weight, as any exhibit not complying with rules and regulations should never be considered by the judge.

Making a sheaf entails a considerable amount of work. Unless the grain is well put together and tied properly a sheaf is in a dilapidated condition by the time the fair grounds are reached. It is possible to make a very good sheaf after the crop is harvested. However, the most satisfactory time to do the work is before the grain is cut. Select a place in the field where the straw is long, bright and well headed. Cut close to the ground, so as to have all the length possible. Lay the straws straight and have the heads on a level. When the sheaf is about four inches in diameter tie tightly and using this as a basis to work on, continue to add to it until the sheaf is of the desired size, then tie securely at the bottom, centre and just below the grain. The leaves on all the straws coming near the surface should be peeled off, as as to show clean, bright, smooth straw. This is not an easy task, as the straw breaks quite easily. Trim the bottom of the sheaf and hang it heads down in the granary or some place where birds and mice will not destroy it. Time, patience and good material to work with are required in putting up a good sheaf, but when it is finished there is something to show for the work.

The agricultural fairs were organized for educational purposes. They afford an opportunity of showing what can be produced from fields and stables. They are also a splendid medium through which to advertise the products of individual farms or of the whole community. When there are only a few entries in each class for grain and some of them not of an exceptionally good quality it does not speak favorably for the productiveness of the land in the community. Every producer of agricultural products should aim at growing something worthy of being exhibited and then exhibit it.

Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

Breed, Feed, Care and Exercise for Baby-beef.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The calf that I entered in this competition was dropped on December 12th, 1914, of registered Shorthorn parents. From birth until end of competition or until records were closed on November 13th, 1915, the calf was nursed by his mother. The first nine weeks, or until Feb. 20th he did not receive any other feed than the whole milk and during that period gained, on an average, 3 lbs. daily. From Feb. 20th a ration of rolled oats, pulped roots and clover hay was given in small quantities, beginning at first with one handful of meal and two of roots and increasing until on March 20th oats 1/2 lb., roots 1 lb. and hay 3 lbs. were consumed. From March 27th to May 1st the feed continued to be increased (with exception of rolled oats which the

calf refused) until he was eating hay 4 1/2 lbs., roots 1 1/2 lbs. daily, but after May 1st the ration lacked roots. From that date until August 28th he received dam's milk and hay only, which, by this date, had increased to 6 lbs. daily. At this period one handful of oil-cake and two of meal from mixed crop were added and increased weekly and on September 18th 4 lbs. of roots were also given. By this time he was consuming daily, dam's milk, hay 6 lbs., oil-cake 3/4 lb., meal 2 lbs., roots 4 lbs. This feed remained the same from September 18th until November 13th, only increased as calf would take, with exception of milk supply and by this time, (November 13th) calf was consuming dam's milk small quantity, hay 7 lbs., oil-cake 1 1/2 lbs., meal 3 lbs. and roots 12 lbs. daily. When judged about ten days before close of records his weight was put at 975 lbs. by the judges.

In considering the cost of feed consumed I figured at the prices on Toronto market and deducted expense of placing there:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Nurse cow 11 months at \$5 per month... \$55.00; 1223 lbs. clover hay at \$13.50 per ton in barn... 8.26; 100 lbs. oil-cake at \$2.25 per cwt... 2.25; 190 lbs. meal at 3/4c. per lb... 1.28; 473 lbs. roots at 10c. per bus... .79; Total cost of feed consumed... \$67.58

In the County Competition he took second place although considerably younger than the other animals in the class, and in the Inter-County Competition at the Provincial Winter Fair fifth place and fourth in Shorthorn class thus realizing me \$15 in prizes. As yet I cannot figure the exact profit as I am feeding him over for the coming Winter Fair, but taking his weight at baby beef price on Christmas market 1915 one can reckon fairly well what the profit would be.

The calf was allowed freedom in a clean box stall—never being tied. He received his milk twice daily and other feed three times and was fed at regular hours. He was given salt occasionally and all the water he would

take. His body was kept clean by frequent baths and free from vermin by a little creolin being added to the bath water. He was always kindly handled. I find the chief thing in making good beef is good breeding, good feed, kind treatment and plenty of exercise.
Halton Co., Ont. J. G. WILSON.

Raising Heifers for the Herd.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Last year my father had twenty Jersey cows milking. From them he had eleven heifers and nine bull calves. The bull calves he either killed and sold their hides for \$1.50 each or sold them when two weeks old for \$5.00 each, the cost of raising to that time being \$3.36, leaving \$1.64 for care. The eleven heifer calves he raised for milkers. Father left the calves in my care, or my brother's, most of the time, as he was so busy with the farm work. So I will describe the care and experience I had with them.

When a calf was born I got some nice warm bags to put around it to keep it warm, while I got a pen ready for it by scattering a basket of straw on the floor, on which I laid the calf. At milking time my father would milk the mothers of the calves and I put a quart-and-a-half in a pail for each calf. I let it suck at my fingers, putting its head in the pail so it would get the milk as it sucked. Doing this for a few times it learned to drink alone. I taught them all in this way, feeding them milk night and morning. In two weeks' time I gave them two quarts of whole milk, and in three weeks I gradually weaned them from whole to skim-milk, giving one-quarter skim-milk to three-quarters whole, then half and half, and soon all skim-milk, giving them three quarts when four weeks old, and five quarts when three months old. When they were weaned a week I started feeding them a dessert spoonful of linseed meal, which we buy at \$2.00 per 100 lbs. I gradually increased the linseed meal to a handful at a feed. It had to be fed carefully, as too much at a time would give the calves diarrhoea. I cleaned the pens and put fresh straw and chaff in every other day, because calves will be healthier when pens are kept clean, also, I washed the pails after each feed. When the calves were four months old I kept a dry mash mixture of crushed oats and bran before them all the time. When they were five months old the hired man and I fenced off part of the orchard, and my uncle, brother and myself, with the help of some ropes brought the calves to this yard. We had quite a time getting them there as they never were out of the barn before. They soon got used to the yard and ran and jumped, being glad to be out. The yard had an abundance of fresh grass and trees for shade. We had a large trough made, in which, twice a day, we put three large pails of separated milk in which we put a pint of linseed meal. After the milk they had six quarts of bran. They grew large and healthy out on the grass and were a fine bunch of calves in August, when a man was here buying some of father's pure-bred Jerseys and offered \$50 each for the calves. Father would not sell them as he wanted them for milkers. Up to the time the calves were put on the grass the cost of feeding each was:

First two weeks 1½ quarts of whole milk per feed.....	\$3.36
Third week 2 quarts whole milk per feed.....	2.24
Fourth week, whole to separated at 20 cents per 100.....	1.82
Next two months, milk \$1.80 and 10 cents meal, equals \$1.90 per month.....	3.80
Fourth and fifth months, milk \$1.80, crushed oats and bran \$1.50.....	6.60
Total cost for feed per calf.....	\$17.82



A Stream and Shade Like This are of Inestimable Value on a Stock Farm.

At noon the calves were given water. When the weather got cold and pasture done we brought the calves into the stable for winter. We bedded them with straw and cleaned out the pens once a week. We gradually fed them on silage, sliced mangels and turnips night and morning, with hay and straw at noon. When spring came and grass was fit we put them out to pasture. Here we have a well, and when I go for the cows I pump water for the heifers. I expect them all to be good milkers next year and give the rich cream the Jersey gives.
Dundas Co., Ont. KENNETH TUTTLE.

How a Boy Made a Village Lot Pay.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

To begin with I had only a village lot in which to keep my pigs. I bought three, seven weeks old, in December, 1914, paying \$2.00 apiece for them. They were a cross between Poland China and Duroc Jersey, very short and very broad. For the first three months I fed cooked shorts, but as my cooker was mother's stove she objected to the extra fire when warm weather began, so from that time on they were fed shorts and water, and when they weighed about 100 lbs. I added corn to their ration. For green feed I fed sweet clover from a neighbor's yard. In August, 1915, I sold two, averaging 170 lbs. each, at \$8.25 per cwt. In November I butchered the other, and its dressed weight was 246 lbs. From date of purchase to date of butchering my cash outlay was as follows:

3 pigs.....	\$ 6.00
710 lbs. corn.....	7.10
1,750 lbs. shorts at \$1.50.....	26.25
Total.....	\$39.35
My receipts were:	
2 pigs, 170 lbs. each at \$8.25.....	\$28.05
1 pig, dressed, 246 lbs. at \$13.25.....	32.60
Total.....	\$60.65

On the transaction I made \$60.65 minus \$39.35 equals \$21.30. For a village lot and a lad of 16 or 17 isn't that fair?
Essex Co., Ont. HUGH CURTIS.

Notes from Experience in Farm Management.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Last spring I was called to attend a farm for my cousin while he took a rest. Previous to that date I had worked at home under the direction of my father, who always managed things and left me to do his bidding.

On assuming charge of this farm I was brought face to face with new problems. I soon realized that a person's head was intended for a purpose and that even in farming it could be of much service—solving plans for future work. During the summer I found out many things that make farm life easier and more enjoyable.

The farmer may attain success or failure by the way he manages his work. Not only in the big jobs, does this count, but more particularly in the small jobs of every-day occurrence. By taking notice of results we could make our labor yield higher returns. This also brought satisfaction for our work which means considerable towards making farm life more pleasant and agreeable. By being energetic and ever ready

we found it a pleasure to do our work on time. Making a few rules and following them helped us along appreciably. Have your work planned for at least one day ahead. If possible do this while you are at work. Don't put it off till the evening and on no account think about your work while in bed. The evening is the time for reading or recreation. When you go to bed go to sleep.

When the hired boy comes and asks what he will do next, be ready for him. Don't tell him to do one thing and then shift him to something else. You will never make a good farmer out of him that way. Have your mind fixed and aim to accomplish the most important duties first.

"Work while the sun shines!" This is a worthy motto for most any farmer to adopt. There is bound to be some wet days and if possible don't ask the man to stay out in the rain. Have some inside work to do; something that will help things along on the fine days when you are real busy.

Be satisfied with working reasonable hours. The superintendent with much work on his brain, unconsciously or otherwise, works long hours, but don't be too greedy. Place yourself in a workman's position and mete out justice to all alike. Farm boys as well as servants dislike to have to milk the cows after the day's work should be done. Arrange things to get up early, then you will be better prepared to quit work at a decent hour in the evening. Long hours are not economical—no human being can stand too long drudgery—a tired man does slow and unsatisfactory work. Diversify your farming operations so that you will have steady work and yet at no time more than you can handle properly. This is important now when labor is so scarce.

Never allow the spirit of procrastination an entrance into your plans or work. This is probably one of the most important habits to guard against and quite frequently is the cause of failure on a farm. If you keep putting it off it will never be done and presently the snow flies.

These together with many other accomplishments may determine the success or failure of the farmer and his management from the working standpoint.
P. E. I. F. L. CAIRNS.

It Paid to Feed Well and Exhibit.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Last year I kept a sow out of an April litter to show at Amherst Winter Fair. The sow was farrowed April 24, 1915. She was weaned when six weeks old, then fed on "pig meal" at the rate of a pound of meal to a gallon of skim-milk. I fed her what feed she would clean up quickly four times daily. When she was four months old I gradually changed to feeding middlings and skim-milk three times daily. At Amherst she took third prize in the class under nine months, and took a \$5.00 gold piece for pure-bred Berkshire shown by a new exhibitor. She was seven and a half months old then. When eleven months old she farrowed nine pigs and raised eight.
N. S. SAXBY B. SEMPLE.

THE DAIRY.

Prevent Flies from Tormenting the Cows.

Flies appear to be as numerous as ever this season. All classes of stock are suffering from these pests and will continue to suffer until heavy frosts come, unless some material is applied at regular intervals to the animal's body. The effect of flies tormenting stock is most noticeable with milking cows. Invariably the milk flow drops, in fly season, if the cows are not protected. Extra feeding will not offset the loss due to the work of flies. It is always difficult to milk a cow when she is fighting her tiny, but troublesome enemies, and many pails of milk have been spilled that would in all probability have been saved had some material been sprayed on the cows. There are several commercial mixtures that prove very effective in repelling the flies, when applied regularly. There are also several mixtures that can be made up that have been used successfully. A common one is one gallon of fish oil and four or five ounces of crude carbolic acid mixed well and applied to all parts of the cow except the udder. Another recipe which is recommended is one-half gallon of fish oil, one-half gallon of coal oil and four tablespoonfuls of crude carbolic acid well mixed. A mixture of ten parts lard and one of pine tar stirred well together and applied with a brush to the parts most attacked by flies has been used with good results. Applying it twice a week has been found sufficient. One dairyman keeps his cows comparatively free from flies with a mixture of one-quart fish oil, one-third pint tar, three ounces of commercial sheep dip and one-third ounce of carbolic acid applied every three or four days. A mixture containing tar is difficult to spray on the animal. The commercial sprays and most of the mixtures mentioned can easily be applied with a small hand sprayer. It does not take long to go over a whole herd of cows if the sprayer is in good working order. Some dairymen claim that they have no time to spend on spraying the cows. However, if a cow isn't worth looking after and being kept comfortable she isn't worth owning. The expense in time and material for keeping the flies from tormenting the cows will be repaid with interest by the increase in flow of milk.

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Keep Up the Milk Flow.

The intense heat and prolonged dry spell have been a combination that has tended to reduce the green feed supply and incidentally curtail the milk flow. Under the most favorable weather conditions dairymen experience more or less difficulty in keeping up the milk flow during midsummer and once the cows go down in their milk it is almost impossible to bring them back to normal again. The last six weeks have been particularly hard on the dairyman who depended solely on pasture to nourish his cows. With all dairy products at the price they are many dairymen find it pays to supplement the pastures even if they have to purchase mill-feed. In fact many resort to feeding mill-feed every summer even when grass is abundant. Bran and shorts are frequently fed and usually with good results. A few pounds night and morning materially aid in keeping the milk flow at normal. Too often the

pastures become bare and dry before supplementary feeds are used. It would be more profitable to commence feeding while there is still good picking in the field. The system followed by some dairymen is to feed hay and grain every day from the time the cows are turned out. The cows' appetites are partially satisfied with dry fodder and they do not eat grass so ravenously. A pasture not cropped short will give much more feed through the season than one picked bare early on. This year the after grass is going to be short in many localities which will further add to the difficulties of securing sufficient feed.

Those who had silage left after the stock went on grass can use it now to good advantage. It is doubtful if there is any feed that will supplement grass as satisfactorily as silage. Where corn can be grown it may pay to increase the silo capacity so that feed can be stored that will last through the entire year. When there is no silage on hand green corn may be cut to help out the feed problem this fall. However, this is

not as promising as it might be and it is reported that cows have been turned on late sown fields of oats in order to prevent the milk yield going too low. For coarse fodder hay might profitably be fed. It was a good crop and cows readily eat clover hay when on grass. A little concentrate feed should also be given. About three pounds, of equal parts by weight of bran and shorts twice a day is considered to be a fairly satisfactory supplementary feed. Bran alone is good and there is no grain that surpasses oats in nutrients that go to produce milk. However, the coarse grains are seldom plentiful in late summer and some form of mill-feed is the only solution in the way of concentrates. Some may think that these feeds are too expensive to purchase, but the fact that the most successful dairymen use large quantities of them every summer is proof that a profit can be derived from feeding them. True, it may not pay to feed high priced feeds in large quantities to poor milkers, but the cows that do not pay their way should not be kept in any herd.

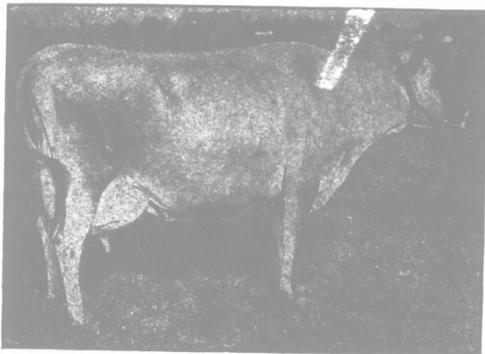
More Milk and Better Milk the Aim of the Jersey R. O. P.

Among the various breeds of cattle which have been selected and bred for dairy purposes, Jerseys occupy first place when quality of milk and economy of butter-fat production are considered. There are other breeds that far outdistance the Jersey in milk production. Every breed has its strong points and special qualifications which make it valuable for certain things. There is no best breed as all are best in their particular line. It all depends on the breeders' inclinations. Consequently the stockman must decide on the kind of farming he will follow and govern himself accordingly. If his farm is suited to beef raising and his inclinations tend that way Jerseys would not prove profitable. Likewise the dairyman who is in a position to sell whole milk will select a breed that is noted for its heavy milk yields. But, when it comes to manufacturing high quality butter or selling milk on percenta-fat basis the fawn-colored breed is not to be despised.

noted breeders and selection was followed with great care. All animals of inferior type and quality were sacrificed to the butcher in order to perfect the breed. Another factor, which has aided in improving the breed on its native island is that no bull can be admitted to registration unless he has scored a certain number of points in conjunction with his dam. The bull scoring the highest must remain in the district for a certain length of time, at a reasonable service fee. This regulation keeps the best males in the country to further improve the breed. In countries to which the representatives of the breed have been imported the same regulations if adhered to would tend to improve the herds. Too often male animals are slaughtered just at the time their value as breeders is becoming known. If the system of having a bull qualify according to a certain score before he could be placed at the head of a herd was enforced by Jersey breeders in Canada it would be a boom to the breed. In fact it might pay to follow it with all breeds. Like tends to produce like and if the sire is half the herd a breeder should be very careful regarding the quality of the animal he places at the head of that herd.

quality butter is making many friends for her. Several importations of breeding stock have recently been made from the native home of the breed and the infusion of new blood is having a beneficial influence on Canadian herds.

The first attempt at organizing Canadian breeders was made in 1894 when the Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association was started for the purpose of recording pedigrees. It was not until June 1901 that a charter was secured and the name changed to the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club. In 1906 this organization affiliated with the National Live Stock Records and commenced registering animals in Ottawa. Previous to this, all recording was done in New York in conjunction with the American Association. Up to May of this year 7,046 animals had been registered. At present there are 350 active members in the Canadian Association. These breeders work together to perfect the breed.



Sunbeam of Edgeley.

Canadian champion of the mature class in the R. O. P. test. Owned by James Bagg & Sons, Edgeley, Ont.

The native home of the breed is on the island of that name in the English Channel. Although there are only about 40,000 acres in the island over 12,000 cattle are kept and well maintained. The climate is such that out-of-door life is pleasant the year round. Freedom of the fields during the entire year has kept the breed particularly free from disease. Jerseys are adapted to a wide range of conditions and are found proving their value as butter-fat producers in many parts of the world. A number of splendid herds have been developed in countries where the winters are severe as well as in the balmy south.

There are no definite data as to the origin of the breed, but the theory generally accepted is that it is descended from stock native of the neighboring sections of France. Evidently the original stock were noted for the production of rich milk and breeders have selected and bred to intensify this quality.

For more than two-hundred years Jerseys have existed as a distinct dairy breed. In 1789 laws were put into force on the island of Jersey forbidding the importation of cattle from France, and a few years later members of the bovine race from all countries were forbidden except for slaughter within 24 hours. Therefore, whatever benefits should result from keeping a breed strictly pure, Jerseys possess to a high degree. They are bred on an island where no other cattle are raised and are looked after by a people who are mainly interested in butter products as there is very little demand for whole milk. Under these conditions it is little wonder that the breed is prepotent and has become famous for the production of high-testing milk, which makes a superior quality of butter. Breeders have ever had this in mind and have worked to that end. Improvement has been continuous. Not only has the test been raised, but the milk yield has been increased. However, breeders have found that as the quantity is increased it is more difficult to keep up the quality of the milk.

Jerseys did not always possess the fine dairy type which they show to-day. Even in the early part of the nineteenth century the conformation and type were severely criticized. The udder was poorly shaped and many females had short, thick necks and heavy shoulders, so entirely different from representatives of the breed to-day. A score card of points was agreed upon by

Jerseys are very prepotent. When crossed with other breeds the offspring usually show some Jersey markings and characteristics. Many males have been in active service until well on to 20 years old, and one female of the breed won the championship in strong competitions when in her thirteenth year. Many famous cows have been long lived and constant breeders. Early maturity is also more marked with this breed than with many of the others. Too early breeding has a tendency to keep the animals from reaching the standard size and weight when mature. Although many heifers are bred to freshen when from 20 to 24 months old, the best breeders aim at having them commence their first lactation period when around 30 months and claim that they secure greater vitality and producing capacity by doing so.

The typical Jersey cow combines beauty with utility. The characteristic fawn-like color, small frame, docile manner, together with the ability to produce rich milk at low cost appeal to many breeders. The general conformation is lean and muscular, but the ribs are usually long and fairly well sprung, thus giving good digestive capacity for the size of the animal. About 850 pounds is considered a fair average weight for mature females and 1,400 pounds for mature males. In some herds there are cows weighing around 1,000 pounds, but this weight is not common. Small tests is one criticism frequently made. However, this defect is gradually being overcome by careful selection of breeding stock.



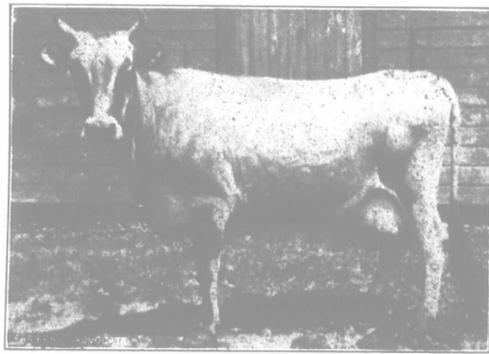
Primrose of Edgeley.

Canadian champion of four-year-old class in R. O. P. test. Owned by James Bagg & Sons, Edgeley, Ont.

As a beef producer the Jersey breed does not rank high. Although the meat is of good quality it has a yellowish color which is not popular with butchers. Jersey steers make fairly good daily gains, but usually dress out a low percentage of high-priced cuts. Jerseys are essentially a dairy breed and are out of their place in the feeder's stable. It is more profitable to veal the calves not required for breeding purposes than to raise them for beef.

Jerseys in Canada.

Numerically the breed is not as yet particularly strong in Canada although for a number of years it has been making steady progress. The Jersey cow's ability to produce rich milk and cream which makes high



Springbank Butter Girl.

Canadian champion of the three-year-old class in R. O. P. test. Owned by D. A. Boyle, Woodstock, Ont.

There is a certain scale of points to which all endeavor to have their animals conform. The type and conformation are fairly well standardized owing to the breed having been kept pure and distinct for so long a time.

There has always been a strong demand for milk, which has induced breeders to choose the larger framed cattle with their correspondingly large milk flow in preference to the Jersey with its small quantity of rich milk. Although the average test of the larger dairy breeds is from one to one-and-a-half per cent lower than that of the average Jersey milk, the extra quantity is considered to give them the preference in total butter-fat per cow. Of late years the quantity of milk per cow has been increased with several strains of Jerseys without decreasing the test. There are individuals of the breed producing well over 10,000 pounds of high quality milk in a lactation period. The Canadian champion of the mature class in the R. O. P. test has 18,744 lbs. of milk and 926 lbs. of butter-fat to her credit. While the milk yield is not so high as that of the champions of other breeds the amount of butter-fat exceeds that of all cows of all breeds qualifying under the rules of the Record of Performance test. This shows that there are possibilities of developing the breed into a heavy producer of milk as well as a high tester. The market for whole milk is beginning to pay more attention to the quality of the product than it formerly did, consequently, breeders should be careful not to sacrifice quality to quantity.

Jerseys Under Test.

Jerseys have figured in many tests and competitions. Individuals of the breed have made some remarkable records not only in butter-fat production in a given time, but also in milk yield. The breed is noted for the economy of production of a pound of butter. Butter made from Jersey cream always scores high. The butter-fat is firmer than that from any other breed. Even one Jersey cow in a herd of dairy cows of another breed improves the firmness of the butter. When it comes to cheese-making the richer the milk the less of it is required to make a pound of cheese, consequently, Jersey milk leads all others not only in the amount of cheese that can be made from 100 pounds of milk, but also in the superior quality of the manufactured product.

Jersey breeders do not favor the short test and have been slow in taking up the yearly or Record of Performance test. The first Jersey cow in Canada to enter the R. O. P. was started on test in January 1909 and in May 1916 only 195 cows were under the semi-official test.

The rules and regulations governing the test are the same for all breeds, and the records are arrived at in a similar manner. Bulls qualify for registration after having four daughters in the Record of Performance each from a different dam and cows are admitted if they equal or exceed both the records specified below:

	Pounds Milk	Pounds Butter-Fat
Two-year-old class.....	5,500	218
Three-year-old class.....	6,500	257
Four-year-old class.....	7,500	297
Mature class.....	8,500	337

A heifer or cow that qualifies is a valuable animal to own, as their products are worth much more than the cost of their feed. However, there are individuals that have more than double these records.

In the mature class Sunbeam of Edgeley, stands first in the list of cows entered in the Record of Performance, with a record of 18,744 lbs. milk and 926 lbs. of butter-fat. In the four-year-old class, Primrose of Edgeley, is first, with 11,246 lbs. of milk and 561 lbs. of butter-fat to her credit. Brampton Merry Daisy as a four-year-old exceeds this record in butter-fat, but was a trifle short in quantity of milk. Springbank Butter Girl heads the list in the three-year-old class with a record of 12,544 lbs. of milk and 608 lbs. of butter-fat. The two-year-old class is led by Lady Edith, a heifer that gave 11,094 lbs. milk and 563 lbs. of butter-fat in her first lactation period. These records show that Jerseys are capable of producing a large flow of milk. Without the testing work the possibilities of the breed would never have been revealed. No breeder can guess accurately the amount of milk and butter-fat his cows are giving daily or yearly. The scales and tester should be used in every dairy stable. Although the Jersey breed has the reputation of giving a high testing milk there is a considerable variation in the test of different cows and strains of the breed. Selecting breeding stock from the best is the only way to improve the herd. The test is the most accurate method of picking out the profitable producers. There is nothing to lose, but much to gain by entering the cows in the semi-official test.

Jerseys have been bred and selected for butter-fat production for a century or more, and it is only by continuing along the same line that the high test can be maintained. In endeavoring to increase the quantity of milk breeders must be careful not to sacrifice quality. There is always a danger of intensifying one point at the expense of another.

Although not so numerous as some of the other dairy breeds, Jerseys are an important factor in Canadian dairying. For family use they are unsurpassed. They do not require the same quantity of feed as do representatives of the larger breeds, and the superior quality of the milk and cream make the breed a favorite especially when only one or two cows are kept to supply the family with dairy products. As a rule they are persistent milkers and few breeds of cattle are as long lived.

HORTICULTURE.

It is now thought that the apple crop of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana will be very little in excess of the 1915 production. Spraying, however, was thoroughly done and the growers are expecting clean fruit.

The United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia represent from 30 to 40 smaller corporations in the province. They receive no government grant and are sufficiently powerful to transact business on a large scale, much to the financial advantage of the individual grower who is a part of the great machine. Co-operation is a wonderfully influential factor when properly superintended.

After the first of August one can estimate quite approximately the yield of apples in his own orchard. It is then that a supply of barrels and boxes should be stored on the place if it has not already been done, in order to prevent delays when the harvesting season begins. The cooper's shop or box manufacturer has not unlimited storage facilities, so it will be advantageous to all concerned to have the stock purchased and delivery made before the rush commences.

On any farm where a considerable quantity of fruit is produced there should be a suitable building for storing the product and ample room for grading and packing. Often one of the farm buildings can be converted into a suitable store house during the fall for this purpose. In Ontario a great proportion of the crop is packed in the orchard and this system has its advantages, but there should always be a quantity in the store house to be packed on rainy days. While the method of barreling and finishing in the orchard saves considerable time, the fruit stands shipment much better when it is cool, before finally going into the package in which it must be carried.

British Columbia Fruit Growers Must Advertise.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The fruit growers of British Columbia have held their annual convention. This year it was held in the Okanagan Valley at Penticton and the various subjects dealt with show the range of commercial and other activities that affect the fruit growers. Possibly the chief item of discussion was the matter of advertising. R. M. Winslow, the Secretary, dealing with this matter said "The fruit grower is being asked to do more and more to put his fruit on sale. No product of the ground is followed so far on its way to the consumer by producers as is fruit. One phase of this extremely complex business is advertising."

His main idea was to bring before the convention the main reasons why we should feel compelled to advertise British Columbia fruit. In the fruit business there is invested in British Columbia at the present time over \$20,000,000, and one-quarter of this is invested in its packing houses alone. There is no allowance made in this very accurate estimate, for the homes of the growers. Much of this investment is not and cannot be dividend-yielding, owing, largely, to the fact that poor varieties have been planted and other mistakes due to the lack of knowledge of the business on the part of those who first undertook it. Some facts on the increase of production of the orchards were given to show what was ahead of the growers. The British Columbia crop in 1915 was double that of 1913, yet only 40 per cent. of the orchards are in bearing. That means we doubled our production in the last two years, and still had only 40 per cent. of our planted area in bearing. Suppose we allow 5 years in which to double our present production and we shall see what gigantic efforts must be made to extend our markets.

Advertising is the best means at hand with which to do this. We have proven it in the matter of immigration. In that field we have brought immigrants right through the other provinces and have settled them in our midst. And we can do the same for our fruit. We can take the fruit right into the cities of any of the provinces of the Dominion and be sure of a sale for it, if we but advertise consistently and sanely. An example of this was seen in the prune sales last year

of early varieties in our orchards now, and have the market more or less to ourselves. The Western States have nothing practically till the Jonathans come in, and here a big effort must be made if we are to displace foreign apples on our markets, and it must be thorough in its organization. It is possible for us to be highly successful in our efforts in the field of advertising if we work together.

Our varieties to a great extent are not known on the prairies. They know the Spy, Baldwin, Snow etc. But our Jonathan, which forms 24 per cent. of the plantings in the Okanagan cannot be successfully grown in the eastern provinces, and people from there who have settled on the prairies must be advertised into knowing what a splendid apple it really is.

Our past efforts have been successful and these have consisted in a great extent to judicious distribution of a booklet on "Preserving Fruit Without Sugar," of which 100,000 were sent out last year. Our booklet on apples and their uses and seasons was sought for by dealers and consumers last year and did a great deal to create a demand for British Columbia apples on the strongest markets that the Western States had in Canada.

The committee on advertising, Mr. Winslow stated would bring in a recommendation that growers not shipping through dealers be asked to contribute \$1 per acre and that shippers be asked to contribute \$1 per car. He asked for a full discussion of the subject.

B. C.

WALTER M. WRIGHT.

Enemies of the Raspberry.

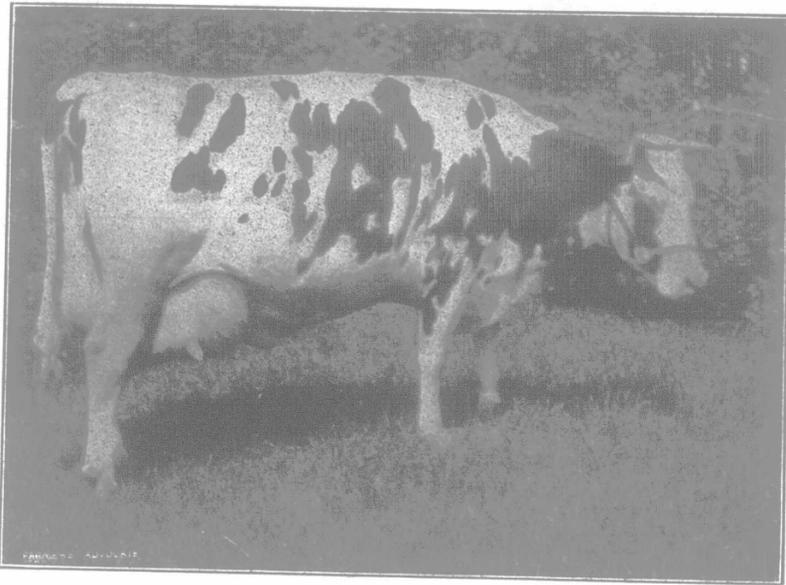
Injurious insects and fungous diseases often materially reduce the crop and revenue from a raspberry plantation. To combat these enemies successfully one must know how they operate and be able to recognize them and their work. Mysteries are mysteries only to those who do not understand those particular phenomena of nature which give rise to the strange conditions that bewilder us. A grower may observe his plantation gradually dying without any apparent cause, while one trained in the ways of plant diseases and insects would recognize the destructive agency at a glance. A brief study of the enemies of the raspberry will help to make the cultural methods more efficient.

There are four insects which cause considerable damage, namely, the raspberry cane borer, saw fly, root borer, and snowy tree cricket. The injury which indicates the presence of the cane borer is a sudden wilting or drooping of the tips of the canes. The reason for this condition is the egg-laying habit of the female. In June the adult female beetle makes two complete girdles about half an inch apart near the tip of the cane and between these two girdles the egg is laid. Above the injury the leaves wilt and the portion dies. This condition indicates that the cane borer has been at work. The egg soon hatches and the larva bores downwards in the

centre of the cane, consuming the pith. The small worm remains in the cane throughout the season, changing to a beetle and emerging the following spring to lay more eggs and propagate the species. Cutting off the tips of the canes well below the injured portion, when the tip begins to wither and droop early in the season, or cutting the cane out completely later on, is the most practical method of combating the insects. In both cases burn the canes thus removed.

In the case of the root borer the injury is done by the larva of a clear-winged moth, which bores in the root from the cane just at the surface of the ground. The canes in the spring appear to be winter killed. The damage is most extensive in old plantations. By keeping the plants healthy through the exercise of good care and cultivation the damage is minimized. However, all dead or weakened plants should be dug out and destroyed. Dead canes under all circumstances should be taken out and burned.

The injury of the saw fly is more easily recognized. The damage is done by the larvæ of a fly. These small worms eat the tender green portions of the leaves, leaving only the veins. The fly deposits the eggs on the leaves, and the larvæ begin feeding as soon as hatched. If this trouble arises spray the plants with 2 lbs. lead arsenate in 40 gallons of water early in the season. When the fruit is ripe or ripening the larvæ may be jarred off by hand on to the hot dust between the rows. It is not well to use the poison on the ripe or ripening fruit because of discoloration. White hellebore, either dusted over the plants or steeped one



Lulu Keyes 10333.

7-day record: milk, 785.4 lbs.; butter, 36.05 lbs. 30-day record: milk, 3191.8 lbs.; butter, 144.39 lbs. 1-day milk record, 121.3 lbs.

where by the expending of $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per box on prunes British Columbia saved $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per box. While the jobbers got most of the benefit of this the grower in time gets his also. One of the most likely ways of increasing this market is to get the present consumers to increase their consumption. Mr. Winslow foresaw no trouble, if sane methods were used, why we could not increase the consumption there, by 3 per cent.; this would help considerably to meet the needs of a market for our certain increase in production.

Our big competitor of course is the Western States. But by consistent and persistent advertising we have induced the consumer to defer purchases till British Columbia fruit was in season. This was a big achievement when we consider that British Columbia is two weeks behind the Western States. Yet it was accomplished. Our preserving fruits have sold for the same as those from the Western States and this has largely been so because of our argument of "better flavor" and "Canada for the Canadians." There has been a response to this, and to show that the confidence has not been misplaced by the consumers we must keep up the quality and the pack to equal that of our competitor. This is no light task. We have now a better quality and as good a pack but this was not always so.

We have another lead now in the race, though how long it will last is a question. The Western States have practically no early apples, while we have a large planting, and our percentage of these varieties is increasing with every hard winter which kills off our winter varieties. We have a tremendous proportion

ounce in two gallons of water and sprayed over the foliage is a very good remedy.

The only injury done by the snowy tree cricket is in depositing the eggs in the canes. They are noticed in rows from one to two inches long running lengthwise of the canes, otherwise this insect is beneficial. Cut out and destroy the old canes in winter or early spring.

Of the diseases practical growers fear most are anthracnose, orange rust, and crown gall. Anthracnose is distinguished by the drying up of the leaves and drying of the canes, especially at the tips. Small purplish spots appear at first on both leaves and wood, but later the centre of them becomes grey and sunken giving a bird's-eye effect. It was thought for some time that application of Bordeaux mixture would prevent infection but now it is doubted whether the results justify the trouble and expense. Prevent it from spreading by cutting out and destroying all affected canes and plants as soon as the crop is harvested.

Orange rust is quite a serious disease, but the yellowish rust which appears on the leaves and the canes distinguishes it easily so it can be removed at once. It attacks the plant at all stages, and though the plant may not be killed outright it is so weakened that it is of little further value. The diseased plants must be cut out and destroyed as soon as noticed. Control measures such as spraying, etc., are ineffective.

Crown gall attacks the roots of the raspberry plants producing galls or growths thereon which cause the weakening of the plants. It is the same as that which attacks the peach. Digging out and destroying the plants is the only remedy known. Do not plant in the same field for three or four years.

POULTRY.

Keep the fowl well supplied with clean water.

Separate the best pullets from the main flock and feed them for early egg production.

Early hatched cockerels will soon be ready for the fattening crate. The best gains are usually made with birds weighing about four pounds each.

Head or body lice will stunt the growth of the chicks. A few drops of oil rubbed on the heads and under the wings of the chicks will rid them of these parasites.

When eggs are purchased on quality basis they are usually gathered more regularly and an endeavor is made to prevent hens from hiding their nests. Stale, bad or held eggs seldom pass the candler.

The first venture of John D. Rockefeller, the American multi-millionaire, was a little flock of turkeys fed on curds which his mother gave him. Let the farm boy with his batch of chicks for the school fair take heart.

Hens cannot be expected to lay if they are housed in a mite infested pen. These pests usually give trouble in the hot weather, unless the pens, roosts and nests are sprayed thoroughly once a month with kerosene which is five per cent. of carbolic acid in it.

Ducks are usually full feathered at ten or eleven weeks of age and should be in condition for market. If allowed to commence moulting the food consumed goes to produce feathers instead of into meat production. In a few weeks they will eat up nearly all the profits made up to this age.

The first symptoms of black head in turkeys are, drooping wings and a dull appearance with the head more or less drawn into the shoulders. This disease is difficult to combat. A means of prevention is, never feed chicks or turkeys on disease infested ground. Isolate affected birds from the flock.

New laid eggs are scarce in the winter time, and the common practice is to preserve a few dozen during the summer when they are plentiful to tide over the period when hens refuse to lay. Water glass solution made of one part water glass to eight parts boiled water is a highly recommended preservative. Place the eggs in a wooden or earthenware receptacle and cover them with the cool solution. The lid should fit tightly to exclude all air. Eggs will also keep for a considerable time if wrapped in ordinary paper and kept in a cool place.

Growing Chicks Require Space.

Chickens generally return home to roost and unless the poultryman makes provision to accommodate the growing birds there is likely to be crowding in the pens at night by the time the chicks are two months old. Overcrowding may result in weak birds predisposed to colds and roup. No poultryman can afford to take any chance on letting the growing flock look after itself. The small chicken coop should be replaced with a larger pen and if too many persist in lodging together it may be necessary to separate the flock. At this time of the year pullets and cockerels should be in separate pens. It is best for the chicks to roost on the ground as there is danger of crooked breasts resulting from young birds roosting on perches. When birds are crowded together there is usually more difficulty in keeping parasites under control, and in maintaining

a healthy flock. Free range and roomy sleeping quarters are essential to successful poultry raising.

The colony house is commonly used to house growing chicks. It can be built to afford plenty of room and ventilation. As a rule these buildings are built on skids and are easily moved from place to place. This aids in keeping the birds in clean quarters especially when there is no floor in the colony house. The orchard makes a splendid run for growing chicks. The corn field is also an ideal place and not only affords plenty of shade, but the birds secure many bugs and worms in the loose soil.

There is always a certain amount of grain left in the field after the crop is harvested. If the chicks are moved to the stubble fields the waste grain will be turned to profitable use. Of course there is always danger of losing a number of birds by rodents that prowl around the fields, but this can be guarded against. Growing chicks on free range invariably make stronger, heavier birds than those raised in small runs or confined to the barn-yard. The farm is the ideal place for raising choice birds. It has many advantages over the town or city lot.

Get Rid of the Old Hens.

The average poultryman makes no attempt to record the age of his birds. As all hens bear a resemblance to one another in regard to size, color, and appearance it is difficult to pick out the oldest birds unless some system of marking is followed when the birds are young. It is generally understood that pullets and yearling hens are the most profitable to keep in the flock. Occasionally a two, three or even a four-year-old hen may produce a large number of eggs in a season, but as a rule they do not pay for their keep after their second winter of laying. Some poultrymen plan to raise a sufficient number of pullets each year so that they can dispose of the entire old flock every fall. There is no difficulty in separating the yearlings from pullets in the fall, but difficulty does arise when an endeavor is made to distinguish between yearlings and two-year-olds, unless some system of marking is followed.

Leg-bands are most commonly used for this purpose, and the numbers recorded. Different shapes, colors, or size of leg-bands could be used on birds of different ages so that the age could be determined without catching the birds. Too many old non-producing hens in the flock considerably reduce the average net yearly returns. At this season most of the old hens cease laying, but they are usually in fair flesh and very little extra feeding is required to fit them for market. Soon they will commence to moult and with that is generally associated loss of flesh. In this condition there is no market for them, so they necessarily must be carried over for several months longer at considerable expense. Consequently as soon as they cease laying is the best time to get rid of them. It costs at least 10 cents a month per bird for feed alone.

The summer market for old fowl is usually as good as at any other time of the year. The difficulty usually experienced in picking out the older birds is frequently given as the reason for not disposing of them at this season. The use of some system of marking will overcome this. Only the birds which pay their way should find a place in any flock. Without use of trap nests the yearly egg yield per hen cannot accurately be determined. However, experience has proven that beyond the yearling stage the average hen is unprofitable. A few non-producers in a flock materially decrease the average egg-production per hen. Delaying marketing of the old hens until on in the winter lessens the profits as they are worth as much in August as they usually are during the winter. Early marketing saves 10 cents per month in feed.

FARM BULLETIN.

Half a Crop in Ontario County, Ontario.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The season of 1916 has been one all by itself according to many of the oldest residents. The spring was late, and seeding was dragged along by the continued wet weather, until about the first of June. The root land was late in getting worked, and only exceptional pieces were made suitable for corn and root planting. The weather continued wet until about the first of July and up to the present the end of the first week in August there has not been a drop of rain to amount to anything. The farmers were dreading the thought of having with so much wet weather in prospect, but under more favorable conditions, one of the heaviest crops of hay ever grown in the banner county of Ontario, was placed in the barns, in the best of condition. There were many fields that yielded 3 to 4 loads of solid, coiled hay per acre, which will all be needed, owing to the poor corn crops, of which we will speak later. The binders have all been hauled out of their winter quarters, the early wheat and barley is mostly cut and oat cutting was general about the 7th. The wheat is yielding about two loads to the acre, but the turnout will be about 50 per cent of last year. The barley is heavy in straw, but the grain is too "shoe peggy" to beat 25 to 30 bushels per acre. Early-sown oats on good land will be about as usual, but taking the crop in general it will not average more than 60 per cent. The corn crop is being looked upon as a sort of backbone for the wintering of stock, and in a very

short time a barn without a silo will be an exception. It was next to impossible to get the corn planted about the usual time, the 24th of May. However, some fields suffered less, owing to natural and tile drainage, and fields may be seen with corn up to six feet, but generally, the crop will not be over 40 per cent. of last year. The root crop is growing smaller year by year. Many did not get their mangels sown at all, and with the dry weather, the crop is away below the usual, at present. The turnip crop is only about 5 per cent. of what it was 10 years ago, but it is looking fair.

With about six weeks of scorching weather, the pasture is getting browned up, and the milk and beef herds are suffering considerably. Hog prices are \$11.75 F. O. B. and beef has dropped from 10 cents to very little more than 8 cents, but with the large gains made, those with the beef will figure out a nice little profit at present prices. The flocks are looking well, and with the wool price so high, and fuller compensation being allowed, it looks as if the sheep business was paying with very little labor. At one time it looked like a bumper crop of fruit for South Ontario, but unless there is a great change, the crop will be the lightest for many years, many farmers themselves having to buy. The potato crop is coming along only fair, like the rest, some patches that got a suitable spot are yielding well while others will be a failure. It can truly be said of South Ontario, that it is only producing 50 per cent. of what it is capable. The land is being worked with less than one man to the 100 acres, and anyone who knows anything about farming can easily see this will have its effect in a short time. Farmers are not complaining, but plodding along expecting in a short time, labor will be more plentiful.

Ontario County, Ont.

G. H. W.

Crops Fair in Halton County.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

During the early spring months the farmers of Halton County as well as those in the other counties of Western Ontario were prone to think that they were passing through a rare experience, but if the dry weather continues much longer the writer ventures to think they will experience weather conditions of the adverse nature.

The intense heat which has been prevalent throughout the province for the last month made a marked impression on the spring crops. Because of the insufficient moisture the oats were casting a yellow tinge with immature heads two weeks ago. On gravelly soils, the straw was extremely short, while on clay loam, there was a better length of straw and plumper oats. Occasionally one saw a splendid field of wheat, but generally speaking the yield will not be heavy. The wheat crop was all cut two weeks ago, and some few farmers boast of having completed their wheat harvest. With regard to the hay crop I might say that it has been unusually heavy, particularly the clover and alfalfa. Owing to the fact that the period for sowing corn was so extensive one sees corn that has merely found its way to daylight while other patches are as far advanced as in normal years. The bulk of the root crop was sown on the level and it will depend materially on providence in sending frequent showers whether the crop will be a success or a failure.

Potatoes are making a splendid showing, so are the bugs, and it will in a large measure depend on the energy the farmers exert in battling with the pest whether potatoes will be a luxury or a household necessity during the coming winter.

The labor problem is somewhat acute in this section; many farmers are left to experience the misery and happiness of farming all alone. Consequently their work is not very well in hand. There has been abundant pasture which has been a splendid boon to those engaged in the dairy industry, and there is always a demand for choice dairy products.

Halton County, Ont.

RUSSELL LINN.

Ontario Bee-keepers Have a Good Crop.

With prices of all other foods soaring, housewives will be pleased to learn that there is plenty of honey and that the prices will not be advanced. The report recently issued by the Ontario Beekeepers' Association shows that a large crop of light honey has been extracted this season. The quality is unsurpassed being light in color, heavy body and a very good flavor. The Association's Honey Crop Committee have advised that last year's prices be not advanced so that honey will be freely bought in many households.

As it requires no preserving and will keep in first-class condition in any dry, cool place, the committee think the sixty-pound can will be a popular size. An average family will conveniently use that quantity throughout the winter. It is to be hoped that the supply will be equal to the demand. Many customers are buying early.

The prices recommended by the Committee are as follows: No. 1, light extracted, wholesale, 10c. to 11½c. per lb.; No. 1, light extracted, retail, 12½c. to 15c. per lb.; No. 1, comb, wholesale, \$2.00 to \$2.75 per doz.; No. 2, comb, wholesale, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per doz.

These prices are f. o. b. in 60-lb., 10-lb. and 5-lb. tins; the former being net weight with the tin thrown in, the two latter being gross weight.

An average of 89.6 lbs. of honey per colony has been reported for the season of 1916. This information has been gleaned from 477 reports which indicate that 23,763 colonies produced 2,127,903 lbs. of honey this season or an average of 89.6.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

Overcoming Little Difficulties on a Long Trip.

I have just returned from an automobile trip of over one thousand miles,—the kind of journey that most people like to take, but that some people dread because of the fear that an irreparable accident may occur. Perhaps my experience will prove of some benefit, and incidentally take from your mind any doubt about the dependability of a good motor car.

Before starting on the journey, I had the crank case filled to its highest level, all the water was drained from the radiator and clean soft water put through it several times, then the pet cock at the bottom was closed and a new filling poured in for use. The transmission was examined and properly lubricated. I drove the machine to the garage of the makers and turned it over to the chief mechanic who after demonstrating it several miles, pronounced the mechanism fit for the stiffest kind of road tests. Of course you will realize that the weather was extremely warm and that the motor did not have the most favorable conditions under which to work, but the care beforehand allowed me to return home feeling that, with the exercise of ordinary common sense, anyone can drive in perfect safety under the most varying circumstances. Some of the little things that transpired are worthy of mention.

Owing to the high temperature I found my radiator cap extremely difficult to loosen, but by rubbing graphite on the thread, no further inconvenience was suffered. The operation was simple but saved no end of trouble. Even though you do not intend taking a long tour, it might be well for you to profit by the little experience. At a point some fifteen or twenty miles from the nearest machine shop, the thread of the fan belt broke and for a while I was compelled to drive without the necessary circulation of air through the radiator. It was not long however, until an opportunity presented itself to procure a fine piece of wire, and with this, a pair of pinchers and a hammer, a job of fan belt sewing that would put a good seamstress to shame, was soon accomplished. If you are ever called upon to meet an emergency of this kind, see that the loose ends of the wire are projected through the outer side of the fan belt and are subsequently pounded into the leather. A loose point on the inner side would cause friction and scar the wheels. One evening the vacuum tank which draws the gas to the carburetor, seemed to develop a tendency to fill to a point that made the suction line send gas into the intake manifold. After determining that the difficulty was due to a leaky float, I stretched the springs slightly and found that the fuel supply was immediately remedied. This was perhaps the most delicate work necessary, as everyone is well acquainted with the fact that the vacuum system or feed should not be tampered with, except, as a last resource. Perhaps a descriptive word or two upon this appliance may not be out of place. The average vacuum tank consists of two steel shells, the inner one containing the float and valve mechanism. This inner shell is connected with the gas tank and intake manifold and to the open air by a vent tube on the dash. The covering shell connects only to the carburetor and the atmosphere. The connection between the two tanks is through a flapper check valve at the bottom of the inner shell. Sometimes dirt or sediment will lodge under the flapper valve and prevent the tank filling, but before you attempt any change in the springs, it would be wise to make certain that all joints and valves are working freely.

Most of the roads travelled were rough in spots and sometimes extremely bumpy, but nevertheless, the only rattle that developed in the car came from the right column of the windshield. After a night's running, we discovered to our amazement, that the half-inch nut at the bottom had fallen off. A new nut was not immediately available, but by the use of six or seven washers and a nut of smaller size, the jar was relieved and our comfort restored. This instance is cited simply to show that people of even small mechanical ability can keep a car running to the satisfaction of their guests whose pleasure should always be the first consideration. I have never thought that a man with ability to save money enough to buy a car, could so far forget himself as to be stalled on the road with a trifle, so simple as to almost create laughter, but nevertheless I was delayed half an hour demonstrating to a man how a simple obstacle can be overcome. This tourist had suffered a blow-out and upon examining his tool kit he found that the jack had a round, slippery top, owing to the fact that the corrugated end had been broken off. Everytime he attempted to elevate the rear axle in order to take off the broken casing and tube, he found that the car slipped forward or backward and the jack dropped to the ground. It was only necessary for me to pull his

emergency brake hard and fast to enable him to support the rear axle and make the change necessary. If he had been at a wet point on the road other precautions could have been taken viz., the procuring of a plank upon which to place the jack in such position that no forward or side swaying would change its perpendicular position.

I strongly advise owners of cars to avoid adjustments of the carburetor, but I am just as firm in insisting that from time to time they should seek the best of advice regarding the operation of this delicate and all important machine. Sometimes a very slight adjustment will work out wonderfully. Perhaps it would be well for you to remember that the temperature of the air entering the carburetor can be regulated in order that maximum results may be secured at all seasons. In most standard carburetors the shutter and the flexible tube which connects the air intake to the muff, can be closed by loosening the screws and turning the shutter around until both openings are closed. In warm weather it is a small matter to reverse the operation. AUTO.

The Small Tractor and the Horse.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Of late there has been considerable talk on "The coming of the small tractor," not only on our prairie farms, but on the smaller farms of Ontario. The contention has been held that the small tractor has been developed to a point of perfection and adaptability where it would be a profitable investment for the working of a hundred acres. I think it will take a good deal of practical demonstration to convince the hundred-acre farmer that the contention will hold water. He will be shy of a hole in the bottom.

In a recent trip to the West, covering a considerable area of country, and mingling with numerous farmers, some of whom had tractors, some who dreamed of them, and others who had "no use for that kind of cattle," I learned a few things on the tractor-versus-horse proposition which I will pass on for the consideration of brother farmers who may be interested.

It might be well to explain that I covered the same territory (central and northern Saskatchewan) about six years ago, when I made a rather careful study of the horse-versus-tractor case, having under consideration a fairly large wheat-growing and stock raising proposition in conjunction with a farmer-capitalist whose name is familiar to farmers throughout the Dominion. My friend was not prejudiced in the matter, but rather favored tractor-power, and wanted me to investigate as closely as possible the respective merits of gasoline-tractor and horse-power. To this end I covered a great deal of country, saw a great many tractors at work and at play, ate and talked with their owners, and accumulated what I considered enough tractor information to give the tractor the kibosh from our particular standpoint.

At that time, of course, the so-called "small tractor" of to-day—8 to 12 horse-power on the drawbar—was an unknown quantity, although the manufacturers were said to be "working on them." The 20 h. p. was about the smallest engine on the market, and in justice it must be said that some of these were doing good work and giving their owners satisfaction where a section (640 acres) or more of land was being worked. It depended then, as it does now, with both large and small engines, a good deal on the mechanical skill of the operator. Not every man is a born mechanic, and gas-engines have troubles as mysterious and obscure to some men as Egyptian hieroglyphics. They can't be cured with a hammer or by turning the fly-wheel, yet the wipe of a rag on the right spot might do the trick in a minute. On the farm of a friend at Denholm a 20 horse-power engine of well-known make was giving, and has given since, entire satisfaction, pulling four plows on breaking, five on stubble, and doing a good job with very few hindrances. Its owner has the bump of mechanical gumption, combined with other serviceable bumps. On a farm of the same size nearby an engine of the same make stood about the middle of the section. As far as the owner was concerned she was a fixture, refusing to budge or do anything but grunt in response to all efforts to rouse her. There was nothing to do but "send for an expert," and experts, when too often sent for, cost money, though the makers are fairly liberal with expert assistance up to a limit, and provided the distance is not too great. In this case the makers had about had their fill of sending experts to the rescue, the owner of the engine was finding the expense burdensome, and tractor-farming had lost its glamor.

There are many such cases to-day, particularly with the larger-sized engines, 20 to 45 horse-power. The

smaller engines are yet in their infancy and comparatively untried, and the big-engine boom has left such a bad taste in the mouth of the country that the small engine will be taken up with greater circumspection, although no doubt the usual sucker is being born every minute and will fall for the new thing in the usual way.

Talks with bankers and business men reveal the fact that they regard tractor-farming with wry faces. "The tractor boom," said one shrewd financier, "has been one of the greatest curses of the West. It has ruined hundreds of farmers who were formerly doing well. When we see a gas-tractor on a freight train we say 'There goes another homestead.' We call them homesteads because they have been the means of many a fellow losing his land."

One of the keenest businessmen I met on my recent trip was formerly a salesman for one of the biggest tractor manufacturers in America. His testimony re buying tractors, both big and small; was something like Mr. Punch's advice to those about to marry—Don't! "The small tractor," said he, "is as yet only an experiment. Proof is furnished in the fact that if you buy one this year you'll find that the same engine next year has about seventy-five improvements, most of which are necessary, and you begin to wonder how much out-of-date your engine will be, if it stands up to its work, two or three years hence—and presently you'll find out. There is so much intense vibration, which the makers have not yet been able to overcome, that the wear and tear is appalling. One man who knew the game sized it up when he said: 'About the first thing you need to do when you get a gas tractor is go around her with a riveting-hammer and rivet on all the nuts so's she won't shake to pieces.' It was a slight exaggeration of course, but it contained a kernel of truth."

My Ontario farmer-friends will catch a suggestive gleam of light in what follows. I was sitting one evening in the beautiful new home of Lorne Foster at Denholm, Sask., talking of old times at Myrtle, Ontario, and discussing western farming. "Lorne," I said, "you've been in the West seven years now and have had a lot of experience with gas tractors. Now tell me this, which is the more satisfactory for a man on a half section (320 acres), horses or a tractor?" "Well," said he, "it's my experience that you have some horses anyhow, and I know a number of men, good farmers, who are farming half-sections with four to six horses, and making money."

The point for us in Ontario is that if horses are more satisfactory on a farm of 320 acres, where the rounds are long and turnings few, and the weather none too easy on horse-flesh, how much more so should they be on the smaller farms of this province?

One who gets a touch of tractor-fever would do well to take heed to what he sees. The West gives us an excellent cue. Too often while one or two men plow with the tractor, six or eight horses stand around the barn-lot waiting for harrowing, cultivating or other work on soft ground where they are indispensable. To be profitably used a tractor must enable the farmer to dispose of part of his teams instead of letting them stand idle while the hands are busy with the tractor. As friend Foster says, horses we must have. It is sound economics that until the tractor can displace part or most of the horses on a farm it can scarcely be profitable. On a hundred- or hundred-and-fifty-acre farm, where five or six horses do the work, how many horses can a tractor displace and still leave one necessary team? That is the situation in a nutshell.

Some day this problem in farm economics may be satisfactorily solved. Until it is every man should figure very carefully on the outcome.

The situation carries no cause for alarm to horse breeders. The brood mare does farm work cheaper than any other kind of power, if we may judge by the actual profits of farmers who breed horses. In horse-farming operations the heavy-expense feature of tractor-farming does not have to be considered. Instead of having to put his hand into his pocket every now and again for cold cash to pay for costly renewals of gearings, etc., the horse-farmer sells a team occasionally, and then goes out into the pasture and hitches up a team of colts, and the farm work goes on as usual. Instead of depreciation, as with a tractor, it is the other way about—the colts are growing in value all the time.

In contributing to intensive farming on a large scale we see the tractor's greatest use, where there is ample scope to keep it steadily at work, and where the owner can consequently afford to employ an expert to run the engine. Even here we find men scrapping their tractors and turning back to horses. "My tractor for a horse!"

Northumberland Co., Ont. W. L. MARTIN.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, Monday, August 14, were: 194 cars, 2,784 cattle, 273 calves, 2,022 hogs, 691 sheep and lambs, 714 horses. Butcher cattle steady. Good cows steady. Common cows slow and 25 cents lower. Milkers and springers about five dollars lower. Lambs strong. Calves slow. Hogs steady.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock Yards for the past week were:

	City	Union	Total
Cars.....	46	456	502
Cattle.....	506	5,050	5,556
Calves.....	200	903	1,103
Hogs.....	500	7,776	8,276
Sheep.....	844	2,674	3,518
Horses.....	76	1,700	1,776

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock Yards for the corresponding week of 1915 were:

	City	Union	Total
Cars.....	18	600	618
Cattle.....	141	5,062	5,203
Hogs.....	296	6,407	6,703
Sheep.....	825	3,405	4,230
Calves.....	56	641	697
Horses.....	13	4,975	4,988

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show a decrease of 116 cars, 712 sheep and 3,212 horses, and an increase of 353 cattle, 406 calves and 1,573 hogs, compared with the corresponding week of 1915.

Packers quote hogs for the week commencing Monday, August 13, as follows: f. o. b., \$11.75; fed and watered, \$12.25; weighed off cars, \$12.50.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - - \$ 25,000,000
 Capital Paid Up - - - 11,785,000
 Reserve Funds - - - 13,236,000
 Total Assets - - - - 214,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada

Accounts of Farmers Invoiced

Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at all Branches

There was a fair run of all kinds of live stock on the Toronto market last week. The demand was steady for all grades of cattle, but the supply was sufficient to meet all requirements. Choice heavy butchers' advanced to \$9. There is a strong demand for choice, light butcher steers and heifers. Cows remained steady to firm. Bulls were steady, but very few of a good quality were on sale. Stockers and feeders—trade in this class was slow but steady, the majority of animals, however, were of inferior quality. Veal calves were steady to strong, especially the better class. Lambs remained much the same as the previous week. Light, handy sheep steady to strong, in fact there is a steady demand for good, light sheep. Hogs were the feature of the week. They reached their record price of \$13.00 weighed off cars, and \$12.75 for fed and watered.

Butcher Cattle.—Choice heavy steers, \$8.50 to \$9; good, \$8.10 to \$8.25. Butcher steers and heifers, choice, \$7.90 to \$8.15; good, \$7.70 to \$7.80; medium, \$7.25 to \$7.50; common, \$6.50 to \$6.75. Cows, choice, \$6.75 to \$7; good, \$6.40 to \$6.60; medium, \$5.75 to \$6; common, \$5 to \$5.50; canners and cutters, \$4 to \$5.50. Bulls, best heavy, \$7 to \$7.75; good, \$6 to \$6.75; stockers and feeders, \$5 to \$6.50; milkers and springers, \$50 to \$112.50; spring lambs, choice, 11c. to 12c. per lb.; common to medium, 8c. to 10c. per lb.; light handy sheep, 7½c. to 8½c. per lb.; fat sheep, 4c. to 5½c. per lb.; veal calves, choice, 11c. to 12c. per lb.; medium, 8½c. to 9½c. per lb.; eastern grass calves, 6c. to 7c. per lb.; hogs, fed and watered, \$12.50 to \$12.85; weighed off cars, \$12.75 to \$13.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario, new crop No. 2, \$1.15 to \$1.17; No. 1 commercial, \$1.13 to \$1.15; No. 2 commercial, \$1.10 to \$1.12; No. 3 commercial, \$1.03 to \$1.05; feed wheat, 95c. to 97c. Manitoba (track, bay ports)—No. 1 northern, \$1.59; No. 2 northern, \$1.57; No. 3 northern, \$1.52.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 3 white, 50c. to 51c. Manitoba oats (track, bay ports)—No. 1 C. W., 55½c.; No. 3 C. W., 54½c.; extra No. 1 feed, 54½c.; No. 1 feed, 54c.; No. 2 feed, 54c.

Barley.—According to freights outside, malting barley, nominal; feed barley, nominal.

Peas.—According to freights outside, No. 2, nominal, at \$1.75 to \$1.85; according to sample, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Buckwheat.—According to freights outside, nominal.

Rye.—According to freights outside, No. 1 commercial, nominal, 96c. to 98c.

Corn.—American (track, Toronto), No. 3 yellow, 98c.

Flour.—Manitoba first patents, in jute bags, \$7.50; second patents, in jute bags, \$7; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$6.80. Ontario, winter, according to sample, \$5 to \$5.10, track, Toronto. New, \$5.20 to \$5.30, bulk, seaboard.

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—New No. 1, per ton, \$10 to \$12; No. 2, per ton, \$9 to \$9.50.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$6 to \$7, track, Toronto.

Bran.—Per ton, \$23.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$25 to \$26.

Middlings.—Per ton, \$26 to \$27.

Good Feed Flour.—Per bag, \$1.75 to \$1.85.

Beans.—Beans are very scarce; prime whites selling at \$5, and hand-picked at \$5.50.

Country Produce.

Butter.—Butter advanced slightly on the wholesales during the past week. Creamery, fresh-made lb. squares, 32c. to 33c. per lb.; creamery, solids, 32c. per lb.; separator dairy, 28c. per lb.; dairy, 25c. to 27c. per lb.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs also remained stationary on the wholesales during the past week; the case lots are now selling at 30c. to 31c. per dozen, and cartons at 33c. to 34c. per dozen.

Cheese.—Old, 22c. per lb.; new, 18½c. to 19c. per lb.

Poultry.—Spring chickens—Ducklings were shipped in freely during the past week. Hens being the exception, as they were scarce. Live weight—Spring chickens, 23c. per lb.; spring ducks, 13c. per lb.; turkeys, young, 20c. Fowl, 4 lbs. and over, 16c. per lb.; fowl, under 4 lbs., 15c. per lb.; squabs, per dozen, \$3.50 to \$4 (dressed).

Hides and Skins.

Wool continued to come in freely with very little demand. Lamb skins and pelts, 55c. to 70c.; sheep skins, city, \$2.50 to \$3.50; sheep skins, country, \$1.50 to \$3; city hides, flat, 20c.; country hides, cured, 18c.; country hides, part cured, 17c.; country hides, green, 16c.; calf skins, per lb., 30c.; kip skins, per lb., 24c.; horse hair, per lb., 43c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$5 to \$6; horse hides, No. 2, \$4.50 to \$5.50; tallow, No. 1, 7c. to 8c.; wool, washed, 42c. to 46c.; wool, rejections, 35c. to 38c.; wool, unwashed, 32c. to 35c.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

The advance in the price of potatoes was the feature on the wholesale market during the past week. They steadily advanced until toward the end of the week they reached \$4.75 per bbl., and \$2.50 per half-bbl. hamper; with the prospect of going still higher—Canadians selling at 50c. per 11 qts.

Corn came in quite freely, declining to 10c. to 15c. per dozen.

Onions came in in larger quantities, though they remained quite firm in price—California and Washington 100-lb. sacks selling at \$4.50.

Cabbage was quite scarce—selling at \$2.75 to \$3.50 per case.

Carrots and beets also were scarce, selling at 50c. to 75c., and 40c. per 11 qts. respectively.

Eggplants of splendid quality began to come in and sold at \$1.25 to \$1.75 per 11 qts.

Cucumbers were not of very good quality, selling at 50c. to 75c. per 11 qts. Gherkins bringing 50c. per 6 qts.

Tomatoes came in very freely and declined heavily in price, firming slightly towards the end of the week, and selling at 75c. to \$1 per 11 qts.

Raspberry shipments gradually declined, as their season is just about over, selling at 15c. to 18c., and an odd one at 20c. per box.

Some splendid-quality cherries were shipped in, bringing \$1.25 per 11 qts.; poorer quality going at 75c. to \$1.

Black currants declined slightly, selling at \$1 to \$1.35 per 11 qts.

Blueberries became quite scarce, and sold all the way from \$1 to \$1.75 per 11 qts.

Red currants were still arriving, and sold at 6c. to 8c. per box.

Gooseberries also came in in small lots, selling at 75c. to \$1 per 11 qts.

Canadian cantaloupe shipments increased materially; the 11 qts. selling at 75c., and the 16's at \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Peaches began to be of slightly better quality selling at 35c. to 65c. per 6 qts., and 60c. to 85c. per 11 qts.

Pears also were better, the 6 qts. selling at 35c. to 65c., and the 11's, which were poor quality, at 65c.

Thimbleberries varied in quality, and brought from 12c. to 18c. per box.

Montreal.

A somewhat better demand for cattle developed in the local cattle market last week, owing probably to the somewhat cooler weather. Supplies continued light, and the tone of the market was fairly strong. Best stock offered on the market sold at 8c. to 8½c. per lb., this being for good to fine steers. Medium sold at 7c. to 7½c., and lower

grades down to 6c. per lb. Butchers' cows sold at 5½c. to 7c. per lb., while bulls were all the way from 5½c. to 7½c. per lb. The offerings of lambs showed an increase, and, as a consequence thereof, there was a somewhat easier tone in the market, and a decline of ½c. per lb. took place. Best lambs sold at 10½c. to 11c. per lb. Sheep were steady at 6½c. to 7½c. per lb., while calves ranged from 4½c. to 7c. per lb., according to quality. There was a good demand for hogs and prices were firm. Select stock sold at 12½c. to 13c. per lb., weighed off cars, while heavy weights and rough stock ranged from 11½c. to 12½c. per lb.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for live hogs has been exceedingly strong of late, the supply being barely sufficient to meet the needs of packers. Prices advanced last week, and abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock was quoted at 17½c. to 17¾c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Potatoes are now being received from growers in the vicinity of the city, and were quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bushel, or \$1.70 for a 90-lb. bag. American potatoes were still quoted at \$3 per barrel, but the demand is going to Canadians.

Eggs.—Strictly new-laid eggs were quoted at 35c. in a wholesale way, although it would seem that more was being paid for specials. Straight-gathered eggs were 30c., with No. 1 candled 30c.; No. 1 selected 33c., and No. 2 candled 26c. to 27c.

Butter.—The market for creamery held very firm. Cable advices were evidently of the character to encourage buying, and finest creamery was quoted last week at an advance of about 1c., 32c. to 32½c. per lb. Fine creamery was 31½c. to 31¾c. per lb., and under-grades ranged down to 30c. Dairy butter was 23½c. to 26½c., according to quality.

Cheese.—At the auction here Quebec No. 1 white and No. 2 colored brought an advance on a week ago, but the price was generally steady. No. 1 white Quebec was 17½c., and No. 2 colored 17c. Finest Western colored was quoted at 18c. to 18½c., white being ¼c. under these prices. Finest Eastern colored was 17½c. to 17¾c., and white ¼c. less.

Grain.—With the advance of 10c. or 12c. for the week, wheat was unquotable. Oats were firmer at 57½c. per bushel for No. 1 Canadian Western, 57c. for No. 2, 56½c. for No. 3, and for extra No. 1 feed, and 55c. for No. 2, ex-store. Manitoba barley was firm at 89½c. to 90c.

Flour.—The market advanced 60c. per barrel in sympathy with the strength in wheat. Manitoba first patents were \$8.20 per barrel, in bags; seconds, \$7.70, and strong bakers', \$7.50. Ontario patents were \$7, while 90 per cents were \$6.20 to \$6.40 per barrel, in wood, and \$2.90 to \$3 per bag.

Millfeed.—Prices of millfeed advanced also. Bran was \$24 per ton; shorts, \$26; middlings, \$28; mixed mouille, \$30 to \$31 per ton; pure grain mouille, \$33 to \$34.

Baled Hay.—Prices were steady at \$20 per ton for No. 1 hay; \$18.50 to \$19 for extra good No. 3, and \$17.50 to \$18 for No. 2, ex-track.

Hides.—Lamb skins advanced to \$1.08. Beef hides were steady at 21c., 22c. and 23c. for No's. 3, 2 and 1. Calf skins were 31c. for No. 2, and 33c. per lb. for No. 1. Horse hides \$1.50 each for No. 3; \$2.50 for No. 2, and \$3.50 for extra No. 1. Tallow was 8c. per lb. for rendered, and 2½c. for rough.

Buffalo.

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime natives, \$9.25 to \$10; fair to good, \$8.50 to \$9.15; plain, \$8 to \$8.50; very coarse and common, \$7.40 to \$7.75; best Canadian, \$8.50 to \$9.35; fair to good, \$8 to \$8.50; common and plain, \$7.50 to \$8.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$8.50 to \$8.85; fair to good, \$8 to \$8.50; best handy, \$8.25 to \$8.75; fair to good, \$7.25 to \$8.25; light and common, \$6.75 to \$7.25; yearlings, prime, \$9 to \$9.50; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.50.

Cows and Heifers.—Best handy, butcher heifers, \$7.40 to \$7.60; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7.25; best heavy fat cows, \$7 to \$7.50; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.50; medium to fair,

\$5.25 to \$5.75; cutters, \$4.50 to \$4.75; canners, \$3.25 to \$4.25.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$6.75 to \$7; good butchering, \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common to good, \$6.75 to \$7.25; best stockers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; common to good, \$6 to \$7.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, in small lots, \$80 to \$100; in carloads, \$70 to \$75.

Hogs.—Prices were on the jump last week, the advance from Monday to Friday amounting to from fifty to fifty-five cents per cwt. On the opening day of the week best grades sold at \$10.35 and \$10.40, with pigs at \$10.00; Tuesday the general market was \$10.45 and \$10.50 for best grades, with pigs \$10.15; Wednesday good hogs sold up to \$10.60 and pigs made \$10.25; Thursday bulk moved at \$10.75, with pigs \$10.35, and Friday the general run of sales on better weight grades were made at \$10.90, and pigs landed at \$10.35 and \$10.40. Friday's market was the highest since March 29, 1913. Roughs sold from \$8.90 to \$9.40, and stags \$8 down. Receipts last week were 20,500 head as against 21,186 head for the week previous, and 21,900 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Trade, both on sheep and lambs, was active last week, lambs ruling a little stronger as the week advanced. Monday top lambs sold at \$11.25, and before the week was out best sorted lots made \$11.50. Cull lambs the entire week went from \$9.75 down. Sheep and yearlings were steady all week, top yearlings selling from \$9 to \$9.50, best wether sheep around \$8.25, and ewes \$7 to \$7.75, as to weight, most of the heavy ewes going at \$7.25. Receipts last week were 6,000 head, being against 3,872 head for the week before, and 7,400 head for the same week a year ago.

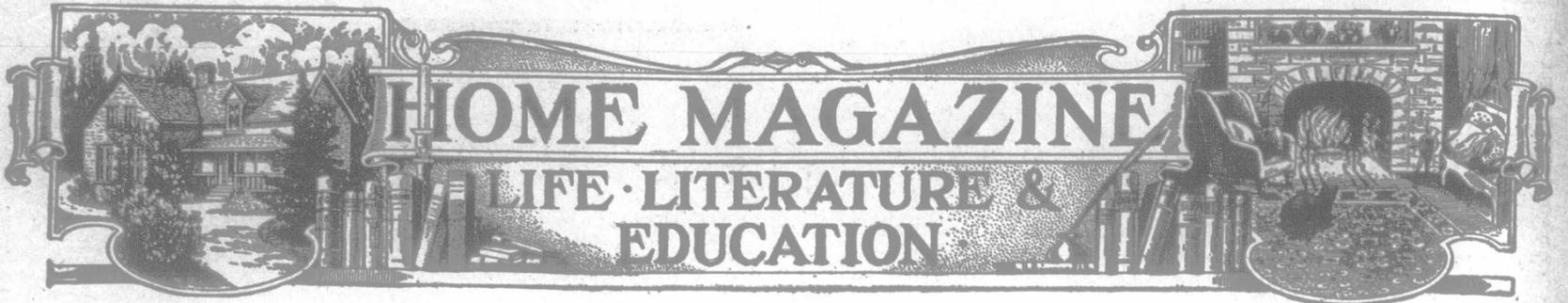
Calves.—Last week started with top veals selling generally at \$12; Tuesday tops made \$12.25; Wednesday and Thursday bulk landed at \$12.50, and Friday best lots brought from \$13 to \$13.50. Culls the fore part of the week sold from \$11 down, and Friday some good handy throwouts reached \$12. Heavy calves were slow all week ranging from \$9 to \$10.50. Four decks of Canadians were here last week and they sold from \$6.50 for the drinkers and on up to \$13 for the top veals. Last week the run reached 2,350 head, as compared with 1,993 head for the week previous, and 1,900 head for the same week a year ago.

A prominent Ontario farmer, owing to ill health, advertises for sale in this issue his fine touring car at a sacrifice price. The car, he states, is practically as good as new, has been used but slightly, and has been driven only by the owner. Look up the advertisement in this issue.

SEASIDE EXCURSIONS VIA CANADIAN PACIFIC.

An exceptional Vacation Trip is offered by the Canadian Pacific Seaside Excursions. Tickets on sale. To Lower St. Lawrence, Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland Resorts. Good going August 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st; good returning until September 6th, 1916. To Maine Coast Resorts—Good going August 25th, 26th and 27th; good returning until September 11th, 1916. Very special fares. Full information from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

In changing their advertisement J. A. & H. M. Pettit call attention to an importation of Shorthorns which has just been brought home from quarantine. These cattle have been selected from some of the leading herds in Scotland and represent a number of the most popular lines of breeding. Included are representatives of the Lovely, Broad-hooks, Rosewood, Princess Royal, Laverder, Bessie, Clipper, Brawith Bud, Nonpareil, Lady Dorothy, Marigold, Claret, Jealousy, and other good families. There are ten very nice heifers, all of which are bred. Some cows with heifer calves at foot are very desirable and should suit the most discriminating. There is quite a choice in imported yearling bulls and bull calves and parties requiring herd-headers would do well to look them over.



Away.

BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, THE INDIANA POET WHO DIED RECENTLY.

I cannot say, and I will not say
That he is dead—he is just away.

With a cheery smile and a wave of the hand,
He has wandered into an unknown land.

And left us dreaming now very fair
It needs must be since he lingers there.

And you—O you, who the wildest yearn
For the old-time step and the glad return—

Think of him faring on, as dear
In the love of There as the love of Here.

And loyal still, as he gave the blows
Of his warrior strength to his country's foes.

Mild and gentle as he was brave—
When the sweetest love of his life he gave

To simple things; where the violets grew
Pure as the eyes they were likened to.

The touches of his hand strayed
As reverently as his lips have prayed.

When the little town thrush that harshly
chirred
Was dear to him as the mocking bird;

And he pitied as much as a man in pain
A writhing honey bee wet with rain—

Think of him still as the same, I say;
He is not dead—he is just away!

Among the Books.

A Hilltop on the Marne.

["A Hilltop on the Marne," by Mildred Aldrich, Houghton Muffin Pub. Co., Boston and New York.]

Possibly many of the readers of this page have read Miss Aldrich's "A Hilltop on the Marne," but it is quite certain that many more have not, and so have missed one of the most interesting little volumes issued since the beginning of the war.

The book consists of a series of letters running from June 3rd, 1914, to September 8th, 1914. A few weeks before the first date, Mildred Aldrich, an American, over sixty years of age, determined to seek some quiet spot, inexpensive to live in, where, with her pictures and books, she might go peacefully down into old age. At the hamlet of Huiry, about thirty miles from Paris, she discovered exactly what she was looking for, a six-gabled house almost at the top of a hill, with a garden all about it and a magnificent view carrying the eye over the whole valley of the Marne, with its winding river, its railway, its villages, its church-spires, and, in the distance, the square tower of the cathedral at Meux.

The house, out of repair, seemed little better than a peasant's hut, but it was full of possibilities. There were red-tiled floors, beamed ceilings, a stairs that would admit of polishing, and many windows looking out on the glorious landscape. A soft green paper, "so good, by long trial," as Miss Aldrich says, "for my eyes and my nerves and my disposition," worked wonders, and the placing of the books and pictures made a place to be loved.

Then there was the garden with its roses and lilacs, and the ever-changing country landscape. "This is a rolling country of grain fields, orchards, masses of black-currant bushes, vegetable

plots and asparagus beds." "I am up every morning almost as soon as the sun," she says, "and I slip my feet into sabots, wrap myself in a big cloak, and run right on to the lawn to make sure that the panorama has not disappeared in the night. There always lie—too good almost to be true—miles and miles of laughing country, little white towns just smiling in the early light, a thin strip of river here and there, dimpling and dancing, stretches of fields of all colors—all so peaceful and so gay, and so 'chummy' that it gladdens the opening day, and makes me rejoice to have lived to see it. I never weary of it. It changes every hour, and I never can decide at which hour it is the loveliest. After all, it is a rather nice world."

Besides, there was the very interesting helping woman, Amelie. "No," says Miss Aldrich, "I shall not be lonely," and she concludes that France, with its very reasonable living expenses, is "a love of a land in which to be a pauper." She will spend a peaceful old age, with her flowers, and her books, and Amelie.

—Then comes her letter of June 20th.—The morning paper, she says, has brought the news of the assassination of the crown prince of Austria. Austria, she thinks "will not grieve much over the loss of a none too popular crown prince, whose morganatic wife could never be crowned."

The Beginning of War.

But pretexts for war are sometimes made over things for which there is no very deep "caring." On July 16th the woman on the hilltop writes: "We are simply holding our breath here." —War is not only a possibility but imminent, and not only war between Austria and Serbia, but a general European uprising. And even thus early it appears that Germany is the propelling force. "It seems," notes Miss Aldrich, "that the so-called 'alarmists' were right. Germany has not been turning her nation

of the army. Military service is compulsory in France, and the men of military age drop their work and troop to the colors. . . . Next day the letter resumes: "Well—war is declared." All day the writer sees aeroplanes flying over her roof between Paris and the frontier. A friend drives over to see what she is going to do, but she decides to stay where she is; her home of two months has taken deep root in her heart. In the days that follow she watches the men of the commune trooping along the road past her gate, "stern, silent men, accompanied by their women, and leading the children by the hand. There is no blare of martial music, no flying of flags. It is the rising up of a Nation as one man—all classes shoulder to shoulder, with but one idea—'Lift up your hearts and long live France.'"

The Call to Women.

By August 17th the Minister of Agriculture has issued a proclamation calling on the women and the old men to go into the fields to furnish the harvest and prepare the ground for the sowing of fall wheat. "You should have seen," exclaims Miss Aldrich, "how they responded!" And a little later all are busy with the fruit-picking. Even as she writes thousands are busy at the black currants: "For days now the women and children have been climbing the hill at six in the morning, with big hats on their heads, deep baskets on their backs, low stools in their hands." At sundown they carry their heavy baskets, filled with currants, to the weighing machines and get them shipped off to the English jam makers. With all the working runs talk of 1870; the old wound is open, and "Alsace-Lorraine" is the burden of the murmur.

Evacuation of Towns.

By September 8th, looking down from her garden gate over the broad valley the writer saw a strange scene. The roads were filled with a motley assemblage

for baths, proving herself a true Lady Benevolent in days of need.—All this as she watched troops of khaki-clad soldiers come marching down the peaceful valley and heard explosion after explosion as the divisions crossed and the bridges were blown up. Very interestingly indeed she tells the story.

The Battle of the Marne.

At last came the real Battle of the Marne, and with a few bits of Miss Aldrich's description of this we may close.

"As near as I can remember, it was a little after one o'clock when the cannonading suddenly became much heavier, and I stepped out into the orchard, from which there is a wide view of the plain. I gave one look; then I heard myself say, 'Amelie,'—as if she could help—and I retreated. Amelie rushed by me. I heard her say, 'Mon Dieu!' I waited, but she did not come back. After a bit I pulled myself together went out again, and followed down to the hedge where she was standing, looking off to the plain.

"The battle had advanced right over the crest of the hill. The sun was shining brilliantly on silent Mareuil and Chauconin, but Monthyon and Penchard were enveloped in smoke.

"By the middle of the afternoon Monthyon came slowly out of the smoke. That seemed to mean that the heaviest firing was over the hill and not on it,—or did it mean that the battle was receding? If it did, then the Allies were retreating.

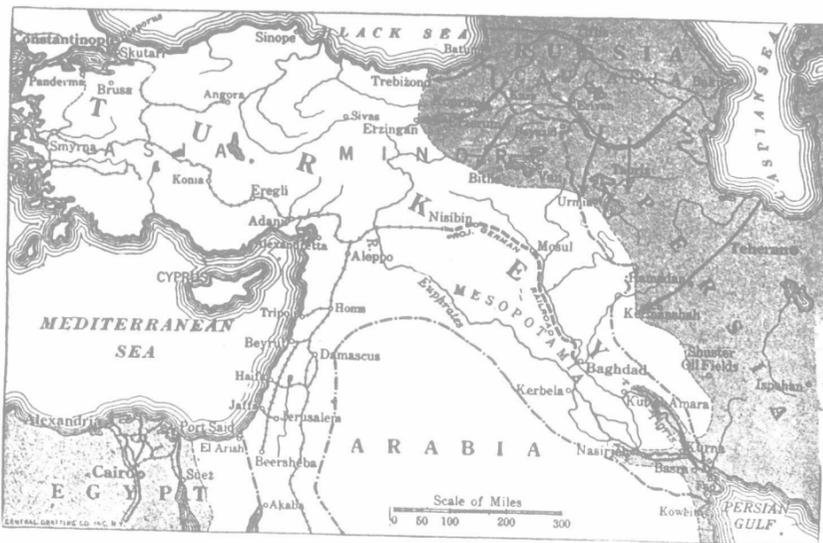
"A dozen times during the afternoon I went into the study and tried to read. Little groups of old men, women and children were in the road, mounted on the barricade which the English had left. I could hear the murmur of their voices. In vain I tried to stay indoors. The thing was stronger than I, and in spite of myself, I would go out on the lawn and, field-glass in hand, watch the smoke. To my imagination every shot meant awful slaughter, and between me and the terrible thing stretched a beautiful country, as calm in the sunshine as if horrors were not. In the field below me the wheat was being cut. I remembered vividly afterward that a white horse was drawing the reaper, and women and children were stacking and gleaming.

"It was just about six o'clock when the first bomb that we could really see came over the hill. The sun was setting. For two hours we saw them rise, descend, explode. Then a little smoke would rise from one hamlet, then from another; then a tiny flame—hardly more than a spark—would be visible; and by dark the whole plain was on fire, lighting up Mareuil in the foreground, silent and untouched. There were long lines of grain-stacks and mills stretching along the plain. One by one they took fire, until, by ten o'clock they stood like a procession of huge torches across my beloved panorama.

"It was midnight when I looked off for the last time. The wind had changed. The fires were still burning."

And then, after all her bravery, the woman of her asserted itself. "I was just going to close up," continues Miss Aldrich, "when Amelie came to the door to see if I was all right. My mind was in a sort of riot. It was the suspense—the not knowing the result, or what the next day might bring. You know, I am sure, that physical fear is not one of my characteristics. Fear of Life, dread of Fate, I often have, but not the other. Yet somehow, when I saw Amelie standing there, I felt that I needed the sense of something living near me. So I said, 'Amelie, do you want to do me a great service?'"

"She said she'd like to try. 'Well, then,' I replied, 'don't you want to sleep here to-night?'"



The Scene of the Fighting in the Near East.

into an army just to divert her population, nor spending her last mark on ships just to amuse herself and keep Prince Henry busy. . . . It is hard to realize that a big war is inevitable, but it looks like it. . . . The tension here is terrible. The silence is deadly. There is an absolute suspension of work in the fields.—Nevertheless, the American woman continues, bravely, "I am sitting tight on my hilltop on the road to the frontier."

On August 2nd she sees the garde champetre coming up the road beating his drum, and stopping at the cross-roads to read the order for mobilization

—trudging people, huge wagons of grain, herds of cattle, conveyances filled with household effects, men on horseback, women pushing hand-carts, dogs and goats. She learned that the northern towns and villages were being evacuated, everyone hurrying towards Paris or the south. . . . At the next turn there was a picket at her gate, and before a week had passed she—the little woman who had gone to the hilltop on the Marne to secure a peaceful old age—was as busy a woman as there was in all France, serving tea and coffee, eggs and bread and jam, to weary soldiers, supplying them with water and towels

"With her pretty smile she pulled her nightdress from under her arm—that was what she had come for. So I made her go to bed in the big bed in the guest-chamber, and leave the door wide open; and do you know, she was fast asleep in five minutes, and she snored, and I smiled to hear her, and thought it the most comforting sound I had ever heard. "As for me. I did not sleep a moment. I could not forget the poor fellows lying dead out there in the starlight—and it was such a beautiful night."

The foregoing is but an indication of what is told in "A Hilltop on the Marne." The book is especially to be recommended to those who want to know a little of war, but shrink from its most harrowing details.

There is a lesson in the American woman's experience, too—that it is almost impossible for us to withdraw ourselves from the chain of humanity. "It is not so easy as I thought," wrote Miss Aldrich, from the midst of the stirring events that had come upon her, "to separate myself from Life."—And perhaps it is best for us all to keep just there—in the midst of Life.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Life's Greatest Adventure.

If ye loved me, ye would rejoice, because I said, I go unto the Father. S. John 14:28.

Can this be Death?
I—did not know
That Death could be so kind—
I feared immeasurable woe—
A choking—horrid fight for Breath—
A rushing of the Wind.
But—over there,
What strange clear Light
Is breaking through the darkened skies?
Whose hushed Prayer
Divides the solemn pauses of the night?
What form is it that flies
And brings to me an unguessed Peace,—
Undreamed—unknown!
Lips pressed upon the racking pain!
With what unutterable gain
Of rest and cease,—
I go to face
The hidden Grace
Of God—alone.

—ANON.

In these tremendous days even the most worldly are forced to think often of death, and we all strain our eyes to catch glimpses of what lies beyond it. Death stands, silent and inexorable, keeping the door of the Life Beyond. Can we turn away our eyes and play, like heedless children, with the perishable toys of earth, forgetting that any day the call may come to us or to one very dear to us: "The Master is come, and calleth for thee?" A few days ago I was travelling on the train and offered a newspaper to a young girl who sat beside me. She said very sadly: "I can't bear to read the papers now. I have six brothers on the firing line." Can that girl, or others like her, ever forget that death is shadowing her nearest of kin?

People used to think that it was time enough to face the thought of death when old age was near, or when sickness shouldered aside the pressing cares, duties and pleasures of this life. But it is different now. We can see plainly that death does not come only to the sick and the old. Last Thursday I saw a long train loaded with soldiers. They were singing and shouting in boyish lightheartedness, waving their hands to the people who crowded the station platform. They were off to grapple with death at close quarters. Many will probably be cut down by his sharp scythe, others may return in pain to their homes. Yet, as far as I could see, there was no trace of fear or even sorrow on those care-free faces. If they were downhearted they showed no sign of it as they started off on their great adventure.

After the Lusitania was struck one of the passengers said to another: "Why should we fear death? It is life's greatest adventure." A few minutes afterwards he went forward to that future of unknown adventures.

Our Lord was trying to cheer His

distressed friends a few hours before He went out to suffer and die. He knew well the terrible shame and agony that awaited Him, yet He told them not to be troubled nor afraid on His account. "If ye loved me," He said, ye would rejoice, because I said, I go unto the Father." What strange words! If they loved their best Friend could they rejoice when He was going forward to suffer and die?

But see how His strong soul would lift their shortsighted vision over the short pain into the peace beyond. He does not tell them to rejoice because He must die, but because He is going to the Father. Death—terrible though that lingering death of agony would certainly be—was only an incident, an obstacle to be overcome on His way home.

So Rupert Brooke, the soldier-poet who laid down his life in the tragic Dardanelles campaign, went forth with lifted head to the Great Adventure. He was exultant when he wrote the following sonnet on Peace.

"Now, God be thanked who has matched us with His hour,
And caught our youth and wakened us from sleeping,
With hand made sure, clear eye, and sharpened power,
To turn, as swimmers into cleanness leaping,
Glad from a world grown old and cold and weary,
Leave the sick hearts that honor could not move,
And half-men, and their dirty songs and dreary,
And all the little emptiness of love!
Oh! we, who have known shame, we have found release there,
Where there's no ill, no grief, but sleep is mending,
Naught broken save this body, lost but breath;
Nothing to shake the laughing heart's long peace there,
But only agony, and that has ending;
And the worst friend and enemy is but Death."

Those were not the words of a man heart-sick and weary of this life. Rather they expressed a young man's delight in life and eagerness to taste "more life and fuller." Life's greatest adventure was calling him and he went out eagerly to meet it.

Is that unnatural and strange? Look at that train-load of glad-hearted soldiers, and say! At least the feeling does not stand alone in one young soldier's heart. "If ye loved me, ye would rejoice," they say with wistful eyes and smiling lips. There may be short pain to endure, there will surely be hardships of many kinds, but they waste little time in fretting over them.

Our Lord was young and full of the joy of health when He went forth to do battle with the last enemy—Death. We know how earnestly He pleaded that the cup might—if it were God's will—pass from Him. But, when He knew that His hour had come, He stood firm and untroubled in the surging sea of sorrow, shame and agony. Read the account of that first Good Friday and you will be amazed to notice the only time our Lord's peace was broken was when—for a short space—He could not see the love in the Father's face. Death loses its terrors when the eyes are lifted above it. One whose heart is set on God here, leaps forward eagerly to the glory of fellowship which lies beyond death.

Was Charles Frohman right when he said that Death was life's greatest adventure? I think he was not really thinking of death itself but looking forward exultantly to the wonders awaiting him beyond it. Death is the dark tunnel through the mountain barrier. We must stoop to pass it, and turn our backs on the lights of earth, but right ahead lies the Great Adventure of the new life God has prepared for His faithful soldiers. When death tries to arrest our progress we can lift up our eyes to the Great Conqueror of Death, and declare triumphantly:

"Life with its way before us lies,
Christ is the path, and Christ the prize."

Life is the Great Adventure, and when death ushers us—or those we love—into the presence of our King, to see His face and to serve Him, is there no cause for rejoicing?



For Preserving, Use LILY WHITE CORN SYRUP

One-third "Lily White" to two-thirds Sugar, by weight.

"Lily White" Corn Syrup prevents fermentation and mold—brings out the natural flavour of fruits and berries—and makes much more delicious Preserves, Jams and Jellies than you can make with all sugar.

In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins
—at all dealers.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED,
MONTREAL. 278

BECOME A REGISTERED NURSE and receive pay while learning. The Beth Israel Hospital of New York City (founded 1890). Accredited by the New York State Education Dept. Offers a 2½-year course in training for nurses, with allowance and maintenance. Applicants must have had one year high school instruction or its educational equivalent. For particulars, address: **BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL**, 46 Jefferson Street, New York

When the Master was parting with His chosen friends He said: "If ye loved me, ye would rejoice." Their sorrow was to a large extent selfish—How could they bear to face life without His visible presence? St. Paul was like-minded when his friends besought him not to go up to Jerusalem where bonds and afflictions awaited him. "What mean ye to weep and to break mine heart?" he exclaimed, "for I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus."

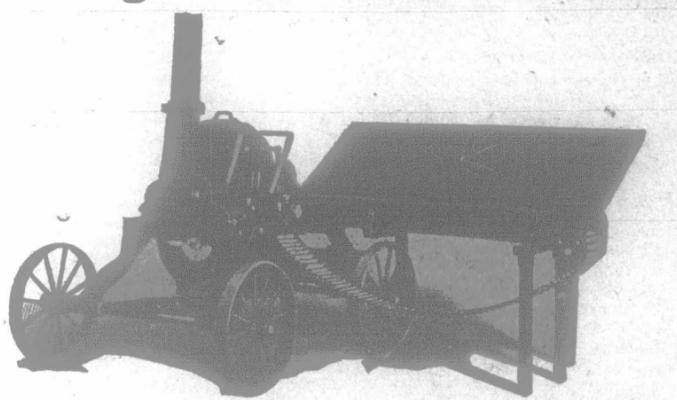
Several years ago I received a letter from a friend, asking my sympathy in a new and wonderful joy. Was it an unheard-of thing that her joy should be expressed in these words: "Good-bye, good-bye, I am dying!" I could not refuse to enter into the joy of one who had spent a long life in the service of God and of His neglected little children. She had to wait nearly a year longer, enduring patiently the slow agony of cancer, before the welcome call to meet her loved Master face to face arrived.

Another friend once wrote to me that we are rather "like a person hanging by a rope over the side of a sinking, burning ship—just over a boat with strong, safe sailor arms held out two inches below, and are told to 'Let go and drop!' Yet we cling on, afraid, although we know in the end we must, there is nothing else to do but let go and drop—straight into the Safe Arms beneath."

That is always true, in this life and in the entrance to the greater life—that door of hope which we call "Death." Though our Lord felt forsaken in His hour of awful darkness on the Cross, the Everlasting Arms were still underneath His sorrowful soul. Clinging to the Father who seemed to have deserted Him, and crying out "My God, My

THE MONARCH

Ensilage and Straw Cutter



The Most Perfect of all Knife on Balance Wheel Types

HERE is the MONARCH, the Ideal Straw and Ensilage Cutter, for use with any kind of power, as it requires less power to operate than any other blower of equal capacity that is on the market.

Look at the strength of this machine, and we know you will agree with us that for durability and superior points we have a winner.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Canadian Engines, Ltd., Dunnville, Ontario

Retains flavor and freshness
In bread and pastry

19

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread"

Keep this Announcement for Reference

\$1800.00 in Prizes!

Bread Making Contests at Rural School Fairs

Parents on every up-to-date farm would like to have their daughters enjoy all through their lives the priceless advantages of a Domestic Science training! No young girl can afford to be without this valuable modern education, enabling her to deal intelligently with the difficulties of modern home management which she must have special knowledge to cope with when the day comes that she is thrown upon her own resources in her own home. What a splendid advantage it would be for her to have her Domestic Science Course all arranged and paid for, without cost to you, at the famous Macdonald Institute, a part of the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph!

We tell you here just how she might herself win this course which is valued at no less than \$75.00. Two of these courses are being offered for competition among the girls of the Province. There are other valuable prizes, too, which are fully described on opposite page. Read this announcement carefully, every word of it, and be ready to have her take part in the contest at your Rural School Fair this fall. This great breadmaking contest will make your daughter known all over Ontario as a prize-winning breadmaker if she is

successful. For the contest is being conducted as part of the school fair programs by permission of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. It will be a great event at the rural school fairs.

The judging for the Provincial prizes will be done by Miss M. A. Purdy of the Dept. of Flour Testing and Breadmaking at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. The other prizes will be awarded in the usual way at the Rural School Fair in your district.

This is an event that will stimulate bread-making among the girls all over Ontario. And you know what a good thing that will be. As for us, we find by experience that it is well worth our while to encourage people to give Cream of the West Flour a good trial, for once they do so they find it so splendid for bread that they generally want no other. This contest will make it worth your while to try our flour. All the prizes (fully described on opposite page) are offered for the best loaves of bread baked with

Contests Open to Girls between 12 and 17 years

It is a strong flour, and it makes just the most satisfying, big, bulging loaves—the whitest, lightest, and most wholesome bread that good flour can bake. Start your daughters baking bread with Cream-of-the-West Flour. Every girl over twelve and under seventeen has a chance to win one or more of the prizes. Your daughter may win one of the Domestic Science Courses. Whether she wins a prize or not, nothing will teach her to be a good breadmaker better than to enter this contest. Get a supply of Cream of the West Flour and use it; get fully acquainted with its splendid qualities so that your daughters will have all the more opportunity of winning the Domestic Science Course!

If your grocer or dealer cannot supply you with Cream of the West Flour, write to the Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited, Toronto, and we will promptly advise you where it can be purchased in your neighborhood.

Here is a complete list of the prizes which are fully described on opposite page.

PRIZES AT RURAL SCHOOL FAIRS.—For best loaf of bread baked with Cream of the West Flour:

1st Prize—1 paid-up subscription to "My Magazine" (published in England), for 1 year; value \$2.50.

2nd Prize—1 paid-up subscription to "My Magazine" for 6 months; value \$1.25.

EXTRA PRIZES.—When the total number of entries in the contest exceeds ten a 3rd prize of 6 months' subscription to "My Magazine" will be awarded. When the total number of entries exceeds twenty, the judges will award 4th, 5th and 6th prizes of one year's subscription to the "Little Paper."

PROVINCIAL CONTEST.—The winner of the 1st prize at the Rural School Fair also becomes automatically a competitor for the Provincial prizes. One half of her twin loaf of bread is sent to Guelph to compete with those of other 1st prize winners all over the province. The Provincial Prizes are as follows:

1st Prize—Short Course (three months) in Domestic Science at Macdonald Institute, Guelph; value \$75.00.

2nd Prize—Short Course (three months) in Domestic Science at Macdonald Institute, Guelph; value \$75.00.

3rd Prize—Short Course (four weeks) in Poultry Raising at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; value \$35.00.

4th Prize—Short Course (four weeks) in Poultry Raising at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; value \$35.00.

5th to 29th Prizes—The Famous Boston Cooking School Cook Books.

The Campbell Flour Mills Company, Limited, has deposited with C. F. Bailey, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department of Agriculture, the sum of Two Hundred and Twenty Dollars which pays in advance for the Short Courses in Domestic Science and for the Poultry Courses.

Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited, (West) Toronto

SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread

Contests are
expected at over
250 School Fairs

NOTE—As shown above, the Provincial prizes offered include not one, but two of the Domestic Science Courses, and two of the Poultry Courses, but the first and second prize will not be awarded in any one county. The third and fourth prize will not be awarded in any one county.

CONDITIONS OF CONTEST

Every girl may compete in the breadmaking contest at the school fair in her district, whether or not she attends school, providing that her 12th birthday occurs before November 1st, 1916, or her 17th birthday does not occur before November 1st, 1916. One loaf of bread, which must be made of Cream of the West Flour, must be submitted at your Rural School Fair, 1916, at the time and place, and under the management of the Rural School Fair officers. Each loaf of

bread entered must be accompanied by the part of the flour bag which shows the face of the Old Miller. (This is important.) A certificate or entry form must also be signed by the girl competing and her parent or guardian stating her name, date of birth, Post Office address and giving name of dealer from whom Cream of the West Flour was purchased. The entry form will also state that the baking was done by the girl in whose name the loaf was exhibited. These forms will be provided at time of the fair.

The breadmaking contest for the local prizes in the contest will be judged as a part of the regular program of contests at the Fair. The decision of the judges will be final. Not more than one entry may be made by each girl, and not more than one prize awarded to the same family.

Each loaf must be baked in a pan about 7 x 5 inches and 3 inches deep, and divided into twin loaves so that they can be separated at the fair. One half of the loaf will be cut at the School fair and the judges will announce the winners there, and prizes be delivered as

soon after as possible. The remaining half of the loaf winning first prize will be shipped afterwards to the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, where it will be judged by Miss M. A. Purdy of the Department of Flour Testing and Breadmaking. Loaves shipped to Guelph will, of course, not be returned.

The Local Representative of the Department of Agriculture, who has charge of the Rural School Fairs in his district, will attend to the shipping to Guelph of each First Prize Loaf from each fair. A container will be furnished him for this purpose, and that is one reason why it is necessary to have the loaves of bread as nearly uniform size as possible.

THE STANDARD upon which the loaves will be judged will be as follows:

- I. Appearance of Loaf—15 marks
 - (a) Color..... 5
 - (b) Texture of crust..... 5
 - (c) Shape of loaf..... 5
- II. Texture of Crumb—40 marks
 - (a) Evenness..... 15
 - (b) Silkiness..... 20
 - (c) Color..... 5
- III. Flavor of Bread—45 marks
 - (a) Taste..... 25
 - (b) Odor..... 20

Remember these when baking your bread. Each girl should practise baking as often as possible between now and the date of your school fair, but, if possible, the loaf to be exhibited should be baked the day before the fair so that it will be fresh for shipment to Guelph if it wins a place in the Provincial contest.

The Results of the Provincial Contests will be announced as soon as possible after the conclusion of the Rural School Fairs in the Province.



Macdonald Institute, Guelph.

This imposing building has ample accommodation for long or short courses in Home Economics—for farmers' daughters, and other young women desiring to learn the theory and practice of cooking, general housekeeping, dressmaking, millinery, home decoration, etc.

Keep this Announcement for Reference

More than 1500 Prizes

Free Courses at Macdonald Institute Free Poultry Courses at Ontario Agricultural College Free Cook Books and Magazines

DOMESTIC SCIENCE COURSES.—The two winners of Domestic Science Courses will spend three months at Macdonald Institute, Guelph, living in residence at Macdonald Hall under the discipline of the institution. The subjects in the short course comprise plain cookery, sewing, laundry, foods, sanitation, home nursing and hygiene and care of the house; also an extra subject that may be chosen, and which may be either millinery, horticulture or dairy work.

The Autumn course extends from the middle of September to the middle of December; the Winter course from early in January to about the end of March, and the Spring course from the beginning of April to about the end of June. The rules of Macdonald Institute do not permit a girl to enter as a student before the age of 17 years. The winner of the Domestic Science Course in this contest will receive a certificate which will entitle her to become a student at the age of 17. In order that there shall be no doubt whatever in the minds of the contestants as to the carrying out of our part of the arrangement, we have deposited with Mr. C. F. Bailey, assistant deputy minister of the Ontario Department of Agriculture at Toronto, the sum of \$150.00, which guarantees the fulfilment of the two courses, when the winners, having reached the proper age, may take advantage of them. This sum provides for the cost of tuition, board, laundry, and for the short term course of three months in Domestic Science for two students, and will leave a margin for pocket money. The short course must be taken within two years after the winner reaches seventeen.

The beneficial effect upon a young girl's future of three months' contact with the atmosphere of College life, its discipline and learning, would be worth many times the cost of a course. This contest is your opportunity to win the course free of cost. Parents should render every encouragement possible to make the best of it. Start early. Study the best recipes. Practise using Cream of the West Flour and find out how to make the most of its splendid breadmaking qualities so that, between now and Fair time, you will increase your chances of winning the Domestic Science Course.

Short Courses Free in Poultry Raising

This course, offered to the third and fourth prize winners in the Provincial Contest, comprises four weeks of lectures and practical instruction at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. This course is valued at \$35.00, which represents personal expenses, room and board only. There are no fees charged by the College for this short course, the only stipulation being regular attendance. To cover the cost of two of these courses we have deposited with Mr. C. F. Bailey, assistant deputy minister of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, the sum of \$70.00. The poultry course may be taken by any girl whose parents deem old enough to send to Guelph.

Poultry Raising is becoming more and more important as scientific instruction spreads over the land. Many girls take these short courses. The instruction includes origin and characteristics of breeds and varieties of fowls, principles of breeding and mating; judging, hatching and rearing; feeds and feeding; marketing eggs and poultry, etc.

The students' practical work includes feeding, fattening, killing and dressing, operating incubators, candling and grading market eggs and constructing poultry appliances—all sorts of practical instruction, every day.

The Poultry Department at the Ontario Agricultural College is very complete with many varieties of fowl, eight styles of poultry houses, several kinds of incubators and brooders, fattening coops, cramping machines, etc. Experts lecture every day.

Students attending the Short Poultry Course, described above, do not live in the College while in Guelph. When the winners of the Poultry Courses arrive in Guelph a representative of the Ontario Agricultural College will find for them a suitable boarding place, either in the city or close to the College. The next course begins January 8th, 1917, and continues till February 2nd.

understand the food-value of various foods, what they contain, and so on. There is a dictionary of French names, that you see on fancy menus in the city and helpful hints in general.

This book is recommended by authorities and institutions everywhere, which it would not be unless it were far beyond the ordinary. It is certainly well worth trying for.

The Boston Cooking School Cook Book

By Fannie Merritt Farmer.

This book is so popular that it has had to be reprinted over and over again. This is the latest edition (1914). Twenty-five books are offered as fifth to 29th prizes in this great contest. The book sells for \$1.80 to \$2.50.

The Author is famous both as a magazine writer on food topics and as author of books on cookery. This is her great work. It contains no less than 2117 thoroughly tested recipes, from the simple and economical to the elaborately expensive. There are 130 photographic reproductions of various dishes, and methods. The book is 1 3/4 inches thick, has 648 pages, and is well bound in cloth. It is more than an ordinary cook book for it has information on what Dietetics mean, explained clearly so everybody can



THE GUARANTEED FLOUR

"Each loaf must be accompanied by part of bag which shows the face of the Old Miller."

for all who will. —Poetry, Biography: "The Man who believed"; —The War: "When the

Prizes at Local Rural School Fairs

My Magazine.—Of all the magazines read by young folks this is by far the most intensely interesting. Everybody from little tots, who listen to Mother read the stories again and again, up to serious older folks, enjoy it for its scientific information every month. Here is a synopsis of the contents of a recent number: "The Tramping Scholars, how they faced peril so that learning should not die out,"—"A Polish Boy and What he has given the World";—"Animal Life: "Nature's Lost Legions,"—"Armies that have Vanished from the earth,"—"Descendants of Dogs that Shakespeare knew,"—"The Fishes that go for a walk,"—"Plant Life: "Free Food for all who will,"—"Poetry, Biography: "The Man who believed";—"The War: "When the

Kaiser helps us," by Sir Leo Chiozza, M.P.—"The things we do will in War";—Travel: "Mighty Russia Coming On";—How and Why Dept.: "How delicate flowers are packed for market";—"How Ships signal at Sea";—"A Cluny Lace Table Cloth";—"How the Milk in a churn is kept uniform";—"Why does Cook put the cup in the pie?";—Picture Gallery, Education by "Picture, Stories, Play Box";—"Puzzles of the Wizard King";—"Colored Comics, etc. etc.

The articles are written so plainly that even a child can understand them, yet grown-ups read "My Magazine" for the education which is given in such an absorbingly engaging form.

"My Magazine," published in England, is profusely illustrated and has over a hundred pages. Most parents preserve it so that the children can enjoy one department after another as they grow up. It is the best educational Magazine ever published.

"My Magazine" is mailed every month to your address free for a whole year if your daughter wins first, and for six months if she wins second or third prize; value \$2.50 per year.

The Little Paper is given for 4th and 5th and 6th prizes at the Fair. It is 9 x 12 inches and has eight pages of the most interesting stories suggested by current events, the war, history, science, etc. It is also published in England.

Decide Now to Enter the Contest

The least prize of all in the contest is well worth trying for. Even if your daughter should not win any prize at all, you will be abundantly repaid for your trouble in taking part in the contest. What better method could you adopt to stimulate her interest in bread-making? Decide right now—the sooner the better—get a supply of Cream of the West Flour from your dealer. If he cannot sell it to you, write to the Campbell Flour Mills Company, Limited, and they will promptly tell you where you can get it.

Start at once using Cream of the West Flour. Get acquainted as soon as possible with its many superior qualities, and make the best of them, so that when the day arrives that your daughter bakes her loaf for the Fair it will have the best chance possible to be the winner.

No Competitions in Counties Named Below

The competition is open to all parts of the province where Rural School Fairs are held, except the districts of Rainy River, Kenora, Manitoulin and Thunder Bay. These districts are the only parts of the province where school fairs are held under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture in which this competition will not be a feature. There are no district-representatives of the Department of Agriculture in the Counties of Huron, Perth, Wellington, Haliburton, Prescott, Russell or Lincoln, and no rural school fairs are held in these Counties under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. We regret, therefore, that the competition cannot include these Counties.



MACDONALD HALL, GUELPH

Macdonald Hall, situated on the highest point of College Heights, is especially designed for the comfort and well-being of the women students of Macdonald Institute. Its equipment includes gymnasium, student's sitting room, reception and dining room. There are 30 single and 45 double bedrooms. The students in residence are under control of the Superintendent, who directs their social life and does her utmost to make the Hall a real home.

Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited, (West) Toronto

SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

Low Prices on Gasoline Engines

Owing to our very large purchasing power, we have been able to secure a line of high class Farm Engines at prices never offered before in Ontario.

If you want an engine, don't fail to get full information on our proposition—it will save you money.

CO-OPERATIVE PRICES ON U. F. O. ENGINES

1½ h. p.	mounted on skids, battery ignition	\$ 36.50
2 h. p.	“ “ “ “	47.30
3 h. p.	“ “ “ “	54.00
4½ h. p.	“ “ “ “	91.95
6 h. p.	“ “ “ “	115.20
Big 8 h. p.	“ on steel base “ “	136.05
Webster Magneto extra	on machines up to 4½ h. p.	\$10.00
“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	6 to 8. h. p. 12.00

Freight paid to your station in Ontario

These engines are sold under an absolute 10-year guarantee; and if within 60 days after you receive the engine you would rather have your money than the engine, we will cheerfully refund it.

See our exhibit of engines at the Toronto Fair in the Preston Metal Shingle and Siding Company's Model Barn.

Send for illustrated catalogue.

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The United Farmers Co-operative Company, Limited
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will increase the milk flow and improve the condition of your cows. It will enable you to maintain a satisfactory milk flow, even through the hot days of late summer when the grass is short and parched.

A Fully Balanced Ration

is provided in Caldwell's Dairy Meal. The protein content is high; the meal is palatable, and contains a variety of essential nutritive ingredients. Only choice, clean materials are used, and we guarantee our meal to contain no oat hulls or sweepings.

Analysis: Protein, 20%. Fat, 6.3%. Fibre, 10%.

Feed Caldwell's Dairy Meal this summer and winter and note the results. Write us if your dealer cannot supply you. Booklet free.

The Caldwell Feed & Cereal Co., Limited
DUNDAS, ONTARIO

MAKERS ALSO OF
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Cadillac, 1912, five passenger. "The Standard Car of the World". Cost \$2,500.00, in first class condition—looks like new. Always handled carefully, driven by owner only. Fully equipped, self-starter, electric lights, \$250 just spent in equipment, including four new tires, the Goodrich Safety—Silvertown Cord, the best tires in the world. Price only \$650.

Box G, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

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

God!" He suddenly realized that the Father's heart was beating close to His own, and He leaned back in perfect peace saying: "Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit." Those who are following after Him who conquered Death in dying, may go forward fearlessly where He has led—and is still leading—the way.

"I know that Thou wilt never leave The soul that trembles while it clings To Thee; I know Thou wilt achieve Its passage on Thine outspread wings."
DORA FARNCOMB.

Somewhere in Quebec.

Dear Miss Farncomb.—Enclosed find \$2.00 to be spent in medicine or other comforts for some one who is sick and poor.

MARY.
I have been absent from home, and this letter from "Somewhere in Quebec" only reached me yesterday. The money will bring much-needed comforts to a brave-hearted woman, who is crippled and poor. A dollar from "a reader of the Advocate," which arrived by to-day's post, will be greatly appreciated by a blind friend of mine who is also crippled with rheumatism. He is a young Irishman, with no relatives nearer than Cork, but his cheery optimism never fails. If he gets no better at least he is, as he says, "no worse," and his trust in God is more inspiring than many sermons—though he talks little of his feelings. Your generous gifts are not wasted, although I am not engaged in any great enterprise—just doing a little "neighboring" among the sick around me, some of whom are needy enough to greatly appreciate your many kindnesses.
HOPE.

The Dollar Chain

A fund maintained by readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for (1) Red Cross Supplies; (2) Soldiers' Comforts; (3) Belgian Relief; (4) Serbian Relief.

Contributions from Aug. 4 to Aug. 15: Mr. Wm. L. Johnson, R. 5, Perth, Ont., \$5; Dan Lewis, Ailsa Craig, Ont., \$1; G. T. H., \$5; Jas. Cloakey, Belgrave, Ont., \$5; John D. Russell, \$1; Unknown, \$130; Elizabeth S. Armstrong, \$5.

Amount previously acknowledged.....	\$2,669.70
Total to Aug. 15.....	\$2,821.70

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

Current Events.

The United States is negotiating for the purchase of the Danish West Indies—the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John. \$25,000,000 is the price asked.

British and French airmen on Aug. 8th bombarded the barracks at Muelheim.

Belgian troops have completed the occupation of the Northwest part of German East Africa.

Another contingent of Russian troops has landed in France.

The past week has been a great one for the Allies, whose great armies are pressing inward on the Teutons at all points. In Italy Gen. Cadorna's troops have taken Gorizia, and are sweeping on towards Trieste, having taken over 10,000 prisoners. On the Western front both British and French have made gains; while along the Russian line Generals Letchitsky and Sakarhoff have won notable victories. Stanislaw, a great railway center in Galicia was evacuated without a fight, and the Austro-German troops are in full flight along the Czernowitz-Lemberg Railway. At last, too, the Allied troops at Salonika, where Gen. Sarrail is Commander-in-Chief, have begun their great drive upon the Bulgarians, and have already captured Doiran on the Greco-Serbian frontier. It is expected that this drive will enable Roumania to enter the war on behalf of the Allies.

On August 4th the Turks made another attempt to invade Egypt by way of the Suez Canal, but they have been almost completely defeated and are in full flight leaving over 3,000 prisoners.

Our Serial Story

The Road of Living Men.

BY WILL LEVINGTON COMFORT.
Author of "Down Among Men," "Fate Knocks at the Door," "Red Fleece," "Routledge Rides Alone," "Midstream," "Child and Country," etc.

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III.

9

Leek rode straight to Viringhy; I made for Huntoon. . . He had not been drinking. He was not bloody, nor wounded apparently, but white and drooping.

"What is it?" I asked. Thankfulness for his life was first emotion.

"Just played," he gasped.

The fighting was wild in our ears, but this I saw, before all: There was no shame on the face of Huntoon. . . I drew him back from the rim of the Causeway, my arm upon his shoulder.

At this instant I heard the call of "Retreat from Viringhy. . . There was a startled curse from my exhausted friend.

"They're giving up—for God's sake, what for?"

The yell of the soldiers and miners that answered the failure-signal from Viringhy, was not altogether of acclaim. Dozens of the men seemed to remember at this moment their fortune in the valley, Vaguely they wanted to fight here, now that retreat was assured.

Huntoon left me and rushed up to the old leader. I did not hear what he said, for his back was toward me, but Viringhy turned a quick glance of hatred in reply—and snarled the ultimate insult. . . I caught Huntoon in time to prevent him from striking the commander—who drew a pistol.

"And you, who have been so valuable all day," he said to me, "what have you to report?"

"Not a word," said I.

Viringhy's men meanwhile had broken and were streaming over the Causeway. We were carried forward in the torrent. It was all slaty and bitter to me—the yells of exultation from the enemy on the slopes, and the roar of the unimpeded charge now rushing up the seaward face of the Headland. And I was supposed to bring back glad tidings to Romany.

A picture passed through my mind, of the old Master turning his face to the wall. . . It occurred to me that he might have done better; that he might have arranged for the ammunition-ship to steal in during the night and force a quick landing under cover of darkness, even risking a hand-to-hand fight.

"Greater to me than the tragedy of the message now borne back to Romany, was the personal shame. I had come to bring him substance of deep delight, friendship for life's afternoon. . . Santell had fallen; the battle was lost—if these were all I might detach myself from Santell, and help her father to another prospect of fortune, but I had brought Huntoon. There was an absolute unreadiness of my mind for defeat of any kind. Since Covent, a large intolerance against any sort of ill fortune had possessed me. I had come to feel that I was a good omen to others—anywhere.

. . . The turmoil was over; we were lengthened out along the trail at last. I turned to Huntoon.

"I wonder what was the message Leek brought?" he muttered.

"You came with him," I said coldly.

"Yes, I know—but he didn't get plummy about what was on his mind. I'd like to know. It was just after that—the old crocodile ordered 'Retreat'—"

"Huntoon—" I began.

"M—m."

"Do you know I've had a hard time keeping you square in my mind?"

"That's rather funny," he answered.

"I couldn't do that for myself—and send a boy. That's exactly why I disappeared—that chore."

"You'd better tell me, Huntoon. The Old Man knows you were in Orion's lines. He evidently had them planted."

"Ryerson," he said hastily, besides

AUCTION SALE OF 392 Head of FARM STOCK

Locke & McLachlin, Auctioneers, will sell for C. F. Jackson, on Middlemarch Farm, two miles west of St. Thomas, on

Friday, Aug. 25th, 1916
Commencing at 1 o'clock

70 good young horses matched teams of Percherons, Clydes and Belgians, some teams weighing 3,000, 40 three-year-old colts, 10 two-year-old colts, 40 extra good dairy cows, number of new milkers and springers, 20 good big steers, 30 fat heifers, 60 yearlings, 12 spring calves, 4 pure-bred Shorthorn cows (registered), 2 pure-bred Holstein cows (registered), 30 sheep, 75 hogs. Sale of horses starts at 3 o'clock.

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We are open to receive shipments of live poultry at all times. Highest market prices paid, according to quality. Write for quotations.

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Wholesale and Retail. Fish, Poultry, Eggs and Vegetables.
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Get your new suit from Catesby's, London, England, for half what you pay local tailor. Best materials, style, fit guaranteed, or money back. Write for free catalogue, self-measurement form and patterns. Address:

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115 West Wellington Street, Toronto
Mention "Farmer's Advocate"

The Sherlock - Manning 20th Century Piano

"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

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THE SHERLOCK - MANNING PIANO CO.
London, Canada
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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.

LAMBTON COUNTY DAIRY FARM FOR SALE. 185 acres, near town, creamery, cheese factory, school. Rural mail, Phone, Hydro line. Box W, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

PURE-BRED COLLIE PUPS FROM PRIZE-WINNERS; extra quality, color sable, with white markings; heelers. A. B. Van Blaricorn, Morganston, Ont.

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WANTED—BY OCTOBER 1st, KITCHEN maid, pantry maid, and two housemaids. Apply personally during September or by letter any time before October to Miss Elliot, Annesley Hall, Queen's Park, Toronto.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MILKER AND farm hand, also man for bottling milk. Thirty-five dollars and board per month. Write Erindale Farms, Limited, Erindale, Ont. (12 miles from Toronto).

PATENTS AND LEGAL FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENTS Solicitors—The Old Established Firm, Head Office Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa, and other principal cities.

Circulation Manager

Wanted—a man with ideas; must be able to handle subscription agents and a first-class correspondent. State experience and send reference. Address—

Farmer's Advocate, London, Can.

The Perfect Piano for the Home.
WILLIAMS
NEW SCALE
The choice of the World's Great Artists
WILLIAMS PIANO CO. LIMITED
Oshawa, Ontario

making an ass of myself in this world, I've only done one thing well—and that's soldiering when there's action. You know, I got drunk and woke up one morning in Orion's camp. The only way I could get out—as I saw it through a thick hangover—was to show 'em a soldier, which I did. Then I told 'em I was meeting up with a pal in Libertad, who was a soldier right—a man who had made sergeant-major in a regular cavalry outfit in the States in one enlistment. That's the best an enlisted man can do, and it usually takes twenty-five years. I said this pal thought Romany's end, the gamier fighting proposition. Orion then let himself out to show me what a chance for fighting there was with him. This took a couple of days and many rum and orange cocktails. I began to see he wanted something—and it leaked out finally. I was the man for the job. He said there was a thousand pesos in it for me—

Huntoon paused. He was heavy on my arm, but I had to know the rest. "What was the job?" I asked. "To find out how Romany stood for guns and ammunition. I undertook to find out—rockin' drunk, you know, and unwilling to break my appointment with you—" He grinned.

"Well," said I. "He told me all what to do—how to join the rebels, as he called them—and how to get the word back. Then I went to the coast to wait for you and get in shape—but there was rum there—"

He halted again. "Come on, Huntoon. Give down the rest—" I prodded.

"You know the rest. . . I woke up off the Headland with you—and had undertaken the job for Orion. I've been a good man in action. I couldn't get busy here and throw Orion. When the Old Man fainted that morning—yesterday morning—I saw a way to make my report and resign—"

I had dropped his arm. "Did you gain Orion's lines?" Huntoon grinned at me wearily. "I couldn't wing over the gorge," he said. "The bridge is swung. . . I turned loose the mule and climbed the cliffs above the trail, at a point about two miles ahead from here—"

"That was yesterday morning?" I said dully. "Sure—after you escorted the Chief back. . . I didn't want to talk to you. I wanted you to believe that one of Orion's sharpshooters had got me. I saw you come back from the valley toward the Headland, saw you find my mule. I knew you were thinking pretty hard—"

"But how did you get your—your report across the gorge?" "Wig-wagged. . . All day yesterday, I signaled, but didn't attract attention until night. Then, when they got an operator to take me, it was too dark. But we got together this morning. It took all morning. I only had a couple of handkerchiefs."

It was dark as hell to me. "What word did you send Orion—that we were short of ammunition?" "Did Orion attack to-day as if he thought Romany was scraping the bottom of his cartridge-boxes?" he asked abruptly.

"No—not until the steamer turned into the Headland—"

"Naturally, that was his cure for a big noise. Orion had my message two hours before that."

"Then you lied to him?" I suggested curiously. "No. I reported what Romany had told us. I didn't confirm it, nor use my own head to deny it. It was sent out as what Romany told me."

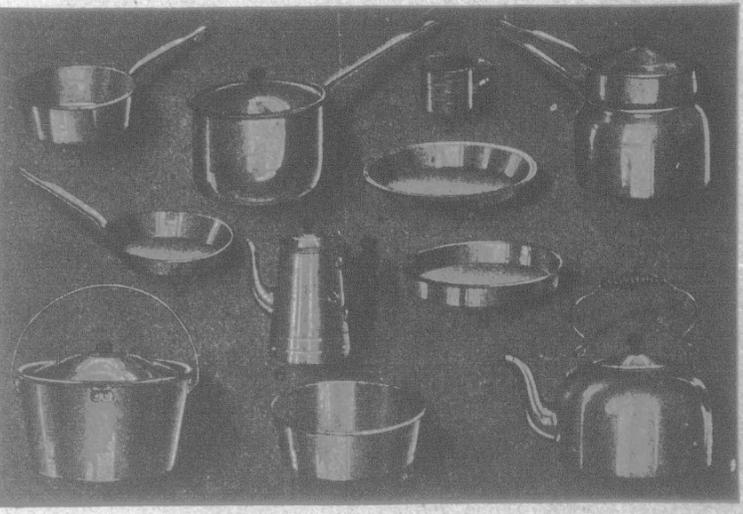
"But that wouldn't mean anything to Orion." "No. But I took pains to close my deal, to let him know I was through. I can't help it if he thinks I'm an idiot. I told him to keep the thousand pesos, and that this report was the last from me—"

"You did all this to get on a square basis?" I asked. "I've been a good soldier. That's all I have to say. Romany got to me—hard and deep. But I wasn't going to lie to Orion. . . When a man does one thing well, he can't afford to play yellow to that—"

My hand sped across the dusk. "You, Ryerson—what did you say about my being missing?" "I didn't have to say anything. The Old Man didn't ask. I don't believe

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Each of these Aluminum Cooking Utensils is strongly made from the finest quality pure seamless aluminum ware that never chips — never taints. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.



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Quaker Oats is oat flakes in their most luscious form. This grade is made of queen oats only—just the big, rich grains. We get but ten pounds from a bushel. We want you to know this extra quality. It makes the dish doubly delicious. So we offer these premiums to get you to try it. It costs no extra price.

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- No. 7—Pie Plates (per pair) Given for 44 coupons, or 7 coupons and 40 cents.
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- No. 11—Sheet Tea Kettle—5½ qt. Given for 185 coupons, or 10 coupons and \$1.80.

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Cut out the coupon in this ad. It takes the place of two of the Quaker Oats coupons. Then each 25c package has two coupons—each 10c package has one. Buy Quaker Oats and get them. Send them to us with the coupon we print here, and get a full set of this Silverware free. We send it by post prepaid.

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Almost every farm household has its gasoline engine. One of the best uses you can put it to is connect it up with a

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Steel Truss Barns

measure up to every requirement. They are as sturdy as a skyscraper. They have no cross-beams to hinder unloading or mowing away. They are fire and lightning-proof. They have metal clad, roller doors, lift roof-lights, sliding side windows and "Acorn" ventilators. The cost will compare favorably with a wood frame barn.

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"1900" WASHER COMPANY
357 Yonge Street Toronto, Ont.
(Factory, 79-81 Portland St., Toronto)

Leek nor Viringhy thought of you. You started out for the Headland. At each end they thought you at the other—"Ah. . . . But it's turned out rotten anyway," Huntoon said dismally.

"Viringhy was all in for cartridges." "It seems Orion might have been held off with clubbed guns. My God, man,—with this ship-load, Orion can—"

"I know, but Huntoon—it's great to hear all this about you. There were times when I seemed to draw the whole black business for bringing you here—"

"I couldn't talk about it until I was clear. You wouldn't have turned me loose to wig-wag the enemy. . . . Say we've got to hold the trail at the Pass—" "I don't see how we can with empty guns," said I.

"There must be dynamite on the mining job—oh, hell, we've got to hold the trail at the Pass."

I was silent. Huntoon had not touched food since yesterday morning, and had only one drink of water which he had asked from Leek, who overtook him on the way to the Headland at the end of the fight. I found a canteen among the men—who were all thirsty—and helped him along as much as he would allow until we reached the Pass. Already there was dusk in the gorge. Many miners were massed there—the draw-bridge down. . . . It struck me that Maconachie grinned in a queer fashion. I was busy connecting Huntoon with bacon sandwiches. The Pass began to jam with Viringhy's force filling in. The bulk of his men were left there. I wanted Viringhy to go ahead toward the valley. I didn't have glad tidings. We found a couple of mules for the rest of the distance. The trail had a dusty beaten look. The air was heavy, and Tropicaña veiled in dusk. Huntoon had become strangely dear. Far down I heard the braying of mules. The day's blood-letting had made me weak. . . . The thought of Mary Romany was like the vision of another world. Rapturous to my tired beaten faculties was the mere thought of her. I lost heart in that hour of ever being worthy to go back to her again—so infinitely higher and lovelier was the estate of her presence, than this crude worldliness of gold and war.

We rode down in the night. . . . Empty pack-mules passed me on the way back toward the bridge. Others were noisy below. I hadn't seen so many mules before, and more were coming up the trail. It was like a mule-congress. I discovered a strange picket-line. The air was foreign with forage and beasts and cigarette tobacco. . . . In the valley, I heard the women laughing. A few men were in Dole's drinking noisily. . . . By this time I was mentally undone. Viringhy had gone ahead, and here was a sort of celebration on the part of the few left by the river. Had Orion taken the placer? Was Romany a prisoner? Huntoon had not offered a word for the last two miles. I left him, and hurried into Headquarters as Viringhy came forth. The old Master held out his hand and laughed at me.

"If somebody could only have been there at the Headland, when the steamer turned and put out to sea," he remarked, and his eyes snapped with mysterious repression.

I sat down and stared at him. "Tell me—didn't she look empty?" he questioned, draining the last essence of humor from the picture in his mind. . . . Finally, he saw how far I had sunk, and explained: "That steamer is mine. She unloaded our cargo of guns and cartridges five days ago, some thirty miles North of Libertad. Seventy-five pack-mules were waiting there. They circled around Libertad and hung up on the shoulder of Moloch until to-day. I had to pull Orion's whole force to the Headland to get the train over the Pass. That's what all the manoeuvring at the Headland was for. The trick was planned forty days ago up in Guyaquil. The pack-train is going back now—before Orion returns from the Headland. . . . I've wanted to tell you, Tom. It was hard not to tell you—but I've found it bad luck to emit even the slightest crow ahead of time. . . . No, my son, we don't need the Headland—and neither does Orion. . . . To-morrow morning we all get to work gold-gathering—"

I went out to find Huntoon in the mulish night.

To be continued.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

FOR THE

DOMINION WAR LOAN

TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

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To Winnipeg and Return	\$35.00
To Regina and Return	38.75
To Saskatoon and Return	39.75
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EVERY MONDAY TO OCTOBER 30TH
Proportionate Fares from and to other Points
ELECTRIC LIGHTED TOURIST CARS
For our Booklet, "Homeseekers' and Settlers' Guide," tickets and information, apply to nearest Canadian Northern Agent, or write to
R. L. Fairbairn, General Passenger Agent, 68 King Street E., Toronto, Ont.

ALMA LADIES' COLLEGE
OPENS ITS THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR ON SEPTEMBER TWELFTH: NINETEEN HUNDRED & SIXTEEN

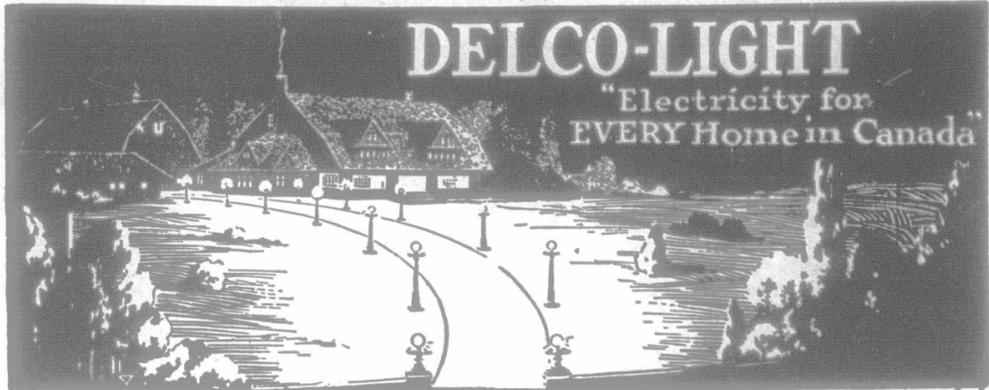
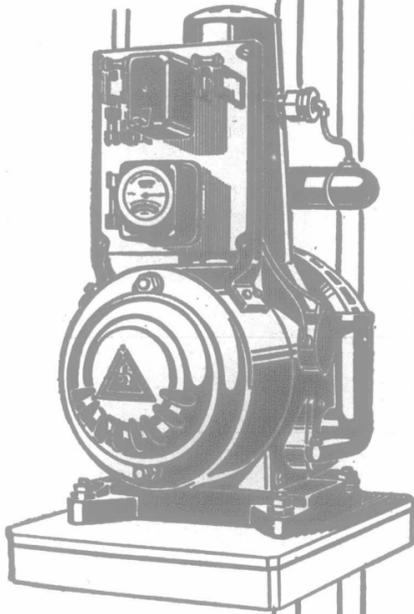
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A SCHOOL OF IDEALS AND AN IDEAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
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Academic courses from Preparatory work to Junior Matriculation, Teacher's Certificates and First Year University; Music, Art, Oratory, Domestic Science, Commercial Work, Physical Training by means of an unusually well equipped gymnasium, large swimming pool and systematized play.
COLLEGE RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 12th, 1916
FOR CALENDAR WRITE REV. F. L. FAREWELL, B. A., PRINCIPAL

Behind This Great Achievement Lies A Big Canadian Organization.

"Electricity for EVERY home in Canada"—surely a great ideal. Delco-Light has brought this great boon within reach of every country home in Canada at a low cost. Its reliability is time-tested, guaranteed by the company which has become world-famous for Delco Cranking, Lighting and Ignition. A big organization, led by Mr. Rooke, has set out to supply this wonderful Delco-Light Electric Plant throughout Canada. The big ideal of electrical convenience for every home is rapidly finding attainment through Delco-Light.

See the men and inspect the plant in operation, at the Canadian National Exhibition, August 26th to Sept. 11th.



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Delco-Light is developed by the same Company that makes Delco Cranking, Lighting and Ignition for automobiles. Half a million motorists can tell what that means as a guarantee of efficiency.

A complete Electrical Plant—Gas Engine and Dynamo for generating current combined in one compact unit—Starts itself on pressing of a lever—Stops automatically when batteries are fully charged.

Will furnish 40 to 50 lights for house, out-buildings and grounds, costing no more than 5c. per day for the average home. Also provides power for churn, cream separator, washing machine, pump, etc.

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A. DEVINEY, St. Mary's, Ont.

Lime and Its Uses in Agriculture.

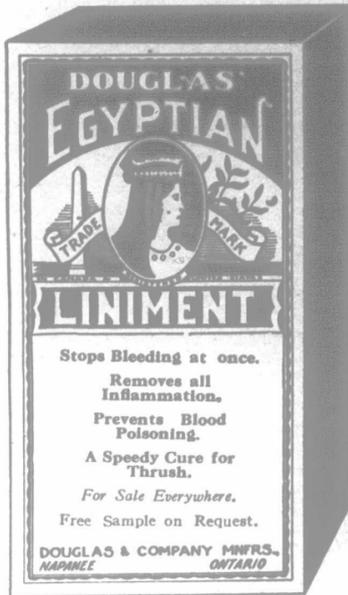
During the past two or three years there has been a great deal of interest taken in the question of applying lime to farm lands. In many cases remarkable results have been attained by using lime, while in other cases the results have been nil. Soil that contains plenty of available lime may not be benefited by further applications. Lime corrects the acidity in the soil, and the first point to consider is whether or not the soil is acid. In bulletin 238, issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Prof. Harcourt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, discusses every phase of the subject. The method of testing soils, and how lime benefits sour soils are fully explained. The form of lime to use on certain kinds of soils, the amount and time to apply, and how to apply it are clearly set forth in the bulletin which may be had by writing the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

A copy of the 1916 premium list of the International Live Stock Exposition, to be held in Chicago, Dec. 2 to 9, has been received at this office.

The classification is more liberal and extensive than ever before. There is no need to go into details here. If interested write B. H. Heide, Sec. for a copy.

Volume 19 of the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book, issued by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, is now off the press and ready for distribution. A copy has been received at this office through the courtesy of the Secretary, W. A. Clemons, St. George, Ontario. In this volume bulls are recorded numbering from 24,841 to 25,625, and cows numbering from 32,521 to 39,000. The constitution and by-laws of the Association, together with the minutes of meetings held by the Association during the year, are also recorded.

"Ever tempted to sell your automobile?" asked the Cheerful Idiot (in Puck?). "The temptation is strong enough," replied Mr. Inbadd, "but there are too many points involved. You know I mortgaged my house in order to buy the machine." "Yes, I knew that." "Well, I mortgaged the machine in order to build the garage, and now I've had to mortgage the garage in order to buy gasoline."



When writing please mention this paper.

The War Brings New Farm Labor Problems

For years there has been a shortage of farm labor in Canada. Recruiting has intensified this shortage, for thousands of farmers' sons and able-bodied hired men are now in khaki. Many farmers are at their wits' end to know how to carry on their work under to-day's conditions. While the

Renfrew Standard
It starts without cranking

Gasoline Engine cannot altogether take the place of the absent workers, it can lift a great burden of work off the farmer's shoulders.

It can furnish power for cutting wood, fence posts, turning handles, running the grindstone.

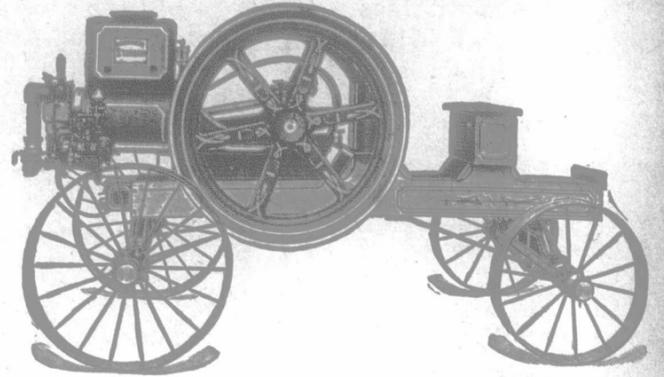
It can drive the thresher, grain elevator, straw cutter, fanning mill and hay press. It can run the sausage grinder, green-bone cutter, separator, churn and washing machine. It can pump water for the cattle.

The Renfrew Standard Gasoline Engine can do the work faster and at a great deal less cost than man-power. It enables the farmer to do a great deal more work, saves him a lot of hard labor. It's a war-time necessity.

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All sizes from 1½ h.-p. to 60 h.-p.—stationary, portable and semi-portable.

Write for engine catalogue and prices.

We also have a full line of ensilage cutters, grain grinders, saw frames, etc.

Questions and Answers.

1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

Spring-leaved Sow Thistle.

Please state name of thistle enclosed.

J. A.

Ans.—The weed received at this office is the Spring-leaved or Prickly Sow Thistle (*Sonchus asper*). This is an annual weed propagated by seeds which are spread by the wind. It may be troublesome in cultivated lands owing to its natural means of distribution. The seeds carry for a long distance, consequently waste places should be cleaned up or at least an effort made to prevent any weeds producing seed.

Landlord and Tenant.

I have a farm rented for three years, but can leave any year by giving six months' notice. I have bought another farm and I get possession Oct. 1. Can I leave here this fall? 2. If I can is fall rent due when I leave or not till year expires? 3. I have eighteen acres I didn't get any crop in. Can landlord claim full rent for that land. My year on this farm is from April 1, 1916 to April 1, 1917.

J. B. C.

Ans.—1 and 2. No. 3. Yes.

Whitewash for Hen-house.

How is a good whitewash for a hen-house prepared? Hen-house is badly infested with lice.

M. A. C.

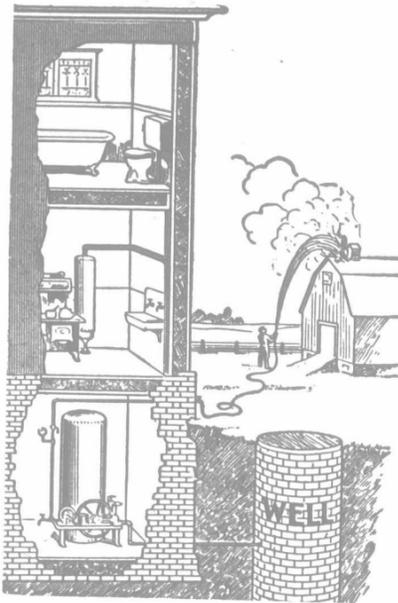
Ans.—Take one-half bushel of lump lime, slack with boiling water and strain through a fine sieve. Add to this a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water, three pounds of rice, boiled to a paste and stirred in while hot and half a pound of Spanish white. Glue is frequently added to make the wash less liable to rub off, but there may be trouble with it clogging the nozzles of the sprayer. To the mixture add five gallons of hot water. Stir it well and let it stand for a few days. It is advisable to apply the wash while hot. The addition of one part carbolic acid to 500 parts of the wash will help to destroy the vermin. Strain again before putting into the sprayer.

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No matter where you live, we can send you an Empire Outfit that will not only give your home a modern bathroom with all fittings, but will provide running water for all other farm needs as well. To-day is the day to find out how an

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can be adapted to your particular requirements. Wouldn't you like to have hot and cold water always ready in the kitchen? Wouldn't you like running water in the barn and out-buildings, water at good pressure for fire protection, water to lighten farm work? It is easier and cheaper to get than you think. The Empire Outfit, including all piping, is sent complete, ready to set up. Do away with the disease-breeding outdoor cesspool and the hard water-lugging methods.

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H. A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization
HON. G. HOWARD FERGUSON, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines
Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT.

Paying Service Fee.

A is a farmer and keeps a bull. Several of his neighbors bring their cows to A's bull for service. They all pay the service fee but D. He admits getting calves. Can A collect pay from D—the bull not being advertised for service?

J. F. V.

Ans.—We think so.

A Quitting Tenant.

1. A rents a farm from B for a term of three years at so much per year. Can A quit and leave B's farm at the end of first or second year by notifying B a certain length of time before end of year—there being no proviso in lease to this effect?

2. If A is really bound to hold B's farm for the full term can A compel B to make a reduction in rent as he cannot realize a living and pay B said rent? Or if A leaves said farm at the end of one year and pays the rent due B what action can B take against A?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. No.

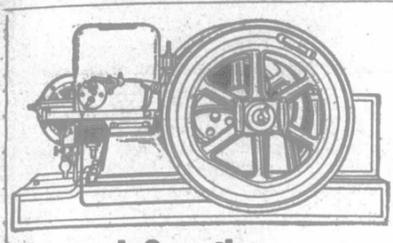
2. No.

3. B can sue A for the further instalments of rent as and when they fall due and become in arrears.

Potato Bulletin No. 239.

In an 88-page bulletin Dr. C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, explains in detail every phase of potato growing. The bulletin is well illustrated, and the appearance of many potato diseases is either shown or carefully described. The cultural methods found to prove most satisfactory in producing a maximum crop of tubers, and the most effective methods of eradicating potato diseases from Ontario fields are clearly set forth. The bulletin is No. 239, and should be of value to every potato grower. For a copy of it write the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Attention is directed to W. A. Dryden's change of advertisement in this issue. He is now offering a choice lot of Shropshire ram lambs bred from the best imported sires he ever owned, and the lambs are among the best ever produced at Maple Shade, which is saying a good deal. If interested write Mr. Dryden to Brooklin, Ont.



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Yet its price is only \$42.50

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in this size is almost unbelievably economical; uses about 2c. worth of fuel per hour. Write for particulars of this and the larger Page engines, so much prized by farm owners for the heavier work of the farm.

1 1/4 h.p.	\$ 49.00
3 h.p.	85.00
5 h.p.	140.00
7 h.p. (Kerosene Oil Engine)	174.00

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which allows free inflow of water and prevents inflow of sand, for bored wells in water sand. Low Draft Filters used in connection with my patent. Sand and gravel (column) system of procuring a good flow of water from water sand. Lock Filters, for preventing inflow of sand in deep-drilled wells. Sand Pumps for pumping sand out of deep drilled wells. Atmospheric Pressure System of elevating and storing water, thus greatly increasing the amount of water that can be taken from wells at slow feed. Stockmen's Syringe Pumps, made of hard aluminum. There are none so simple, better, nor more sanitary. Tools for lifting lost pumps out of deep-drilled wells.

H. C. Hogarth, Tillsonburg, Ontario

10-15-20

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Mention this Paper

Measuring a Man.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

If we wish to form a true estimate of a man, how are we to proceed? Gauge him for his physical proportions, measure him mathematically, or place him on the scales? Shall we adjudge him for his money-making ability, or by the actual amount of wealth he possesses; shall we appraise him according to his popularity, his social or business status, his rank or his birth? Should we classify a man according to his obscurity or his conspicuousness in the industrial, the commercial, the intellectual, or the moral world?

I think that any or all of the standards suggested may fail to disclose his true measure or intrinsic worth. A man physically small may be intellectually large, and the converse. Character is influenced by many factors, as education, environment, associates. Man—even the strongest—does not always make circumstances; circumstances sometimes make the man. An estimate of Cincinnatus, in his obscure country home prior to his call to relieve the Consul, would have been very different from that passed upon him as dictator at the brilliant court of Rome. Exigencies of state and the call of duty had revealed a character before unknown in one and the same personality. History affords many examples of this nature. An Alexander the Great could not, in our day, march to universal victory. The caprices and despotism of Henry the eighth would not now be tolerated. The achievements of an Oliver Cromwell were those of other and earlier conditions. A Napoleon Bonaparte, to win glory in our day, would find it necessary to modify the character and direction of his volcanic ambition. The brilliant but materialistic Voltaire (and others of his school) whose blighting influence, like that of a baneful meteor, flashed across the fair realm of France and helped to produce the horrors of the French revolution, would now scarce find a hearing. The thinker now seeks the spiritual or something akin thereto in all realms.

Money may seem to rule the world, but it is always in reality a secondary or subordinate force. It is itself one of the products or by-products of mind acting upon or directing certain agencies, elements or forces in nature or in commerce so as to produce something of value to humanity, and even this value is not always recognized. The commodity or thing produced and which is represented by money or which has money value, may be the crop of the farmer, a product of the mine, the forest, a lake, sea, or ocean (fisheries), it may be the product of humble toil, but even here is a directing mind; it may be the work of the skilled artisan who enhances the value of steel a thousand fold in the mainspring of the watch. Money is represented by things of service to man, but these are chiefly products of initiative, intellect or genius. It is, perhaps, seldom that a man of truly great or noble mind makes money the direct or special object of his aspiration; it is rather a contingent or minor consideration. Many of the noble of earth have lived and died in poverty.

"Seven cities fought for mighty Homer dead
Through which the living Homer begged his bread."

The discoverer of our great western continent died poor. Money reward is in many instances not at all commensurate with the effort one may put forth, or with the amount or kind of work he may accomplish. Money may come to a man through some fortunate circumstance—inheritance, finding a mine, an oil or gas well on his farm; or it may be withheld regardless apparently of his merit or demerit. Men lose fortunes in a good cause or perform the noblest service in the face of persecution, as is usual with important achievements. No standard can be more false than the money standard as the measure of a man. Good men and bad men, men with much talent, men with little talent, the learned and the unlearned, the industrious, the idle, the strenuous, the indolent are found with and without money possession. Happily, however, there are other rewards than money. One of these is an approving conscience; another is, the homage paid by the good and wise of all ages to

MORE CREAM THAN YOU EVER GOT BEFORE

The Magnet Will Give You This Service for 50 Years

A Clean Skimmer

The Magnet today is the closest skimming separator on the market. More than that. Twenty, thirty, even fifty years from now it will skim milk, hot or cold, of any degree of butter-fat just as cleanly and perfectly as it does today. The skimmer and bowl of the Magnet are different in design, better for skimming and easier to clean than any other design ever used.

Really Lasting Construction 50 Years Service

Cheap machines are made of cheap materials to sell at a low price. The Magnet is built of tested materials to give service for a lifetime. Best of castings, sound steel parts and bronze gearings make the Magnet the sturdiest and strongest separator ever built. Just ordinary handling (not special handling) will keep the machine operating right through your lifetime and into the next generation.

Great Exclusive Features
Look at the many features which are found only in the Magnet. Solid square gears, perfectly balanced, which run true without oiling, without effort and never wear away like cheap worm gears. They have the haft to carry the weight of milk so that there is no check-up in speed when the tank is filled. Skimmer is one piece and open—it can't clog with dirt while separating and is easily cleaned by hand and a cloth. Double support to the bowl which spins on bronze cushion bearings at top and bottom. No wobbling, so skims clean even when on rough ground. Weight of machine is low down. No need to screw down to levelled up floor.

Enthusiastic Owners
Each week we receive letters from farmers in every province of Canada telling us of the great satisfaction their "Magnets" are giving. George Telfer of Paris, Ont. has run his Magnet twice a day for seventeen years paying only a few cents for repairs. Every owner is proud and enthusiastic because the Magnet never gives the least bit of trouble. They like the easy running and appreciate the perfect skimming of this honestly built separator. They're glad of the time it saves, because it's so convenient for cleaning. And they know it's a lifetime investment that's paying returns now and will pay them years from now.

MAGNET CREAM SEPARATORS

Lowest Repair Cost of Any Machine
Farmers who own a Magnet are insured against repair costs. The square gears never run down. The spindle runs freely on ball bearings without pressure and so cannot snap like spindles in cheap worm-gear machines. No wobbling, no oiling, no complex parts. One tool—the Magnet wrench—is all you need for adjustment.

Will Out Your Dairying Costs—and Save You Trouble and Labor.
The more you use the Magnet the easier it is to run. It will save dollars of your dairying expense. The Magnet is soundly built and very seldom needs repairs. Every ounce of butter-fat in the milk will be delivered by the perfect skimming Magnet. No giving valuable cream to the pigs with a Magnet in your dairy. And it will pay for itself in the time and labor it saves you. Five minutes—no more—is all you need to spend in cleaning the Magnet. None of those awkward discs in the Magnet skimmer. It's one piece and open so even a child can skim it.



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You'll be interested in our books on dairying and in the catalog which gives you photographs of every part of the Magnet. Hundreds of farmers will tell you in our catalog what the Magnet has done for them. Maybe, too, you would like to see a Magnet at work. Write now and tell us so, and we will bring a Magnet to your own dairy. We will operate it for you on your own farm, free from any cost or obligation whatsoever to you. Write now while it is in your mind.

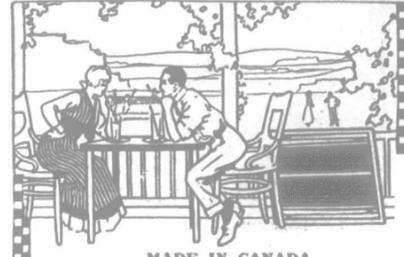
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is always ready when you want it—for lunch—fancy work—or any one of a hundred uses. May be folded up and slipped behind the door when not in use. Well made, yet inexpensive Your Furniture Dealer has it, or will get it for you. Ask him

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Write TO-DAY for Illustrated Book-let "G" describing the various styles and sizes of "Elite" and "Peerless" Folding Tables. It's FREE.

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New Prices August 1st, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916:

Chassis . . .	\$450 ⁰⁰
Runabout . . .	475 ⁰⁰
Touring Car . . .	495 ⁰⁰
Coupelet . . .	695 ⁰⁰
Town Car . . .	780 ⁰⁰
Sedan . . .	890 ⁰⁰

f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

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When Writing Please Mention Advocate

human worth. The common toiler has joy in his work if he is of the right type. And the man who does a larger work may be rewarded with fame and immortality, as the blind John Milton, who received but a pittance for his great epic, "Paradise Lost," while literary productions less marked by genius have won fortunes. Gifted preachers have lived on small incomes; some, on the other hand, have attained high emolument. Henry Ward Beecher began his pastorate on a salary of three hundred dollars a year, though toward the close of his life his total yearly income—including lectures and books was thirty-seven thousand. Dr. Talmage's money resources were probably larger, while Rev. Dr. John Hall is said to have received an annual revenue of one hundred thousand dollars. The one of matchless intellect and influence had "not where to lay his head."

Kent Co., Ont. W. J. WAY.

Cleaning Grain at Threshing Time Practicable.

In a bulletin entitled "Grain Screenings," issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, it is estimated that the loss entailed in shipping Western grain uncleaned amounts to considerably more than half a million dollars. The following account of an experiment by a Western grower should be of value in connection with the problem of eliminating the waste due to the shipment of grain subject to a dockage on account of screenings.

A Monitor cleaner and a five horsepower engine to run it were purchased and both mounted on an extra strong wagon gear. A 15-foot ordinary grain elevator was attached to the elevator spout to deliver the grain into a wagon or bin. Another box wagon received the screenings (mostly broken and shrunken grain). The cost of the entire outfit, including operation, repairs and interest on capital, was \$1,195. The grower calculates that he saved on his 80,000 bushel crop 1,600 bushels of broken and shrunken wheat worth \$960, freight on which to the terminal elevator would have cost \$220, and haulage to the local elevator \$64. He thus has a profit of \$49. The outfit paid for itself in one year, and he says is as good as when it started.

This experiment, it is argued, proves that cleaning the grain on a large farm is practicable where one has his own outfit. On a medium-sized farm where the threshing is hired out, it could not be done in the case of grain hauled directly to market. When the grain is stored on the farm before hauling, cleaning is practicable and advisable. The really practicable way for the whole country generally would be that the threshing outfits should include a grain cleaning attachment, as many of them now do a sheaf-loading machine.

Any ordinary threshing machine, if fitted with proper screens and carefully operated, is capable of removing many of the smaller weed seeds that now constitute a considerable percentage of elevator screenings.

SEED BRANCH, OTTAWA.

The A. J. Hickman Co. Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, Eng., write "The Farmer's Advocate" that in spite of the war they are doing a nice business, and they advise prospective importers to do their business now and not wait until the end of the war when there will be such an enormous demand for stud stock that selections will be more limited and prices higher. To a stock farm in Natal, S. Africa they recently sent two Aberdeen-Angus bulls and two heifers; the same firm also had 4 sows and 1 boar of Large Black pigs from them. Through an agent at Johannesburg, they sent two Aberdeen-Angus bulls and three heifers to one client, one bull to another client, and the best yearling bull obtainable of the same breed to a third client. Several Suffolk ewes went to South Africa and many Romney rams to Uruguay. A few months back they sent 31 Shorthorn bulls, 10 Sussex bulls, and 10 Romney rams to a customer in South America. This was one of the largest orders for stud animals that has gone to England since the war broke out. They still have on hand several orders from North America, South America, Australia, and South Africa to be filled as soon as conditions will permit.

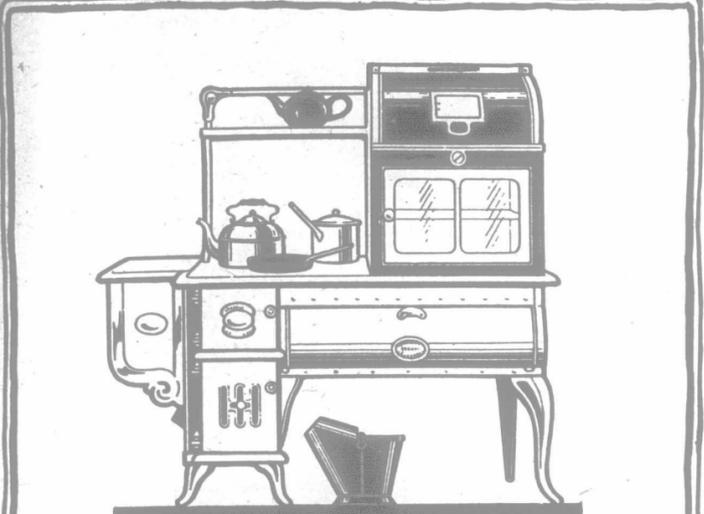
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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Fall Cultivation.

I am a little bit puzzled about this "fall cultivation business." Would not cultivation in the hot weather tend to let loose nitrates and other things, and then with no crop to use them, would they not be washed away and wasted by the fall rains? How about loss of humus? Anyhow, is it not a waste of time? G. C. S.

Ans.—In regard to loss of nitrates, due to fall cultivation, it must be admitted that stirring the soil in hot weather tends to liberate nitrates which may be washed away by fall rains if no crop is growing to absorb them. However, it is generally conceded that the destruction of numerous weed seeds by cultivating in the fall counterbalances any loss that might be entailed by nitrates being washed off the farm. The crop following a bare summer-fallow is proof that the soil does not suffer very much from loss of plant food due to the soil being stirred frequently during the season. After-harvest cultivation may be termed a partial summer-fallow, with the cultivating being done in the fall when the temperature is such that nitrates are not so freely liberated as they are in midsummer. It is doubtful if sufficient after-harvest cultivation is ever given to materially affect the humus in the soil. As a rule, better and cleaner crops are grown on farms where the soil is worked in the fall than where it is not. If there is no shortage of moisture and no weeds growing possibly fall cultivation would be a waste of time. But, so long as weeds continue to grow and produce seed, keeping the cultivator going can never be considered a waste of time.

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A number of splendid ram lambs, fit for service this fall. Sired by one of the best imported rams that we ever owned, and from imported dams. Prices and description on application.

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Pure Scotch in breeding, we have an exceptionally choice lot of bulls for this season's trade, ranging in age from 8 to 15 months, big mellow fellows and bred in the purple. Also ram and ewe lambs of first quality.

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Size of Flock and Buildings.

1. How many hens should I put in a flock?
2. How big should the hen-house be for the flock?
3. How big should the yard be?

Ans.—1. It will depend a good deal on local circumstances. It is not considered to be good practice to keep more than 100 hens in one pen. As a rule the average egg production per hen is greater when the flock is considerably smaller than this. However, a number of small flocks entails more labor in feeding than does the same number of birds in one flock.

2. The open front pen 20 by 20 feet in dimensions, accommodates 100 hens and gives very satisfactory results. The aim should be to allow the heavier breeds of fowl from four to five square feet of scratching room per bird. The lighter breeds will do with a trifle less, although it is not good policy to crowd any breed.

3. The yard should be as large as possible. Poultry do best when on free range. If it is necessary to confine the birds to a certain space, the size of yard will depend on system of supplying green feed. If the yard is to remain permanently in sod at least 150 square feet of yard will be required for each bird. If the double yard system is followed so that green feed will be grown in one while the birds run in the other, from 50 to 75 square feet of yard room will be sufficient for each bird.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has recently been informed that Russell Lawless, formerly a Holstein breeder at Thorold, Ont., and who has not been heard from since 1914, has been wounded in France while fighting in one of the Alberta regiments.

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 Use it on any case—No matter what else has been tried—and if three boxes fail to relieve, we will refund full amount paid. Further details in
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BEST EVER USED
 Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find \$1.00 for 1 package of Tonic Heave Remedy. I used a package last year and completely cured a case of Heaves of some 3 years' standing.
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The Glengore Angus We have still left a couple of nice yearling males, sired by Middle Brook Prince 3rd, for sale at reasonable prices. Particulars on application.
GEO. DAVIS & SON, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ont.

Beaver Hill Aberdeen-Angus—Males and females, all ages. Also one Ayrshire bull, 2 months old, for sale. Prices reasonable. **ALEX. MCKINNEY, R. R. No. 1, Erin, Ont. Erin, C.P.R., Cheltenham, G.T.R.**

Please mention "The Advocate."

Questions and Answers.
 Miscellaneous.

Trouble in the Strawberry and Raspberry Fields.

1. I have been growing strawberries and raspberries for the past few years with some success, but these last two years I have met with a serious setback, and I am now looking to "The Advocate" to help me out of the trouble by informing me of the cause and cure.

For the winter of 1914-15 I depended upon fences to hold the snow on my strawberry field, in place of a mulch, but it happened that the snow went off extra early in the spring of 1915 which allowed of much thawing and freezing. About 80 per cent. perished. Of course, the first thing anyone would naturally think, and say, would be "winter-killed." Perhaps they were, but taking some existing facts in the case into consideration, I think there is some reason for my idea that there may have been some other trouble there. In the first place, I have seen somewhere in print that freezing will not injure strawberry plants to any extent, except through heaving. In my case they were not heaved, nor were any roots broken. The roots of those not killed outright, were of a dark, rusty color from the crown down. That looks all right from the freezing point of view. I set a number of those plants, affected as above mentioned, but only a few of them lived, and a very few did real well and produced good healthy young plants. This time I mulched after freezing in December 1915. Now, why did those healthy young plants so mulched come out this spring very little better than those unmulched and supposed to be winter-killed? I raised some of them for planting and found them with rusty roots (though not so bad as the unmulched). Very few of them grew this spring. Is all this due to the first year's supposed winter-killing, or is it some disease? I have heard of leaf rust, but I never heard of root rust. Please tell me the cause and cure.

2. There has been, for the past two or three years, something among my raspberries which eats a narrow, perfect circle around near the top of the young canes, causing the top to die, and drop off. I don't consider that in itself very serious, but this spring a large percentage of my canes which had not been attacked at all last year were dead, and more of those not dead to begin with this spring died after coming into leaf, and some later in bloom, and with small fruit on. This took half my crop this year, and if it gets any worse it will place profit out of reach. Some of the dead canes which I examined contained a very small grub in the center. Is it the same enemy which produces these two effects, and how must I attack it to properly rid the field of the trouble? W. J.

Ans.—1. We have heard no complaints from strawberry growers regarding such a disease. It is quite probable that the plants were killed and injured by the unfavorable spring season of 1915. While freezing may not injure strawberry plants, to any great extent, intermittent freezing and thawing will. Possibly the plants were weakened to such an extent that they could not thrive after the severe setback. We would advise our correspondent to prepare a good piece of soil and set it with plants from a healthy plantation. With proper mulching we believe the difficulty will be overcome.

2. The injury done to the raspberry patch is the work of the raspberry cane-borer. This insect makes two girdles around the cane about one-half inch apart, and between these two circles the eggs are laid. This causes the top or injured portion to wilt and die. The egg hatches and the larva or small worm bores down into the pith of the cane. The beetles appear on the wing about the month of June. The female proceeds to deposit her eggs in the canes after making the girdles. The supply of sap being impeded or stopped the tip of the cane above the upper ring soon begins to droop and wither and shortly dies. The young larva after hatching burrows down the centre of the stem, consuming the pith, until full grown, which is usually about the end of August,

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ONTARIO'S POPULAR AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

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STOCKMEN AND BREEDERS! Have you seen London's Prize List? If not, send for one. It's good this year. Make your entries for the EGG and WOOL Exhibit. Bring your BEST STOCK to London.

Good programme twice daily. Fireworks each night.
 SINGLE FARE OVER ALL RAILROADS
 All information from the Secretary
LT. COL. W. M. GARTSHORE, Vice-President **A. M. HUNT, Secretary**

Doctor Tells How to Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent. In One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

Philadelphia, Pa. Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses, and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by

following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note—Another prominent physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eye sight 50 per cent. in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family."

The Valmas Drug Co., Store No. 9, Toronto, will send a complete Home Treatment outfit—tablets, eye cup, mixing bottle, and all for \$1.00 by Mail, postpaid.

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Maple Grange Shorthorns Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped. Breeding unsurpassed. A nice selection in young bulls, and a limited number of thick, mossy heifers. **R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ontario**

Meadow Lawn Shorthorns We are offering a choice lot of bulls at very reasonable prices. An exceptionally good one sired by Clan Alpine 2nd, No. 88387, G. D. Donside Alexandra (imp.) No. 59513, and any one wanting a right good herd header would do well to secure this bull, as he is a smooth, well proportioned fellow that attracts attention at first sight. **F. W. EWING, G. T. R. and C. P. R. R. R. No. 1, Elora, Ontario**

Oakland--48 Shorthorns Present offering is one choice red bull, 20 months old, price \$175; also three about seven months old. A few cows with calves at foot and bred again, and some fine heifers bred. All registered and priced to live and let live. **JNO. ELDER & SONS, HENSALL, ONT.**

Spruce Glen Shorthorns When in want of Shorthorns visit our herd. We have 70 head to select from. Minas, Fames, Miss Ramsdens, and several young bulls of breeding age—level, thick, mellow fellows and bred just right. **James McPherson & Sons, Dundalk, Ont.**

Spring Valley Shorthorns Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex. **Kyle Bros., Drumbo, Ont. Phone and telegraph, via Ayr.**

SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE CLYDESDALES
 Have still on hand one bull fit for service by Newton Sort =93019=. Some good young things coming along. A few young cows and heifers. Come and see them. **R.R. No. 3, OSHAWA, ONTARIO**
 2 1/2 miles from Brooklin, G.T.R. 4 miles from Myrtle, C.P.R. 4 miles from Brooklin, C.N.R.

Walnut-Grove Shorthorns Sired by the great sire Trout Creek Wonder and out of Imp. cows and their daughters of pure Scotch breeding and others Scotch topped. For sale are several extra nice young bulls and a few heifers. Let us know your wants. **DUNCAN BROWN & SONS, R. M. D. Sheddon, Ont. P.M., & M.C.R.**

Imported Shorthorns Our recent importation of thirty head has arrived at our farms. We have imported cows with calves at foot, imported heifers that are in calf, imported yearling bulls and bull calves, also home-bred females and bulls. We are pleased to have visitors and will meet trains at Burlington Jct. at any time if notified. **J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, FREEMAN, ONTARIO**

Canada's Grand Champion Shorthorns of 1914-1915 are headed by the great "Gainford Marquis" Imp. Write your wants. **J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONT., G.T.R. & C.P.R.**

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 U.S.S. Soft Centre Steel Moldboards, highly
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 Steel beams, steel land 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
 shows turns a beautiful furrow, with minimum draft
 and narrow furrow at finish. Ask for catalogue.
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 411 Lyngton Ave.,
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 Soil or
 General
 Purpose
 Plough.
 15 styles
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Glenfoyle Shorthorns

Large selection in females all ages, bred
 from the best dual-purpose families. One
 extra choice fifteen-months bull, some
 younger ones coming on. Priced well
 worth the money.

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SHORTHORNS

Bulls, females, reds, roans, size, quality. Breeding
 milkers over 40 years. Cows milking 50 lbs. a day.
 Big, fleshy cows that will nurse calves right. Prices
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THOS. GRAHAM, R. R. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS

3 choice bulls of serviceable age; also females, all of
 good Scotch breeding, for sale. Write before buying.
 Geo. D. Fletcher R. R. 1, Erin, Ont.
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Shorthorns—"Pail Fillers"—Our Short-
 horns are bred and developed
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 bred that way, we have several; also Clyde, stall-
 ion rising 3, won 2nd at Guelph the other day in a
 big class. P. Christie & Son, Manchester, Ont.

Shorthorns and Swine. Have some choice
 young bulls for sale; also cows
 and heifers of show material, some with calves at
 foot. Also choice Yorkshire sows.
 ANDREW GROFF R.R. NO 1, ELORA ONT.

Northlynd R.O.P. Shorthorns and Jerseys
 Present offering: One Shorthorn bull old enough for
 service, whose dam, his dam's full sister and his
 grandam in six yearly tests made an average of
 over 8,500 lbs. milk, testing over 4% in an average
 of 329 days. G. A. Jackson, Downsview Ont.

Burnfoot Stock Farm—Breeders of
 high record,
 dual-purpose Shorthorns, with a splendid confor-
 mation for beef. Visitors welcome.
 S. A. MOORE, Prop., Caledonia, Ont

when it is nearly an inch long, and of a
 dull yellow color with a small dark
 brown head. By fall it has eaten its
 way a considerable distance down the
 cane in which it remains during the
 winter and where it changes to a pupa,
 the beetle escaping the following June.
 The presence of this enemy is easily
 detected by the sudden drooping, and
 withering of the tips of the canes.
 They begin to operate late in June and
 continue their work for several weeks,
 hence by looking over the raspberry
 plantation occasionally at that season
 of the year, and removing all the
 withered tops down to the lowest ring
 so as to insure the removal of the eggs,
 these insects may be kept under control.
 Later in the season the dead and
 withered tops will indicate that a
 larva of the raspberry cane borer is
 inside of the cane, and it would be
 well to remove all such canes and
 burn them. This is the only effective
 and practical remedy known for this
 insect.

Questions and Answers.
 Miscellaneous.

Farmers' Bank.

Could you please tell me if the Farmers'
 Bank can make the shareholders double
 their liability, and if so, what will become
 of the depositors? It said last fall
 in the paper that there would be a settle-
 ment.

Ans.—The matter of the Farmers'
 Bank of Canada has been in the superior
 courts of Ontario in various ways
 for nearly six years, and just what is
 the present position of it as regards the
 rights and liabilities of depositors and
 shareholders, respectively, we are not
 prepared to say. We would suggest
 that you write Messrs Bain, Bickwell,
 Macdonell and Gordon, Barristers,
 Toronto, for the desired information.
 They have been concerned in the winding-
 up proceedings from the outset.

Cattle on Highways.

A makes a practice of pasturing his
 cow on the roadside. He has no other
 pasture. There are a number of un-
 fenced gardens and lawns in the vicinity
 which the cow frequents. A claims that
 he is not responsible because the gardens
 and lawns are not fenced.

1. Is it permissible to pasture cattle
 on the roadside, and what measures
 should be taken to prevent it?
 2. Is it permissible to herd cattle on
 the roadside while they eat off a growth
 of grass?

3. What in brief are the laws regard-
 ing fences and gates in front of houses
 in cases where cattle are driven on the
 road to and from pasture?

Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

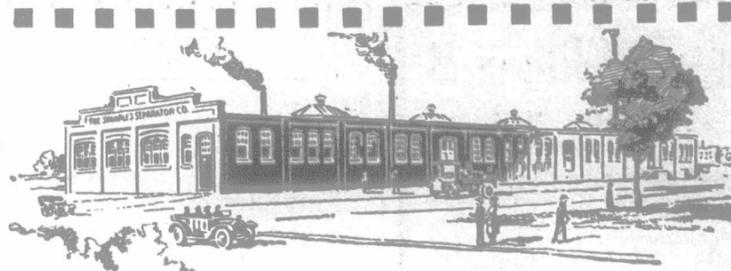
Ans.—These matters are mainly
 regulated by by-laws of the council of
 the local municipality, passed pursuant
 to Ontario statutes in that behalf, and
 you should accordingly see the municipal
 clerk and have him produce such by-laws
 for your information.

Ownership of Posts—Intestacy.

A and B were neighbors living in a town.
 A bought a lot and the man he bought
 it from told him he had put in posts for
 a line fence. The posts were standing
 but nothing more had been done to the
 fence. After a number of years B said
 they were his but A thought not. To
 whom did the posts belong? 2. If
 they did belong to B could he hinder A
 from taking them out? 3. A father
 dies without a will leaving wife and
 children. At what age will the children
 come heirs to the property? 4. What
 is the wife's share?

Ontario. J. S.

Ans.—1. If what the man from
 whom A bought stated was true the
 posts belonged to A. 2. Yes. 3. They
 have already done so as to their re-
 spective shares. That is to say, the
 shares have become vested in them.
 But each child must wait until he has
 attained the age of 21 years before he
 can actually receive his share. 4. One
 third of the estate remaining after
 payment of debts, funeral and test-
 amentary expenses, but subject to suc-
 cession duty, if any.



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 The patriotic Canadian takes a wholesome pride in purchasing
 Canadian goods. The Sharples Separator is made at Toronto,
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saves you up to \$100 a year in cream that goes out with your
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 of the time). Every other separator loses cream at low
 speed—because those separators have a fixed feed, while the
 Sharples sucks up the milk only as fast as it can
 perfectly separate it. The Sharples Suction-
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—is the *only* separator that will skim your
 milk quicker when you turn faster.

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His Majesty = 106890 =, Royal Favorite = 106891 =,
 Campaigner = 106892 =, Royal Triumph = 106893 =,
 Commander's Heir = 106131 =, Ambassador = 16894 =,
 etc. The best lot we ever bred, our bulls have made
 good—bulls bred identically to these. Keep these
 bulls in Canada. See them in the leading exhibitions.
 In themselves they are desirable, big, sappy, and
 characteristic of the breed. Their breeding is faultless.
 They are attractive reds and roans, and will keep on
 improving. We have Princess Royals, Wimples,
 Rosebuds, Scouts, Kiblean Beauties, Mysias, Cecelias,
 Victorias and Orange Blossoms.

"Puellinch Plains", at Arkell, C.P.R. Station, 3 miles
 from Guelph.

The New Home of the Auld Herd
 The Land of the Big Beaves

FIELD MARSHALL = 100215 = the calf of
 1915, sold June 7, 1916, for \$3,775.

A. F. & G. Auld, R. No. 2, Guelph, Ont.

Escana Farm Shorthorns

FOR SALE: Two imported bulls, proven valuable sires; 12 bulls, 10 to 20
 months old, all by imp. sires and from high-class dams; also for sale, 20 heifers
 and young cows, several with calves at foot, all of very choicest breeding, and
 especially suitable for foundation purposes.
 Mail orders a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MITCHELL BROS. Burlington P.O., Ont.
 Jos. McCrudden, Manager. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct.

Robert Miller Still Pays the Freight—And he is offering in Shorthorns some of the best
 young bulls and heifers that can be produced. Young bulls fit for service,
 some younger still; heifers ready to breed and younger and some in calf. They are of the best
 Scotch families, and some of them from great milking families. They are in good condition and made
 right, just what you want to make a proper foundation for a good herd, and suitable to improve any
 herd in the land. They will be priced so that you can afford to buy, if you will tell me what you
 want. Our business has been established 79 years, and still it grows. There is a reason.
ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario

Shorthorns and Shropshires—T. L. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONTARIO—
 With 125 head to select from, we can supply
 young cows in calf, heifers from calves up, and young bulls from 9 to 18 months of age, richly bred
 and well fleshed. In Shropshires we have a large number of ram and ewe lambs by a Toronto ist-
 prize ram; high-class lot.

Females-SHORTHORNS-Females

I can supply females of the most popular Scotch families, Crimson Flowers, Minas, Lady Fannys, Non-
 pareils, Butterflies, Amines, Athas, Miss Ramsdens, Marr Emmas, Marr Missies and Clareta. A few bulls
 A. J. HOWDEN, COLUMBUS, ONT. Myrtle, C. P. R. and G. T. R.; Oshawa, C. N. R.

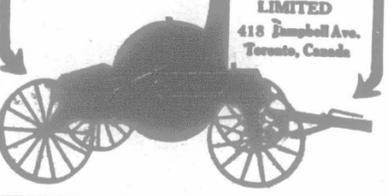
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 individuals and stock bulls we know of. Also
 young bulls and females bred to (imp.) Loyal Scot
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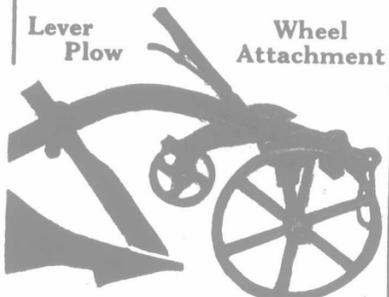
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3 Holstein Bulls

ready for service. 1 black dam 16.3 lbs. butter 7 days, 63 lbs. milk 1 day. At 2 years her dam 1,007 lbs. butter, and 25,000 lbs. milk in 1 year: 3 bull calves 4 to 6 mos.

R. M. Holtby, Port Perry, Ont.

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Herd headed by May Echo Champion, full brother of May Echo Sylvia, who made 36 lbs. butter in seven days. Females for sale from one year old upwards. Prices right for quick sale.

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Bulls, Bulls—We have several young Holstein bulls for sale, just ready for service. Sired by the great bull, King Segis Pontiac Duplicate, and our junior herd bull, Pontiac Hengerveld Pietertje, and from high-testing dams. Prices low for the quality. Write and get them. Manchester, G.T.R., and Myrtle, C.P.R. stations. Bell Phone.

R. W. Walker & Sons, R.R.4, Port Perry, Ont.

Corrected List of Fall Fair Dates.

Issued by the Agricultural Societies Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Toronto. J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent.

Aberfoyle.....	Oct. 3
Abingdon.....	Oct. 13 and 14
Acton.....	Sept. 20 and 21
Ailsa Craig.....	Oct. 2 and 3
Alexandria.....	Sept. 12 and 13
Alfred.....	
Alliston.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Almonte.....	Sept. 19—21
Alvinston.....	Oct. 2 and 3
Amherstburg.....	Oct. 2 and 3
Ancaster.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Arden.....	Oct. 3
Arnprior.....	Sept. 6—8
Arthur.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Ashworth.....	Sept. 29
Astorville.....	Sept. 16
Atwood.....	Sept. 19 and 20
Avonmore.....	Sept. 20
Ayton.....	Sept. 12 and 13
Bancroft.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Barrie.....	Sept. 18—20
Bar River.....	
Bayfield.....	
Baysville.....	
Beachburg.....	Oct. 4—6
Beamsville.....	Sept. 19 and 20
Beaverton.....	Sept. 25—27
Beeton.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Belleville.....	Sept. 14 and 15
Berwick.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Binbrook.....	Oct. 10 and 11
Blackstock.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Blenheim.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Blyth.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Bobcaygeon.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Bolton.....	Oct. 2 and 3
Bothwell's Corners.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Bowmanville.....	Sept. 19 and 20
Bradford.....	Sept. 25—27
Bracebridge.....	Sept. 22 and 23
Brampton.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Bridgen.....	Oct. 3
Brighton.....	Sept. 7 and 8
Brockville.....	Sept. 4—6
Bruce Mines.....	Sept. 27
Brussels.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Burk's Falls.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Burford.....	Oct. 4 and 5
Burlington.....	Thanks'g Day
Caledon.....	Oct. 4 and 5
Caledonia.....	Oct. 12 and 13
Campbellford.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Carp.....	Oct. 4 and 5
Casselman.....	Sept. 6
Castleton.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Cayuga.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Centreville.....	Sept. 16
Charlton.....	Sept. 14 and 15
Chatham.....	Sept. 19—21
Chatsworth.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Chesley.....	Sept. 19 and 20
Clarence Creek.....	Sept. 21
Clarksburg.....	Sept. 19 and 20
Cobden.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Cobourg.....	Aug. 23 and 24
Cochrane.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Colborne.....	Sept. 18 and 19
Coldwater.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Collingwood.....	Sept. 20—23
Comber.....	Sept. 25 and 26
Cookstown.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Cookville.....	Oct. 4
Cornwall.....	Sept. 7—9
Courtland.....	Oct. 5
Delaware.....	Oct. 11
Delta.....	Sept. 18—20
Demorestville.....	Oct. 14
Desboro.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Dorchester Station.....	Oct. 4
Drayton.....	Sept. 12 and 13
Dresden.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Drumbo.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Dunchurch.....	Sept. 29
Dundalk.....	Oct. 12 and 13
Dungannon.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Dunnville.....	Sept. 14 and 15
Durham.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Elmira.....	Sept. 14 and 15
Elmvale.....	Sept. 25—27
Embro.....	Oct. 5
Emo.....	Sept. 14 and 15
Emsdale.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Englehart.....	Sept. 19 and 20
Erin.....	Oct. 12 and 13
Essex.....	Sept. 27—29
Exeter.....	Sept. 18 and 19
Fairground.....	Oct. 3
Fenelon Falls.....	Sept. 15 and 16
Fenwick.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Fergus.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Feversham.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Flesherton.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Florence.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Forest.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Fort Erie.....	Sept. 27 and 28
Frankford.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Frankville.....	Sept. 28 and 29

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The only herd in America that has two sires in service whose dams average 119 lbs. milk a day and over 35 lbs. butter a week. Cows that will give 100 lbs. milk a day are what we are trying to breed. At present we have more of them than any other herd in Canada. We can supply foundation stock of this breeding. Visitors always welcome. Long-distance Phone.

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Clover Bar Holsteins A splendid 14-mos-old son of Minnie Paladin Wayne, who has just completed a record of 26.87 lbs. butter, 545 lbs. milk in 7 days. Her 2-year-old record was 22.33 lbs. For type and color he is second to none. Also her 3-weeks old bull calf and a few others from good R.O.M. dams.

PETER SMITH, R. R. No. 3, STRATFORD, ONT.

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Anything in herd for sale, which consists of 22 cows, 6 two-year-old heifers bred to freshen next fall and early winter, nine yearling heifers not bred and nine heifer calves. All bred in the purple and priced right.

FRED ABBOTT, R. R. 1, Mossley, Ont.

Hospital for Insane, Hamilton, Ontario—Holstein bulls only for one being a son of Lakeview Dutchland Lestrage, and the others from one of the best grandsons of Pontiac Korndyke, and large producing, high testing R. of P. cows.

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Dumfries Farm Holsteins—Think this over—we have 175 head of Holsteins, 50 cows from calves up to 2 years, as well as a dozen yearling bulls, and anything you may select is for sale. Breeding and individuality the very best.

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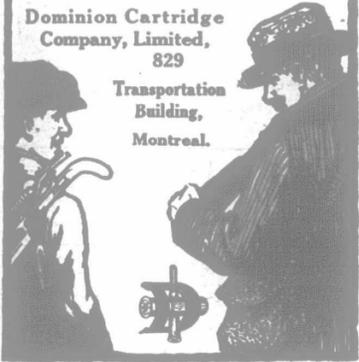
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Dates of Fall Fairs—Continued.

Freelton.....	Oct. 13
Fordwich.....	Oct. 7
Galetta.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Galt.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Georgetown.....	Oct. 4 and 5
Glencoe.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Goderich.....	Sept. 27-29
Gordon Lake.....	Sept. 29
Gore Bay.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Grand Valley.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Gravenhurst.....	Sept. 27 and 28
Haliburton.....	Sept. 28
Hamilton.....	Sept. 12-14
Hanover.....	Sept. 14 and 15
Harrow.....	Oct 10 and 11
Harrowsmith.....	
Hepworth.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Highgate.....	Oct. 13 and 14
Holstein.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Huntsville.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Hymers.....	Sept. 20
Ingersoll.....	Oct. 2 and 3
Inverary.....	Sept. 13
Iron Bridge.....	Oct. 5
Jarvis.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Kagawong.....	Oct. 6
Keene.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Kemble.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Kemptville.....	Sept. 23 and 24
Kenora.....	Aug. 31, Sept. 1
Kilsyth.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Kincardine.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Kingston.....	Sept. 26-28
Kinmount.....	
Kirkton.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Lakefield.....	Sept. 19 and 20
Lakeside.....	Sept. 28
Lambeth.....	Oct. 3
Lanark.....	Sept. 7 and 8
Langton.....	Oct. 14
Lansdowne.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Leamington.....	Oct. 4-6
Lindsay.....	Sept. 21-23
Lion's Head.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Lombardy.....	Sept. 9
London (Western Fair).....	Sept. 8-16
Loring.....	Sept. 29
Lucknow.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Lyndhurst.....	
Listowel.....	
Maberly.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Madoc.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Magnetawan.....	Sept. 27 and 28
Manitowaning.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Markdale.....	Oct. 10 and 11
Markham.....	Oct. 4-6
Marmora.....	Sept. 25 and 26
Marshville.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Massey.....	Sept. 27
Matheson.....	Oct. 2 and 3
Mattawa.....	Sept. 20 and 21
Maxville.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Maynooth.....	Sept. 21
McDonald's Corners.....	Sept. 29
McKellar.....	Sept. 25 and 26
Meaford.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Merlin.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Merrickville.....	Sept. 14 and 15
Melbourne.....	Oct. 4
Metcalfe.....	Sept. 19 and 20
Middleville.....	Oct. 6
Midland.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Millbrook.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Milton.....	Oct. 10 and 11
Milverton.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Minden.....	Sept. 26
Mitchell.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Moorefield.....	Oct. 6
Mt. Brydges.....	Oct. 6
Mount Forest.....	Sept. 20 and 21
Morrisburg.....	Aug. 1-3
Murillo.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Napanee.....	Sept. 12 and 13
Newboro.....	
New Hamburg.....	Sept. 14 and 15
Newington.....	Sept. 26 and 27
New Liskeard.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Newmarket.....	Sept. 27-29
Niagara-on-the-Lake.....	Sept. 12 and 13
Noelville.....	Sept. 20
Norwich.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Norwood.....	Oct. 10 and 11
Oakville.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Odessa.....	Oct. 6
Ohswekin.....	Oct. 4-6
Onondaga.....	Oct. 2 and 3
Orangeville.....	Sept. 19 and 20
Oro.....	Sept. 15
Orono.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Orrville.....	Sept. 19
Oshawa.....	Sept. 11-13
Ottawa (Central Canada).....	Sept. 8-16
Otterville.....	Oct. 6 and 7
Owen Sound.....	Sept. 12-14
Paisley.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Pakenham.....	Sept. 25 and 26
Palmerston.....	Sept. 14 and 15
Paris.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Parham.....	Sept. 19 and 20
Parkhill.....	Sept. 19 and 20
Parry Sound.....	Sept. 18-20
Perth.....	Sept. 1, 2 and 4
Peterboro.....	Sept. 14 and 15

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Canada's Most Beautiful Jersey Herd—Half the herd imported from the Island of Jersey. Several cows in the Record of Merit, and others now under official test. Some very choice stock for sale. When writing, state distinctly what you desire, or, better still, come and see them. Farm just outside city limits. We work our showcows and show our work cows.



Glenhurst Ayrshires
For 50 years I have been breeding the great Flos tribe of Ayrshires, dozens of them have been 60-lb. cows; I have lots of them get 60 lbs. a day on twice a day milking. Young bulls 1 to 10 months of age, females all ages. If this kind of production appeals to you write me.
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Stonehouse Ayrshires Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.

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Young pigs both sexes for sale.
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Choice ones—ranging from 2½ to 5 months. Will be ready for fall service. Prices right.
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Particularly nice young sows and boars, three months old.
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TAMWORTHS

Young sows bred for September farrow, and some nice young boars. Write:
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Dates of Fall Fairs—Continued.

Petrolia.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Picton.....	Sept. 19—21
Pinkerton.....	Sept. 22
Port Carling.....	Sept. 19
Port Elgin.....	
Port Hope.....	Oct. 10 and 11
Powassan.....	Sept. 27 and 28
Prescott.....	Sept. 5 and 6
Priceville.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Providence Bay.....	Oct. 4 and 5
Queensville.....	Oct. 10 and 11
Rainham Centre.....	Sept. 19 and 20
Rainy River.....	Sept. 19 and 20
Renfrew.....	Sept. 20—22
Riceville.....	Sept. 28
Richards Landing.....	
Richmond.....	Sept. 21—23
Ridgetown.....	Oct. 9—11
Ripley.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Roblins Mills.....	Oct. 6 and 7
Rocklyn.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Rockton.....	Oct. 10 and 11
Rockwood.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Rodney.....	Oct. 2 and 3
Roseneath.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Rosseau.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Sarnia.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Sault Ste. Marie.....	
Scarboro (Agincourt).....	Sept. 26 and 27
Schomberg.....	Oct. 12 and 13
Seaforth.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Shannonville.....	Sept. 16
Sheguindah.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Shelburne.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Simcoe.....	Oct. 17—19
Smithville.....	Sept. 21 and 22
South Mountain.....	Sept. 7 and 8
South River.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Spencerville.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Springfield.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Sprucedale.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Stella.....	Sept. 26
Stirling.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Stratfordville.....	Sept. 20
Stratford.....	Sept. 18, 19, 20
Strathroy.....	Sept. 18—20
Streetsville.....	Sept. 27
Sunderland.....	Sept. 19 and 20
Sundridge.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Sutton.....	Sept. 14 and 15
Tamworth.....	Sept. 14
Tara.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Tavistock.....	Oct. 2 and 3
Teeswater.....	Oct. 2 and 3
Thamesville.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Theford.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Thessalon.....	Oct. 2 and 3
Thorndale.....	Sept. 25 and 26
Thorold.....	Thanks' Day
Tiverton.....	Oct. 3
Toronto (C. N. E.).....	Aug 26—Sept. 11
Tweed.....	Oct. 4 and 5
Udora.....	Oct. 10
Underwood.....	Oct. 10
Utterson.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Vankleek Hill.....	Sept. 20—22
Verner.....	Sept. 20
Walkerton.....	Sept. 12 and 13
Wallaceburg.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Wallacetown.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Walter's Falls.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Warkworth.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Warren.....	Sept. 20 and 21
Waterdown.....	Oct. 3
Waterford.....	Sept. 28
Watford.....	Oct. 10 and 11
Welland.....	Oct. 3—5
Wellandport.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Wellesley.....	Sept. 12 and 13
Weston.....	Sept. 22 and 23
Wheatley.....	Oct. 2 and 3
Warton.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Wilkesport.....	Sept. 26
Williamstown.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Winchester.....	Aug. 30 and 31
Windsor.....	Aug. 29, Sept. 1
Wingham.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Wolfe Island.....	Sept. 19 and 20
Woodbridge.....	
Woodstock.....	
Woodville.....	Sept. 14 and 15
Wooler.....	Sept. 6
Wyoming.....	Sept. 29 and 30
Zurich.....	Sept. 20 and 21

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Newcastle Herd of Tamworths and Shorthorns—Stock boar and 2 aged sows for sale; fit for any show ring; also boars ready for service, and a number of sows bred for Aug. and Sept. farrow; others ready to breed, both sexes ready to wean; all descendants of imported and championship stock. A few choice bull calves, from 2 weeks up to a year old, from great dual-purpose cows; several extra good cows, with or without their calves; also heifers in calf to Broadlands, my present stock bull. Show stock a specialty. Prices reasonable. Long-distance phone.
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Cherry Lane Berkshires and Tamworths In 1915 we made a clean sweep at all the western shows in Berkshires and Tamworths; we have for sale both breeds of any desired age, winners in the West. First and third prize Berkshires boars at Guelph, first and champion Tamworth boar at Guelph.
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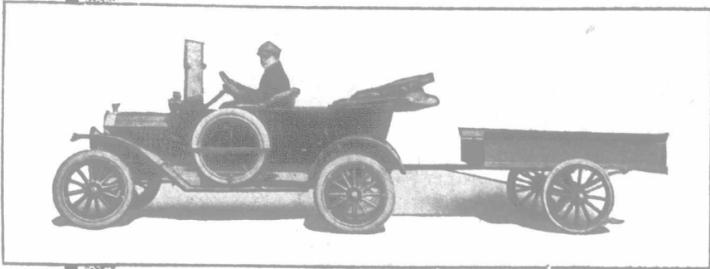
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Price above is for six 9-inch covers, big 20-inch oven, right-hand reservoir, and warming closet, as shown, freight paid to any point as far west as Ft. William.

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Considering the super-quality materials, the splendid designing and the many, many years of money-saving, perfect baking it will give, the "CHANCELLOR" is the cheapest range your money can buy.

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Suppose you do buy a stove that looks like the "CHANCELLOR" on the outside, and you save \$10 or so, what good will that \$10 be in a few years when your stove sags and cracks on the top, leaking air and spoiling your oven—the fire-box crumbles—your oven loosens—the body rusts and buckles? Look ahead! These things never happen with the "CHANCELLOR." The best, heavy, blue-steel in the body, hand-riveted; the heavy, re-inforced oven; the famous Divided Flue construction ensuring an evenly heated oven; the immensely strong, polished stove top; the scientific fire-box; all guarantee a full lifetime of perfect cooking and satisfaction.

Now is the time to buy your stove

and the "CHANCELLOR" is the stove to buy. Raw materials are advancing tremendously in price. Now that we have set the price of all Gurney-Oxford stoves, etc., at the factory and pay the freight as far west as Ft. William, you know exactly what you have to pay, either to us or our dealers. More—we give you 100 days for satisfactory trial, or your money is refunded.

The Gurney-Oxford "CHANCELLOR" is the stove for the people who want the best—and that's the cheapest

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A beautifully designed, economical heat-giver that our big foundries specialize in, hence its wonderful value. Burns either coal or wood, the magazine being removable. Famous duplex grates give splendid, clean, economical fires.



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