

SEPTEMBER 28, 1916

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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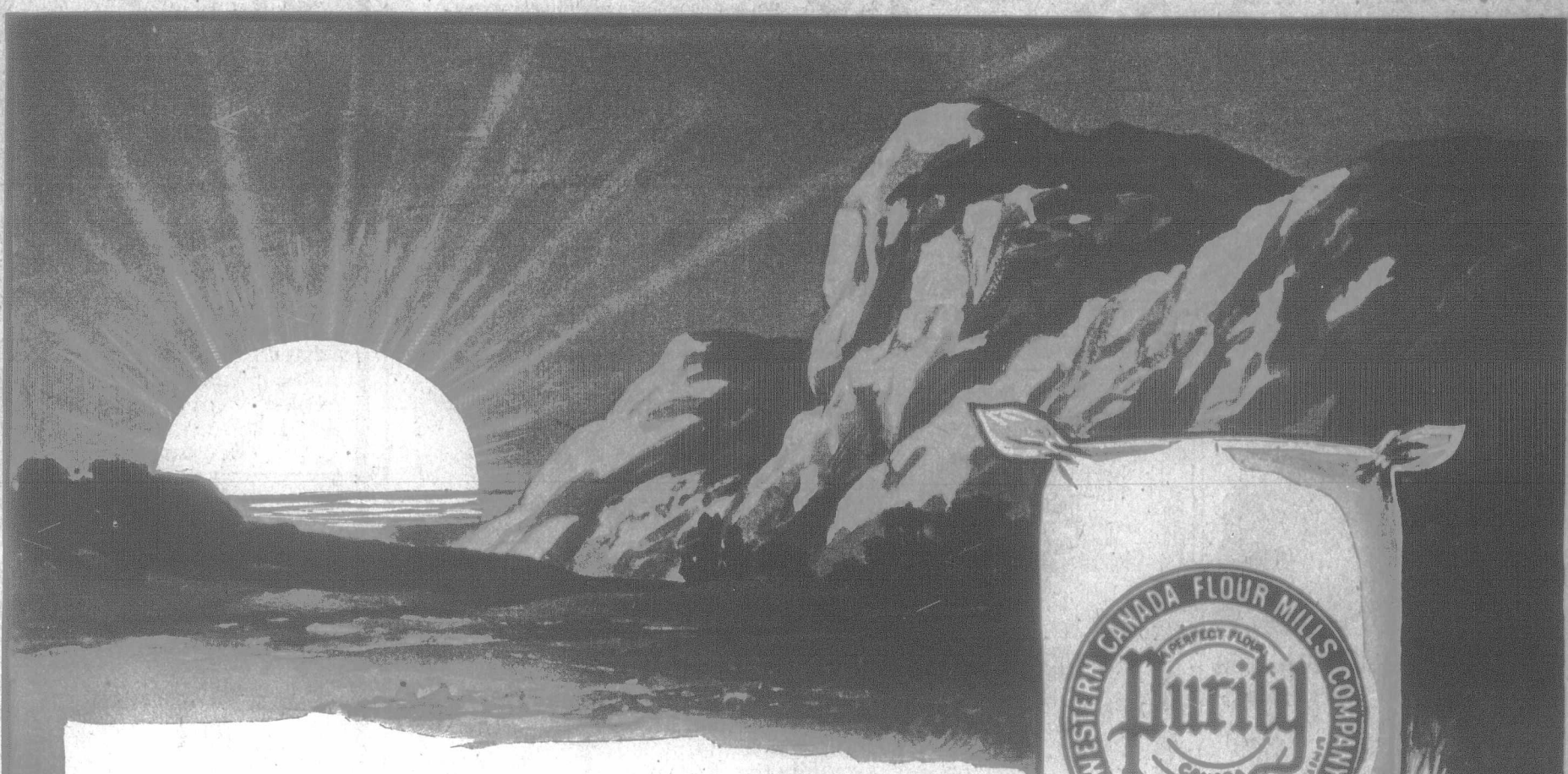
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE *

Director: Ontario, Sept. 1916

Vol. LI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 5, 1916.

No. 1254



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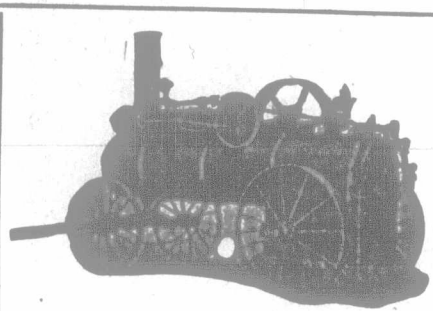
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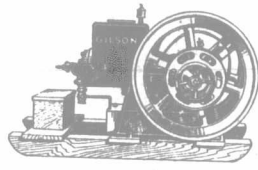
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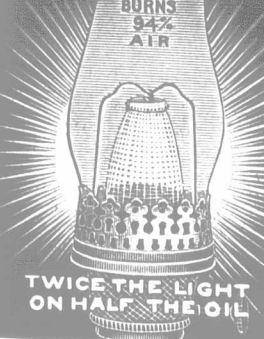
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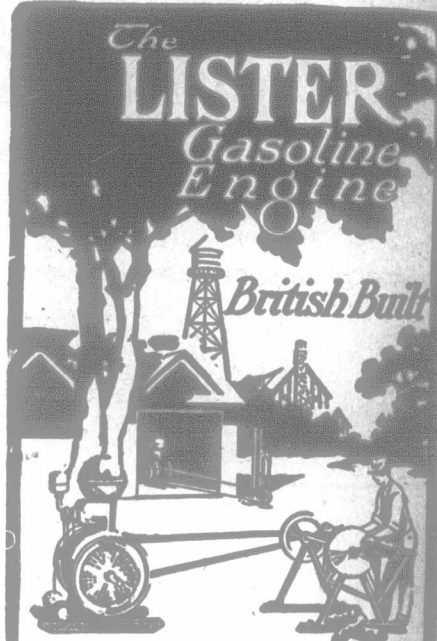
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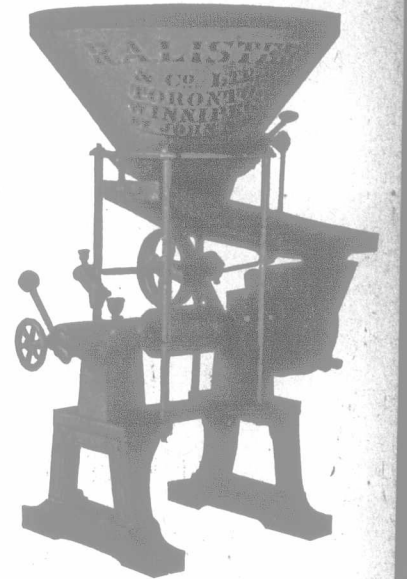
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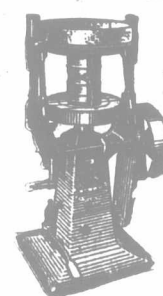


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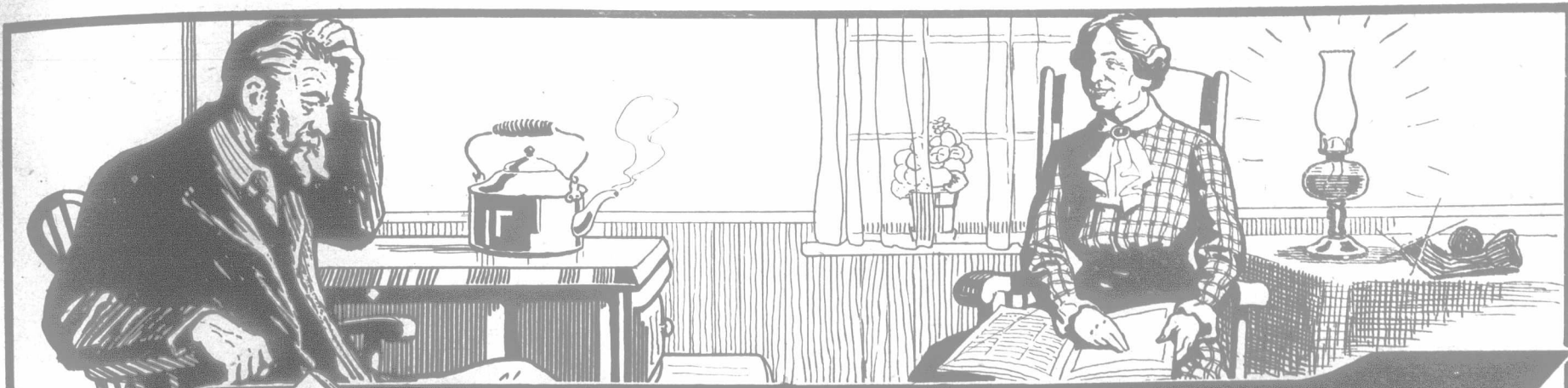
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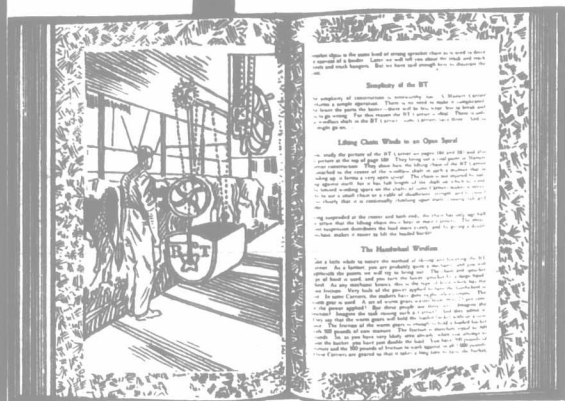
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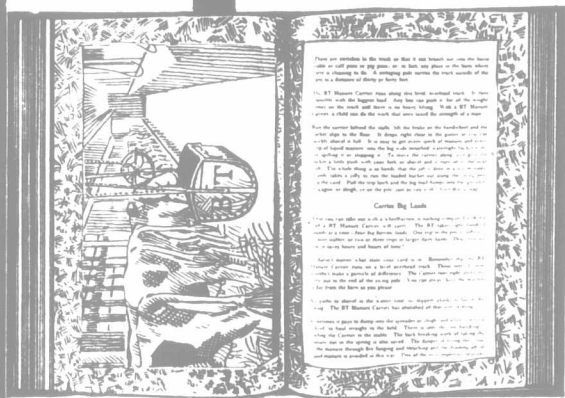
When are you thinking of putting in a BT Carrier this fall?

Your Name _____

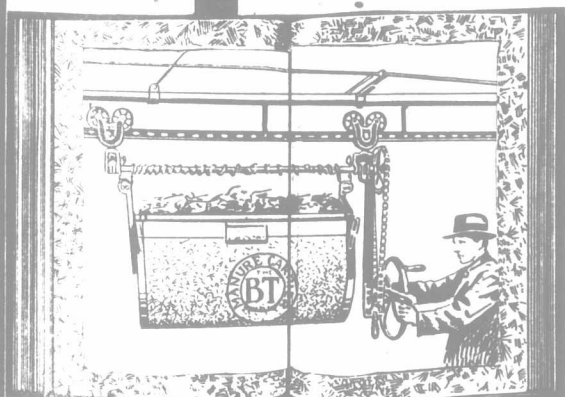
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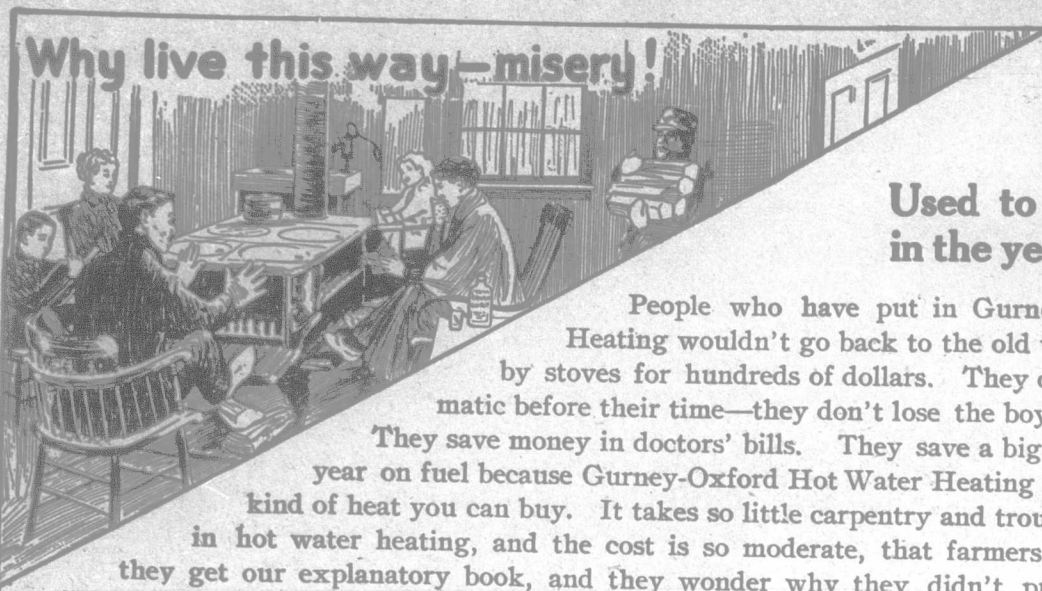
Quickly lower bucket to gutter



Load up in a jiffy



Run her out to the pile

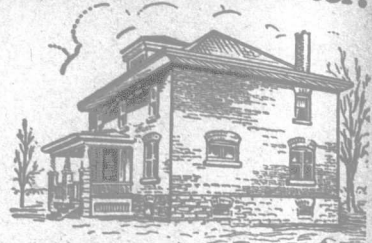


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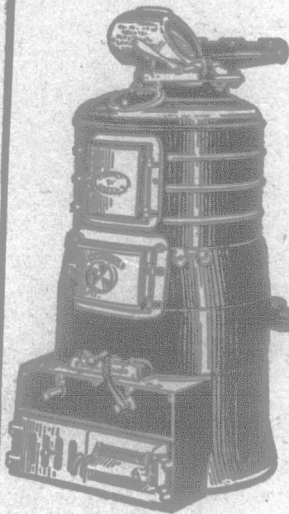


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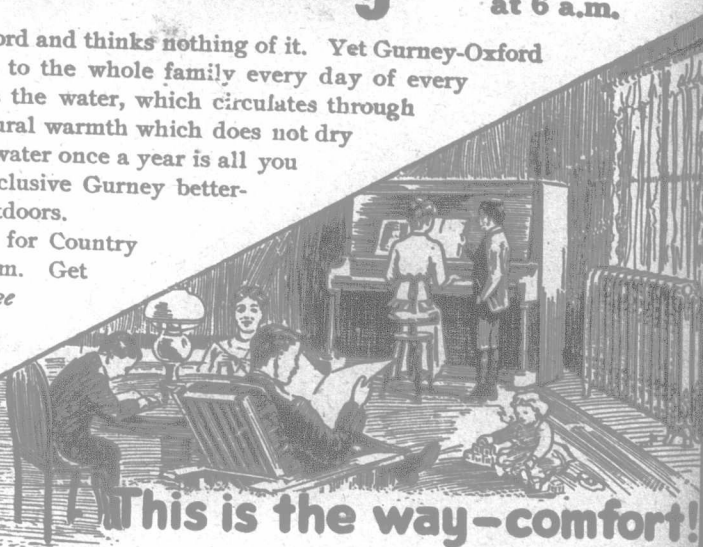


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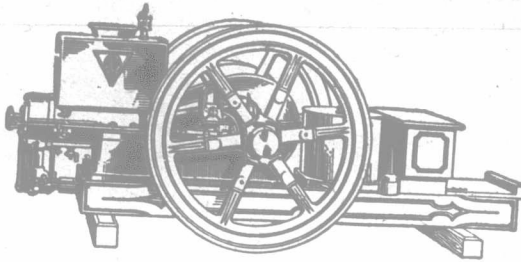
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The Farmers Advocate and Home Magazine

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LI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 5, 1916.

1254

EDITORIAL.

Britain is rather a "hot" landing place for "zepps."

We would advise every man who can to save seed.

Politicians are still more plentiful than statesmen.

The Kaiser protests against "the tanks," but it is only German gas.

Better plowing means all-round better farming and bigger crops.

Early October is mangel time. Take them up before severe frost.

Packers who put up poor fruit injure the trade for years to come.

Fatten the cockerels before selling, and sell early if a profit is desired.

He who plows this fall will sow early next spring, and he who sows early reaps most.

No rain of any account since July 1! We wonder how the bombardment affects the weather?

Most farmers would like to increase production, but they are doing about all they can under the circumstances.

This year has been a hard blow to root growing, but next may be better. Roots still have a place on the farm, especially for calves and pigs.

You know how you got your silo filled and threshing done. Why not try the same principle in buying and selling? Work together.

The large percentage of cull fruit this year should stimulate spraying efforts in 1917. Next year may not be so wet in the spraying season.

Ontario is to have a new agricultural school. Let us hope that it works for a more universal teaching and practice of advanced agriculture.

The real business of the Province went on after September 16. Some seemed to think stopping liquor would stop everything, but it didn't.

What effect has the School Fair on the child who doesn't get a prize? Children are not grown-ups and may take defeat discouragingly. All should get encouragement.

The High Cost of Living is occupying the minds of more people than ever before, but they still live high. People who demand so much service must pay for it.

The bakers may do some good by their advanced bread prices. More women may make home-made bread which is cheaper, more healthful and better for everybody, except the baker.

Figures published by the Census and Statistics Monthly show the following decrease in live stock in Canada in 1916 compared with 1915: horses, 5,464; milk cows, 63,501; other cattle, 85,636; sheep, 73,561; swine, 297,228. These decreases are deserving of the attention of producers and consumers as well. Prices are likely to be higher.

Put New Life Into Fall Fairs.

Most of the fall fairs in Ontario have been held for another season, and the big day in many a county town is again over for the year. There are upwards of three hundred local fairs held annually in this Province, and the attendance this year has been reported as fairly good. If it averaged a little over 3,000 people it would mean that more than 1,000,000 persons, largely from the farms of Ontario, attended these shows. We believe that this estimate is not too high, for we know many fairs, that have a great deal larger attendance than 3,000, some running as high as eight and ten thousand people. We have heard the question, and in fact it has been discussed in the columns of farm papers, as to whether or not the county fair as at present constituted was worth while. When we come to think of the fact that in Ontario alone 1,000,000 people get a day off to see the show, and that the majority of these are farmers with their wives and children, we would not care to see the county fair go out, for the farmer and his family certainly do not get too many holidays at present.

But the county fair should be a great deal more than a holiday. It should have an effect on the agriculture of the district round about year after year, otherwise it is not doing the good which it might do. Too many of these fairs have become stereotyped, and nothing new, interesting, and more educative is planned year after year. The same old grain comes out in some cases; the same exhibitors show fruit, vegetables and field roots; the same breeders bring a few of their best stock; or, to make a show, some are encouraged to bring a few animals out of the field. The same old fakirs ply the same old trade, and four or five rather questionable side-shows very often get the hard-earned dimes which are none too plentiful with the farmers' boys and girls. We believe that an improvement could be made if a little new blood were injected into some of the Fair Boards. It is all very well to brag about the directors being men of experience having had twenty-five or thirty years on the Board, but in some cases, no doubt, it would be an improvement to put on a bright young farmer who had ideas and was ready to do a little more work than wearing a nice smile and a pretty piece of ribbon on Fair Day.

The county fair should encourage men to produce better live stock, higher class grain, roots, vegetables and fruit than they have hitherto done. To accomplish this it must be educative, that is, good stock must be shown and must be placed before the people by a judge who is ready and who has time to give reasons, if they are asked. It is not enough to, at the last minute, scurry over to the big breeder in the neighborhood and ask him to bring out his herd or flock in order to have a show, nor is there any value to come for any one but the exhibitor in bringing out stock low in condition and not prepared for the show-ring in order to carry off the prize money for which no entry would be made, unless this unfitted stock were brought out. There are many good county fairs doing excellent work in interesting boys, young men and older farmers in better farming, but we fear there are some that are not doing what might be done in the particular locality in which they are located. Keen competition amongst amateur breeders and showmen would do more good than bringing out professionals or allowing the man who comes for the money, and the money alone, not having fitted his stock, to carry away the prizes. Directors should take this into consideration when planning for next year's fair and make their rules such that stock must be fitted properly, and allot a percentage of the money in such a manner that new exhibitors would be encouraged to bring out their

stock or farm produce and go in to win. There is an abundance of excellent live stock and farm products produced within a reasonable distance of every local fall fair in Ontario, but it does not come out. The problem for Fair Boards is to bring this to the show, and a little judicious campaigning with a re-arrangement of prize-lists and rules might help. The county fair is the best place for the exhibitors to commence their show-ring career, and from a live-stock and farm-produce standpoint the condition of the county fair to-day is the forerunner of the condition in which the larger exhibitions will find themselves in the days to come.

When this is taken into consideration and when we realize the effect county shows have on the large number of people who attend, it is important and it is certainly worth while that they be fostered and strengthened. A poor show does more harm than good; a display of cattle, horses, pigs or sheep, small in numbers and in poor condition, is not a good advertisement for the district, for the breeder, for the breed, nor for the fair. It lowers the whole thing in the estimation of the fair-goer. Take for instance a young man working with his father who has built up a very good herd of grade cattle. The young man decides that he would like a few pure-breds and the father is about complying with his request. They visit the local fair and they find in the stalls allotted to the particular breed in which they are interested a half dozen animals, thin in flesh, taken straight from the dry pasture field to the fair, because the owner figured that there would be no competition. The cattle would not compare favorably with the grades at home. What is the result? It is more than likely that the purchase of the pure-breds is delayed, and father and son decide that they will go on with the grades for some time. This is where the harm comes in, and the Fair Board should seek to get over the difficulty. Put new life into fall fairs.

In the Long Run.

We know of a farmer who farms by fits and starts. He practices rotation of crops, but he has no regular rule of this rotation. One year his farm may be found sown almost entirely to wheat, while the next it may be all clover, and the next all corn, or all some other cereal. Naturally, as a result of this, he can have no steady and well-thought-out plan of handling live stock in conjunction with his farm, which is so situated that live stock should be one of its mainstays. He farms by guess or by chance, and very often the chances are against him. We have come to the conclusion that for the average farmer in Ontario, note we say "average," and even for most of the best of the farmers of this Province, mixed farming, with a set rotation, and an established policy with reference to live stock to go well with this rotation, is the safest and surest policy in the long run. The man who puts all his eggs in one basket this year and then changes the basket for next year is liable to miss it both seasons. This year the man who depended solely on spring crops in Ontario is disappointed, hay being the one big crop of the year. Last year hay was a light crop and so it goes, until one is convinced that it pays to have a little bit of everything every year. The Ontario farm cannot be maintained without a liberal supply of fertilizer of some kind. Live stock is necessary to produce this, and to feed the live stock most economically and best a rotation of crops, with as large a variety of them each year as possible, is most economical and safest in the long run. Let us stick to our mixed farming with as much live stock as the land will carry, and with all the system and regularity in crop rotation that it is possible to work.

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.

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Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),
London, Canada.

Size Up the Plowing Match

We have discussed the plowing match and its value to the average farmer pro and con in recent issues of this paper. The old iron plow, with its long, narrow bottom and its long, iron handles, which hangs from the roof of the implement shed all summer and is taken down on the day of the plowing match or a few days before to practice for the match, has no place in practical farm agriculture, but good plowing has. We have contended that the plowing match, as carried on, is a little too far away from the actual plowing practice, that is, no farmer could afford to waste time plowing as it is done at the match, and it would be far more valuable were prizes awarded for the best plowing done on the farm, say ten acres on each competing farm. The first three days of next month will witness the Provincial Plowing Match, to be held in Ontario County, near Whitby. We would advise all farmers who can to plan to attend this match, as in connection with it there will be a demonstration in tractor plowing and tractor farming, which should interest every farmer whether or not he contemplates buying a tractor in the near future. It would be well for all to be familiar with this new machine, and also to be present and size up the plowing and the way it is done at the biggest contest held in the Province. The time is past when the average farmer can afford to turn only one-half acre or less per day. He must plow at least an acre and a half per day with a single plow, and where a double-furrow plow is used three acres per day is a fair day's work. Why not put the contest on a similar basis, if it is impossible or not practicable at the present time, to carry the contest right to the farm as suggested in an article published in this paper a few weeks ago. The Provincial Match this year will furnish an excellent opportunity for all those not familiar with the plowing match to see how it is carried on, and the tractor demonstration should be an education to a large number, because the small tractor is not well known in Ontario at the present time. We would like to see a large attendance of practical farmers at this demonstration, and then to have them express their views on the plowing match and the tractor through these columns. Ontario

needs more good plowing on its farms. In so far as plowing matches prove an incentive to better work they are valuable. Could they not be made even more valuable? Look this one over and decide for yourself.

The Price of Milk is Going up.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Competent authorities have worked it out that the farmer's dollar is whittled down to about thirty-five cents. That is to say, for every dollar's worth of produce that he turns out he gets only thirty-five cents. The other sixty-five cents of the dollar are appropriated by various middlemen, some of whom are necessary, some unnecessary, but all of whom get too large a share of something they did nothing to produce.

Instead of the farmer getting thirty-five per cent of the wealth he produces, the position should be reversed. He should get sixty-five per cent. Doesn't it seem absurd, on the very face of it, that out of every hundred quarts of milk that the farmer produces he should get pay for only thirty-five? That of every hundred hogs he produces with so much care and labor, lasting so long a time, somebody else should be able to take sixty-five hogs as pay for a relatively small amount of work in the process of distribution, all done in a very brief time, and the farmer only gets pay for thirty-five hogs?

In the recent flurry over the price of milk at Ottawa it developed that the producer has been getting only 17 cents a gallon, while the Ottawa City Dairy has been retailing it at 32 cents. Dividends and bonuses up to 46 per cent. have been paid in a single year. The company's manager is now judged to be worth a cold half million—\$500,000! Talk about middlemen's profits! The Dairy demands a butter-fat test of 3.5 and gives the consumer 3.0 (Government standard). Thus the middleman catches producer and consumer, both coming and going. He pockets his profits, smiles blandly to think what a lot of dunderheads he does business with, and passes us the High Cost of Living.

The middleman is within his rights; he is breaking no law; it is the farmer who is the unmitigated ass in the transaction. He allows himself to be the same kind of tool that his great grandfather was in the hands of the middleman. The farmer is an expert at two things—production and howling. When his corns are trodden on, if he is wide enough awake to notice it, he lifts up his voice to Heaven in one tremendous howl—and then the thing ends. He hasn't the grit to punch the other fellow's head, or the sense to keep his corns back to prevent them being trodden on again; but he gets red in the face, strikes his fists upwards and downwards in the air as if to frighten somebody, and then goes on about his work of production as if nothing had happened.

The trouble with the farmer is the way he punches. Instead of striking upwards and downwards at the air he should strike outwards, and he should make sure that he lands.

I'm afraid there is only one kind of "lands" the farmer knows about, and they are earthworks thrown up by the plow, behind which he lies down and shelters himself when trouble comes. He still prefers to take his medicine lying down, as his great grandfather did before him in the same business. Continuous stooping over the hoe, the wheelbarrow and the milk-pail has rounded his back until his backbone has developed into a sort of wishbone, whence it takes its particular rounding shape. The same thing has caused him to look downward and not upward; and, not having the sense to come in out of the rain has given the habit of looking inwards and not outwards, all of which is bad, mighty bad—for the looker.

I am not questioning the farmer's ability as a farmer. He farms as well as he knows how, makes the best of pretty trying circumstances very often, and is fairly ready to adopt better methods. But he is "from Missouri" and must be "shown." He is not very rapid in proceeding from thought to action, which is one reason why we don't get better results from the findings of our experimental farms. One demonstration farm in a neighborhood would do more for that neighborhood than twenty experimental farms away off, or the distribution of ten thousand bulletins or annual reports. Ocular demonstration is what the farmer wants; then you will find that he is not really so slow after all.

While I can flay the farmer in his nakedness for his shortcomings, when I believe he has no need to come short, I can sympathize with him in his apparent helplessness, just as I sympathize with myself in my own helplessness with regard to a great many things. We are all in the same boat when it comes to dealing with middlemen or the Big Interests, such as railways, banks and manufacturers, all of whom have squeezed the farmer unmercifully in the past and who are still at the same old stand handing out the same old medicine to the long-suffering but short-memoried farmer.

(N. B.—His memory fails on election days, when, instead of acting the Big Farmer, he becomes a Little Conservative or a Little Liberal and is content to whoop it up for the same old party in the same old way, glorying in the fact that he's no turn-coat and that he doesn't desert his party if Bill Jones does.)

Hurrah for Laurier! Hurrah for Borden! Whichever side wins it amounts to the same thing from the standpoint of the farmer—the Interests will rule

and the farmer will be nowhere as of yore. The Interests will pass him the hemlock till next election day, and he will have to be content to swim in Interest-made soup, or lie down by his earthworks till a middleman stalks up and kicks him from behind, when he will grow red in the face and strike upwards and downwards into the thin air. He can't strike outwards and land, even if he would, for the Interests and the Middlemen, who kick farmers from the rear because they find them lying down, are fleet of foot and the only time you can catch them is on election day, when they are at bay.

The moral is, of course, that there is no such thing as Conservative or Liberal farming.

The deficiency, the deplorable deficiency of the farmer is his lack of co-operation. In union is strength, but when it comes to union the farmer is nix, nax, noddings! The Big Interests—the railways, banks and manufacturers—sometimes called in the West the Triple Alliance), and the middlemen act together; they unite in action with a single purpose in view. They put up their candidates, and what is more they put them in. They vote solidly together as a class, with a direct object in view and with self-made platforms.

There is no such thing as a Farmers' Vote. Politically, farmers fall to pieces on election day and become simply Liberals and Conservatives. Their vote is split and their power vanishes. And all because the farmer has no class-consciousness and won't act in co-operation with his fellow-farmers. And, ten to one, if a Class A Farmer were put up as a farmers' candidate he'd be turned down and some apple-buyer with a glad hand and smooth tongue, who goes around offering seventy-five cents a barrel in the fall would be given the preference by that queer-acting thing the Farmers' Vote, Minus.

That very thing happened some years ago in the constituency where these notes are written. A farmer of superior intelligence, of unsullied character, well educated, splendidly read, abreast of the times in his ideas, and possessing a pleasing personality, was beaten by a loyal representative of the other interests and the farmers were again nowhere. The Farmers' Vote, had there been such an Entity, was sufficient to have placed him at the head of the poll, but the thing having wobbled as usual came tottering on election day into Liberal and Conservative fragments and there it ended. Doubtless those farmers who voted for the winning side plumed themselves on the victory, as usual, though it was a victory for the professional politician and a loss to the farmers as a class.

The crucial question is this: Should the farmer permit economic conditions to be so bad that the average farmer cannot get a reasonable return from farming?

Someone will doubtless follow with the question: Well, how are you going to change it? 'Isn't that what we've been contending for these many years?

If contending means making a noise and kicking up dust, why yes; but what has been the net result to the farmer as a class, or as an individual either? Have the elections of the past twenty years made you rich? If not, why not?

The other part of the question—How are you going to change it?—I will answer in part by a quotation from Clarus Ager's thought-provoking book: "The Farmer and the Interests":

"The farmers should do what the banks, the manufacturers, the railways and the labor men have done; they should form organizations and put their leaders in control of their organizations, and these organizations should combine into one or a few general organizations, and the heads of these organizations must be authorized to speak for the farmers. Organization means that the farmers must combine, submit to majority rule, formulate policies, select and instruct leaders, and follow these leaders loyally. . . . The farmer must develop class-consciousness in his political as well as in his other class relations. Indeed, the growth of class interest cannot well avoid being general to a large degree. It is true there may be growth in industrial and commercial combination without the development of any political solidarity, but there will be a tendency for farmers who unite in their industrial and commercial relations to draw together in their political relations.

"The order of development then is: Social and informal class union; growth of class-consciousness, then formal organization and co-operation for industrial and economic purposes, coupled with the growth of political community-of-interest, and finally, political solidarity."

Mr. Ager, himself a farmer, explains that "There may be economic class co-operation while there is much political divergence, but the tendency of economic co-operation is to induce political co-operation." Again he tells us that "the farmers must develop enough self-reliance to determine what they need economically, and having done so they must stick together and the trick is done." Then he adds this rider: "I am not suggesting for a moment that the farmers will do this to-day or to-morrow or the next day. The special interests will make every effort to keep them divided between the two political parties as long as possible, in order that they themselves may be the determining factor in every election, and then, whichever party is in power, they will control that party and dominate government. The farmers can readily stop this. They must put the interests of the farmers first and the dictates of the party machine second. So long as the farmers are willing to be clay in the hands of the party potter,

so long will the farmers be made, politically, into the meaner vessels. The farmer must turn potter."

The tendency in Ontario at the present time is in the direction indicated by Mr. Ager as the proper course of development, which really seems the most logical course, namely, industrial and commercial co-operation to begin with. We have the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Ltd., already in a fair way of going, and with infinite possibilities of development. The Farmers' Clubs which are springing up all over the Province will, in large measure, furnish the element of combination which has in the past been too largely lacking, namely, social and informal class union.

Farmers' co-operation, both industrial and political, is on the way, and the price of milk and other farm products is going to be set on a new basis, in, let us believe, the not too distant future. The farmers are already doing what the banks, the manufacturers, the railways and the labor men have done. They are forming organizations and putting their leaders in charge, and presently the heads of these organizations will be authorized to speak for the farmers, politically as well as in the broader concerns of industry, in no uncertain tone of voice.

Cheer up! Don't sacrifice the cows—the price of milk is going up!
Northumberland Co., Ont. W. L. MARTIN.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

When the days grow short, the nights long, and the trees are clothed in crimson and yellow, two dainty little visitors come to us from the great Northland. One of these, the Ruby-crowned Kinglet, pays us a visit of about a month's duration, while the Golden-crowned Kinglet prolongs its sojourn in Southern Ontario throughout the winter.

The Golden-crowned Kinglet is one of the smallest of North American birds. It is about four inches in length, greenish-gray above and whitish beneath. On the crown is a yellow patch, bordered by black lines, in the centre of which, in the male, there is a scarlet patch.

These little birds haunt the conifers and are examples of ceaseless activity, always flitting and fluttering, usually near the tips of the branches. Their call-note, which is the only sound they utter in autumn and winter, is a high "Scree-scree-scree," but in spring they have a cheerful, if not very musical song.

During the spring and fall migrations this species is abundant, it is fairly common in winter in Southwestern Ontario, and is a rare breeder in Southern and Central Ontario. It is a common summer resident in the Maritime Provinces and in the spruce woods of Northern Canada, and nests have been found in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, in Maine, New Brunswick and Massachusetts. We know most about the nesting habits of the Golden-crowned Kinglet from the account given by the noted ornithologist, Mr. Brewster, of the finding of three nests in the vicinity of Winchendon, Worcester County, Mass. These nests were found on June 13th, 16th and 17th in a piece of low woodland consisting principally of pines and spruces, and were located by the male singing in an undertone as he followed the female about while she collected nesting material. All three were placed in spruce trees, and at sixty, fifty and thirty feet respectively from the ground. Though found on the dates mentioned they were not collected until June 29th, when the first nest was found to have been deserted and the other two contained sets of nine eggs each. The first nest was built like that of the Baltimore Oriole, being at the end of drooping twigs; the second somewhat resembled the domicile of a Vireo; while the third was unique in location, being placed midway between two stout forks of a branch, one fork being above the other. The nest was attached by the sides and upper edge to the fork above, while its bottom rested on a bristling platform of stems ascending from the fork beneath. The material used in the construction of these nests was moss and lichens, and they were lined at the bottom with fine strips of inner bark and fine, black rootlets. Near the top were arranged numerous feathers of the Ruffed Grouse, Red Crossbill, Hermit Thrush and Oven-bird, with the quills pointing downwards, the tips rising slightly above the rim and arching inward over the cavity, thus forming a screen which partially concealed the eggs. In both nests, as the cavity was too small for the eggs to remain spread out, they were piled in two rows. The eggs varied in color from creamy-white to exceedingly deep cream color, and were sprinkled with markings of a pale brown, pretty evenly distributed over the entire surface, but thickest towards the larger end. In size they averaged .57 by .44 inches.

The Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*) like the preceding species is gregarious, and may be found in flocks among the evergreens during the migrations. They usually appear in the fall a week or so before the Golden-crowned, and for about a month are common, after which they disappear and are not seen again until about the beginning of April. From this time until early in May they are usually common and sometimes abundant. This species is about four and a half inches in length, greenish-gray above, whitish, usually tinged with yellow beneath, and has a scarlet patch on the crown. This patch can be elevated at will to form a crest, and when in that position gives the bird a most peculiar appearance,

as if it has a scarlet flower growing out of the top of its head. The song of the Ruby-crowned Kinglet is very sweet and is remarkably powerful for the size of the bird. It is a low-pitched warble ending in several high notes. In habits this species resembles its golden-crowned cousin, and it does equally good work in searching out minute insects from small crevices in the twigs and branches.

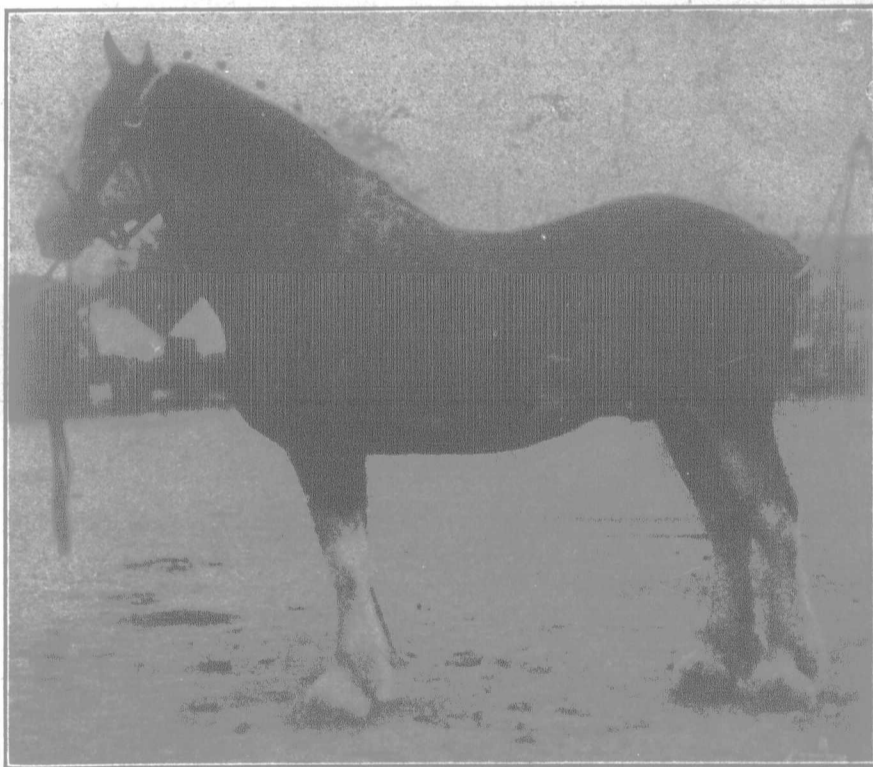
The Ruby-crown breeds sparingly along the northern border of the United States and with increasing frequency northward, being a common breeder around Hudson Bay and in the northerly portions of Western Canada. The nests are placed at various elevations in coniferous trees and are half-pensile. They are composed of moss and bark fibre, lined with feathers of various kinds. The eggs are from five to nine in number and are of a dull whitish or pale buff color, faintly spotted, chiefly on the larger end, with light brown.

These birds belong to the Sylviidae, a family of about 600 species, which contains the Old World warblers, and the far-famed Nightingale, and are, in fact, diminutive Thrushes.

THE HORSE.

Avoid Trouble With Scratches.

So far it has been a dry fall, but later on rains will likely be more frequent and mud more abundant. Mud and excessive moisture are conducive to scratches in horses, particularly when they are busy at the late fall work. Scratches are not an easy trouble to treat while the horses are being worked in the mud. They sometimes appear in the form of cracked heels or as sores on the fetlock or farther up. Some horses are predisposed to the trouble, particularly those with beefy legs. Overfeeding on heating feed some-



Herminius.

Second in aged stallion class at London. Owned by Brandon Bros., Forest, Ont.

times causes the break-out, and heat and cold operating alternately on the skin, a condition common in the fall of the year with its mud and dirt is a fertile cause. Many horse owners have an idea that washing a horse's legs when the animal comes in muddy at night is good practice, but this is liable to cause scratches. It is far better to allow the mud to dry on the legs and then by a vigorous brushing clean it off thoroughly. The use of warm water on the horse's legs as the cold weather approaches is bad practice, unless the teamster, and very few have time to do it, washes but one leg at a time and after washing rubs that leg thoroughly dry before starting another. Do not wash horses' legs, especially in cold weather.

As soon as the horse shows itchiness and soreness about the fetlock or heels purge with 6 to 10 drams aloes and 2 drams of ginger, according to size. It is wise to feed nothing but bran until purgation ceases. Give rest during the treatment and feed lightly on grain until put to work again. Follow the purgative with 3 drams of nitrate of potash twice daily for a week or ten days. Do not wash the sores with soap and water but keep them dry cleaned. In warm weather lotions are best, but in cold weather they dry up and harden the skin, giving it a tendency to crack, while oils and ointments have a more softening and antiseptic effect and tend to prevent cracking. Whichever is used it should be put on three or four times a day. No ointment is better than the oxide of zinc ointment, to which is added 20 drops of carbolic acid to the ounce. For a lotion to be used in the warmer weather "Whip" recommends one ounce each sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead and one-half ounce carbolic acid in a

pint of water. Sometimes where the horse is run down and the trouble is constitutional it is well to give one and one-half ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week. Keep the horse healthy, the legs dry and clean and little trouble should be experienced with scratches this fall. Sometimes, where they get real bad and throw off an offensive odor, it is necessary to poultice with linseed meal and charcoal, but this only with very bad cases.

A Common Disease of Light Horses.

An observing person interested in horses cannot help but notice the large number of light and road horses which, when standing, point one foot in a restful posture indicating tenderness. If one takes the trouble to examine these he finds very often that the hoof is contracted at the heel and the foot is smaller than the healthy foot. We have had, during recent weeks, several questions on this trouble, which is known as navicular disease. The trouble is caused by inflammation being set up in the bone and the flexor tendon that passes over it. The cartilage covering the bone is, after a time, destroyed and a union of bone and tendon often occurs. The inflammatory action checks the growth of the hoof, causing it to contract and appear smaller than its neighbor. The heat causes a dryness and aids in the contraction. The soreness and pain from the inflammation cause lameness. Hard roads are responsible for the concussion which really causes the trouble. The weight of the animal coming down hard on the part during fast driving on a hard road or pavement incites the trouble. Some horses, too, are predisposed to the disease, due in some cases to faulty conformation, or to heredity or both. Mares with the trouble have been known to produce foals with a tendency towards the same disease. We remember a very useful driving mare which suffered for many years from the trouble on and off. Shoeing with bar shoes used to

help and standing her for a time in a puddle of wet clay seemed to allay the inflammation. She was taken from city streets and run on a good pasture for a summer and this with the puddled-clay treatment and judicious shoeing seemed to practically cure her, for the contraction ceased, and while her foot never again grew to be as large as its neighbor, she showed very little lameness after this treatment. However, once the disease is established there is very little likelihood of a complete cure being effected. Treatment is only effectual in the early stages of the disease, that is, it must be taken early if a cure results. As soon as alteration of the structure of bone and tendon occurs no cure can be effected. Rest is necessary, with the shoes removed and the heels lowered, and poultices of some kind do good at first. Then blister around the coronet to promote growth of horn. Use 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces of vaseline; clip the hair off the parts; rub well in once daily for two days and on the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. It will be necessary to clip the

hair off about two inches all around the hoof head and to tie the animal so that it cannot bite the parts. As soon as the oil is applied let loose in a box stall. The blister should be repeated in four weeks if necessary. In some cases the nerve has been removed, the operation being known as neurotomy. Unless the horse is practically useless neurotomy is inadvisable and the operation can only be done by a veterinarian. The front feet, in fact all feet, of all horses but particularly of light horses should be watched closely. If possible keep the driver out on grass during the summer months and if any tendency towards the disease is noticed be sure to pull the shoes, pare down the heels and stand the animal in puddled blue clay, and, if necessary, poultice the feet besides. Rest from work on the roads is necessary and no horse is likely to be cured by standing on a dry stable floor.

Prevent Fall Sore Shoulders.

Sore shoulders are almost as common, if not quite, in the fall of the year as in the spring. A certain percentage of the horses on most farms run to pasture the greater part of the summer and do very little work. Then they are brought in, in the fall and put to the strenuous work of plowing and cultivating, together with corn harvesting, root hauling and other rather tugging exercise. This fall, the ground is particularly dry in most sections and plowing will be rather hard on the shoulders. Prevention is better than cure, and teamsters should be on the look-out from the start to keep their horses' collars fitting properly and clean.

It is necessary to watch the collars carefully during the first week or so of the fall plowing, and even though all precautions are taken some horses are tender skinned and slight sores break out which if not properly cared for soon become larger. Keep the collar fairly tight and watch it as the horse loses flesh with the increase of work. Scalding is the most common trouble and this can be avoided in some instances by holding the collar off the shoulders and rubbing them well for a short time while resting the horses at the end. To scalded shoulders apply a lotion of one ounce each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc to a pint of water. This should be applied several times daily. It is hard to treat a sore shoulder and keep the horse at work, but many cannot stop the team and the best must be made of the trouble. This summer we noticed a farmer putting ordinary white lead on his horses' shoulders, and we asked him about its effect. He said that of all the remedies he had tried this had proven the most successful on his horses. Some might find it worthy of a trial. We say again, watch the shoulders carefully and prevent the trouble if possible.

Work or Exercise the Stallion.

Every year there is more or less complaint about mares not getting in foal. In some cases the cause is hard to find, but in others it may be attributed to breeding to highly-fitted, pampered stallions that stand in comparative idleness between seasons, with the result that the muscles are soft and flabby. This condition naturally affects the entire animal system and causes a weakness of the generative organs. It has frequently been noticed that scrub stallions, that are allowed to look after themselves pretty much, get mares in foal where the fine-looking horses fail. There is a possibility of having a horse too fleshy for breeding purposes. Breeders of entire horses aim at giving the animals regular exercise between seasons. However, many entire horses that are kept on farms are neglected after the breeding season is over. If the owner has the crops to harvest and fall work to look after he has little time left for exercising the stallion. Consequently the horse remains for days at a time in a box stall and works off his surplus energy in pawing down the stall. The farmer can seldom find the time to walk a horse a mile or two each day. Standing idle the muscles become soft and the flesh deep, provided proper feed is given. In this condition the horse looks well, but the percentage of colts he leaves in a season is usually small. Stallions that are sure breeders and that leave strong foals are kept in condition the year round. This does not necessarily imply being loaded with flesh, but refers more particularly to having the muscles hardened by work or exercise. Stallions should be capable of doing the work that is required of their offspring. While it may be a little unhandy working these big, life horses on harvesting machinery, they might be put in the team for doing the fall plowing, provided they are in the hands of careful teamsters. After a season or two of failures to get colts, owners have put their horses to work both fall and spring and the results have been gratifying. Not only is the percentage of foals increased, but they are much stronger than from pampered horses.

Those who are not in a position to work their entire horses should give them the run of a good-sized paddock during the day, not only during the fall months but right up until the breeding season commences again. True, the horse may not look as fleshy or as sleek as those stabled and exercised on the line, but looks should be of second consideration to virility and prepotency. Possibly owners of mares are largely to blame for stallions being kept as many of them are. A stallion a little down in flesh is very often passed by for one that is rolling fat and well groomed. There is no objection to a stallion looking well, but that firmness of muscle that can only be secured by work or regular exercise is of primary importance in the getting of colts. Stallions that get a large percentage of strong colts are kept in condition the year round.

LIVE STOCK.

The Ewe and the Lamb.

The price of lamb and mutton is comparatively high, but, as is always the case, lamb holds premier place on the market, and yearlings always bring a higher price per pound than older ewes. In view of this fact, and always anxious to get the top price, some farmers and stockmen hang on to their old ewes just a little too long. We do not mean that a good breeding animal should be discarded before her period of usefulness is over, but it is a fact that some ewes, whose mouths are badly broken into, should be turned off in a fall like this when feed is high and the ewe flock will be called upon to winter very largely on coarse feed. The ewe, without teeth, is a hopeless failure in such a case, and the thrifty yearling should be kept in her place. When the butcher comes around rubbing his hands and smiling at that nice flock of lambs and yearlings, do not listen to him but lead him off to the flock of old ewes and sell him the culls while they are a good price, and be sure and tell him not to sell these old ewes as spring lamb when he gets them well dressed in the city, because such a procedure injures the sheep business in the end.

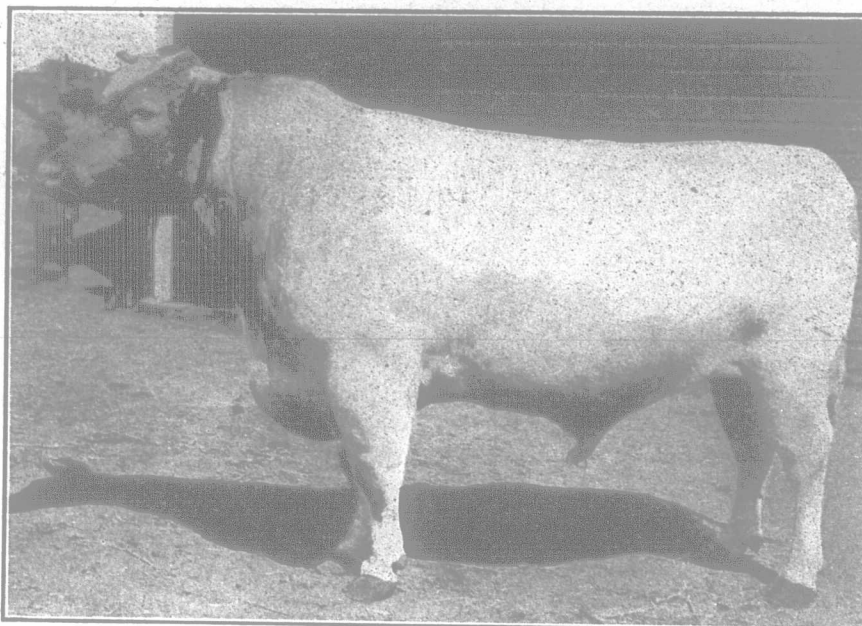
Eight-year-old mutton can never be six-months-old lamb, no matter what the persuasive ability used upon the customer. Cull out the old ewes and give the improved youngsters a chance.

Startling Figures.

It might interest live-stock men generally to know that figures given in the Census and Statistics Monthly show that there has been a falling off in the numbers of live stock in Canada in 1916 as compared with 1915 of upwards of half a million animals. The following table shows an estimate of the number of the different classes of live stock in Canada last year and this year, together with the decrease:

Description	1915	1916	Decrease
Horses.....	2,996,099	2,990,635	5,464
Milch cows.....	2,666,846	2,603,345	63,501
Other cattle.....	3,399,155	3,313,519	85,636
Sheep.....	2,038,662	1,965,101	73,561
Swine.....	3,111,900	2,814,672	297,228

The figures show that milk cows, beef cattle, sheep and, particularly, swine have suffered as a result of shortage of labor, high price of feed, poor pasture and low-yielding crops. These figures will be revised later on, and it will be interesting to note the effect of the rapid jump in grain prices this fall. In certain districts where feed is scarcest and where crops were lightest, local papers are at the present time carrying advertisements of sales of young and stocker cattle, and many are being advertised for disposal at private sales. The hog business is in perhaps the most precarious condition, because pigs are heavy feeders on high-priced feed. There are also indications that in some districts at least farmers are a little more willing to take a chance on producing milk from their feed this winter, than from running the risk with the beef markets. One thing is certain from the figures, however, that when things right them-



King of Diamonds.

Shorthorn bull purchased for \$1,000 by the Hon. Duncan Marshall, of Alberta, to head his own herd. Geo. Anderson, Bogner, Ont., was the seller.

selves a large number of farmers in this country are going to find themselves with a big crop of grain on hand and no place to sell it at a profit. With the stock gone it takes some years to get it back, and the stock, one year with another, is the best place to market the coarse feed and coarse grain. We should like every reader to take a glance over these figures and then decide to keep his brood sows, his breeding ewes, and ewe lambs, his best cows and heifers, and his high-class brood mares.

Red Polled Cattle a Dual-purpose Breed.

I am very much interested in the different breeds of cattle, and have been trying for some time to get information about the breed called Red Polls. I would like very much if you would give me this information through your valuable paper.

York Co., Ont.

T. I.

Red Polled cattle is a breed that has not as yet come into prominence in Canada. In the United States there are quite a large number of herds, and the breed is popular in certain counties in England, in various parts of Europe, and a few herds have been exported from England to South America and Australia. The native home of this particular breed is in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk in England, but the exact origin is veiled in obscurity. Some breeders contend that it is descended from the Galloway type; others trace the ancestry to wild polled cattle, and it has been suggested that it traces to cattle bred in Central Russia. Possibly the breed as it is known to-day is an amalgamation of types from the three sources

mentioned. The history of the breed traces back to the early part of the eighteenth century. The type sought after in Suffolk County differed materially from that desired in Norfolk County. Suffolk County farmers catered to a dairy market, consequently cattle that gave a fair quantity of milk were desired. The Red Polled cattle were selected for that purpose, and in time the breed showed distinct dairy characteristics. Five gallons of milk a day per head was quite common, and as high as eight gallons in a day was produced. The people of Norfolk County selected more for beef purposes, and in time secured a class of Red Polled animals that compared favorably in type and conformation with some of the beef breeds. In time the two types were gradually merged. By combining the dairy type with a beef type a dual-purpose animal was the result, a breed that is profitable both for beef and for milk. As the breed is known to-day, the cows yield a fair quantity of milk, and fatten quite satisfactorily when dry. The head is leaner than that commonly seen on a beef animal, and the neck lacks the fullness of the beef breeds. From the shoulders back the animals resemble the beef type, being moderately broad in the shoulders, strong-backed, deep-ribbed, with no prominence at the hips or hooks. This gives them a smooth appearance. However, they do not lay on flesh as thickly as the beef breeds, and the hind quarters resemble the dairy type. As a rule the udders are fairly large but are usually pendant in form, being deficient in the forequarters. The milk veins and wells compare favorably with those in some of the dairy breeds.

In contests with other breeds the Red Polled cattle have ranked fairly high as milk producers. At the Pan-American Dairy Test in 1901 a herd of five Red Polled cows were fifth in a class of ten, with one cow standing second in a class of fifty. The percentage of butter-fat varies, but a test of 3.8 per cent. is quite common, in fact it is about the average. With careful selection of breeding stock the shape of the udder will no doubt gradually be improved. As beef producers the breed ranks fairly high, although in competition with recognized beef

breeds they are seldom able to win high honors. It is claimed that the beef is not so fat as that produced by some of the breeds, and the covering of flesh is not so heavy. Experiments have shown that steers compare favorably with beef breeds in point of gain and weight when finished. There is a slight tendency for them to be a little up-standing, a characteristic not desired by beef breeders.

Red Polled qualities and characteristics are those of the dual-purpose animal. The cows give a fair account of themselves at the pail, and their offspring make fair returns in the feeder's stable. Breeders of dual-purpose cattle do not all have the same ideas of type and conformation. Consequently there is a lack of uniformity as yet in those breeds known as dual-purpose. Some lay more importance on milk than they do on beef and vice-versa. Breeders who specialize in beef cattle or in dairying have by selection and breeding

established a uniformity of type in the various breeds. They set out with a goal in view and work towards a definite ideal. Dual-purpose breeders will have to do the same if they establish a breed of uniformity. It is a difficult task to combine milk and beef to a marked degree in one animal. There is always a danger of one or the other predominating. With careful breeding it is possible to set a standard of type; possibly this has been done with the Red Polled cattle more than with any other dual-purpose breed. For grading up a herd either from the beef or the dairy point of view, the use of Red Polled cattle might be beneficial. Bulls used on the beef type of cow should increase the milk yield of the progeny, but at the same time there would be a tendency to lower the beef standard; used on the dairy breeds the beef quality should be improved, but it is doubtful if it can be done without sacrificing more or less the milk yield.

There are organizations to promote the interests of this breed both in England and the United States. The American Red Poll Cattle Club was organized in 1883, and four years later a herd book was issued. The different families of the breed are represented by letters of the alphabet, and individuals in the families by numbers.

The lecturer on beef cattle, hogs and sheep will have to change his talk a little. There are no "cheap" cuts now. But no one who knows conditions blames the farmer for high prices.

THE FARM.

Hill-Planted vs. Drill-Sown Corn.

Readers will recall that last year we carried on a rather interesting experiment at Weldwood with drill-sown and hill-planted corn. The experiment has been carried farther this year, and we hope in the near future to have some interesting figures to report. In the meantime some might be pleased to read an account given by C. C. Miller, in the Michigan Farmer, dealing with hill-grown and drill-sown corn, presumably at the same rates per acre. The corn at Weldwood is sown more thickly in drills, and the figures this year have been very carefully taken, and when published we feel sure will contain considerable food for thought. Read this article from the Michigan Farmer as a preparatory step:

The culture of corn in Michigan has undergone some important changes for the better during the past few years. The selection of the seed, the preparation of the land, the cultivation and harvesting of the crop have all received much study, with the result that there has been great improvement in both the yield and the quality of this most important of our farm crops.

But notwithstanding all the attention and the discussion to which this crop has been subject, there is still great diversity of opinion as to whether the method of check-rowing corn is more desirable than drilling it. Some farmers are so fanatically in favor of the check-row system that they still mark their fields and plant with the old hand-planters though they can well afford a horse planter. Some check-row the corn intended for husking, and drill that intended for the silo.

The arguments advanced in favor of check-rowing are (1) the corn germinates and appears above the surface more quickly; (2) cultivation can be made more thorough; (3) corn stands up better against the wind; (4) the fodder is more easily handled when cut by hand; (5) the yield is just as great.

With respect to the first argument it is true that corn "in the hill" will appear at the surface from one to two days sooner than that drilled one kernel in a place, but the growth of weeds and grass during that time is very little, and this advantage is so slight as to afford little basis for argument. The statement that cultivation can be made more thorough in check-rowed corn has some foundation. On a heavy, clay loam soil two-way cultivation will doubtless prove best in eradicating weeds and keeping the surface soil mellow. On other types of soil, however, one-way cultivation will prove just as good if done with a reasonable amount of care. All parts of the cultivator should be in good repair. Then, with the shovels and shields properly arranged, the soil can be stirred right up to the planter mark and a thin layer of dirt thrown in to cover up the sprouting weeds in the corn row. By exercising some care, the first two cultivations can be made very close to the growing corn—closer than could be done with corn in the hill. Again, whereas one is prone to delay cultivation of check-rowed corn because he is so sure of being able to clean it up later, in the case of drilled corn, one is always ready for the first moment when he can begin work, and the several cultivations are made with more care and thoroughness. Lastly, unless check-rowing is done very accurately, it is impossible to cultivate crosswise the planter rows. During the latter part of August I have visited scores of corn fields and have found the drilled corn no weedier than the fields which have been check-rowed. I am willing to concede arguments three and four, but they seem to me to be minor considerations. The great bulk of corn is cut nowadays with some form of horse-drawn machinery, and drilled corn is much more easily handled than that which is check-rowed.

The final argument in favor of the check-row system is the weakest of all, for it is a statement entirely contrary to fact. When corn is drilled the seed should be dropped ten to twelve inches apart in the row. To secure the same number of stalks, check-rowed corn would require four kernels to the hill. But every corn grower in Michigan knows that when there are more than two stalks to the hill, crowding and diminished grain production results. Experience proves the reasonable supposition that such a rank-growing and gross-feeding plant as is corn must suffer when three or four plants occupy the same square inch of soil. When drilled, each plant has three to four square feet of soil to itself. It has no legitimate rivals. This system makes every foot of soil in the field available to the roots of the corn. Check-rowed plants, on the other hand, are rivals and a hindrance to each other from the beginning, for their root systems occupy the same area of soil. They cannot reach all the plant food available. By this method, then, either the yield of fodder or that of grain must suffer. A fair comparison of these two systems will show that corn properly drilled will yield at least twenty-five per cent. more of both grain and fodder than will that which is check-rowed.

In conclusion, I would say that drilled corn can be just as easily and thoroughly tilled as check-rowed corn; drilled corn is more easily handled by the corn binder; and, finally, drilled corn yields more fodder and grain, other conditions being the same. Since yield is what we are after, it will surely pay many farmers to study this matter fairly and carefully on their own farms.

Let Plenty of Light into the Stable.

Light is free, but, judging from the size and number of windows in stables that were built a quarter of a century ago, the impression is given that it is an expensive luxury. Stockmen are beginning to realize that light and sunshine in the stable aid in keeping things sweet and clean, and tend to keep down disease. Apart from this, it is much more pleasant doing chores in a well-lighted stable than in a dark one. Animals require light and sunshine during the six months they are stabled, the work is facilitated by having it, and the health of the animals is improved. The direct rays of the sun are powerful enough to destroy practically all disease germs that commonly lurk in dark stables. The number and size of windows required in a stable depends on location, amount of stock housed, and the thickness of the walls. Stables that are built to-day usually have a large number of big, deep windows. As more light comes from the upper portion of the sky than from the horizon, a window long up and down admits more light than one of similar size placed horizontally. In order to give ventilation, some have the windows hinged at the bottom so they will open in at the top. This permits fresh air to enter without causing a direct draft on the stock. If the window sash is in two sections the upper part may be made to open inward. As a rule windows on hinges are much more easily opened than those made to slide.

Before winter sets in, the windows in some of the old stables could be enlarged. An expert mason or carpenter is not required; any handy man can do the work. The window frames and sashes can be secured from the planing mill, and they can be put in by the farmer himself. If the wall is of stone or concrete the opening can be enlarged to the desired size, the frame set in position and the wall built to it with concrete. Boards fastened around the frame will hold the gravel and cement in place until they harden. More light can be let into the stable at very little expense. Arrange to have plenty of light on the south side of the stable so that direct sunshine may enter. Sunshine, light and fresh air are necessary if stock is to be kept in a healthy condition and give the largest possible returns for feed consumed. Why

allow your stock to spend the entire winter in a dull, poorly-ventilated building, when both fresh air and light will enter freely if given a chance? It pays the stockman to have plenty of large windows in his stable.

The Sod Field.

With fewer hands than ever to do the work of the farm, the sod field which should be broken up for next year's crop presents more difficulties than it ever did. However, modern implements have made it comparatively easy to put a sod field in good tilth, provided the owner can find time to get it broken early enough in the fall. This fall has presented even more difficulties, because the ground in many districts has been so hard that plowing, particularly of sod land, has had to be delayed. As a general thing it does not pay to plow too deeply. From five to six inches should be deep enough for sod, and, to make the after-cultivation lighter, fairly flat turning is now preferred to the process of "setting it up." We have seen fields handled very nicely by being plowed to the depth of five or six inches fairly early in the fall, and thoroughly cut to pieces by the use of the disk harrow both ways, followed by a stroke or two of the smoothing harrow. It is necessary to work the sod down well in many cases because of the danger of its growing up either late in the fall or before seeding can be done in the spring with seams of grass, usually Canadian blue grass, very hard to kill, and, if allowed to live, equally hard on the grain crops. So it is important that the sod field be well worked. Much land, however, will not do its best when left flat over winter, it has a tendency to run together. To get around this, some ridge up very lightly, not disturbing the bottom of the turned-down furrow. Where this is done some prefer to plow a little deeper in the first place. Some use the cultivator as the last preparation for winter, setting it fairly deep and relying upon the light ridges that it throws up to be sufficient to prevent the land from running badly. Water furrows help in such a case. Others have good success by plowing twice, shallow immediately after the hay is off, followed by thorough cultivation to rot the sod, and then deeper later on and much as stubble land is handled. Very little of this will be accomplished this year. No matter how it is accomplished the sod must be rotted and the grass killed, otherwise a good crop cannot be expected next year. Sod for corn or roots, in some districts, does better when plowed in the fall, while in others spring plowing is preferable, but this is a subject by itself.

Crop Costs.

It takes 30 bushels of corn or 12 bushels of wheat at ordinary prices to pay for the production of an acre of corn or wheat on a Minnesota farm. Such yields of corn or wheat pay the farmer for his labor and for rent on his land, but give no profit in addition, says A. C. Arny of the Minnesota College of Agriculture. It is evident, adds Mr. Arny, that it is not profitable to farm a large number of acres in such a manner that the yields secured barely pay for the actual cost of production.

The sure way to secure a profit is to increase the yield. This may be done by making the soil more productive through the growing of leguminous crops such as clover or alfalfa, through the keeping of live stock, systematic crop rotation, through better cultivation, and through the use of better seed.

The time to consider cultivation and better seed is right now. The farmers who are most successful are those who make preparation in the fall for the next spring's planting.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

The Ins and Outs of Upholstery.

About a month ago a well-known automobile firm put out a small car that has since attracted considerable attention. When this model was exhibited at the Toronto Fair, it was, of course, subjected to the most careful scrutiny. Men familiar with motor cars looked upon every part, and did not fail to express any adverse or favorable criticism that came to their minds. We remember standing by the auto one evening, when at least six farmers were discussing the quality of the upholstery. One man made a positive statement to the effect that the seat coverings were not genuine leather. His opinion prevailed until a salesman of the concern interested appeared upon the scene and gave the positive statement that the goods were exactly as the firm had advertised. Bets were talked about, and the argument was rapidly assuming a heated stage, when someone suggested that the front seat be turned upside down and the exposed edge of the covering examined as to its quality. This inspection resulted in an unanimous verdict to the effect that the goods constituted an excellent quality of leather. We tell you this story because it seems strange that the

average agriculturist who has been accustomed to handling harness and other leather goods all his life, should not have a wider knowledge of hides, and of their preparation and uses. Nevertheless, it is a fact that people who should be accustomed to the use and the abuse of leather, know very little about it, in fact, cannot be relied upon for accurate judgment. The marvellous processes of tanning and finishing have been with us so long, and have developed by such easy stages, that even children should be well informed as to their history and methods. This article will serve a good purpose if it brings home to the owner or prospective buyer of a motor car, some idea of how large a part leather and filling play in the maintenance of comfort and luxury.

The average skin is composed of several layers, every one of which must be given separate treatment, as it yields to chemical and manufacturing processes in different ways. That outside portion of the skin which carries the hair, has always been regarded as the best leather for fine purposes, and is known to the trade as the grain side. The inside portion has been designated the split and the middle section, for some reason or other, is called the moose. Of

course, you will readily understand that grain leather is preferable in every instance because it is more pliable, preserves the most even quality and gives maximum wear. Manufacturing leather consists of three departments, the first is the preparation of hides for tanning, the removal of the hair and the soft connecting tissue or adhering flesh, the second constitutes the tanning which frees the skin from any danger of decay or putrefaction, and the third is the finishing process. Barks are chiefly used in the last respect, and when the skins have been in the tan liquor for a long enough period, the splitting process into the grain, moose and the split sections is done by a revolving band or belt knife. If your car has grain leather, you can rest assured that the equipment is as good as money can buy, but if a moose or split section has been used, you are not getting all that the best service demands. The average person tells real leather by the soft, easy feeling it gives to the finger tips; then, too, a perfect grain side should never crack or become stiff and brittle. Perhaps this can be brought home more closely to you by stating that arm chairs dressed with the poor brands of leather wrinkle and crack, but a similar piece of furniture covered with grain leather should become

softer with age and withstand every form of use without losing a particle of its attractive appearance, and in addition, constantly become softer and easier to sit upon. You should beware of leather that has been covered with cheap mixtures calculated to give a level, flashy appearance but which subsequently will crumble and look tawdry.

It is a far cry from leather to carburetors, but no doubt you have noticed that the mornings are getting very cool and that it does not take long after the sun goes down for the air to become extremely chilly. Nothing else can be expected in October. The point of the thing is that perhaps your car is not starting easily. It may pop and spit back and take a considerable time warming up to easy, uniform revolutions. The trouble is in your carburetor, and the summer adjustment, as usual, fails to give the best satisfaction. In cooler air you should turn the button adjusting needle to the left about one-eighth of an inch, and if you find that this does not bring the motor back to its July speed and pep, close the air off about three notches. If a little less air seems desirable, go over to the fourth notch. The results you will achieve will be easily ascertained, because even the

most amateurish driver can determine when his car is starting with ease and when it is picking up smoothly. AUTO.

Lengthen the Life of Farm Machinery.

Fall is here again and it will not be many weeks until the cold winds from the north will be carrying snow-flurries across the fields. The leaves will soon drop from the trees and make them, like the fence corners, a very bare shelter for the farm implements and machinery. The life of usefulness of any machine depends more on the care taken of it than upon the work done. Farm binders and mowers are too short-lived and it is not always the fault of the manufacturer. Too often the machine stands in the field from the time it is last used in haying or harvest until after it freezes up and in some cases even on through the winter. Snow makes a good covering but a poor preservative for such machinery. The careless plowman leaves his plow in the ground at the end of the field when he unhitches at night, and one night the frost comes hard and the plow is there till spring. The cultivator, the

harrows and the disk are often found in the corner of the field where the fall wheat was put in and are left there till the snow flies and sometimes until spring, and the owner, when he wants to use them next spring, finds them so rusty that they do not clean, and decay sometimes has set in in the wooden parts. Rust rots the metal just as quickly as decay consumes the wood. We venture to say that the lifetime of farm implements and machinery could be doubled were they always driven to the implement shed and put under cover when the day's work is done or when the particular job at which they are used is completed, and when put away were looked over to see that all nuts were tight and parts in place, and all those parts which are liable to rust covered with oil and the wooden parts kept freshly painted. We saw a wagon a few months ago which was so old that the owner, a man well past middle age, could not remember exactly how old it was and yet largely by good care in being kept under cover and washed frequently and also treated to a coat of paint annually, it was just as serviceable and looked as well as it did when it left the shop. Put away the implements and machinery as soon as through with them this fall. It is a good way to save.

Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

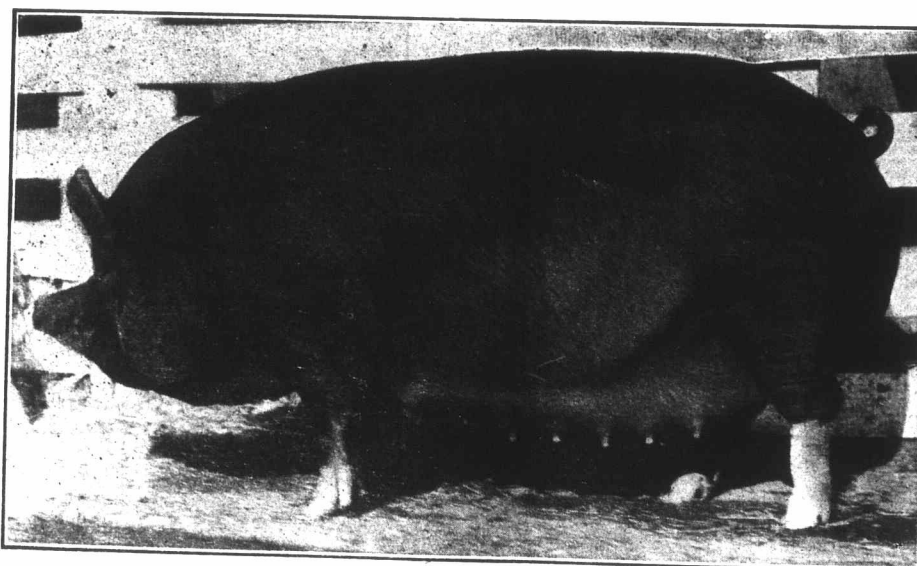
Training the Eye to See and the Mind to Respond.

The large exhibitions and most of the county and township fairs for this year have passed into history. Many were the lessons they imparted to both exhibitors and visitors. The former, if they were showing stock, closely studied the type and conformation of animals that competed against them and noted the type selected by the judge. During their stay at the exhibition the breeders also had a splendid opportunity to exchange ideas, and to gain information relative to feeding and breeding stock, not only for the showing but to supply the market demands. Manufacturers showed their wares to the public, and at the same time had eyes and ears open for any point that might be dropped by exhibitor or visitor, whereby an improvement in their products might be made. Fairs and exhibitions are an educational institution for all anxious to grasp new ideas to improve on present methods. There is something of interest and value for everyone who attends. However, there are thousands who attend each year and seldom grasp any information that can be put to practical use in their own occupation. True, they may have been having a holiday and made no attempt at gaining knowledge. However, it is not to any man's credit that he should attend a fair and receive no benefit. A person usually gets what he goes after, and the man interested in farming finds numerous opportunities to gain ideas. Farm machinery, farm crops and stock are always on exhibition even at the smallest fair. At large fairs almost every modern device on the market to facilitate farm work is exhibited. Many of these are in motion, which gives an idea of how they work.

One young man who attended a fair recently was intensely interested in a certain labor-saving device that was attracting considerable attention. Being of a mechanical turn of mind he was able to build the parts that served the purpose at home. He saw many things of a mechanical nature that gave him something to think about for weeks. Another young man was attracted more by the live stock than by the machinery. He spent the major portion of his time watching the judging and in looking through the stables. It was his first visit to a large, live-stock show. Every year he attended the local fair, and one or two years had exhibited stock and was able to take home the red ribbon, consequently he had a high opinion of the home herd. The long line of animals in each class was a sight which far exceeded his expectations. He watched each animal enter the ring and stood in proper position by the attendant. The judge commenced examining each animal down the line, and the young man looked on from a distance and placed the animals according to his way of thinking. Of course, he was at a disadvantage, not being able to get a close view or to judge quality by feeling the skin. From here and there in the line certain animals were led out and walked to one end. It soon became apparent that the judge had a certain type in mind and was selecting accordingly. This was something new to consider, as this young man had paid little attention to any particular type. So long as the animal had a pedigree, was the right color and had the correct marking, it was all right in his eyes. Class after class was judged and always animals of a definite type headed the line-up, which showed the consistency of the judge and also that there was a certain type towards which breeders were working. These things were not lost sight of by the young man in question, and, eager for information, he went to the stables for closer examination of animals of the same breed as kept at home. Breeders answered his numerous questions and gave him their ideas relative to the building up of a profitable herd. Various noted families of the breed, with their peculiar characteristics were to be seen. Besides studying breed type, considerable was learned about preparing stock for exhibition, caring for them there, and showing them to best advantage in the judging ring. This young man went home

filled with enthusiasm and determined to build up the home herd so that it would some day compete favorably with those he had seen at the big show. A man of his calibre usually succeeds, and in the near future animals from his herd will, no doubt, be standing in select company in the largest show-rings.

There is a vast difference in the make-up of people. Some grasp ideas and immediately put them into practice; others see things and have ideas but fail to apply them to the daily work, and there are a few men whose vision is narrow. They seldom grasp anything new that would aid them in their occupation. They get into a rut and continue therein through life. Some men are born geniuses, but the majority have to work for what they get and use their own initiative in order to advance. The mind is most receptive in youth, and if a man does not train himself to see and act quickly and accurately when young, there is little chance of him ever doing so. If a man does not become interested in pure-bred stock and constructive breeding before he is thirty or thirty-five years old, it is doubtful if he ever will. There is greater incentive to do one's best work when looking after good stock than when feeding only ordinary stuff that does not bring top prices. The demand for high-class stock was never greater than at the present, and the prospects are that it will increase rather than diminish. When a young man is starting for himself he should endeavor to secure one or two registered females of his favorite breed. If these are bred to the best sire available, the quality of offspring will possibly be superior to that of the ancestors. It does not take long for a herd to increase in numbers; in ten years, instead of a stable full of grades that are in demand for meat purposes only, one has a herd of stock that is in demand for breeding purposes at a price in accordance with the breeding of the animal, its type, conformation and quality. A glance over reports of sales is sufficient to show the difference between good stock and the ordinary run. The zenith in breeding has not yet



Champion Berkshire Sow.

Owned and exhibited this year, by S. Dolson & Son, Norval, Ont.

been reached with any of the breeds. It is left to young men of to-day to carry the various breeds nearer to perfection. No one man has all the best ideas regarding selecting, breeding and feeding of stock, consequently it is necessary to attend shows so that the various types may be studied. Meetings of live-stock men should be attended and visits made to breeders' stables. The fall and winter is the time that gives the best opportunity for study, but a man must also have his eyes open and train himself to apply the best of what he sees and hears.

"Dad" Works for the "Boys."

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Will the personal care, management and ownership of a calf or a pig, or any other individual of the stock give the farm boy a greater relish for farm life or yet give him any greater amount of experience in the successes and failures of farm life than the daily chores about the average farm barn? No doubt, in the handling of a small amount of live stock, new departures may be tried with less risk than were the change being made from fairly satisfactory methods of feeding and handling, to try other methods whether they be more elaborate or more extensive than those in general use. To give the boy an acre or some individual animal for his personal property that the mere ownership may give him a love for farm life, is well worth a trial, as it is neither here nor there in the general operations of the farm. Still, it often appears easy to lose sight of the facts in the matter of the farm boy and his dad. Too often the idea is that the boy is working for his dad. In reality dad is working for the boys. Many men are still farming because they want to help their sons start in life. It seems to me that were the boys to put a little more zest in the word "our" and a little less use made of the expression "the old man" there would be more satisfaction in farm life for the farm boys; for, after all, it's dad that is working for the boys. York Co., Ont. H. STUART CLARRY.

THE DAIRY.

Cost of Producing Milk is Higher Than Usual.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I was much pleased to read your remarks re the milk situation, and I consider it behooves the milk producer to do some thinking before signing a contract for his winter's supply of milk. Things may be very different six months from now from what it now appears they will be. I do not think the dairyman is receiving a fair consideration in the matter of setting milk prices. Frequently the dairyman simply takes what he can get, and is thankful it is more than he received some years ago. He does not always take into careful consideration the extra cost of feed, labor and other incidentals. Many consider only the price of feed, which will be quite an item this coming winter, when such high prices are prevalent for grain, millfeeds, etc. In order for the dairyman to receive a fair show the prices must be considerably higher for milk this winter than ever before. I am sure all will agree that labor prices are very much higher as well as labor much more inferior than usual. Another consideration is the capital required to start a milk business. City investors require a fair per cent. on their investment, and should not the farmer demand the same? We hear so much about up-to-date dairy buildings and what the sanitary inspector requires of the milk producers, but the cost of installing and keeping up this part is too frequently not counted in. The price of cows is higher and must necessarily be

still higher. It is heard on every hand how impossible dairying is with the acute labor conditions, and how beef can be produced with less help. Consequently, dairy heifers are not being raised to keep up the herds as they ought to be.

The milk buyer will likely try to impress upon us the low price of hay compared with the last two winters. As far as I can see considerably more hay will be required than usual, as some farmers had to plow up their corn or turnips owing to weather conditions or labor. Milk production requires some grain at least, and, in some localities, this kind of feed is below the average. In a recent paper, I read that one farmer said his grain was only one-third of last year's crop. Such conditions also tend to increase

the cost of production. Last year every one around here rushed to sign contracts for winter milk at a lower price than the year before. Even then the milk supply for one firm was, according to their representative, a large percentage short, for which shortage they had to pay a "good, big price." Now, if the "big price" had been shared among all the producers it would have been an incentive for increased production.

The contracting price for summer was as much as thirty-three cents a hundred less than for winter milk. Then, as soon as contracts are in we hear of milk prices going up in the city. They get forty cents a hundred more and pay the producer as much as thirty-three cents a hundred less. It has been said that

it cost as much to produce milk during July of this year as it usually does in winter, yet we receive thirty cents a hundred less than in winter.

There is talk of an investigation in the United States re the cost of milk production. A similar investigation should be welcomed in Canada. More creameries are starting, and it will be a question for the producer to decide whether it will not be more profitable in the long run to sell cream at the door and have the warm milk for calves and pigs than to sell the whole milk, deliver it at station for an early train, and pay express charges of about twenty-five cents a hundred. Truly, the milk prices should be attractive this winter if ever they were.

Northumberland Co., Ont.

S. L. J.

Where World's Holstein Records are Made

Since the days when the first Holstein cow was brought by the early settlers from Holland to this continent the breed has ever been in the fore ranks and prominent in the minds of dairymen. She was originally a big cow and bred for the function of production, but it has been left to the American to most scientifically breed and promote her producing tendencies until she has attained the position she now holds as the most popular dairy breed on the continent. She

making its reputation and continuing to startle the Holstein fraternity that our representative wended his way one day the past summer. This was 12 miles of an early morning motor trip out of Buffalo traveling south to Elma Centre, N. Y., where is located the great Holstein establishment of world's record fame, owned by Oliver Cabana, Jr., proprietor of Pine Grove Farms. The establishment consists of between 500 and 600 acres of land, on which there are between 200 and 300 pure-bred Holsteins, and the farm is equipped not extravagantly by any means, but yet everything is efficient, always affording the best possible condition for making high production and improving the breed.

The Herd's Foundation.

Mr. Cabana is a very wealthy man of the city of Buffalo, but he is not operating a rich man's hobby; it is a thorough business operation and it has reached the point where it can stand on its own feet financially and is expected to be a good revenue producer. The proprietor made his first important purchase of Holstein cattle for this establishment, at E. H. Dollar's dispersion sale at Syracuse, N. Y. It was at the cleaning out of this aristocratic establishment that he obtained 16 head, costing him over \$60,000. One of them, the noted bull Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, claimed to be one of the greatest bulls of the breed, cost the proprietor \$25,000 in that public auction, this being the highest price ever paid for a bull in such a sale. In this selection he had procured some of the greatest breeding in production lines, and many of the most notable individuals

The Record Makers Discussed.

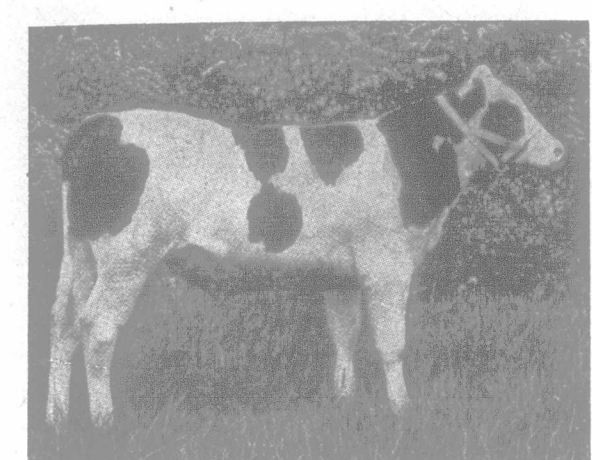
It was in this barn that Lady Pontiac Johanna broke the world's three-year-old record and established the production of 41.81 pounds of butter in seven days. It was here Milan Hurst America De Kol made a new world's record in the junior four-year-old class by producing 1,235 pounds of butter and 26,600 pounds of milk in the yearly test, but since outdistanced by Queen Piche Mercedes. It was here that a junior two-year-old daughter of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th made a new record of over 30 pounds of butter in seven days, and it was here that the great cow, Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie, made her most remarkable performance breaking all world's fat records from one to one hundred days by obtaining records as follows:

	Butter, Pounds	Milk, Pounds
1 day.....	7.39	114.40
7 days.....	44.42	721.50
7 days (later).....	42.093	768.40
30 days.....	183.16	3,241.00
60 days.....	360.31	6,231.70
90 days.....	509.98	9,201.50
100 days.....	566.98	10,153.00

These are four of the outstanding record breakers in this establishment, making, as they have done since a year ago last January, higher production for their respective classes than any other known cows of the breed or of any other breed. This is a splendid achievement, savoring of the impossible, but yet it was done and under official test. One naturally asks the question, what were the basic principles by which such productions were obtained and without other and better herds to draw from to cause such improvement?

The large cattle barn was next visited, where some of these remarkable producers were located, they having been removed from the test stalls after having made their great records. There stood the great three-year-old Lady Pontiac Johanna, a moderately large cow, yet in type not appearing much different from many other cows over the continent. The two-year-old was rather more impressive, combining size and great breeding characteristics, in fact displaying that aristocratic appearance which the \$25,000 herd bull apparently has the power of transmitting.

Milan Hurst America De Kol is a big impressive individual, mostly white, with great length, good constitution and of the wedge type. But the most impressive of all of these record makers is Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie, remarkable for her show-ring form and great quality. She is of the ideal dairy type, wedge shaped, with perfectly straight back, great length, a deep body and weighs about 1,500 pounds. She shows very large capacity for food and has a perfect and highly



King Champion Rag Apple

He is sired by the \$25,000 herd header Rag Apple Korndyke 8th and out of the world record cow Lady Pontiac Johanna. He brought \$25,000 as a calf for Mr. Cabana at the recent Detroit sale.

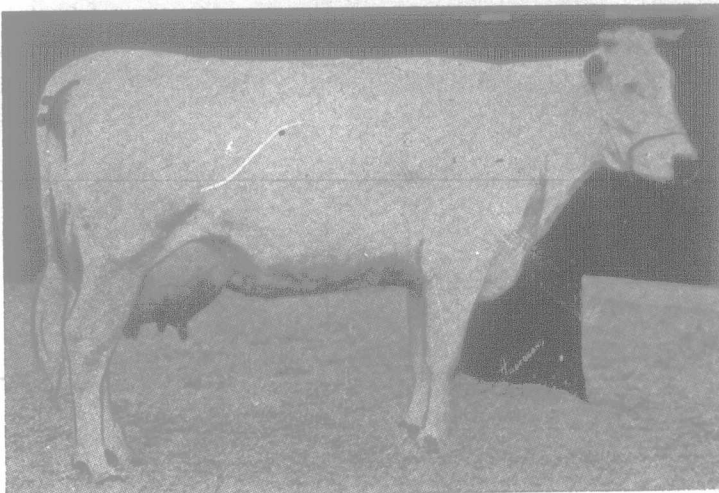
has been trailed from meagre production of 5,000 or 6,000 pounds in a year to the individual case of Lutsche Vale Cornucopia which now holds the world's record of over 31,000 pounds of milk. They have raised her from meagre fat production, ever making new records, until Duchess Skylark Ormsby now holds the world's record at over 1,500 pounds of butter. In the shorter tests the results have been encouraging as each champion cow came and passed. Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie now has the record of over 44 pounds of butter in seven days. This has been the result of maintaining records and management. From the knowledge of knowing the comparative merits, individual selection has gone on, and line breeding or intensifying the producing characteristics has been consistently performed in so far as they have grappled with the laws of breeding.

Over almost every part of the continent the Holstein will be found taking her place with other breeds in solving the dairymen's problem. This problem is production of milk and butter to satisfy the ever-increasing demand. This function the grade Holstein is performing and is proving worthy. In this vast commercial Holstein field, care and selection are being utilized to secure large flows of milk, and which are within the domain of their own manipulation. But to the breeder is left largely the problem of building blood lines of choice production and of manipulating nature in so far as it is humanly possible to produce individuals capable, under good management, of higher and still higher production.

The commercial breeder endeavors to select his herd, keeping the best for breeding purposes, and when he desires a sire he goes to the pure-bred establishments in the hope that the greater production tendencies may be assimilated eventually in his own commercial herd from a sire there obtained.

In many new districts in which the industry is not fully developed the pure-bred establishments within that territory are not usually to be termed constructive, but rather breeders who are on the bottom rung of the pure-bred industry and who are catering directly to the commercial field. These breeders in turn are endeavoring to build up their herds, and from a breeding standpoint do so largely by securing sires from breeders higher up.

From this survey one may be able to grasp the situation in Holstein circles from the commercial to our greatest constructive establishments, and while it is not so difficult to build up a herd by culling out the poor producing ones and selecting better sires from time to time, this only becomes easy so long as there are breeders higher up which have improved blood from which to draw upon, but when one has risen to that pinnacle and cannot depend upon others above him for improvements the difficulty of advancement for that particular establishment will readily be realized. It was to such an aristocratic establishment which is



Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie

She has broken all world's records from 1 to 100 days by good margins. She made in 7 days 44.42 lbs. of butter. Her type is much like the many other high producers in this establishment.

from a conformation standpoint that will be found anywhere on the continent, and with the \$25,000 bull started breeding operations with a view to supply some of the choicest progeny to other pure-bred herds at good figures, besides endeavoring to make new world records that would maintain a high prestige for the herd and thus continue good business. Besides this he has from time to time purchased a large number of well-bred females, some of them at long prices and others at reasonable amounts.

At the office, which is located in the especially built test barn, Mr. Neimann, the business manager for the establishment was met. He led the way through this barn, which has a capacity of 12 cows, fitted plainly but comfortably, in which official and semi-official tests are made. There were several big strong cows then on test which were expected to make over 30 pounds of butter in seven days. Nearly all of these high producers had large frames, good constitutions, great length of body and well developed udders. They all showed that super-sleekness of appearance that is only associated with a keen healthy condition. Their udders were well balanced, were firmly held up rather than of the pendulous sort, and as milking proceeded they hung in folds of almost glove-like texture, which is apparently a marked characteristic of all the great cows in the breed.



Rag Apple Korndyke 8th

The herd bull purchased for \$25,000 at E. H. Dollar's dispersion sale. He sired the world's record two-year-old (30.19 lbs. of butter in 7 days.)

developed well veined udder. In color she is almost entirely white, having but four black spots on her body with some black on each ear. After viewing her, taking in her outline and her type which so nearly conform to our dairy ideals, then knowing her ability to produce, one carries away with him a mind picture, an ideal for future comparison and for basing his judgment.

They were all beautiful cows, for beauty is as beauty does. Any cow is beautiful in so far as she approaches the type in line with high merit for her purpose. For instance, the draft horse is beautiful in accordance with his powerful structure, the beef animal is beautiful as it meets with the ideal for high percentage production of a good quality meat. Thus these Holsteins with their aristocratic appearance as represented in breed character and lines and their indication of great functioning ability were beautiful. They possessed good types because the breeding back of them was select. Cows of notable production had been bred to bulls of similar breeding and the producing ability intensified and transmitted to these record daughters. No doubt, in getting them many cows fell by the wayside, as they must necessarily do if the type is not in harmony. After all, there are, no doubt, many cows in the United States with just as good blood lines and with just as good type that have not made such remarkable records. Thus it may not be from this standpoint that these aristocratic females outdistanced all their many rivals. Then, why? It would seem that management was an important factor or that manipulation in the test barn contributed much to the wonderful productions attained. Mr. Neimann believes and undoubtedly reflects the unanimous sentiment of the man behind the cow, that an important part of their success has come from the environment they have given the cows in test. First, the test barn which consists of two rows of roomy box stalls, and fitted with iron stanchions is kept absolutely quiet. The ventilation is perfect with no effort at artificial heat. In cool weather light blankets protect the cows from any possible discomfort or waste of energy. The record breakers are given exercise by leading, and when they show the slightest signs of faltering in feed consumed or production an extra dose of exercise is administered; regular grooming and massage are likewise a part of the system. The cows are milked four times per day and are given all the grain they will clean up along with liberal amounts of roughage and plenty of water. The work is so arranged that a large part of the day and the entire night the stables may be kept quiet. This gives the animals a full opportunity to rest and dispose of the heavy feeds which are necessary in making these enormous records.

They are fed by an expert who thoroughly knows animal nature and manages the cows accordingly. Great credit in this unparalleled achievement at Pine Grove Farms must be given to Chas. Cole, who has sole charge of the test cows. He is a graduate of an agricultural college and was E. H. Dollar's right hand man. Later he broke a world's record for Chas. M. Dow, and caps the climax at Pine Grove.

While there may be other cows in the herds of other American constructive breeders which possess just as good breeding and type for production, that extra attention given or that indefinable art of manipulating things naturally may have turned the trick, may have caused these individual cows to rise above those in rival herds and establish their reputation as world's record-breakers.

Since environment works its wonders there is reason to believe that the extra production secured through expert management will have its effect on an animal that it may transmit to its progeny higher possibilities in production. If such treatment gives that assurance it will contribute to the advancement of the breed by extending the character limit for producing. Likewise in our commercial herds we can expect that as we obtain higher productions through management aside from breeding, that such endeavor will have its effect on the capabilities of the progeny.

A Notable Cow.

It is notable that while most of the cows on the Pine Grove Farms had been bred through generations for high production and were performing admirably, the greatest individual of all, Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie, the holder of the world's records from 1 to 100 days, while a remarkable individual herself in the matter of type, does not possess very remarkable breeding in the immediate ancestors. She was purchased for \$250 when a young heifer and freshened for the first time at the age of two years and 10 months, was put on official test and made 17.24 pounds of butter and 437 pounds of milk in seven days. At four years and seven days she calved again, was tested and made 22.94 pounds of butter and 535 pounds of milk in a seven day official test. On November 13, 1915, she calved a third time producing a heifer calf by Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, and in one day produced 7.29 pounds of butter and 100.5 pounds of milk, in seven days 44.42 pounds of butter and 721.5 pounds of milk, and in 100 days 566.9 pounds of butter and 10,153 pounds of milk, all world's butter-fat records. This female, while not having extraordinary breeding, yet there were back of her infusions of the choicest blood lines, and she no doubt was singularly fortunate in receiving an admirable combination of characters which determined her type and resulted in unparalleled yields. The fact that she is of good conformation and made such records is no definite indication that she will be able to transmit these qualities so well as other better bred individuals in the herd without such remarkable performance. In other words, there is a greater chance for her progeny to revert to the mediocre class in accordance with the amount of mediocre breeding in the ancestral line. It is feasible to believe that if a cow

has the proper type that she will be a good producer under proper management, for the extent of production is not something inherited separately, but in accordance as all the characters of that cow contribute to the production end. This explains how that a farmer may go out and purchase cows of good dairy type and expect them to be givers of heavy milk flows, but unless they are backed by just as good ancestors the daughters of these cows are not apt to reach the same standard as their dams. Of course, by using good well-bred bulls the progeny may even be better, but even so the ancestral breeding of that cow will act as a drag on the progeny, they not attaining the standard that could be expected were the ancestors up in breeding that the type of the purchased cow would indicate.

This cow, Lady Jane Segis Aaggie, is an instance of what can be accomplished from a good type by persistence in the feeding, care and development. It may be asked why do not the breeders desiring records go out and purchase from various sources the best type and give them such attention to make records? It may be answered that while we have a general idea of dairy type that conformation was not originally set by man but rather the sequence of observation of good producers, and the finer points in type are only revealed to man as higher productions are attained, and to obtain higher production, selection and intensifying of heavy producing blood largely as signified by the milk scales has gone on and on, the productions higher and higher and the revelation of the finer points in type ever greater. While we may pick out good cows because good producers have revealed a type, it is not possible to pick out super cows because the finer points of the dairy type are still unrevealed.

Observations in the Bull and Calf Pens.

In the bull pens was to be seen the famous \$25,000 bull, which in appearance is identical with the photograph with this article. He was in good condition and presented a very aristocratic appearance, being stylish and with a strong personality. He showed greater fleshing qualities as indicated in the fullness of thighs than one would expect to see, and more fleshing throughout than anticipated. This may have been the result of heavy feeding, at any rate he is getting high producing progeny which is the best proof of his worthiness as head of the establishment.

In the calf pens was the young bull, King Champion Rag Apple, a well grown individual with strong character, sired by Rag Apple Korndyke 8th and out of the champion three-year-old seven day cow, Lady Pontiac Johanna. He was then being prepared for the Detroit Holstein sale at which he brought in the auction ring \$20,000, to head A. W. Green's herd at Middlefield, Ohio. Many other calves there were, some of them out in the pasture field in a good growthy condition. At no time is their development allowed to become arrested by inefficient handling but rather are grown from the day they are dropped with the view of allowing the characteristics the maximum of development. They are fed sweet milk for about three weeks, gradually being switched over to skim-milk by changing the percentage of whole and skimmed milk in their ration. As soon as they are on skim-milk they are offered a grain ration made up of bran, ground oats, hominy and oil-meal. In addition they are given access to roughage feeds of alfalfa and silage as soon as they will consume these. These feeds also constitute those which the record making cows are fed, only in varying proportions.

Raising the Fat Percentage.

A few items of management which are operating in this constructive establishment, have been mentioned but it would not be complete without intimating the fact that Holstein breeders have been of recent years giving particular attention to the improvement of the fat percentage in the milk. We well remember the old comparison of the Holstein cow to the farm pump, but this comparison is now quite antiquated, especially in the better herds since the breeders have given great care to select the herd, and to make it not based on total milk production alone but also on fat yields. The improvement has gone on now until the breed holds most of the world's yearly fat-records besides all of the Holstein milk highest in percentage of fat, but by raising the percentage they have, owing to the enormous yield, been able to outdistance other breeds in the yearly amount of fat produced.

It would seem in general that good size without quality in the Holstein is conducive to large flows of milk low in fat, that small size with quality is conducive to smaller flows of milk with higher fat percentage, in other words that the quality of the cow may determine the fat yields, while the size (that is providing the conformation is right) may determine the quantity. Thus the problem is like that of producing a first-class draft horse combining size and quality, which characters are apparently not co-related. In the Holstein, however, they have more than eye selection to assist in making this combination, that of selection by weight of milk and percentage of fat. On the Pine Grove Farms this selection and breeding for heavy milk yields of good fat percentage which seems associated with large cows of quality is going on, and was a part of the system in the herds of breeders who produced the foundation stock. In a nutshell, Mr. Cabana is conducting an extraordinary establishment with large capital invested and is breeding constructively with some of the best blooded and typed Holsteins on the continent. He is using every art of the game to corral records which in turn are necessary to maintain the establishment's prestige in order that financial returns may accrue

from his constructive endeavors. The value of his work will ultimately pass down through the ranks of other breeders who purchase such blood and eventually to the commercial field, ever extending as it finds its way thence.

The Place of Dairying.

The dairy industry as conducted by the straight dairy breeders has a large field and the great constructive breeders of Canada and the United States are needed to assist in making the dairy breeds fill that field. What that place is let us see. While the beef breeds may ultimately be relegated to the cheaper and rougher lands the dual-purpose may take their position on average farm holdings, but the dairy cow to-day occupies and will continue in the future to reign on the most nutritious pastures and on the higher priced farms in close proximity to dairy markets. They will hold these positions in our agriculture because of their relative profits.

Land in a settled country commands a low price or a high price in accordance with the remuneration of the most profitable system of farming. In outlying rough districts dairying would be out of the question because of the inconvenience to market the products and because of the large range or animal energy required to obtain that food for production. The dual-purpose, for the same reason, but not to so great a degree would not be feasible and, therefore, beef raising alone, which is able to out compete in such circumstances, remains the most economic proposition and, therefore, the most profitable, the returns from which (that is without considering other farming systems aside from cattle) will determine land values. On the average farm a moderate distance from market, the dual-purpose or the animal that produces both meat and milk to a fair degree will determine land values because it is more remunerative than beef raising and more profitable than dairying, because of inconvenience only in a lesser degree than on the outlying range. Nearer the dairy markets, however, where excellent market facilities for the dairy products are afforded, the dairy breeds will out compete either of the other two classes and will give larger financial returns, thus determining farm prices. Straight dairying may also thrive in districts where the crop growth is more luxuriant than elsewhere, providing there is a fair avenue for disposing of the dairy produce. It will do so because the extra production attained may offset the market inconveniences. The location to which cattle types for their various purposes are finding their way depends entirely upon the economics of it. Thus we have dairying near our cities and in certain outlying favored districts, dual-purpose more remote from market, and lastly, the straight beef in the more rougher areas, each the most profitable in their respective locality and each determining land valuations. It must not be surmised that an abrupt line of location exists, but rather a gradation from the dairy to dual-purpose and thence to the beef depending upon conditions. The highest priced land exists in the dairy districts because the dairy breeds in their proper field return greater profits than do dual-purpose in their sphere. Again, the dual-purpose breeding ground is higher in price than the beef territory, for the same reason.

There are several breeds of cattle bred through generations for milk production competing for this dairy field. No matter how prejudiced one may be in regard to any certain breed he must admit that Holsteins are the most popular, and that the Holstein breed has corralled nearly all the world's records in the production of milk and butterfat. We do not intimate that they are the most economical producers. Other breeds have great claims in this respect, but as yet few extensive tests have been made in this important aspect of the matter. Let the good work go on, let the constructive breeders ever keep in view the utility end, for when they have lost sight of it they are making straight-way for disaster.

POULTRY.

Fattening and Preparing Fowl for Market.

Every poultryman and farmer raises a certain number of chickens each year. The pullets are usually put in the laying pens, and the cockerels are consumed at home or else marketed. Too often the birds are taken directly from free range and sold to the huckster, who in turn has them fattened before placing them on the market. Consumers pay a premium for first-class, plump, tender poultry, in fact, the price is oftentimes one-third more for the well-fattened birds than for the ordinary stuff. As yet only a very small percentage of the birds raised on the farm are there finished ready for market. A number of dealers make a business of buying up birds from the farm flocks in the fall and fattening them for two or three weeks before offering them to the consumer. This business has proven to be profitable, even when paying a high rental for buildings, having men on the road buying the birds, buying the feed on the open market, and having the milk shipped in by express. If these men can buy all the raw material as well as the birds from the farmer and then make it a paying proposition, surely the man who raises the fowl and grows the grain could make a profit at finishing his birds before placing them on the market. Many are doing it, and more are falling in line each year. There is nothing complicated about the process of fattening a chicken; in fact, it is a very simple process

that does not entail very much time or labor. As with other lines of stock, the man who finishes it for market usually makes the greatest profit. The poultryman who sells his fowl in a thin condition is allowing the other fellow to make the profit that could be his if he but fattened his birds before selling them.

As a rule there is a difference of four or five cents a pound in the price paid for well-fleshed birds and that paid for birds in field condition. This means a difference of fifteen to twenty-five cents on say a five-pound chicken. The feeder gains by the increased weight, due to fattening, and to increased price, due to the improvement in quality. Poultrymen who crate fatten their fowl claim they make a clear profit of fifteen cents a bird by fattening them for two or three weeks. It is doubtful if money could be made much easier with any other line of stock.

Kind of Birds to Fatten.

In order to make the most economical gains it is necessary to have the utility or heavy breeds of fowl. The lighter breeds, as Leghorns, Minorcas, Anconas, etc., do not, as a rule, make profitable gains in the fattening pen. Cockerels of the breeds of Rocks, Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, Game, Dorkings, etc., are usually preferred. When a bird is between three and four months of age it makes the greatest gain when put in a fattening pen or crate. If the market demands a heavy bird it would be necessary to leave them on range a little longer, as there is a limit to the time that a bird can be profitably confined in the feeding pen. The most economical gains are usually made the first two weeks of feeding, and there is seldom much profit in feeding longer than three weeks. We have known birds left in the crate for four or five weeks to be thinner after being fed that length of time than they were at the end of the second week. Evidently there is a limit to the length of time that the birds' digestive organs can stand heavy feeding, unless they are on free range. Crate fattening will increase the weight of a bird by one pound or a trifle more in three weeks. The exact amount, depending on the type of bird, the kind of feed, and the carefulness of the feeder. When fed on a mixture of finely ground grain, mixed to a batter in skim-milk or buttermilk, flesh of the highest quality is produced. Chickens are not the only kind of fowl that are fattened in pens or crates. In most of the poultry-fattening establishments will be found a large number of turkeys, and possibly some water-fowl.

Pen Feeding.

If the poultryman does not care to go to the trouble of making crates in which to confine the birds during the period of fattening, an ordinary box-stall, or small pen about the building, will prove satisfactory. In fact, some feeders claim that they can make as economical gains pen feeding as crate feeding, although for economy of space the fattening establishments resort to the crates. Similar feeds are used in both methods, and, as mentioned before, the results are almost on a par. It is difficult to understand why fowl of any kind should be marketed in a thin condition when it is so easy to improve the quality of the bird, and, at the same time, increase the price. Once a man feeds and markets a bunch of fine birds which bring him a top price, he never again markets his poultry in the ordinary way. Three years ago J. C. Hughes, a Middlesex County farmer, had a large flock of big, strong, Plymouth Rock cockerels. He was killing a few each week and taking them to market as he had done in former years. He complained that the price for such fine, heavy birds was rather low, and a caller at his place suggested that he try fattening the birds before marketing them. He admitted that the birds were not as fat as they might be, but he had the impression that fattening entailed a large amount of work. "I wouldn't be bothered making crates and penning the birds up in them for two weeks," he said. At the time these cockerels were in a small pen, and it was suggested that he feed them on the ration recommended for crate fattening birds. The grains were grown right on the place and there was also a liberal supply of milk, consequently conditions were ideal for making a profit. Finely ground buckwheat, oats and wheat were mixed to a batter with the milk, and the birds were fed at regular hours twice a day. At the end of two weeks a bird was killed and roasted for dinner, and the difference between this bird and what they had been used to eating was commented upon. The specially fattened birds dressed out well. Mr. Hughes was only on the market a few minutes when he disposed of his birds at a fancy price, and orders were taken for more like them for the next week. Since then no half-fattened birds have been marketed from that farm; the owner stating that the suggestion to fatten his birds had meant many dollars to him, and no matter how large a flock of chickens he raised he is unable to supply the demand for prime roasters in the fall. Other poultrymen could have as good a demand for their products. All it requires is fattening the birds before marketing.

Crate Fattening.

Many prefer crate feeding to pen feeding. A convenient-sized crate and one in common use is seven feet six inches long, eighteen inches high and eighteen inches wide. This is made of slats, except the ends and partitions between the compartments; these are of solid wood to prevent the birds fighting. It is customary to have the slats on top, bottom

and back run lengthwise of the coop, and those in front run up and down, as it makes it easier for the birds to get their heads through for feeding. Slats one-and-one-half inches wide and five-eighths inch thick prove very satisfactory. They should be placed about three-quarters of an inch apart at the bottom so as to admit of the droppings passing through to the ground, thus facilitating keeping the crate clean. The slats in the front should be about two inches apart to allow the chickens to put their heads through. A V-shaped trough about three inches deep, made of three-quarter inch lumber can be easily fastened to the front for feeding the chickens. A coop of this size can be divided into three compartments, each holding about four birds. This does not give them much room to move around, but the less movement for a certain length of time the tenderer the flesh. If there is no lumber handy, fattening crates can be made from old packing boxes by removing the front and bottom boards, and putting slats in their places. These crates can be kept in some part of the stable or shed where they are protected from the elements. It is advisable to have the birds in a building that is not too light, and to keep them as quiet as possible. Noise and excitement may make them restless, and they will not make as economical gains. It is well to feed the same hour each day. Birds can be taught to eat after dark as well as in daylight; all that is necessary is to leave the lantern hanging in the building until they have consumed their feed. Last fall one farmer had his fattening crate in an empty horse stall, and he made a practice of feeding the fowl when doing the evening chores. He found that very satisfactory gains were made, and very little time was taken from his regular work. It is not necessary to fatten the whole flock at once, but rather pick out the largest and most mature birds early in the season and then two or three weeks later select another bunch. In this way not over two crates will be necessary; in fact, many get along very nicely with one that holds twelve birds.

There is always more or less danger of the birds being lousy, and if their bodies are infested with these pests it is impossible for them to do well. The trouble can be avoided by thoroughly dusting the birds with some insect powder or louse killer just previous to putting them in the crate. Mites and other vermin frequently lodge in the cracks and crevices of the crates. These can be destroyed by going over the crates with some liquid louse killer, or coal oil and carbolic acid.

Feeds and How to Feed.

There are a number of mixtures which appear to give about equal results. A ration made up of one part finely ground barley, one part finely ground wheat, and two parts ground oats with the hulls sifted out, gives very satisfactory results. Equal parts oatmeal, cornmeal, and barley meal is another good ration. Some have fed one part cornmeal, one part oat chop, one part ground buckwheat and one part low-grade flour, with good results. In fact, any combination of feeds grown on the farm will prove satisfactory in increasing the weight of the birds if carefully fed. Feeding yellow corn has a tendency to make yellow flesh, but oats and buckwheat produce white flesh. Some markets demand the one kind and some another; for this reason it is well to know the demands of the market you purpose supplying before commencing to feed. For best results feed is mixed in sour milk to the consistency of a pancake batter. As a rule it takes from two to two-and-a-half pounds of milk to each pound of grain.

The birds should be starved for about twenty-four hours before commencing to feed. It is well to give them grit. The first meal each bird will eat about one ounce of grain with what milk is required to soak this feed. The second day a trifle more can be fed, but the rate of increase is small. The secret of successful crate fattening lies in regular feeding and feeding only what the bird can clean up in about fifteen minutes. When feed is left in the trough longer than this the birds gorge themselves and soon go off their feed. The trough should be washed out after every meal, and the attendant must pay careful attention to the birds to see that they do not go off their feed. If one happens to refuse to eat throw it out of the crate and let it run for a few days. If the market is good some of the birds may be fit to kill in two weeks after being placed in the crate, but, as a rule, the more desirable carcass is made by feeding about three weeks. The breast bone will become well covered with flesh and the skin will be soft and smooth. In three weeks a bird should gain from one to one-and-a-half pounds at a cost of from three-and-a-half to four pounds of mash for one pound of gain. The exact gain and the amount of grain required will depend a good deal on the type of bird and on the carefulness of the feeder. Some poultrymen make very substantial profits at crate fattening. Besides fattening their own birds they buy birds in the community that are only in field condition and crate fatten them. They claim they are able to make an average profit of about fifteen cents a bird. On some lots considerably more than this is made, but during the season one is almost sure to get a bunch that make small gains.

Preparing the Birds for Market.

All fowl should be fasted at least twenty-four hours before killing. When this is not done there is a danger of the food decomposing in the crop and intestines. There are different ways of killing; some break the bird's neck, others cut the head off, but the method which most buyers prefer is to bleed the

bird by cutting the veins at the base of the skull. To do this it is best to tie the bird's feet by means of a small cord and fasten it to a pole at a height about level with the picker's shoulders. A knife with a blade about three inches in length is the most satisfactory instrument to cut the veins. Holding the bird's head with the thumb and forefinger the mouth can be opened with the third finger and the knife inserted down the throat, then turned in order to cut the blood vessels. If this is properly done the two large blood vessels at the end of the neck should be severed and the bird will bleed freely. The knife is then withdrawn and inserted with the back kept on a line with the edge of the bill; this is pushed quickly backward and is almost sure to pierce the brain. A sudden squawk from the chicken indicates when this is done. Piercing the brain seems to loosen the feathers and makes easy picking. The bird should be plucked immediately while it is still hanging from the pole, and it is advisable to remove the long wing and tail feathers first. If the work is done while the bird is still warm the feathers usually come out easily, but if one delays, the feathers seem to become set. Care should be taken to remove the feathers without breaking the skin. Consumers are usually willing to pay a little extra if the dressed birds look well. After plucking the bird the mouth should be wiped of all blood and the dirt removed from the feet. It is then ready to be placed on the shaping board, where it will take on a compact appearance if a weight is placed on top of the body.

If the home market does not pay a satisfactory price for first-class poultry, there is usually a good market in some of the large cities. The birds can be packed in flat boxes and shipped to commission firms in the city, or possibly a trade could be worked up with some of the restaurants or stores. However, before packing the birds for shipment be sure that they are thoroughly cooled. Only clean boxes should be used when shipping dressed poultry, and it improves the appearance if the box is lined with parchment paper. This makes an attractive package when opened, and goes a long way in selling the birds for a fancy price. Many consumers are willing to pay for the little extras which add to the appearance of the dressed bird and of the packing.

If farmers and poultrymen are to make the most of the birds which they raise, they must give them careful attention during the summer in order to grow big, strong birds, and then fatten them either in the crates or pens for a period of two or three weeks before attempting to kill and market them. If there is money in fattening poultry for the establishments which make a business of this work it should pay a man who raises the chickens and grows the feed to put the finishing touches on his birds so that they will bring the top price. The market demands a well-fleshed bird and wants it carefully plucked. Carelessness in the preparation of fowl for market may offset the extra grain in feeding. Fattened poultry usually finds ready sale.

HORTICULTURE.

The Nova Scotia Apple Crop.

The output of apples in Nova Scotia comes principally from the Annapolis Valley where, this year, the crop of marketable fruit will range somewhere between four and five hundred thousand barrels. Early Government reports estimated the yield somewhere near 600,000 barrels, but the crop was so variable that not until the apples arrived at a moderate degree of maturity could anything accurate be determined. Observations made in many orchards throughout the Valley by a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" lead us to believe that the yield will not be nearly so large as last year, when the crop figured at about 625,000 barrels, but the quality will be better. Four leading authorities in the heart of the district were interviewed. Two opined that the total crop for 1916 will equal but not exceed 500,000 barrels, while the other two thought 400,000 barrels would be more nearly correct. Some orchards are well loaded, while adjoining plantations are enjoying an off year. This often occurs on the same man's property, and what applies to the individual's circumstances is also general. There is nothing by which the total crop can be accurately estimated on account of this variability, but, making allowance for the scattering orchards and scattering trees that are heavily loaded, the output of 1's, 2's and 3's will be represented by figures somewhere between four and five hundred thousand barrels. Often when the shy bearing trees are harvested the scattered fruit found amongst the foliage fills a good many barrels, and expectations are sometimes exceeded, but the growers can now estimate their own crop fairly accurately. The difficulty lies in arriving at any conclusion regarding the total crop for purposes of marketing and handling the great quantity of apples produced in the Valley.

With regard to quality we can say that the percentage of marketable grades will be fairly high. In one district, in the centre of King's County, 2,000 barrels of Gravensteins (tree run) packed out 70 per cent. number 1's and 2's, and this is a variety that is very subject to spot. In an orchard near Berwick, out of 114 barrels of Gravensteins were packed 85 barrels of No. 1's, 12 barrels of No. 2's, and 4 barrels of big No. 3's called "co-operatives." While this particular orchard and the section mentioned

may almost be termed exceptional from the viewpoint of quality, the pack might be duplicated in other parts. Then again, there are districts where the spraying was not done thoroughly, and an inferior product is the result. Climatic conditions were the same throughout the greater part of the Valley, but the growers do not agree as to the amount of spraying required to produce clean fruit. The quality of the Nova Scotia apple crop varies in proportion to the thoroughness of the spraying done by the growers themselves. There are those who still claim that some one did not spray and got just as clean fruit as his neighbor who did, but it is not difficult to find the persistent black spot on the crop produced in the orchard of the unbeliever. In many cases the individual who neglects to spray is not an out and out fruit grower and does not appreciate the importance of having his product as clean as possible. The winter varieties are, generally speaking, cleaner than the Gravensteins and early fall kinds. Spys are taking on a good color. Some crops show a tendency to be small in size, due ostensibly to a lack of fertilization. It would be impossible to state what percentage of the crop, as picked from the trees, would pack No. 1 and No. 2. In some localities 80 to 85 per cent. of the tree-run crop will go into the first two grades, while in other areas the percentage will probably be nearer 60. The Fruit Marks Act is, of course, the standard, but an offering of No. 1's packed from a poor quality crop does not equal in merit the No. 1 from a clean orchard.

Transportation facilities are very good, but the ocean freight rate is an even \$2.00 this year from Halifax to London or Liverpool, meaning an increase of 75 cents per barrel over the charge made in 1915. Barrels are obtainable in sufficient quantities at about 25 cents apiece. No complaints were heard regarding the number of hands to harvest the crop, but the quality of the labor throughout Nova Scotia is not so good as in former years. There are not so many potatoes produced in the Valley as there were five years ago, and this leaves the growers less encumbered at apple picking time. The facilities for handling the Nova Scotia output can probably not be surpassed in any fruit-growing country. There has always been, throughout recent years, a good supply of warehouse accommodation along the Dominion Atlantic Railway, but a spur line from Centerville west under the North Mountain is now in operation, and there are 13 warehouses erected there on a 14-mile line. The average capacity of these buildings would be approximately 8,000 barrels each. They are frost proof, and in them much of the crop is stored. Throughout the winter the grading and packing is done, and consignments go forward as conditions and markets warrant. This helps to distribute the labor over a greater period and allows the expert or experienced packers to handle a large proportion of the crop.

The Potato Crop in the Maritime Provinces.

With a light crop of potatoes in Ontario and retail prices for the same ruling exceptionally high, readers will, no doubt, be anxious to know what the actual conditions are in the Maritime Provinces, where large quantities of this staple article of diet are produced. Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick are heavy exporting provinces, and this year their surplus will help to alleviate what might have been a very serious shortage of potatoes. Up to the present the supply has not been able to cope with the demand, or, possibly, the dealers have been masters of the situation and have overpowered the law of supply and demand to such an extent that the consumer has paid a very stiff price for what is almost an absolute necessity on the table. A visit to the fields, shipping centres and markets on the Atlantic Coast revealed the conditions set forth in the following paragraphs relative to yields and prices. Transportation charges and costs of handling the reader may estimate for himself, always bearing in mind the over-worked and unsettled condition of railroad facilities and the high cost of labor; this, however, is apart from the real significance of the text of this report, for it is intended chiefly to depict conditions in the three potato-growing districts already mentioned.

In the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, the great increase of apple trees in bearing has placed an additional demand upon labor, and the potato acreage is smaller than in former years on that account. However, many are still grown, and this season the yield is good and the quality up to standard. This does not apply throughout the Valley, but in the majority of cases the crop is superior to that of last year. One extensive dealer even placed it at double the crop of 1915. The military camps were using large quantities, and the prevailing price was one cent per pound. This figure also ruled in all local trades. The potato is shipped from the Annapolis Valley largely in barrels, and during the week ending September 23 the writer saw cars being loaded at \$1.75 per barrel—60 cents per bushel and 25 cents for the barrel.

Colchester County, N. S., is also a potato-growing centre. The crop there is good, and last week the farmers were receiving 65 cents per bushel of 60 pounds.

Crossing over to Prince Edward Island the yield was found to be quite up to normal, and the crop free from diseases peculiar to the potato. An average crop on the Island is roughly estimated at 1,000,000

bushels, and there are about 93,000 of a population to consume a part of that production. The surplus usually goes to Newfoundland, the north shore of Nova Scotia and to the cities of Boston and New York. Several varieties and colors are grown to suit these different demands. Red and blue varieties predominate, and in a year of slow sales the white kinds, which Ontario prefers, are fed to the live stock owing to the small demand for them. Last week the crop was moving at 40 cents per bushel, to the grower, and it was moving rapidly. This was an increase over prices which prevailed earlier in the season and the farmers were eager to sell. A good many buyers had become "wise" to conditions prevailing on the Island, and they began to make their appearance in numbers during last week. At 40 cents per bushel the growers there will probably dispose of their entire crop before navigation closes. Considerable competition in the field may boost the price still further, and even then the producers will not be overpaid. A citizen of Ottawa who was attending the Exhibition at Charlottetown, immediately upon his return home, wired for 60 bags to supply himself and his friends.

It is the New Brunswick potato that is best known in Quebec and Ontario. The Green Mountain and Irish Cobbler, both white, are the leading varieties. The yield there is good, but the acreage is smaller than usual. A little dry rot prevails, but, of course, all tubers, showing this disease are discarded when apprehended. Some beautiful yields were observed, and large bins in the shipping houses were a good sample. The acreage this year is placed at about 75 per cent. of normal, and, with a yield well up to the average, the output should range around 75 per cent. of that handled in a good year's business. Last Saturday several cars were loaded in one district at 65 cents per bushel to the grower. The New Brunswick potato crop is moving rapidly. Some reports state that 70 per cent. has already been handled but this is probably somewhat extreme. Growers interviewed thought that report too high, but they admitted that the crop was exceptionally well under way for this season of the year.

The potato crop has been a good one in the Mari-

time Provinces, but one thing is evident, the growers have not been overpaid. There is a wide spread between the price paid by the consumer and that received by the producer.

Whereabouts?

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Some authors writing on horticultural subjects seem to enlighten you upon everything except the particular point you wish to know about. In one of Eben Rexford's admirable books he takes particular pains more than once to warn the amateur gardener against dabbling with varieties of plants which may not be hardy and suited to his local conditions. Then he goes on to recommend from his own experience many sorts of vegetables, flowers and shrubs, but from cover to cover definite information is not given as to where the author himself worked his little farm. Middlesex Co., Ont. W. T.

FARM BULLETIN.

Grain Held Over From 1915.

The results of an inquiry made by the Census and Statistics Office, by means of schedules addressed to its Crop Reporting Correspondents and the postmasters in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, show that the following surpluses of wheat, barley and oats remained in farmers' hands on August 31, 1916, out of the crops of 1915: wheat, 11,997,500 bushels; barley, 1,779,430 bushels; oats, 39,584,300 bushels. Adding these quantities to the totals in the elevators on September 1, the following quantities represent the total estimated carried over from the crops of 1915 into the crop year of 1916-17, beginning on September 1: wheat, 27,033,000 bushels; barley, 2,999,500 bushels; oats, 50,605,000 bushels.

Charlottetown Exhibition.

Nothing occurred to mar the exhibition held at Charlottetown, P. E. I., on September 28 to 29. Fine weather prevailed throughout the three days and everything, so far as the public was concerned, was staged according to schedule. Many visitors from the mainland crossed the Strait to see the Island Fair, and those who are fortunate enough to make the "Garden of the Gulf" their home turned out in large numbers to enjoy the annual event. The horse is a great favorite on Prince Edward Island, and keen interest was taken in the exceptional exhibit of light horses, in the judging ring. The heavy or draft breeds were not so strong as the carriage or road types, but a very good showing of Clydesdales was forward. Taking the different breeds and classes collectively, the display of good horses was worthy of special mention. There was considerable competition in the beef and dairy breeds of cattle. Sheep were fair, and swine, were out in sufficient numbers and possessed such quality as to make the competition keen and interesting, especially in the Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester White breeds. The Maritime Province fairs have had exceptional exhibits of potatoes and vegetables this fall. The display of roots had been good, but the entries of potatoes here were large and the quality quite up to the standard. The Charlottetown Exhibition showed a grand collection of the different varieties and types of potatoes produced in Eastern Canada. The Island is not a fruit-growing section, but there was a large number of plate exhibits of apples. The commercial packs, however, were not in evidence. Cheese was outstanding among the dairy products; considerable butter was also shown.

Any brief description cannot do justice to the value of the many educative exhibits erected for inspection and information only. The Dominion Government Wool Exhibit was prominent as was that of the Prince Edward Island Experimental Farm, which is one of the many branches of the Dominion System. The display of eggs, with the methods of grading and marketing depicted, was a good feature, for on Prince Edward Island they have had considerable experience in this regard, and the business is now progressing rapidly. The main building contained many displays of manufactured articles, while in another quarter machinery and automobiles attracted many visitors. Even though automobiles can be used only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, on Prince Edward Island, and then only on certain roads, they are popular and increasing in number.

With the horse so popular, it was not surprising to see the horse racing well patronized. In fact, the management of this Exhibition display a mild indifference to agricultural and live-stock exhibits. The horse racing is made the feature of the Fair, and during the afternoons judging in the ring was practically suspended that all might witness the tests of speed that were, we must confess, of a high order. It does not seem consistent, however, that the judging of live stock should be laid over for the morning hours when the attendance is smaller.

The Midways at the Halifax and Charlottetown exhibitions were not worthy of any commendation. We

are not puritanic in our ideas, but there were too many games of chance in evidence, or, more correctly speaking, games of "no chance" for the visitors who patronized them. A Midway that would be consistent with and not repugnant to modern thought would be a strengthening feature of these Fairs.

The different judges of live stock were: heavy horses, Adam Scharfe, Cumming's Bridge, Ont.; light horses, Dr. E. Watson, Hudson's Heights, Que.; beef cattle, L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.; dairy cattle, Frank Mallory, Frankford, Ont.; sheep, John Miller, Claremont, Ont.; swine, C. E. Bain, Oshawa, Ont. The poultry was judged by Thomas Latham, Sylvester, N. S.

HORSES.

Clydesdales.—There were two horses in the Clydesdale breed which stood out prominently as show individuals, or the sires of good stock. Baron Kelvin, which won the aged-stallion class and the male championship, was an outstanding horse. He is a large animal with good quality and action. Slightly larger feet would enhance his value, but he is indeed a good animal, as much of the younger stuff sired by him proved. Baron Kelvin was shown by John Richards, Bideford. Roper Bros., of Charlottetown, won second place on Thorndale, an individual of good quality, sired by High Honor. Woodend Chief, a smaller horse than the two above him but showing very good quality and trappy action, was third. In the three-year-old stallion class, William Godfrey, of Marshfield, won with Baron Rosseter, by Baron Kelvin. Edward Curry, Fairview, came second, with Mac Keppock, a good horse sired by Keppock Prince. Pan Baron, another horse by Baron Kelvin was third for D. C. McKinley, North River. Coming to the two-year-olds, another Keppock Prince colt, called Dean of St. Cuthbert, and owned by W. W. Crosby, Cornwall, was found in first place. Clyde Prince, owned by Adam Livingstone, Clyde River, was second; while Mack Vicarson, North River, won third honors on a very breedy individual but with not such good feet and croup as the first two. The winner in this class won on quality and a good set of underpinning. A. Roberts, Highfield, had the first-prize yearling in Baron Mack. A. E. Ings, Charlottetown, was second, with another colt by Baron Kelvin and J. F. McFarlane, Marshfield, was third.

The fillies shown were a very good kind. They possessed considerable quality and were fair movers. In the majority of cases they were not very well schooled, and consequently did not show to the best advantage. Only one three-year-old filly was forward, and this was shown by Edgar Hertz, Marshfield, who also had the second-prize two-year-old filly in Bessie Van Dora. The first-prize two-year-old, Echo of Shore Acres, shown by John R. Stavert, Kelvin, was a very pleasing filly. Her conformation was right and her underpinning of a very desirable quality. This filly was a strong candidate for championship honors, but the decision was given in favor of Crosby's winning yearling, Haidi of Shore Acres. Both fillies

were of Keppock Prince. The younger one was slightly superior in the loin and in other points, but they were a good pair indeed. A. H. Bosfield, Marshfield, had the second-prize yearling in Beatrice, by Baron Kelvin, and third place went to Peter Robertson. The brood-mare class was won by Mark Samella, shown by J. H. Crosby, Cornwall.

While Keppock Prince was not shown himself, the young stock by him was a splendid tribute to his value as a Clydesdale sire on the Island. Baron Kelvin won the championship himself, and many of his get carried off red ribbons. If it is fair to offer any criticism of the Clydesdale exhibit, as a whole, we might say that while the entries were good as regards quality and conformation they did not possess as good feet as we should like to see. If the breeders of the Clydesdale on Prince Edward Island would endeavor to enlarge the feet of their chosen animals, they would be rendering a good service to the breed.

Percherons.—A. R. McKay, Charlottetown, had out a fine string of mares and fillies in the female classes. Second place in the aged-stallion class also went to McKay on Kassott, while above him stood George S., shown by David Reid, Montague. The second-prize individual was more strongly coupled, but George S. was superior in quality, feet and action.

Light Horses.—Standard-Breds, Carriage, Roadster and Saddle horses were out, in exceptionally large numbers. The classes were well filled and the competition was exceedingly keen. In this department the Charlottetown Exhibition has a strong feature and one that attracts many visitors, for the light horse is very popular there.

BEEF CATTLE.

Shorthorns.—The two herds of Shorthorns shown at Halifax, by J. M. Laird & Sons, Kelvin Grove, P. E. I., and A. N. Griffin, New Minas, N. S., respectively, were brought into the ring at Charlottetown. They were the two most extensive exhibitors, but considerable local stuff got into the money in the various classes. Stately Monarch, Laird's aged bull, again won his class, and the male championship. Francis Chowan, Winsloe Station, was second with a smooth bull of good type but not so thick and deep as the winner. W. B. Tramsdale, Crapeau, was third, and George Gorvett, Cumberland, was fourth. Theodore Ross, North Bedeque, brought out several Shorthorns which he has been selecting along dual-purpose lines. First prize in the two-year-old bull class went to his entry. S. O. Lane, Mount Mellick, had the first-prize yearling, while Griffin had the first and second junior calves, Prince Charlie and White Monarch, which won like honors at Halifax. The junior calf class was won by one of Laird's entries. In the female department of this breed the majority of the first prizes were won by Laird, the others by Griffin. Allandale Rosedrop, Laird's good two-year-old heifer, was again proclaimed female champion.

Herefords.—The competition in the Hereford breed was between the herds of William O'Brien & Sons, Windsor, N. S., and G. L. Hayden, Cherry Valley. The O'Brien herd captured eight first prizes and both championships, while three red ribbons were distributed amongst the Hayden herd, which contained several good individuals. The champion bull was Princeps 33rd., winner of the aged class. Stella, a junior calf, of very straight lines, with good type and quality, was made female champion.

Aberdeen Angus.—Horne Bros., Winsloe, were the only exhibitors of the black cattle, except one entry in the yearling heifer class.

DAIRY CATTLE.

There was a splendid exhibit of dairy cattle, including the four leading breeds in Eastern Canada, of which the Guernsey is a prominent one. Some of the herds shown at Halifax, coming from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, did not go to Charlottetown, but the Island herds were present and considerable local stuff came in and filled up the classes.

Holsteins.—The black and white dairy cattle were out in goodly numbers. Three aged bulls competed, with first place going to Walter M. Lea, Victoria, on Ida Rooker 2nd's Vale, second to A. Roy Jones, on Prince Pietertje Rooker, and third to W. J. Gibson, Marshfield, on Cobequid Helbon Champion. The winner in this class was the champion at Halifax, and the honor was conferred upon him again at Charlottetown. Lea had the only two-year-old entry, but in yearlings there was some competition. C. & G. A. Godfrey were first with Sir Rooker McDonald, a well-fitted entry and clean cut. John Tweedy, Earnscliffe, was second with Burgey Royal, a strong fellow but a trifle thick in the neck. Walter J. Jones, Bumbury Farm, came in for third money on King Walker Pietertje. In senior calves Lea won first and second; in junior calves Lea was first and Jones second. A very strong aged-cow class, including six entries, lined up, but three from the herd of Walter Lea stood at the top. W. G. Gibson, Marshfield, had the best two-year-old, and John Tweedy, Earnscliffe, the best yearling. In senior heifer calves, Lea was first and second, and in junior calves Gibson was first and Lea second. Island Aagie De Kol, Lea's winning aged cow, was made champion of the females. She is a cow of good type and capacity, and when fresh carries an excellent udder.

Guernseys.—Roper Bros., Charlottetown, and John Walker, North River, showed the majority of the Guernseys that were brought into the ring. Selections from the Roper herds won the greater part of the money and the championships.

Ayrshires.—A. McRae & Sons, Charlottetown, carried off both championships in the Ayrshire department, and many of the first prizes. Their aged bull, Hobsland's Tunphies Heir, won his class over entries brought out by H. A. Robertson, Alexander, and Henry Brennick, Lewis, but the championship honors went to McRae's winning junior calf, a very nice quality youngster of splendid type. A. E. Ings, Charlottetown, had the first-prize yearling bull, Pope Noy, Hazelbrook, was second, and Robert Stewart, Highfield, was third. John Barr, Charlottetown, had the best two-year-old heifer, and Stewart had the best junior heifer calf. In other departments McRae won the red ribbons. The female champion was Nellie of Springbrook Farm, which won like honors for McRae at Halifax.

Jerseys.—In the Jersey breed the chief exhibitors were Wm. Clark & Son, North Wiltshire; Thos. C. Latham, Pictou, N. S.; Wallace Stead, Highfield; and Frank Glydon & Son, Morgate. The first-mentioned exhibitor was the most successful in the showing.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

In the swine department the Yorkshires and Berkshires made a strong showing. The quality was good and the competition very keen. They have some splendid hogs of these two breeds on Prince Edward Island, and the breeders brought many good ones to the Fair. Chester Whites were next in order of merit, presenting a very good display of the breed. Sheep were an average exhibit. No classes were exceptionally strong, but the breeds were fairly well represented.

"The Terrible Ter-Ruth."

BY PETER MCARTHUR.

Yesterday I helped to clean out a well and to-day I feel like moralizing about it. I do not think I was ever quite so much deceived in anything as I was in that well. For some years we had been dipping pure, clear, cold water from it and I had so much confidence in it that I did not even send a sample to Guelph to have it analyzed. I was so sure that it contained nothing but pure, spring water that I offered it to hot and dusty visitors with a feeling that I was doing them a real favor. But during the recent dry spell,

the well went dry and as the last attempts to dip water from it seemed rather startling it was decided to clean it out. As the well is cemented over the top, and is made as nearly like a bottle as possible, no one thought that the cleaning would amount to much. It would be merely a matter of form.

Alas for human confidence. In cleaning the well, I officiated at the top and hauled up the buckets and as bucket after bucket came up I almost took a "scunner" against water. It seemed incredible to think that I had been drinking with relish the water from that well. To begin with, five perfectly good pails with bits of rope attached to them were brought up, and with them came much oozy slime such as Kipling saw in "the sludgy, sudy creek." Bucketful after bucketful of incomprehensible slush was brought up, and my only consolation was that it was largely whitened with lime that we had thrown in from time to time in order to keep the water pure. I felt that the lime was probably the one thing that had saved us from typhoid, malaria, infantile paralysis, and most every other kind of microbe known to modern medical science. And every pailful of slush was a treasure trove. We brought up not only ordinary cups and glasses, but a perfectly good butcher knife and the tin cup that the children got—to their vast disappointment—from the Jew pedler who had bought their collection of old iron. We also brought up an excellent hammer that had been lost by a carpenter, who was fixing things about the house over a year ago. As one thing after another began to come up, I developed a hopeful streak, and thought I might be able to find out at last what had become of the monkey wrench that had been lost about two years ago. I was disappointed however, and the loss of the monkey wrench must continue to be one of the mysteries of the farm. Finally the well was cleaned out and the clay bottom thoroughly scrubbed with fresh water that had been hauled from a distance. Now we are ready to have it filled with a couple of tankfuls of artesian water from town. It is not likely that water will begin to flow into it naturally for some months to come. About twelve feet down, under a bed of heavy clay, there is a streak of black sand through which the water usually flows, but this year the black sand got dried out, and it is not likely that water will flow through it again until we have had many rains.

There you have the facts, now for the moralizing. While I was pulling up the slush from the bottom of that well, it puzzled me to think that there is an old proverb to the effect that "Truth lies in the bottom of the well." Now I had always had an idea that truth was something pure and limpid, but the stuff at the bottom of my well was something entirely different. This puzzled me for quite a while until I happened to remember that the greatest searchers for truth in modern times are political investigating committees. They search for truth earnestly and diligently, and what do they manage to bring up, except slime and all uncleanness, just like the stuff that I brought out of the well! After this experience I feel that I know just what the truth looks like and smells like, and I am not sure that in the future I shall be so eager in my quest of truth. And just as in my well, from which I had been dipping pure, cold water for many years without realizing the terrible "Ter-ruth" at the bottom, we find the newspapers and public speakers of the different parties furnishing us with the pure waters of party doctrine, that in no way suggest the slime and sludge that lies under it. You can take this and think it over for yourself, but as far as I am concerned, I am inclined to think that if there is anything in the old saying that "Truth lies at the bottom of the well," and the stuff that I brought up had anything to do with the truth, I shall not insist on knowing the truth in any future investigations I may make. I shall have to wait until after the next wash day before I have all of the truth removed from my clothes.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts of live stock at Union Yards, West Toronto, Monday, Oct. 1 were 270 cars, 3,935 cattle, 194 calves, 448 hogs, 1,184 sheep, 1,581 horses. Choice butcher steers and heifers strong; balance butcher cattle steady; good cows, bulls, milkers and springers steady; good stockers and feeders steady; common weaker. Hogs 50 cents lower, calves sheep and lambs steady to strong.

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

	City	Union	Total
Cars	78	601	679
Cattle	1,033	7,473	8,506
Hogs	841	13,423	14,264
Sheep	2,028	5,842	7,870
Calves	38	870	908
Horses	115	720	835

The total receipts at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1915 were:

	City	Union	Total
Cars	30	725	755
Cattle	240	6,062	6,302
Hogs	682	5,767	6,449
Sheep	1,611	7,803	9,414
Calves	44	532	576
Horses	—	6,455	6,455

The combined receipts at the two markets show an increase of 2,204 cattle, 7,815 hogs and 332 calves, but a decrease of 76 cars, 1,544 sheep and 5,620 horses.

Sales for choice, heavy weight steers and heifers were slow and at least 25c. lower. The demand for good butcher cows was steady all week. Choice cows selling at \$6.25 to \$6.50. Canners and cutters were active and in demand, selling at from \$3.50 to \$4.75. Bulls remained steady. Bologne bulls are active and are wanted. Stockers and feeders—Animals of quality and good color were readily disposed of at good prices, but the great bulk that arrived last week were not the desirable kind. Milkers and springers—Choice milkers and forward springers were active and from \$5.00 to \$10.00 higher, but common milkers and backward

springers were slow and a shade lower. Veal calves were steady and strong at the beginning of the week, but were 25c. lower toward the end. Choice veal selling at from 10½c. to 11¼c. per lb. Spring lambs made quite an advance over the previous week. Choice lambs selling at from 10c. to 10½c. per lb. One lot of 73 extra choice Southdowns, average weight 82 lbs. each, sold at \$10.65 per cwt. Sheep were steady and fairly active. Hogs took a big drop during the week. Each day saw them lower than the day before. Thursday's prices were \$11.90 for fed and watered, and \$12.15 for weighed off cars. At the close one carload went down to \$12, weighed off cars.

Quotations on Live Stock.—Choice heavy steers, \$8 to \$8.25; good heavy steers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; butcher steers and heifers, choice, \$7.50 to \$7.75; good, \$7 to \$7.50; medium, \$6.50 to \$6.85; common, \$5.50 to \$6. Cows, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.65; good, \$5.80 to \$6.10; medium, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common, \$4.75 to \$5.25; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.75. Bulls, best

heavy, \$7 to \$7.25; good, \$6.40 to \$6.75; bulls, heavy bologne, \$5.25 to \$5.75; light bologne, \$4.75 to \$5. Stockers and feeders, \$5 to \$6.75. Milkers and springers, \$45 to \$110. Spring lambs, choice, 10c. to 10½c. per lb.; spring lambs, common, 7c. to 8c. Light handy sheep, 6½c. to 8c. Heavy fat sheep and bucks, 4c. to 5½c. Veal calves, choice, 10½c. to 11¼c. per lb.; medium, 9c. to 10c. per lb.; common, 5c. to 7½c. per lb. Hogs.—\$11.90, fed and watered; \$12.15, weighed off cars. Less \$3.50 off sows, \$5 off stags, \$2 off light hogs, and one-half of one per cent. government condemnation loss.

Breadstuffs. Wheat.—Ontario, (according to freights outside)—No. 2 winter, new, per car lot, \$1.40 to \$1.42; No. 1 commercial, old crop, \$1.33 to \$1.35; No. 2 commercial, old crop, \$1.28 to \$1.30; No. 3 commercial, old crop, \$1.20 to \$1.22. Manitoba wheat (track, bay ports)—No. 1 northern, \$1.72½; No. 2 northern, \$1.68½; No. 3 northern, \$1.65½; old crop trading 2c. above new crop. Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white (new),

53c. to 55c.; No. 3 white, 52c. to 54c. Manitoba oats (track, bay ports)—No. 2 C. W., 60½c., according to freights outside; No. 3 C. W., 60c.; extra No. 1 feed, 60c.; No. 1 feed, 59½c.

Peas.—According to freights outside; No. 2, \$2.15 to \$2.25.

Rye.—According to freights outside, No. 2, new, \$1.18 to \$1.20.

Buckwheat.—According to freights outside, nominal, 80c. to 82c.

Barley.—Ontario, malting, 87c. to 90c.; nominal; feed barley, 83c. to 85c., nominal.

American Corn.—No. 3 yellow, 96c., track, Toronto.

Flour.—Ontario, winter, new, \$6.50, in bags, track, Toronto; \$6.35, bulk, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: first patents, \$9; second patents, \$8.50, in jute; strong bakers', \$8.30, in jute; in cotton, 10c. more.

Hay and Millfeed.

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

Straw.—Baled, car lots, \$7 to \$8.

Bran.—\$27 per ton, Montreal freights; shorts, \$30, Montreal freights; middlings \$31, Montreal freights; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.35, Montreal freights.

Country Produce.

Butter.—Butter advanced one cent per pound on the wholesales during the past week. Creamery, fresh-made pound squares selling at 38c. to 39c. per lb.; creamery solids, 36c. to 37c. per lb.; dairy, 30c. to 31c. per lb.; separator dairy, 34c. to 35c. per lb.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs in cartons advanced three cents per dozen wholesale, selling at 43c. per dozen; the fresh eggs and selects, in case lots, remaining stationary, selling at 36c. and 39c. per dozen respectively.

Cheese.—June, 24c. to 25c. per lb.; new, 22c. per lb.; twins, 22½c. per lb.

Honey.—Honey is coming in freely but remained about stationary in price with the exception of the comb variety, which was slightly easier; 60-lb. tins selling at 12c. per lb.; 5-lb. tins at 12½c. per lb.; combs, \$1.50 to \$3 per dozen.

Poultry.—Receipts were not very heavy during the past week, prices remaining about stationary. Live-weight prices—chickens 15c. per lb.; ducks, 12c. per lb.; turkeys, 20c. per lb.; fowl, 4 lbs. and over, 14c. per lb.; fowl, under 4 lbs., 12c. per lb.

Beans.—Hand picked, \$5 per bushel; prime white, \$4.40 to \$4.80, according to quality.

Hides and Skins.

City hides, flat 20c.; country hides, cured, 18c.; country hides, part cured, 17c.; country hides, green, 16c.; calf skins, per lb., 25c.; kip skins, per lb., 22c.; sheep skins, city, \$2.50 to \$3.50; sheep skins, country, \$1.50 to \$3; lamb skins and pelts, \$1 to \$1.50; horse hair, per lb., 38c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$5 to \$6; No. 2, \$4.50 to \$5.50; wool, washed, 42c. to 46c. per lb.; wool, rejections, 35c. to 38c. per lb.; wool, unwashed, 32c. to 35c. per lb.; tallow, No. 1, 6½c. to 7½c.; solids, 6c. to 7c.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Receipts were heavy on the wholesale market during the past week, consisting principally of peaches; the market generally opening firm at the beginning of the week and gradually weakening towards the end.

Peaches were shipped very heavily, but towards the end of the week the bulk were overripe and generally of poor quality, selling at lower prices—the 6-qt. flats bringing 15c. to 20c.; the 6-qt. lenos at 17½c. to 30c.; a very few bringing 40c.; the 11-qt. flats at 20c. to 35c., and the 11-qt. lenos at 25c. to 60c.

Plums were shipped in lightly and advanced in price, selling at 50c. to \$1.00 per 11-qt. basket.

Pears were exceptionally poor quality, and sold at 25c. to 60c. per 11-qt. basket.

Grapes came in freely and dropped in price, selling at 15c. to 20c. per 6-qt. basket.

Melons are just about over; those shipped in last week were not dependable as the bulk were either overripe or tasteless; they declined materially in price, selling at 35c. to 50c. per 11 qts.

Crab apples were only offered in small lots, as they are quite scarce, selling at 40c. to 60c. per 11-qt. basket.

Tomatoes mostly were poor quality and became easier in price; the 11-

qt. flats selling at 25c. to 40c., and 11-qt. lenos 40c. to 50c.

Green tomatoes began to come in fairly well, selling at 15c. to 20c. per 11 qts., and 50c. to 60c. per bushel.

Corn.—A larger quantity of good corn came in, causing slightly lower prices; the bulk of the choice selling at 25c. per dozen; poorer qualities going at 15c. to 20c.; while some field variety went at 5c. per dozen.

Red peppers have been quite scarce, selling firmly at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 11-qt. basket; the green ones declining somewhat and selling at 50c. to 75c. per 11-qt. basket.

Parsnips have only been shipped in in very small lots, and sold at 40c. to 50c. per 11-qt. basket.

Carrots and beets remain high priced at 35c. and 40c. per 11-qt. basket and \$1.35 per bag.

Cabbage also; it sold at \$1 to \$1.25 per dozen, and \$2.25 per bbl.

Potatoes at last declined; the new Brunswick Delawares and British Columbias both selling at \$1.75 per 90-lb. bag.

Onions are decidedly scarce; the Spanish selling at \$4.50 per case; Indiana, \$3.75 per 100-lb. sack; Canadian \$2.85 per 75-lb. sack; pickling, \$1.50 to \$2 per 11-qt. basket.

Turnips also are scarce; the first car for this season arriving last week, and selling at the high price of \$1.25 per bag.

Montreal.

The cattle market in Montreal held fairly steady during last week, but the tendency was slightly on the easy side. Supplies were moderately large, and the demand from butchers continued fair. No really choice stock was offered, but good steers sold at 7½c. to 7¾c. per lb., while fair quality were 6¾c. to 6¾c., and common ranged down to 5¾c. per lb. Butchers' cows showed no change, the price ranging from 4¾c. to 6¾c., according to quality, while bulls brought about ¼c. above the price of cows. Sheep and lambs continued in good demand and prices were steady. Ontario lambs continued to sell at 10c. per lb., and Quebec stock at 9½c. to 9¾c., while sheep sold at 6¾c. to 7c. per lb. Supplies of calves were none too large, and demand continued liberal at from 9c. to 10c. for choice, and 4c. to 7c. or 8c. for the lower grades. Quite a few calves are being shipped to the United States. A feature of the market was the weakness in the price of live hogs. Prices declined in sympathy with the decline in Ontario, and purchases were made here of selected lots at 11½c. to 12c. per lb., while good hogs were purchased at 11c. to 11¼c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—The market was dull and featureless. Lumbermen have been making some enquiry, but owing to shortage of labor, have evidently not been committing themselves to any great extent. Prices were steady, heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., being \$200 to \$250 each; light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$150 to \$200 each. Small horses, \$100 to \$125 each, and culls \$50 to \$75 each fine saddle and carriage horses are \$200 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Owing to the rather sharp decline in the price of live hogs, dressed hogs showed an easier tone, although prices can hardly be said to have declined. Quotations were still 16¾c. to 17c. per lb. for choice, abattoir, fresh-killed stock.

Potatoes.—The market for potatoes was very high for this time of year. Some dealers report handling Green Mountains in car lots at \$1.45 to \$1.50, and Quebec varieties at \$1.25 to \$1.30 per 90 lbs., ex-track, but others think these quotations too low. In a jobbing way potatoes sold bagged at an advance of about 20 cents on these figures.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—Maple syrup was unchanged at 85c. to 90c. in 8-lb. tins; \$1 to \$1.10 in 10-lb. tins; and \$1.25 to \$1.50 in 13-lb. tins, according to quality. Honey was in fair demand at 15c. per lb. for white clover comb; 12½c. to 13c. for brown, and the same for white extracted, while brown extracted was 10½c. per lb., and buckwheat honey 9c. to 10c. per lb.

Eggs.—Little change takes place in this market from week to week, but choice stock was very hard to get. Strictly new-laid eggs were quoted at

45c. per dozen; No. 1 selected being 38c.; No. 1 candled, 24c., and No. 2 candled, 30c. per dozen.

Butter.—The export demand for butter continued good and supplies here were light for the time of year. Prices continued to advance, and last week choicest creamery was quoted at from 36¾c. to 37c. per lb., with fine ¼c. under these figures. Undergrades were 35c. to 35½c., and dairy butter 28c. to 29½c.

Cheese.—The price of cheese advanced again. Quotations last week were 20¾c. to 21c. for finest colored, white being 1-6c. to ¼c. less. Finest eastern colored cheese was 20½c. to 20¾c., and white ½c. less.

Grain.—The market for oats has been very strong, and No. 1 Canadian Western were quoted at 63c. per bushel, ex-store; No. 2, were 62½c.; No. 3, 61¾c.; extra No. 1 feed, 61¾c.; No. 1 feed, 61¾c.; No. 2 feed, 60¾c.

Flour.—The market advanced, both on Manitobas and Ontarios. Manitoba first patents were \$9.10 per barrel, in bags; seconds being \$8.60, and strong bakers', \$8.40. Ontarios were 20 cents higher, at \$7.60 to \$7.90 per barrel, in wood, for 90 per cent patents, and \$3.60 to \$3.75 per bag.

Millfeed.—Prices advanced \$1 per ton. Bran was \$27 per ton, in bags, and shorts \$29. Middlings were \$31, and mixed mouille \$34 per ton, while pure grain mouille was \$36, in bags.

Baled Hay.—Baled hay continued steady. Sales of No. 2 were made at \$13 per ton, and of No. 3 \$11.50, and of clover mixed at \$10.50 per ton, ex-track.

Hides.—Lamb skins advanced to \$1.50 each; calf skins were 30c. per lb. for No. 2, and 32c. for No. 1. Beef hides were 21c., 22c. and 23c. per lb. for No's. 3, 2 and 1. Horse hides were \$1.50 each for No. 3; \$2.50 for No. 2, and \$3.50 for No. 1. Tallow was 8c. per lb. for rendered and 2½c. for rough.

Buffalo.

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime natives, \$9.50 to \$10.50; fair to good, \$8.75 to \$9.25; plain, \$8.25 to \$8.60; very coarse and common, \$7.60 to \$8; 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 \$9; fair to good, \$8 to \$8.50; best handy, \$8.50 to \$9; fair to good, \$7.25 to \$8.25; light and common, \$6.50 to \$7; yearlings, prime, \$9.50 to \$10.25; fair to good, \$8.50 to \$9.

Cows and Heifers.—Best handy butcher heifers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7.25; best heavy fat cows, \$6.75 to \$7; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.50; medium to fair, \$5 to \$5.50; cutters, \$4 to \$4.25; canners, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

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

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$7 to \$7.25; common to good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; best stockers, \$6.75 to \$7; common to good, \$5.50 to \$6.25.

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

Hogs.—All marketing points showed a bad break in prices last week. At Buffalo on Monday top was \$11.50, and the next best price was \$11.35, with bulk selling at \$11.25, and others ranged on down to \$11, according to quality. Pigs, \$9.75. Tuesday the range in prices on best grades was unchanged, with pigs selling at \$10; Wednesday sales were made from \$11 to \$11.40 on best grades, with pigs \$9.75 to \$10; Thursday prices broke a strong quarter, and Friday they showed another tumble of from thirty-five to forty-five cents. Friday one load of prime heavies sold at \$10.90, next best price was \$10.65, though bulk moved at \$10.60, with several decks at \$10.50. Pigs \$9.75; roughs, \$9.50 to \$9.75, and stags \$8.75 down. Last week the run totaled 25,600 head, being against 21,498 head for the week before, and 35,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prices on lambs were on the decline last week and sheep ruled about steady. Monday top lambs sold mostly at \$10.90; Tuesday top was \$10.75; Wednesday no sales were made above \$10.40; Thursday, the range on good to choice lots was from \$10.25

to \$10.40, and Friday there was a little reaction, bulk being placed at \$10.50. Cull lambs the fore part of the week brought from \$9 to \$9.50, and during the low days best in this line sold from \$8.50 to \$8.75, with skips as low as \$6.50. Feeding lambs sold anywhere from \$9 to \$9.75. Top wether sheep were quotable from \$8 to \$8.50, and killing ewes from \$7 to \$7.50, as to weight and finish. Receipts last week were 17,400 head, as against 18,705 head for the week previous, and 22,700 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Trade the first half of last week, by reason of Jewish holidays, was not as good as usual. Monday prices broke fifty to one dollar per cwt., buyers getting the bulk of the tops at \$13; Tuesday's market was steady; Wednesday a few made \$13.25, and the next two days bulk moved at \$13.50, with a few as high as \$14. Heavy fat calves sold from \$7 to \$9, with grassers from \$4.50 to \$6.50. Around 330 head of Canadian calves were on Friday's market and they sold from \$6 for the grassers and on up to \$12.50 for the top veals, some heavy rough calves going at \$7.50. Offerings last week totaled 2,200 head, as compared with 1,991 head for the week before, and 1,950 head for the same week a year ago.

Gossip.

Sale Dates.

McKinnon Bros., Shorthorns, Rockwood, Ont., Oct. 10.

Elgin County Pure-Bred Stock, St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 17.

R. A. Morrow, Holstein dispersion, Hilton, Ont., Oct. 18.

O. A. C. Pure-Bred Stock, Guelph, Ont., Oct. 26.

Auction Sale of Holsteins.

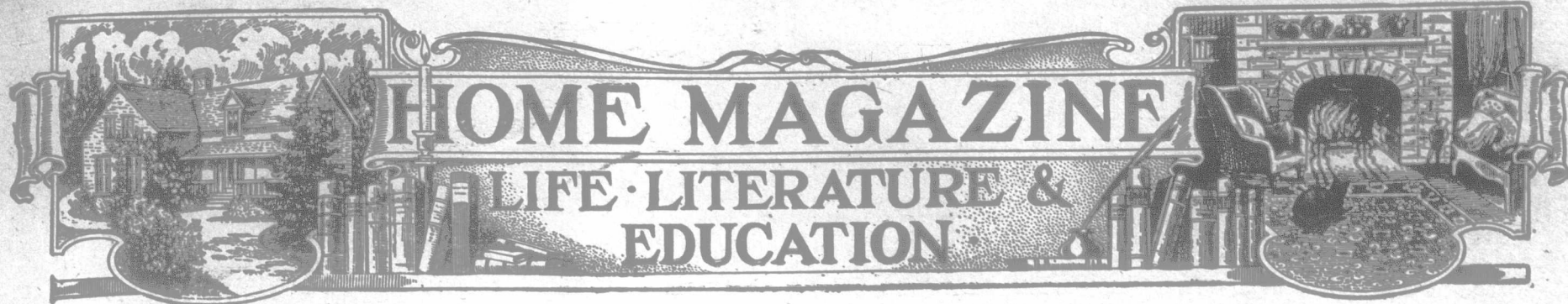
In another column will be found the announcement of the dispersion sale of 33 young Holsteins to be sold by R. O. Morrow, at his farm five miles north of Brighton, on Wednesday, Oct. 18th. All but one will be three years of age and under, daughters of such well-bred sires as Riverside Johanna Wayne, a son of Sir Pietertje Posch De Boer, and a 21-lb. four-year-old daughter of Johanna Rue 4th Lad, and Sir Plus Korndyke, a son of Plus Burke, and a 22,304-lb. R. O. P. dam. For full particulars write for catalogue to R. O. Morrow, Hilton, Ont.

Consignment Sale of Shorthorns and Herefords.

Elgin County Pure-bred Breeders' Association are offering a consignment of choice Shorthorn and Hereford males and females at their first annual sale, to be held in St. Thomas, October 17. Several of the animals are sired by champions of their breed at many exhibitions, and are of the type and conformation that will compare favorably in the best company. Several of the Shorthorns are good representatives of the dual-purpose type. Breeders desiring foundation stock should avail themselves of this opportunity. Consult the advertisement in another column of this issue and write Duncan Brown, Shedden, Ontario, for a catalogue and any detailed information regarding the sale.

Sale of Scotch Shorthorns.

The date of E. V. McKinnon's dispersion sale is Tuesday, October 10. There are 36 head for sale and breeders wishing to purchase Scotch Shorthorns should plan to attend this sale. While the herd is not in high flesh, it is in good breeding condition. Many of the animals offered will make splendid foundation stock and herd headers. Fourteen breeding cows, some with calves at foot; eight heifers that have been bred; eight heifers that have not reached breeding age, and six young bulls are being offered for sale. Some of the sires used are O. A. C. Augustine, Sultan Stamford, and Gainford of Salem. Many noted families are represented in the herd. The farm is two miles north of Rockwood, and nine miles east of Guelph, just off the Guelph-Erin gravel road. Trains will be met at Rockwood on the morning of the sale and lunch will be served at noon. Stockmen should not miss this opportunity of securing some choice breeding stock. An advertisement appears in another column of this issue, and for further particulars write E. V. McKinnon, Rockwood.



A Song of Thanksgiving.

O dwellers by the sea's unfolding shore,
A line of beauty to the lingering eye,—
Who hear forever and forevermore
The billows thunder and the ripples
sigh,
Who watch the great white barks go
homing by
Or seeking climes beyond the mighty
main,
For all the benisons that 'round you lie
Let there be thanks—thanksgiving once
again!

O dwellers 'mid the mountains high and
hoar,
Whose bare crests seem to touch the
arching sky,
Who hear forever and forevermore
The pinetops murmur and the strong
winds cry,
While rivers make melodious reply
With nature's inmost heart-beats in
their strain,
For all the benisons that 'round you lie
Let there be thanks—thanksgiving once
again!

O dwellers where the lands are as a floor,
Unfurrowed, opulent with corn and rye,
Who hear forever and forevermore
The low of cattle when the eve draws
nigh,
Who to the soil are linked with lasting
tie,—
Are fain of it as were your fathers fain,—
For all the benisons that 'round you lie
Let there be thanks—thanksgiving once
again!

ENVOY.

Brethren, who dwell where freedom's
banners fly,
(Blessed be the flag, and may it bear no
stain!)
For all the benisons that 'round us lie
Let there be thanks—thanksgiving
once again!
—Clinton Scollard, In Suburban Life.

Among the Books

**Witch-Hazel and Gos-
samer.**

[From "A Year in the Fields," by John
Burroughs, Houghton, Mifflin Co.,
Boston and New York.]

To-day, October 21st, I found the
air in the bushy fields and lanes under
the woods loaded with the perfume of the
witch-hazel—a sweetish, sickening odor.
With the blooming of this bush, Nature
says, "Positively the last." It is a
kind of birth in death, of spring in fall,
that impresses one as a little uncanny.
All trees and shrubs form their flower-
buds in the fall, and keep the secret
till spring. How comes the witch-
hazel to be the one exception, and to
celebrate its floral nuptials on the funeral
day of its foliage? No doubt it will be
found that the spirit of some lovelorn
squaw has passed into this bush, and
that this is why it blooms in the Indian
summer rather than in the white man's
spring.

But it makes the floral series of the
woods complete. Between it and the
shad-blow of earliest spring lies the
mountain of bloom; the latter at the
base on one side, this at the base on
the other, with the chestnut blossoms
at the top in midsummer.

A peculiar feature of our fall may
sometimes be seen of a clear afternoon
late in the season. Looking athwart
the fields under the sinking sun, the
ground appears covered with a shining
veil of gossamer. A fairy net, invisible
at midday and which the position
of the sun now reveals, rests upon the

stubble and upon the spears of grass
covering acres in extent,—the work of
innumerable little spiders. The cattle
walk through it, but do not seem to
break it. Perhaps a fly would make
his mark upon it. At the same time,
stretching from the tops of the trees,
or from the top of a stake in the fence,
and leading off toward the sky, may be
seen the cables of the flying spider—a
fairy bridge from the visible to the
invisible. Occasionally seen against
a deep mass of shadow, and perhaps
enlarged by clinging particles of dust,
they show quite plainly and sag down
like a stretched rope, or sway and un-
dulate like a hawser in the tide.
They recall a verse of our rugged
poet, Walt Whitman:

"A noiseless, patient spider,
I mark'd where, in a little promontory,
it stood isolated:
Mark'd how, to explore the vacant,
vast surrounding,
It launch'd forth filament, filament,
filament out of itself;
Ever unreeling them—ever tirelessly
spreading them.

"And you, O my soul, where you stand,
Surrounded, surrounded, in measureless
oceans of space,
Ceaselessly fusing, venturing, throwing,
Seeking the spheres to connect them;
Till the bridge you need be formed—till
the ductile anchor hold;
Till the gossamer thread you fling catch
somewhere, O my soul."

The Influence of Flowers.

[A paper read by Mrs. Walter Simpson,
Bayview, P. E. I., read at the third
annual Women's Institute Convention
at Charlottetown.]

"Wondrous truths, and manifold as
wondrous,
God hath written in those stars above,
But not less in the bright flowerets under
us,
Stands the revelation of His love."

unfolded his plans, and told of beings
with which He intended to people the
earth, and asked that each one of them
do something to brighten and beautify
it for the coming man.

The angels smiled. It was work they
loved, for they were "Ministering Spirits,"
and when the Sabbath was ended they
were eager to begin their task. But
what could they do? As they looked
down at the beautiful world beneath them
what more could they do to add to its
beauty?

Should they place glittering ornaments
of gold or silver to brighten up the waste
places, or drape the hills and curtain
the valleys with wonderful tapestry
woven with jewels and precious stones?
But there was no real beauty in all this;
only a cold glitter. They silently thought
as they viewed the Creation—all of
which told of the provident care of
the Creator for mankind—but nowhere
could they see anything that spoke
directly to the heart of man of the love
of God.

Then spoke one bright little spirit,
—"I have it," she cried, "I know what
is lacking now" as she snatched a long
banner of rosy satiny mist that trailed
across the bars of sunset. In a moment
her deft fingers had fashioned it into
a thing of wonderful beauty. As she
lifted it for the rest to admire, her lips
touched it and unconsciously some of
their sweetness was folded deep down,
in the heart of the rose.

"Let us all see what we can make,"
they cried, and a tall stately angel drew
down a handful of fleecy white which
was floating by. "Mine shall be white,"
she said, "A rebuke to sin, and every-
thing impure and unclean." Into it
she wove her own personality and state-
liness, and so we have the lily.

One thoughtful little spirit wandered
down the valley where some of the
purple and gold of the sunset lingered
in the velvet dusk. She gathered a
handful to begin her task and her thoughts
wandered out into the future, and
in fancy she saw the faces and features
of the people yet to be. And as she
worked she wove something of those

"but I will do my best," and the little
white fingers worked patiently and
carefully, and lovingly they fashioned
the little purple flower. When finished
she gazed pensively at it. "You are
not so beautiful or brilliant as some
of them," she said, "but I have done
the best I could," and she raised the
little blossom to her lips, and the breath
of the angel still lingers in the soul
of the violet.

We sometimes wonder why some-
things in Nature were created, and it
takes years of thought and investigation
to find out their use. Not so with the
flowers. They appeal to the little child,
the uneducated as well as the most
profound student of Nature, though
in a different sense.

This reminds me of a very poor French
lady I once took to look at my flower
garden. I wish you could see that
face as it is indelibly stamped on my
memory. Such an expression of love
and admiration, as in broken English
she tried to express those feelings. "Look
at their little faces," she said as she
knelt before the pansy bed, "See their
eyes, they talk to us." And do
they not? Do they not tell us of the
inexpressible love of a Creator who could
have planned everything for our sus-
tenance without all the beautiful flowers.

To me they are divine. Nothing
so lifts me above the cares and worries
of life. Farm life with all its drudgery
would be unbearable without the flower
garden. To my mind nothing else
gives such a personal touch of refinement
to the whole surroundings. It brings
things up to its level. The rubbish
heap and the broken fence have to find
where they belong, and the outbuildings
have even been known to get a new coat
of paint or white wash through its silent
influence.

It is true there is generally no money
in it, and plenty of work, but in the depth
of my heart I pity the man or woman
who looks at everything from a money
standpoint, and misses the inspiration
and education arising from the study
and culture of flowers, starving their
own souls and the souls of those around
them, because "it does not pay." The
children love flowers. Let them have
them. Encourage the school gardens,
and the home plots; help the teachers
with seeds, and encourage them with
your sympathy.

I have in mind a beautiful school garden
perhaps two years old, but for miles
around there is not another flower to
be seen. Still it will come. I have
faith in those children to know it will
soon spread to the homes, and inside
of five years that settlement will be all
abloom. This has been my experience,
and I have interesting experiences along
this line.

Yes, the children love flowers, from
the little tot that hunts for the first
may-flower, violet, or spells her name
in the border of alyssum and pansy
that a loving mother has planted, to
the young man or woman; and the memory
of mother's garden lingers long after
they have left the home nest. And how
the little bouquet that we enclose in
our letters is prized and lovingly ac-
knowledged. Tender memories are
awakened and the influence is uplifting.

The beauty and fragrance of flowers
brightens the poorest home or richest
palace. We twine them around the
marriage altar. Sad and weary hearts
are gladdened the world over by their
loveliness. They carry the message of
love and forgiveness to and fro over all
the earth, and when the toil is over and
our loved ones are at rest, we nestle
them among our choicest flowers, a
visible link of love between Heaven
and earth. We decorate our tables,
our churches, our schools. We send
them to the sick and shut-in; to our
friends who have none, and so we are



The Tomato Girls of Basingstoke.

A market gardener and tomato grower of Basingstoke, Eng., now employs all female labor, and the girls
look very picturesque in their serviceable costumes. International Film Service, N. Y.

I was reading some months ago a
beautiful reverie on the origin of flowers,
and it has so taken possession of me that
I will give you a sketch of it:

The writer, Mrs. Denison of Ontario,
pictures the completion of Creation,
a Sabbath day in Heaven, and the
Creator sitting with folded hands surveyed
his work, and "saw that it was good,"
while angels lingering near asked the
object of it all. Then it was that He

features into the purple and gold pansy
that grew under her fingers. "See,"
she said, as she held it up for her com-
panions to look at. "It is very beautiful,"
said her companion, "I am afraid
I can never make anything half so
lovely." She breathed a soft little
sigh as the other floated away,
and gathered a few bits of the purple
scattered around. "I am not clever
or quick like the others," she said,

helping Nature to brighten and beautify this old world for all with whom we come in touch.

Let us do still more, Institute Sisters. If you have flowers, pass them on, pass them on to the children, to the schools, and from them they will spread until every home on our "Bonnie Isle" has its flower garden, and an army of our worn-out, nervous wives and mothers will be ready to testify to the benefits received from the odd moments spent in the flower garden, moments that they once thought they could not afford. Have your little beauty spot as near as possible, where at every turn you can get a glimpse of the handiwork of the Creator in its most uplifting form and where you work side by side with Him. All the cares and worries of life seem to vanish, the tired nerves are soothed, "and you know not why."

I cannot close without referring to the work of the "National Plant and Flower Guide," of New York City. It was started by a little slum child asking a lady who was carrying a beautiful bouquet of wild flowers to decorate a mission church, for a flower. The eager wistful face of the child so impressed the lady, that she could not forget it, and the thought came of the thousands of just such children, who never had a flower to call their own. So through her efforts other ladies were interested and a committee was appointed to wait on some of the leading express companies. They found them willing to co-operate with any scheme by which the waste of the country might meet the wants of the city, and so the "Free Label" was born. It is a bright yellow label bearing the magic words "approved label."

In its first year the label carried free 2,000 bunches of flowers. In 1914, in New York City alone, it carried 3,000 bunches of flowers, 500 bushels of fruit and vegetables, 2,000 glasses of jelly, and over 5,000 potted plants and bulbs. In its twenty years of existence the Magic Label has carried six million bunches of flowers to the sick and poor of the cities, and thousands of bushels of fruit and vegetables that otherwise would have decayed on the ground.

One dollar per year makes you a member of the Guild. This fee barely pays for printing the labels.

Is there any hint for any of us in this little story of "a big something" started by a little slum child.

How can I better conclude than with the beautiful lines of Whittier:

Give fools their gold, and knaves their power;

Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all.

For he who blesses most is blest;
And God and man shall own his worth
Who toils to leave as his bequest
An added beauty to the earth.

And soon or late, to all that sow,
The time of harvest shall be given;
The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall grow,
If not on earth, at last in Heaven.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Songs in the Night.

At midnight Paul and Silas prayed, and sang praises unto God: and the prisoners heard them.—Acts 16:25.

But none saith, where is God my Maker, who giveth songs in the night?—Job. 35:10.

Who will say the world is dying,
Who will say the prime is past?
Sparks of Heaven within us lying
Flash and will flash till the last.
Kingsley.

In a foul and dismal dungeon two men were sitting at midnight. They had passed through a tremendous strain during the day, having been dragged by a furious multitude before the magistrates, who tore the clothes from their backs and "commanded to beat them." Mercilessly the blows descended upon the quivering flesh, and then the suffering, weary men were

dragged into the inner prison and fastened, in a painful, cramped position, in the stocks. There were other men in that prison, men dispirited and unhappy. Some, perhaps, were sleeping for sorrow when they were startled to hear a song of joy. Through the prison rang the wonderful melody, an anthem of praise to God. How astonished the sad prisoners were to find that men could be overflowing with gladness in such a condition of physical misery.

multitude of oppressions unhappy people cried out, "but none saith, where is God my Maker, who giveth songs in the night?" That was a sweeping assertion, like the statement of Elijah that he was the only loyal worshipper of God in Israel—when God could count seven thousand. There are, in every age, men and women who amaze the people round them by their midnight song of joy.

Our Lord, in the synagogue of Nazareth, astonished His old neighbors

anger, trying to silence the words they could not disprove. "But He passing through the midst of them went His way." They refused the offered joy and He did not force it on them, He never does. Let us see to it that we do not refuse Him—either in scorn or in careless forgetfulness—lest He should pass, even now, through the midst of us and go on His way.

He is still able to give songs in the night. His power is as great as it was in the early ages of the Christian Church, when martyrs sang hymns of wonderful joy in the midst of the flames.

Everywhere in the world to-day "the multitude of oppressions make the oppressed to cry," but very often those in trouble fail to cry to God, Who is able to give songs in the night.

We are called to keep our Thanksgiving Day, and perhaps some anxious or unhappy people are saying: "What a mockery it seems to have a day set apart for thanksgiving in this time of trouble." My blind and crippled friend had a Sunday treat a week or so ago. We brought a little organ into her ward and had a song-service for her especial pleasure. I said to her: "What hymn would you like us to have first?" and she answered promptly "Count your many blessings." Yet those who visit her feel as if she were deprived of almost all the common blessings which are so priceless. She is one of those

"Whom Christ has bound on His own cross, to lie
Beside Him, till Himself shall give release;
And that shall not be, many a one knows well,
Until his place knows him no more on earth."

She will keep Thanksgiving Day with all her heart—every day is her thanksgiving day—and those who watch her glad face are ashamed to complain about their troubles.

In "Pilgrim's Progress" Christian was shown a fire which burned higher and hotter the more water was thrown on it in the attempt to extinguish it. The mystery was explained when he was shown "the back side of the wall, where he saw a man with a vessel of oil in his hand, of which he did also continually cast, but secretly, into the fire."

The Interpreter said: "This is Christ, who continually, with the oil of His grace, maintains the work already begun in the heart: by the means of



General Lohvitsky, Commander of the Russian Forces in France.
Underwood & Underwood.

It is still possible for suffering men and women to rejoice in tribulation? I think I told you of the blind and crippled woman who lies helpless on her bed of pain, month after month, and whose face is always shining with gladness. I was reading to her yesterday, and came away feeling that God is still working the great miracle and giving songs in the night.

Elihu told Job that by reason of the

by telling them that He had come to make good the promise of Isaiah—the promise that One should be sent to proclaim liberty to the captives, to heal the brokenhearted, to pour out the oil of joy on the bowed heads of the mourners (cf. Isa. 61 with St. Luke 4:18ff.). "Is not this Joseph's son?" they said critically. Why, he had labored as a carpenter in their village! So they cast Him out in their



A Group of Roumanians at the Sunday Market.

Underwood & Underwood.

which, notwithstanding what the devil can do, the souls of His people prove gracious still."

It is Christ who has come to pour the oil of joy on mourning hearts. He does it secretly, but we can see the results as the flame of joy mounts higher. St. Paul and his brave-hearted companion did not keep their joy locked up in their own hearts. The prisoners heard their midnight anthem.

If we have no joy there must be something wrong with our religion. Let us go to Him Who offers to share His joy with us: "In Thy presence is fulness of joy: at Thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore."

These are troublous times, but it is at midnight the lamp of joy shines out against the darkness. Lamps are little needed when all is bright around. We are called to bear witness that our Captain is with us in the fight. When we are anxious and troubled the watching world—uncertain whether there is any truth in the Christian's claim—makes up its mind that we are hypocrites, saying we believe in a living, ever-present Lord, but showing by our fears that we have no real faith in Him. Are our songs of praise to die out just because a dark cloud has intercepted the world's sunshine? When the people of Egypt were covered in thick darkness the people of God had light in their dwellings. Has sorrow entered your home? Then you are called to show the reality of your Christian faith. Shall a soldier question his Captain's ordering? Dare we say to God: "Not Thy will but my will is best for me?" The soldier's endurance is tested in the hard day of stress and in the night of pain. What poor, weak soldiers of Christ we are very often; and how we are put to shame by the soldiers of the Empire. We glory in the splendid courage of our soldiers and in the way they endure awful sufferings without complaint. Is our Captain able to glory in the loyalty, courage and marvellous endurance of the soldiers in His army? Here and there we hear songs of praise in the darkness—are we only able to offer our thanksgiving when the sun is shining? We are not put into the world only to have a pleasant and easy time. Making money may not be a successful way of living out our allotted time on earth. A millionaire may make disastrous failure of the sacred trust of life.

"Get thee, watchman, to the rampart!
Gird thee, warrior, with thy sword!
Be ye strong as ye remember
That amidst you is the Lord."

If we are too weak to sing praises in dark hours, let us at least see to it that we are not despicable enough to grumble and complain about trifles in these days of countless heroes. When a tourist was hurrying away from the war zone, in 1914, she indulged in noisy self-pity. "Just think of it," she exclaimed, "I haven't been able to wash my face for days. I haven't had a decent meal for a week, and I never expect to see two of my trunks again."

A French officer in the train said courteously: "I am indeed sorry for you, madam. We are all having our troubles during these days of war. I, myself, have just lost two sons, fighting for France."

No wonder the ashamed tourist begged pardon of the uncomplaining mourner.

If we take the trouble to count our many blessings we shall find that we have good reason to thank God with both heart and voice.

"Praise is the rent we owe to God, and the larger the farm the greater should be the rent paid." This is a rent which gladdens the man who pays it. Don't let us get behindhand in our debt of gratitude to God. Across the world comes the inspiration of the Russian anthem: "Therefore even with weeping we sing Alleluia, Alleluia, Alleluia."
DORA FARNCOMB.

Donations From Readers.

"Elizabeth" has sent \$2.00 "for some little boy or girl in need of help." I have not yet decided the best way of spending her gift. "Mary"—who lives somewhere in Quebec—has again sent \$2.00 for the crippled woman who received her former donation. I took

the money to the poor woman, who was quite overwhelmed with the kindness shown her. She is very anxious to know the address of her benefactor, so that she may write and thank her. If my friend in Quebec will send her address to me I will pass it on.

I also received \$2.50 from another reader in Quebec, part of which has already cheered a family in need. Last Monday I spent the last dollar out of the "Advocate purse," to help a sick woman, leaving a quarter in the purse as a nest-egg. In a day or two the purse was again filled. Very many thanks!
HOPE.

Fashions Dept.

How to Order Patterns.

Order by number, giving age or measurement as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Also state in which issue pattern appeared. Price fifteen cents PER PATTERN. If two numbers appear for the one suit, one for coat, the other for skirt, thirty cents must be sent. Address Fashion Department, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont. Be sure to sign your name when ordering patterns. Many forget to do this.

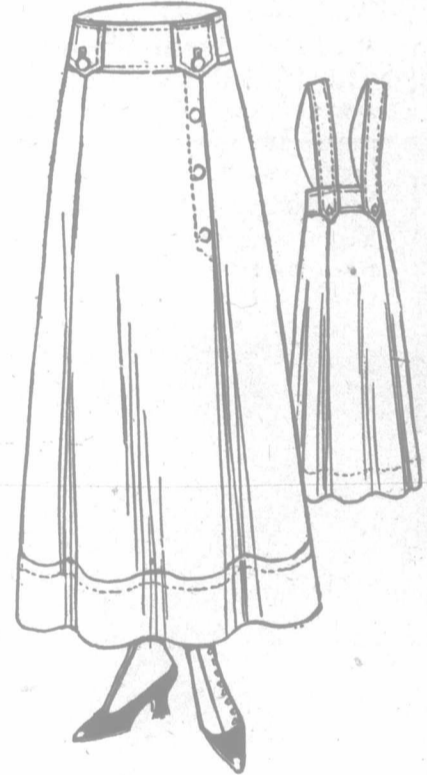
Positively no patterns will be sold under 15 cents each, regardless of date published, owing to advance in cost of same.

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8832—Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.
8830—Four-piece skirt, 24 to 34 waist.



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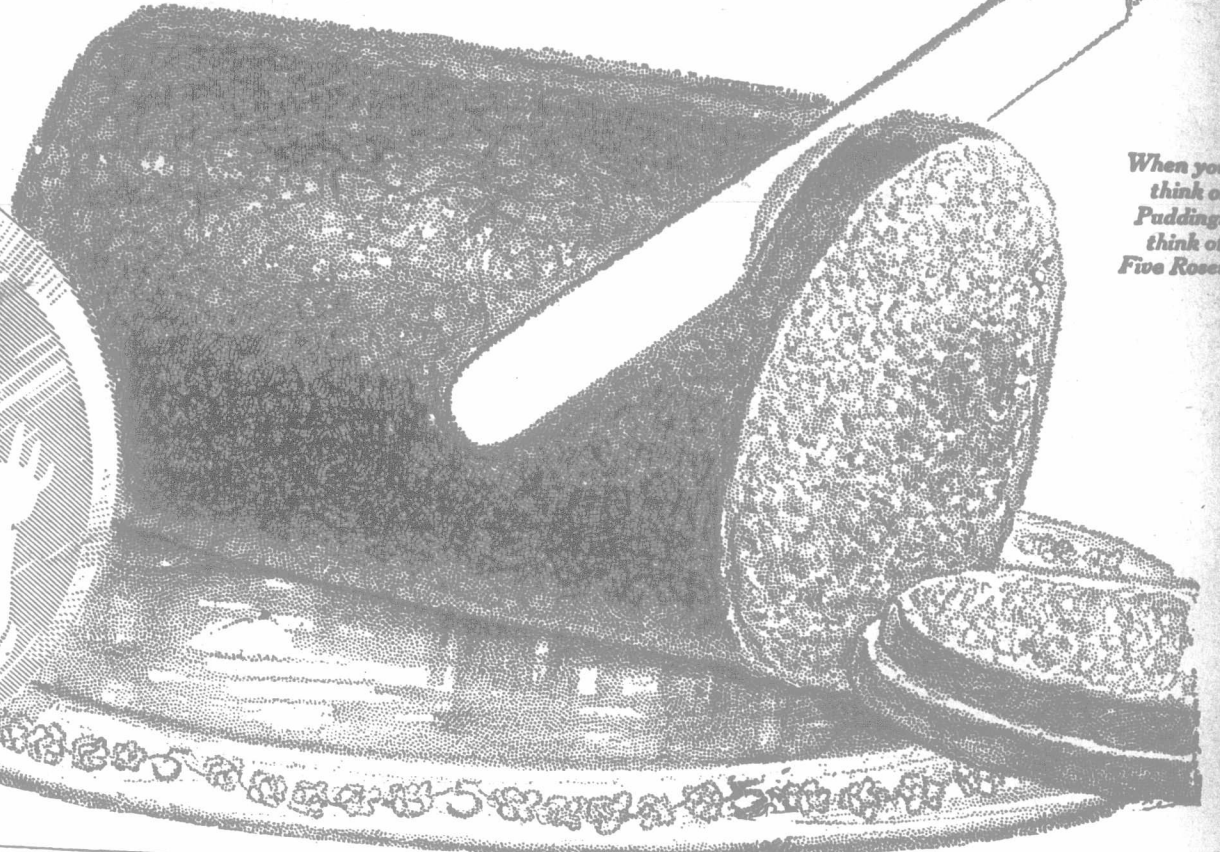
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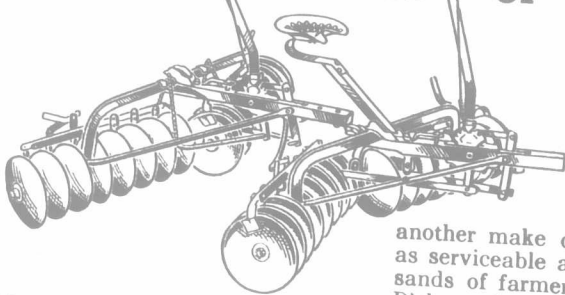
The Ingle Nook.

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

"Thanksgiving Day."

So Monday will be Thanksgiving Day. When thinking over this subject this morning, it seemed strange to me that *one* day in the year should be set apart for thanksgiving—in ordinary, "peace" times there is usually so much for which one should give thanks every day; so it occurred to me to "look up" the origin of the custom. I find that the "day" was first set

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apart by the Pilgrims at Plymouth, immediately after their first harvest, in 1621.—You remember the circumstances. How a little band of Puritans in England, in the reign of James I, persecuted on every hand because of their religious beliefs, determined to seek freedom of conscience abroad, and so set sail on the *Mayflower*, faring westward across the big Atlantic. There were 120 "souls" in all, and we may imagine what an adventure the journey was in those early days of small and inadequate sailing vessels, home left far behind, an unknown land before. Mrs. Hemans, perhaps, caught the spirit of the landing when she wrote:

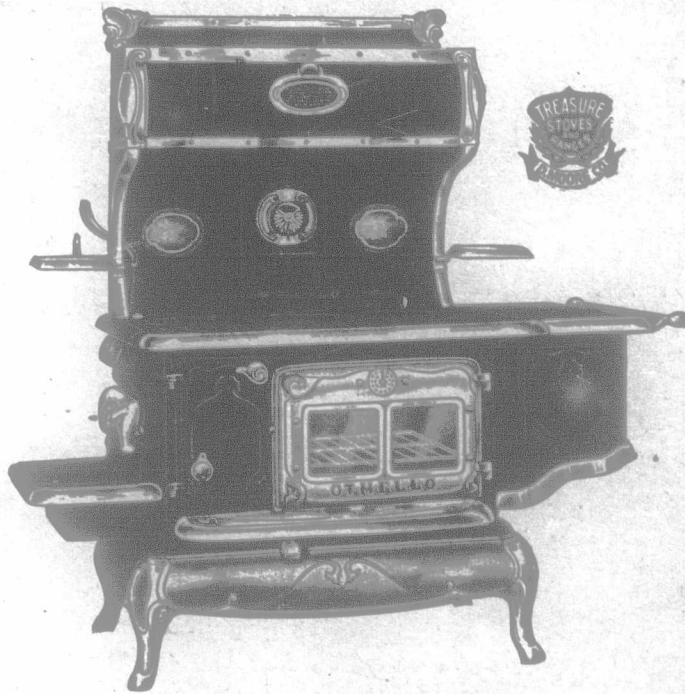
The breaking waves dashed high, on a stern and rock-bound coast,
And the woods against a stormy sky
their giant branches toss't,
And the heavy night hung dark the hills
and waters o'er,

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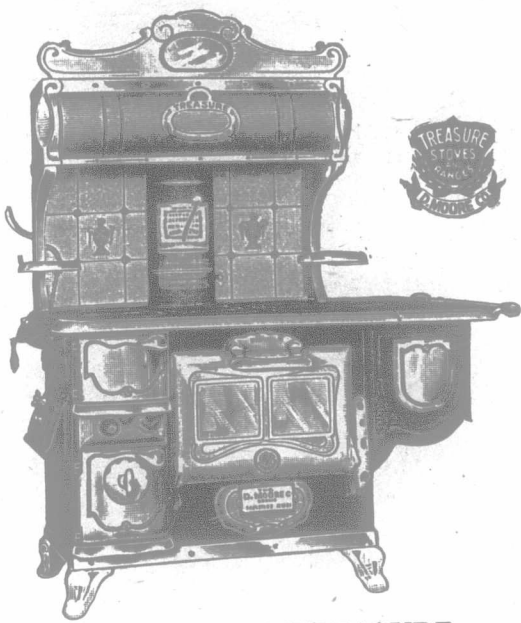
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When a band of exiles moored their bark on the stern New England shore.

It was a stern beginning, in a land that must make rugged men and women, demanding that only by the work of their hands and the resourcefulness of their minds could they live; but the "Pilgrims" were not daunted,—and so the first year passed and the first crops were harvested.

The "Day" was held frequently, though not regularly, until about 1680, then it became an annual institution in the colony, extending, eventually, to other colonies and other countries. In 1864 President Lincoln appointed the fourth Thursday of November as the time to be set apart by the nation, and since his time each President has re-appointed the same day. Canada, after adopting this fourth Thursday for some time, a few years ago decided, for various reasons, that a Monday in October would be more suitable, and so each year the date is officially proclaimed.

I have said that ordinarily, in peace times, there is much to be thankful for every day, yet I suppose the special day jolts the most of us into thinking about things that might otherwise be passed over. Not long ago some one remarked how little importance farm-folk, when making up their profits for the year, usually place upon the living afforded by the farm. In the cities for instance, butter of the best quality is selling this week at 42 cents a pound, eggs at 35 cents a dozen, milk at 8 cents a quart, bread at 7 cents a loaf, tomatoes at 50 cents a small basket, and so on, yet on the farms these things are not taken into account at all, simply because they lie so "ready to hand" that they are overlooked. Isn't it the same with nearly all of our best "blessings?" We don't think about pure air, yet if we were obliged to breathe noxious vapors or disagreeable odors for a day or two we might learn to know its inestimable worth. We take sunshine as a matter of course; could we, if we were condemned to work for a week or two where it is not? We think fresh, clear


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water a very commonplace thing, and only a time of being compelled to drink the chlorinated stuff in some city can teach us to put rightful value on it. So the story goes—friends, liberty, opportunities for education, how we take even these great things for granted, failing to see what they mean to us, or to look up with happy faces to the Beneficence that has made them all possible.

This year, it is true, there seem many things for which we cannot be thankful. We cannot but reflect, with grief and shame, that the ambition and materialism of some men in the world (and too prevalent over all the world) has precipitated the most dreadful war ever known. We cannot but regret that ever a single man of genius, anywhere, turned his great gift towards inventing things that destroy rather than things that help and uplift mankind. We cannot but hang our heads when we remember that Hate and Cruelty, even to-day hold so secure a place among "Christian" peoples whose banner is supposed to be love and mercy, and whose Master is said to be One who left but one supreme commandment, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. . . and thy neighbor as thyself."—And yet we cannot but reflect too upon the strangeness of the paradox, that in this war of hate and destruction and cruelty men should go out to do terrible deeds because of love for friends and country. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."—Ah surely, one day, the burden will lie heavy upon those few people who, somehow and somewhere, have set the match to all this trouble and have made it necessary for men who love, to do things that they hate. At the same time it stands forth, clear and incontrovertible, that so long as general conditions and general ideals are all wrong, it is inevitable that the spark must kindle. Materialism—grab, graft and get—have been the methods of modern peoples, gold their real god (what an odd role the letter "g" plays!)

and so the inevitable has happened. It will happen again unless the peoples over all the world find new ideals, new aims.

There is just one little loophole to be thankful for, so far as the war is concerned,—that is, that the men who are to-day fighting, so bravely, so self-sacrificingly, may go home to their several nations so filled with horror and disgust at that method of settling difficulties that they will lay a better foundation for the future, be the inspiration of a propaganda that will convince all peoples, and that will ferret out some means of ensuring perpetual peace. True, the great things sometimes come with what seems to us incredible slowness, no matter how speedily when looked at from the viewpoint of eternity—"The mills of God grind slowly"—and it may be that another war, and yet another may have to be fought through before the Great Era of Peace arrives. At the same time it is just possible that this may really be the last, and for that glimmer of hope may we be thankful.

In the meantime, might it not be well for each of us to look well to our "foundations." It is the thought of the units that makes up the thought—and the actions—of the whole.

JUNIA.

Bran Muffins.

Mrs. M. B., Grey Co., Ont., kindly sends the following recipe for bran muffins. It is excellent.

One egg, 1/2 cup brown sugar and butter size of an egg, mixed together, 1 cup sour milk, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 cups flour, 1 cup bran added last. If coarser muffins are liked reverse the bran and flour, using 2 cups bran and 1 of flour.

Cookies, Etc.

Dear Junia: As my husband has taken this paper for some years I read the Ingle Nook each week. I find it a great help for getting good receipts. I am going to ask for a good, tested receipt for sugar cookies. I have several receipts but cannot get the kind I like best. A real soft kind, or else thin and crisp.

When frying doughnuts I find that the underside always cracks. Why is this? I like to see them smooth on both sides.



McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas are so crackling crisp, so light, and so easily digested that they can be eaten at times when heavier, coarser foods, perhaps, would cause discomfort.

Sold fresh everywhere in different sized packages. Ask your grocer.

McCormick's Sodas So good that butter seems unnecessary



We Want Every Man Who Sees This Advertisement to Mail the Coupon Below and Get Our Suiting Patterns

You do not have to buy because you send for the patterns. We want you to have them so as to prove to you that you can get a better suit from us in London, England, for \$13.25, duty and carriage paid right to your door in Canada, than you could buy from a local tailor for \$25.00.

That's a fair proposition, isn't it?

All right, then. Just mail the coupon and, by return mail, we will send you our latest style book, 72 pieces of fine English suitings and a letter explaining our system of doing business. Then you can compare the values and judge for yourself.

Mail the coupon to-day, before you forget it. You will say the values we offer are the greatest you ever saw. If you do not want to cut this paper, just say you saw our ad, in the "Advocate" when you write. References: Bank of Nova Scotia, or any publication in which we advertise.

Mail Coupon

Get Patterns

Be Convinced

MESSRS. GATESBYS Limited (of London)
119 West Wellington Street, Toronto
Send me your New Season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit, overcoat*

Full Name.....

Full Address.....

*If you only want overcoat patterns, cross out the word "suit". If you only want suitings, cross out the word "overcoat." London F. A.

\$13.25. Duty and Carriage Paid

When in mourning for a parent could a black velvet dress and hat be worn? If not, what would be suitable?

SUBSCRIBER'S WIFE.

Shell Co., N. S.

Here is a method for making sugar cookies that may be what you want: Cream together 1 cup sugar and 1/2 cup butter, then beat in 1/2 cup milk. Stir in flour sufficient to make a dough firm enough to roll, sifting with the flour 2 teaspoons baking powder and a little grated nutmeg. Roll very thin, cut, and sprinkle with a little sugar. Bake in a quick oven until browned.

To prevent the doughnuts from cracking turn gently with a fork when about half done.

If one wishes to keep strictly to mourning, one cannot wear velvet at all, dull silk or cloth being the only things permitted. But mourning is rapidly becoming of the past—going out of fashion. Many people, even in Canada, refuse to wear it, simply continuing to wear any clothes of subdued coloring that they may have on hand. No lack of "respect" is implied in this. Indeed it is felt that there may be even more respect offered by so doing. Mourning implies a fussing over clothes at a time when one is in little mood for it, while "half-mourning" always suggests an unpleasant "I-am-forgetting" attitude. Deep mourning, too, always exercises a depressing influence over others, and entails an expense that cannot always be easily met. One's own "feeling" however, must dictate in the matter.

Cheaper Meat.

As the Chicago News says, "Among other extinct animals is the one that grew the cheaper cuts." With beef at an almost prohibitive price, any suggestion in regard to economizing on it is welcome. The following dishes have been recommended as nutritious, palatable, and—as cheap as possible under the circumstances:

Skirt Steak with Tomatoes:—Buy a skirt steak and remove the fat and skin, then pound with the back of a knife or the edge of an old saucer. Brush over with olive oil and vinegar in equal parts. This will help to make the meat tender, while the oil is very nutritious. Roll the steak up and tie or skewer it into place, then sprinkle

HALLAM'S GUARANTEED FUR COATS AND SETS



DIRECT FROM TRAPPER TO WEARER

You can save the many middlemen's profits by securing your fur garments from us. We buy our Raw Furs direct from the Trappers for cash, and are the largest cash buyers of raw furs in Canada, buying direct from the trapper. These furs are manufactured into stylish fur sets and fur coats at the lowest possible cost, consistent with the best workmanship.

Then we sell them direct to you at the very low catalog prices. We pay all delivery charges. Every garment is sold under A POSITIVE GUARANTEE OF SATISFACTION TO YOU or your money back.

Our sales for fur sets and fur garments last year exceeded all our expectations and were the largest in the history of the house. This year we confidently expect still larger sales, since the people realize more and more the bargains they obtain from Hallam.

We have in stock a large and varied assortment of all the articles shown in our FUR STYLE BOOK and can guarantee PROMPT SHIPMENT.

PRIZE CONTEST—\$300 in Cash given away free in Hallam's Zoological Contest, 64 Prizes—Write to-day for the 1916-17 edition of

HALLAM'S FUR STYLE BOOK

which gives full particulars of the contest and contains 32 illustrated pages showing beautiful and stylish fur coats and sets, moderately priced.

RAW FURS—We are the largest Cash Buyers of Raw Furs direct from the Trapper in Canada.—Our Raw Fur Quotations sent Free. GUNS—Traps—Animal Bait Fish Nets, Tackle and a complete line of Sportsmen's Supplies. 32 page Sportsmen's Catalogue Free.

Address as follows

John Hallam Limited

706 HALLAM BUILDING, TORONTO.

THE LARGEST IN OUR LINE IN CANADA

211—MUSKRAT COAT—Made from select dark skins, well matched, deep shawl collar with cuffs. The graceful flare skirt and stylish lines of the coat combined with the handsome reverse border effect give this garment a very striking appearance made only 45 inches long in sizes of bust 32 to 44. Price delivered to you \$62.50.
212—MUSKRAT MUFF to match \$10.00.

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"In the Midst of Life"

Not long since a prominent young business man was granted \$5,000 insurance in The Imperial Life.

He passed the rigid medical examination required, and so expected to enjoy many years of good health.

A few days later he was drowned, and in less than a month from the day his insurance was issued his father had been paid the proceeds.

Perhaps you expect to live for many years—and you may. But suppose you die next week. Will your widow then have to face a life of drudgery? Or, will you, while you still have the opportunity, provide for her an income as long as she lives?

Write today for free information as to how this can be done.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Branches and Agents in all important centres

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Satisfied With Your Tea?

MANY are satisfied with the tea they are using because they have tasted nothing better. They hesitate about trying Red Rose Tea because they think it is more expensive. In reality, it is very economical. Its splendid richness and strength make it yield 5 cups of rich tea for 1 cent.

In sealed packages only. Try it.



715

WANTED

Angora Goats

Two or three females and one male, pure bred Angora Goats, registered stock preferred, but not necessary. Give all particulars, prices, etc., first mail. Apply—

Box H, Farmer's Advocate
LONDON, ONTARIO

Harab-Davies Fertilizers

Yield Big Results

Write for Booklet.

THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LTD.
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Keep Your Live Stock Healthy

and in prime condition by supplementing the feed with

LINSEED OIL CAKE, "Maple Leaf" Brand

With a trial order we will send you free, "The Veterinarian," a valuable book about the diseases of cattle.

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ENTHUSIASTIC FARMER FRUIT GROWER with Three Thousand Dollars cash, in addition to farm stock and equipment, can secure one-half interest in excellent one-hundred acre farm (Ontario County) having thirty five acres, five-year-old orchard. All standard varieties. Apply Box A, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, LONDON, ONT.

"FARMS FOR RENT" SIXTY ACRES fruit and garden land—Raspberries, Cherries, Apples—close to Toronto on good roads and Radial. Low rent to right man. W. G. L. SPAULDING, 701 LUMSDEN BLDG., TORONTO.

FOR SALE—GOOD LITTLE FARM, FOUR miles from London. Every convenience at the door. No real estate men need apply. Write MORLEY L. SWART, NILESTOWN, ONT.

MARRIED MAN—GENERAL FARM EXPERIENCE, knowledge of gasoline engine. Must be abstainer. Engagement by year, wife to help with general housework; good cook; comfortable home; inducement to right couple. Apply L. T. McKinley, Gregory, Muskoka.

REGISTERED COLLIE DOGS BEST quality, from heelers. A. B. Van BLARICOM, MORGANSTON, ONT.

WANTED A GOOD RELIABLE MAN FOR inside work in a milk bottling plant. Must be familiar with Babcock testing and have a general knowledge of Dairy Machinery. Good wages and steady work for the right man. Address ELMHURST DAIRY, MONTREAL WEST.

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.

with salt and pepper, and dredge with flour. Try out a little of the fat in an iron frying pan, put in the meat and cook quickly until browned, turning frequently, but being careful not to pierce the surface and let the juices out. This searing may be done on top of the stove, or in the upper part of a very hot oven. When well browned on every side, put in a small baking-dish, add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup boiling water, cover closely and cook in a slow oven $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Wash and pare 4 medium potatoes and brown them in hot fat, then put in with beef and cook during the last $\frac{3}{4}$ hour. When done remove the beef to a hot platter, pour stewed tomatoes around and arrange the potatoes at the ends of the roll. The tomatoes should be stewed until most of the moisture has evaporated, then seasoned with butter, pepper and salt.

The Aitch Bone.—This is the first cut taken from the round, and weighs from 6 to 10 lbs. It may be made into an excellent stew, even roasts fairly well, while the best cut from it may be broiled. From the lower part Hamburg steak may be made, either pan-broiled or roasted. Every house should be provided with a food-chopper, as by its use otherwise unappetizing scraps of meat may be made very attractive.

Roasted Hamburg Steak.—Take 2 lbs. Hamburg steak (scraps of lean beef run through a chopper) and mix with 1 cup soft bread crumbs. Add 1 egg slightly beaten, and season nicely. Shape in a loaf and put in a pan on 3 thin slices of fat salt pork. Dredge the meat and bottom of the pan with flour, and on top arrange 5 long thin strips of fat salt pork. Put in a hot oven and roast 35 minutes, basting every 7 minutes with a very little hot water. When done put the meat carefully on a hot platter and garnish with parsley. Make a gravy in the pan as follows: Add enough hot water to make about a cupful. Have 2 tablespoons butter browned, add 2 tablespoons flour and brown it, then pour on gradually, stirring all the time, the gravy in the pan. Let all boil up, season, strain, and pour around the meat. In every kitchen there should be a few pots of growing parsley to use as a garnish. Take up a few roots from the garden before snow falls.

Ox Tails with Tomatoes.—Cut 2 ox tails at the joints, put in a stew pan, cover with boiling water and boil 5 minutes, then take out, drain thoroughly, dredge with flour and brown in hot butter to which has been added 1 onion peeled and sliced. Put in a baking-dish, sprinkle with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup flour and add 1 teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper, and 3 cups each of hot water and stewed and strained tomatoes. Cover and cook slowly $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Add $\frac{3}{8}$ cup each of parboiled carrot and turnip cut in pieces, and continue cooking until the vegetables are done. Add more salt and pepper if needed. Serve on a hot platter, heaped up in the centre, with a border of hot mashed potato around. Put dots of butter on the potato and sprinkle with paprika or pepper.

The Scrap Bag.

Knitted Dishcloths.

Dishcloths knitted on coarse needles with coarse, soft, unbleached cotton or carpet warp are very satisfactory. All dishcloths should be washed with soap after each using and scalded frequently, or they will soon be unfit to use. It is best to keep them hanging out of doors.

Tough Meat.

Adding a sprinkle of vinegar to the water helps to make tough meat or chicken tender which is to be served boiled. Old hens may be made quite palatable by steaming them all day. Afterwards they may be served as they are, or baked for a while in a hot oven.

A Pie Hint.

When baking very juicy pies sift a layer of fine breadcrumbs over the lower crust before putting in the fruit. This will ensure a crisper lower crust.

Cleaning White Fur.

White or light-colored furs may be cleaned splendidly with hot bran or cornmeal. Shake out well, repeating if necessary. White felt hats may be cleaned the same way.



THOSE who think most highly of Watson's Spring Needle Ribbed Underwear

are they who have been next to it the longest. There is comfort in it for sensitive skins; there is a snug, easy fit in the elastic Spring Needle Ribbed fabric; there is economy in its unusual strength and durability. In various fabrics and all sizes for men, women and children.

Watson's SPRING NEEDLE RIBBED Mfg. W. Co.
UNDERWEAR

The Watson Manufacturing Company, Limited, Brantford, Ontario 100

The Water is **YOURS** — COLD & FRESH from the well



Aylmer Water Systems

Just turn the tap—there's no carrying!

There is an Aylmer Water System suited to the needs of every home — your home included. They will supply hard and soft water service for all household uses, as well as water for the barn, dairy and garden. They are operated by gasoline engine, hand and electric power. Aylmer Systems will pump water from any source of supply, shallow or deep, and store it in the house under pressure.

We have an illustrated booklet on our gasoline engine, hand and electric systems. Write for the one that interests you — it's free—or see your dealer.


The Aylmer Pump & Scale Co., Ltd., Aylmer, Ont.

NOTICE TO STALLION OWNERS



The inspection of stallions under the Stallion Enrolment Act will commence October 18th. The Enrolment Report just issued gives date and time of inspection. Stallion owners will present horses promptly. For information write,

R. W. Wade, Secretary, Ontario Stallion Enrolment Board, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.




Homeseekers' Fares FROM TORONTO

To Winnipeg and Return.....	\$35.00
To Regina and Return.....	38.75
To Saskatoon and Return.....	39.75
To Edmonton and Calgary and Return....	43.00

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.




Daffodils and Tulips

Every home will want to look cheerful next Spring. It will be the sign of an Allied Victory.

Golden Daffodils in April, followed by the glorious Darwins and Cottage Tulips in May will make your garden look gayest during these Spring months.

We offer at bargain prices the choicest of bulbs.

DARWIN TULIPS, 100 bulbs, mixed colors, prepaid,	\$1.50
SINGLE TULIPS,	\$1.00
HYACINTHS, 1st size prepaid, \$1.10 per doz.	
2nd ..	.45

Ask for our catalogue. It is free and gives you instructions of how to plant, etc.

GEORGE KEITH & SONS
51 Years in Business
124 KING STREET EAST, - TORONTO

Current Events

The Arabians in revolt under the Shereef of Mecca have captured the Turkish garrison at the holy city of Taif.

At time of going to press bad weather is somewhat retarding operations on the West front. Nevertheless, the

fortnight has been one of continuous victory. Combes and Thiepval—both strongly fortified villages—were taken by the combined troops of Gen. Haig and Gen. Foch on Sept. 26th, the Canadian divisions fighting in the vicinity of Thiepval. Also during the week Fregicourt, Morval and Les Boeufs were given up to the Allies, all of the conquered ground being territory taken



Fill Your Silo With a 5 h.-p. Gasoline Engine

This No. 7 Ensilage Cutter and Carrier works satisfactorily on the above power, which is less than half of what the blower type requires. It is much cheaper to buy, and can be used throughout the winter for cutting hay and other feed.

Peter Hamilton

No. 7 Ensilage Cutter and Carrier Silo Filler

will enable you to put your corn crop in the silo at the right stage of its growth—before it gets too ripe and dry, and before it is "whitened" by the frost. You'll not have to "wait your turn" and watch your corn spoil.

This Outfit and Your Gasoline Power

make an ideal combination for handling corn. The No. 7 is built rugged and strong in every detail. The concave knives cut from the outer end of the mouth toward the axle. The carriers are supplied the length you desire, and either mounted on a stand or on our universal jack, which permits the carrier to be quickly swung into any position within the radius of a half circle. This is an ideal outfit for yourself, or co-operate with your neighbor and buy one.

Write for our illustrated booklet describing the No. 7, or see it at your dealer's.

The Peter Hamilton Co., Ltd., PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO
SOLD BY ALL JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. DEALERS

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Feeds for Every Purpose

for

Horses, Cattle, Swine, Poultry

Look this list over and check the ones that you require. They are "standards of quality", and always give satisfaction.

- Caldwell's Molasses Dairy Meal
- " Dry Dairy Meal
- " Oil Cake
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- " Calf Meal
- " Molasses Meal
- " Molasses Horse Feed
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- " Hog Feed
- " Light colored mixed chop
- " Dark colored mixed chop.

Poultry Products

- " Scratch Feed—No. 1 and No. 2 grade
- " Laying Meal—No. 1 and No. 2 grade
- " Growing Mash, Developing Feed,
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Cracked Corn (re-cleaned)—Alfalfa Meal—Moss Litter—Ground Bone (fine or coarse)—Charcoal (fine or coarse)—Beef Scrap (fine), Oyster shell (fine or coarse)—Grit (fine or coarse).

The above are sold in 100 lb. sacks or ton lots and at very reasonable prices. Write us your requirements or secure Caldwell's products from your feed man.

The Caldwell Feed & Cereal Co. Limited, Dundas, Ont.

Largest Feed Mills in Canada

STANDARD FEEDS

by the Germans nearly two years ago, and strongly entrenched by them in the interval. Now the British troops are closing in on Bapaume which may have fallen before them by the time this reaches its readers. . . . In the East light is breaking through the confusion of the past few months. King Constantine of Greece has at last yielded before the insistent demands of his people, and the country is preparing to enter the war on the side of the Allies. It remains to be seen, however, whether the King has not waited too long to be sure of his own crown. The island of Crete, where the

pro-ally leader Venizelos was welcomed with open arms, is in open revolt, and revolution is said to be spreading everywhere. The people trust neither the King nor his promises, knowing, as they do, that his sympathies are Hohenzollern. . . . The Roumanian War Office states that the German General, von Mackensen, has decidedly failed in the Dobrudja, where his German-Bulgarian army has been driven back with great loss. In Southern Volhynia and Galicia, on the other hand, Gen. Brusiloff's forces are meeting with a stiff resistance that will tax all the resources of this famous warrior.

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IF YOU HAVE A
STEEL TRUSS BARN
you won't be afraid of
LIGHTNING
It is fire-proof, durable and roomy.
ASK FOR CATALOGUE.
**The Metal Shingle & Siding
CO., LIMITED**
Preston, Ont. Montreal, Que.



**LAME HORSES PUT BACK
TO WORK QUICK**
TRY Kendall's Spavin Cure. It has saved
a great many horses—has put them
back to work even after they had been given
up. Over 55 years of success has proved
the merit of
**KENDALL'S
Spavin Cure**
HUNTSVILLE, ONT., March 9th, 1916.
I have used a good many bottles of
Kendall's Spavin Cure for sprains and
lameness and I do not think it has an
equal, especially in stubborn cases.
Kindly send me a copy of your *Treatise
on the Horse*.
G. T. YOUNG.
Sold by druggists everywhere. \$1.00 a
bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.00. Get a copy of "A
Treatise on the Horse" from your druggist
write
**Dr. B. J. Kendall Company,
Enosburg Falls, 114 Vermont**



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Clothes**
Made-To-Order
For Only

Always
\$15
To-Measure

Plaids, Shepherd Plaids, Scotch Tweeds,
fancy and pencil stripes. Your choice of any
cloth, plain or fancy weaves, rough or smooth
finish—tailored to your own measure at
our fixed price of \$15.
Send the coupon for our new style book
and some samples of cloth. We give you full
instructions how to take your measure. We
will have your suit or overcoat ready in ten
days.

TIP TOP TAILORS.
253 Richmond St. West,
Toronto.

Gentlemen—Please send me your free
colored style book and samples of fabrics
for suits and overcoats made-to-measure
at \$15.
Name, _____
Address, _____

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253 Richmond St., West
TORONTO, ONT.

The Dollar Chain
A fund maintained by readers of "The
Farmer's Advocate and Home Maga-
zine" for (1) Red Cross Supplies;
(2) Soldiers' Comforts; (3) Belgian
Relief; (4) Serbian Relief.
Contributions from Sept. 15th to
Sept. 29th:
"Toronto," \$2; Philathea Class,
Strathroy, Ont., \$5; "Scotia," London,
Ont., \$1; John Evens, Randolph, Ont.,
\$2.

Previously acknowledged.....\$2,870.70
Total to Sept. 29th.....\$2,880.70

Although victory is coming the way
of the Allies, money is still urgently
needed, the more especially now that
winter is coming on. It will be needed,
also, for long enough after the war is
over. There are thousands upon thou-
sands of sufferers to-day in Europe,
whose distresses money will help to
relieve, and those who can are once
more asked to help, and as soon as
possible. Much is needed to supply
food for the prisoners of war in Ger-
many. Kindly remember this when
enjoying wholesome dinners and sup-
pers.

Contributions through this paper
should be addressed to "The Farmer's
Advocate and Home Magazine," Lon-
don, Ont.

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, other-
wise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
4th—When a reply by mail is required to
urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must
be enclosed.

Veterinary.

Pigs Die.

Would you kindly answer through your
columns the question in regard to hog
diseases? Pigs are about three months
old. Three have died out of eleven.
They cough some and wheeze consid-
erably, go off feed, hump up and die.
What is the disease and cure? G.S.E

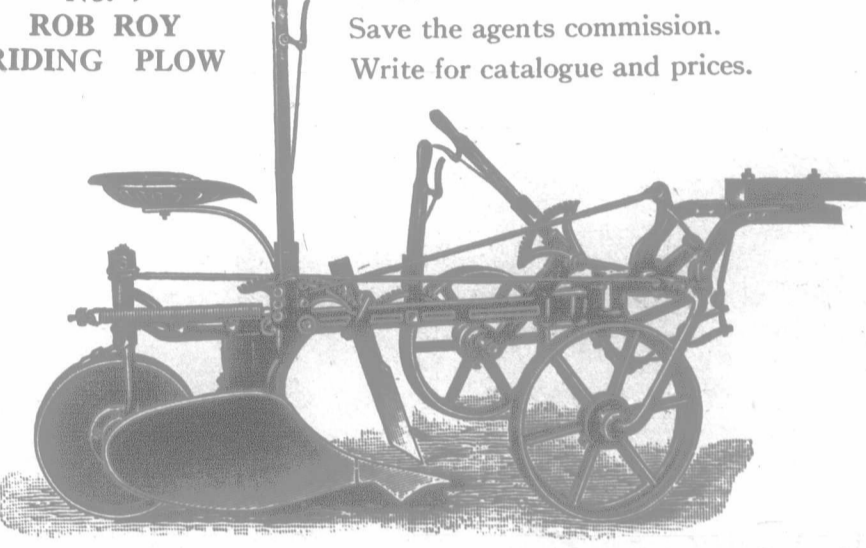
Ans.—Overstimulating food such as
wheat, peas or barley, with insufficient
exercise often produce symptoms some-
what similar to those described. Two
dram doses of julap for each pig with a
run outdoors at pasture and such food
as middlings, oat chop or bran with
skim-milk (if possible) will help to
effect a cure. Of course death may
have been due to lung-worms or
infectious bronchitis, nothing but a
post-mortem would ascertain the cause
of death. The last named diseases
are serious and if suspected a veterinary
surgeon should be employed in order
to make sure and see that proper means
are employed to stamp out the disease.
Treatment of either disease is not often
a success. V.

Osselites.

A light foal about two months
ago threw out just above the fetlock
joint on the inside of both fore
legs a small pair of lumps, very much
like splints, yet too close to the joint.
When handled one would say they are
hardened-cords just a little out of place.
One can put his finger almost up from
underside of those little lumps, between
the uneven end of same and the foal's
legs. One was always smaller than
the other and it has just about dis-
appeared. The other is smaller than
it was but I fear he would be turned
down in a show ring with it on him. He
was foaled in April.

AN INTERESTED SUBSCRIBER'S SON.
These are bony enlargements, called
osselites. In many cases they disappear
without treatment. Rubbing a little
of a liniment made of 2 drams each of
iodine and iodide of potassium, and
4 ounces each of alcohol and glycerine
well in, with smart friction tends to
hasten absorption. V.

Davenport Beds \$33.75
A couch by day and a bed at night.
This davenport has selected quartered
oak, upholstered in best leatherette.
Choice of sizes 7 ft. long or 5 ft. long;
either opens to a full-size bed, with
separate spring and felt mattress.
One of the many splendid values in
our illustrated
Catalogue No. 7
which contains hundreds of photographic pic-
tures of the best selected home things. All
priced freight paid to any station in Ontario.
The Adams Furniture Co., Limited, Toronto

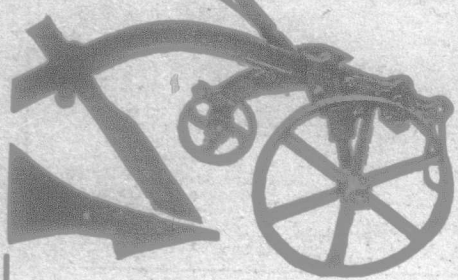
No. 9
**ROB ROY
RIDING PLOW**
Direct from manufacturer to farmer.
Save the agents commission.
Write for catalogue and prices.

Dick Agricultural Works, Bolton, Ontario

**How often
do you fix
the fire?**

To clean the ashes out of the fire-box of the Pandora you simply
turn the grate-handle over once and back, as illustrated. That is all.
The Pandora triple grates work easily because each of the three
grates is shaken separately. And the fire-box, being made of McClary
semi-steel, is smooth, allowing the ashes to drop easily instead of
clinging to the sides, as in the case of rougher metals.
In taking out the ashes, there is no need of spilling them over
the floor. The ash-pan is made large enough to hold more than
one day's ashes.
The same thought is given to every feature that might save a
little time and labor in the kitchen.
**McClary's Pandora
Range**
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ON

Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916

at my farm 5 miles north of Brighton Station on the G.T.R., C.P.R., and C.N.O., where conveyances will meet all morning trains. I will sell unreservedly 33 head of high class and well bred young Holstein females consisting of one 4-year-old, three 3-year-olds, thirteen 2-year-olds, ten yearlings and six under one year. All bred on the farm from high-class sires and dams. For full particulars of their breeding, write for catalogue to the undersigned.

Terms, cash or ten months on bankable paper with 6 per cent.

Auctioneer: Norman Montgomery, Brighton

Address R. O. Morrow, Hilton, Ont.



On Tuesday
October 17th, 1916



The Elgin Pure Bred Breeders' Association

will hold their first annual sale at Durdles' feed stables, Elgin St., St. Thomas, Ont.

The consignment will consist of—

20 Bulls and 30 Females

from such sires as Bonnie Brae 31st, (grand champion of Canada, 1915), Trout Creek Wonder, (sire of Sea Gems' Pride), Masterpiece, (Imp.) etc.

Write for catalogue, and plan to attend the sale.

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Manager of Sale. Sec. of Association.

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Gossip.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in this issue of the annual auction sale of pure-bred stock to be held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Thursday, Oct. 26. Some choice stock will be sold, as in the past, at the buyer's own price. Look up the advertisement and watch for further particulars next week. In the meantime write Prof. G. E. Day or Prof. A. Leitch, O. A. C., for catalogue.

National Dairy Show October 12 to 21.

The management of the National Dairy Show, to be held in Springfield, Mass., from Oct. 12 to 21, is doing everything in its power to make it excel previous shows. This show with its object lesson in breeding, keeping good stock and using improved methods, ought to be an inspiration and stimulus to all dairymen. It is believed that visitors will see the largest dairy, educational show ever held on this continent, as under one roof there will be assembled the best representatives of the various dairy breeds. The largeness of the dairy industry will be shown, and possibly the biggest thing of all will be the opportunity to meet the men interested in the same work as you are and derive new ideas from them. Canadian dairymen should plan their work so as to spend the greater part of the week of October 16 at the National Dairy Show. Those in charge are doing everything they can to accommodate visitors and to make their stay in Springfield interesting as well as profitable. This will be an opportunity to see all phases of the dairy industry gathered at one place, and the breeder will be able to study breed type in a way which cannot be done elsewhere. Young men interested in dairying might find it profitable to forego some local fairs or trips, if by so doing they could spend a few days watching the judging of the various breeds of cattle at the Springfield Show. Guernsey cattle day is Monday, October 16; Holstein cattle day, October 17; Ayrshire cattle day, October 18, and Jersey cattle day, October 19. The breeds will be judged on the day mentioned, and the entire day devoted to advancing the interests of the breed. On October 13 the Students' National Contest in judging dairy cattle will be held, at which four scholarships, seven silver cups and five gold medals will be awarded to teams and individuals entering the contest. Entries close October 6.

The Springfield Horse Show will be held at the same time and place as the Dairy Show. This will be of interest to horsemen. The judging will be done in the evenings, in the splendid new coliseum with its large show ring, surrounded by a spacious promenade, and with seating capacity for 5,000 persons.

The Town Man's Bit of Land.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

A great many town and village folk have contracted the wholesome habit of regularly reading "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." They find that it helps them in their undertaking of semi-rural home-making. There is nothing better for the flagging spirits and jaded nerves of hard-worked office men than contact with fresh air and mother earth. But they had better not start upon too extensive a scale. An acre is plenty, and some would find half that area enough to keep them busy "on the side" for a while. It is surprising what energy and exertion can be put into the proper care of that much land and what can be produced upon it, especially if one has the fortunate aid of a couple of sturdy lads who become enthused with growing things, and the wife and perhaps daughters take a hand in floriculture. For the man himself the hoe or spade handle will let off some of his troubles into the ground in a way analogous to that which governs a lightning rod in relieving the surcharged summer air.

Middlesex Co., Ont. W. T.

Gossip.

B. Rothwell's Clydesdales.

Size, character, quality and breeding, are the four great characteristics that make for the ideal in the Clydesdale of to-day, and in few other Clydesdale studs in this country are those characteristics more pronounced than in the stud of B. Rothwell of Ottawa, Ont. A few years ago Mr. Rothwell made an importation of mares for breeding purposes on his farm and we very much doubt if any man ever brought out as choice a lot or as well-bred a lot. At the same time he also brought out the flashy quality stallion, Dunnottar, which this year, at the big show in Ottawa in a strong class, was placed at the top, and afterwards won championship, grand championship and special for best Clydesdale on the ground. A short synopsis of the several great mares that made up that importation is all that space will allow of enumeration. Marchioness is a roan mare by the Cawdor Cup Champion Marcellus, and she is a winner of championship honors herself. Up to a big size she carries that flashy quality that invariably goes to the top in a show-ring. She is now heavy in foal to Dunnottar and her underpinning is as fresh as the day she landed. She is the dam of the Ottawa champion of this year, Syringa, whose great quality was freely commented on by the ringside talent. Another of her daughters is the equally choice quality mare, Mazzepha; Mimosa is another of the noted mares sired by the Royal and Highland first-prize horse, Silver Cup; dam by the H. & A. S. first-prize Gallant Prince. Up to a ton in weight with faultless quality of underpinning, she is transmitting those qualities to her progeny, as evidenced in the great mare, Manilla, one of the very best daughters of the 5,000 Guinea, and Cawdor Cup Champion horse, Bonnie Buchlyvie, and a winner of first prize at Ottawa last year and reserve champion. This year Manilla is nursing an exceptionally choice horse colt by Dunnottar that looks like a coming champion. Mimosa won six first prizes in Scotland, and is own sister to Silver Pansy, winner of fifteen first prizes, also own sister to Mayoress, first and reserve champion at Chicago. These mares mentioned will scarcely be seen again in the show ring but they will be represented by their progeny in such great mares and fillies as Margery Daw, first at Toronto this year; Seaham Bonnie, first at Toronto and Ottawa; Sweet Mary, second at Toronto; Syringa, second at Toronto, first at Ottawa and champion; Lady Eileen, first at Ottawa; and several others that could be mentioned did space permit. Parties wanting the very best in Clydesdales should visit this noted stud.

Trade Topic.

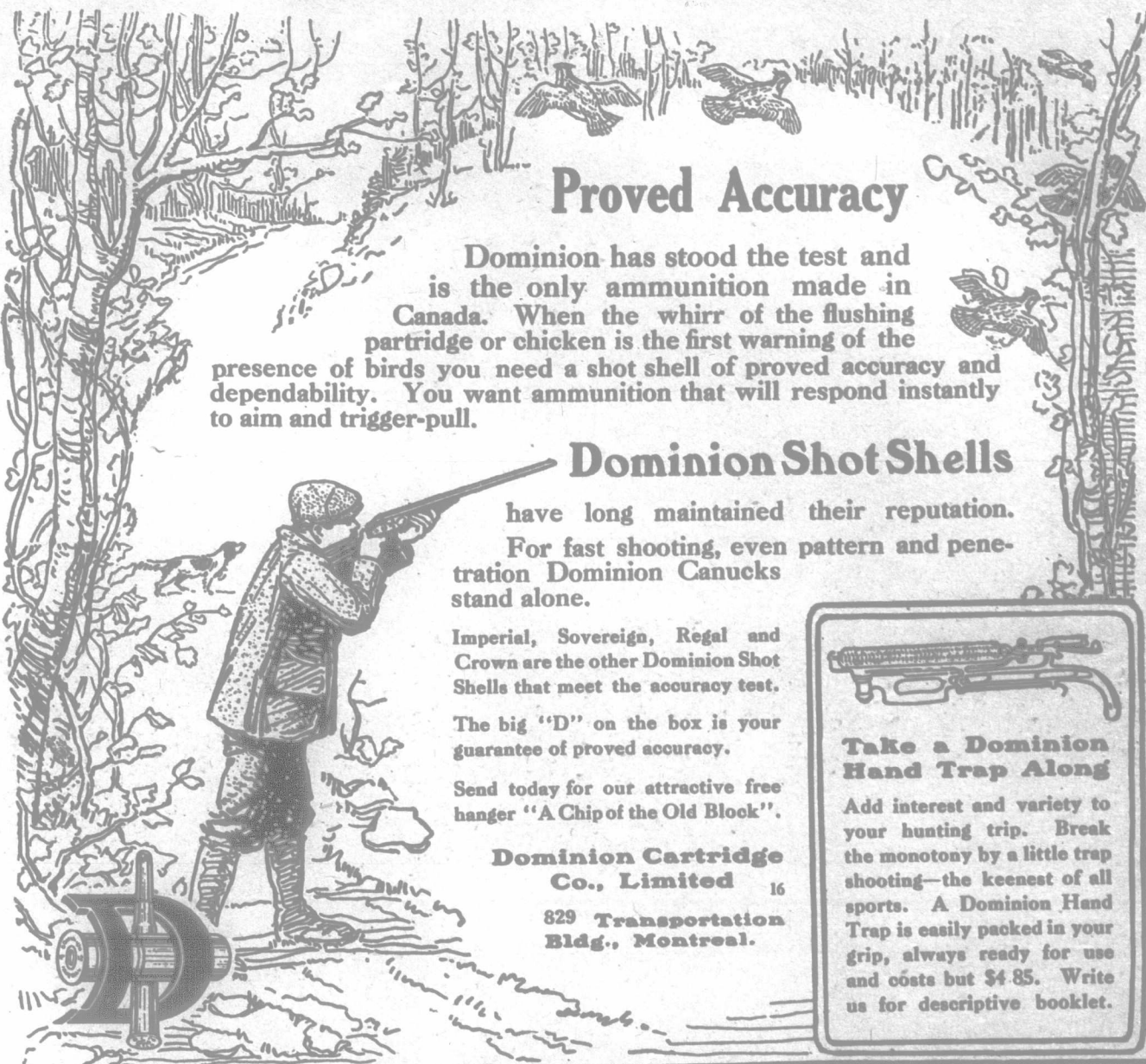
Homeseekers' Excursions to Western Canada.

The Grand Trunk Railway System issue round-trip, homeseekers' tickets at very low fares from stations in Canada to points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, each Tuesday until October 31st, inclusive, via North Bay, Cochrane and Transcontinental Route, or via Chicago, St. Paul and Duluth, and are good returning two months from date of issue.

Through tourist sleeping cars are operated each Tuesday for Winnipeg, leaving Toronto 10.45 p.m. via Transcontinental Route without change. Reservations in tourist sleepers may be obtained at nominal charge on application to any Grand Trunk Ticket Office. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton, with smooth roadbed, electric-lighted sleeping cars, through the newest, most picturesque and most rapidly developing section of Western Canada.

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Prof. Richter, an Austrian, predicts that the use of nettles for making textiles will make Austria independent of the use of cotton. The nettle fibre, he asserts, may be used for anything ordinarily made of cotton.



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The fact is, an engine will do so much on a farm that you can't run a farm efficiently without one. No, sir, you can't, you should start selecting one NOW.

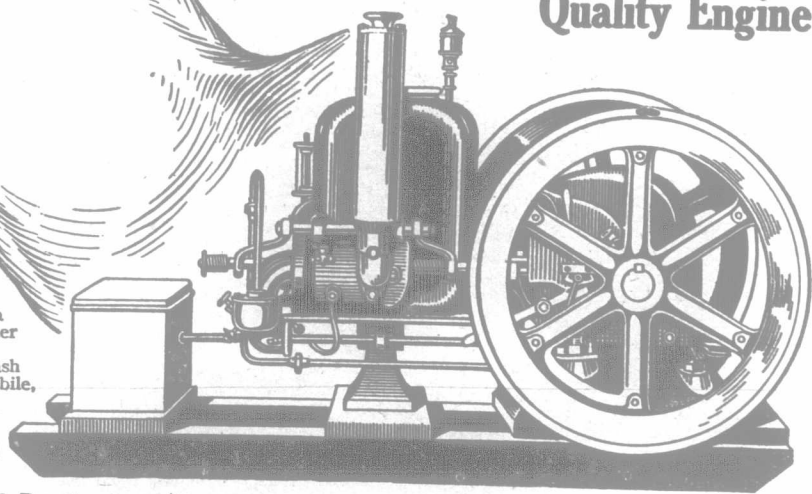
Do less "arm work" in farm work. The "strong right arm," is given a holiday by the "strong, right engine." The Chapman Engine has taken the aches and pains and human drudgery out of farm life. This engine does the work that twenty arms could not do. It is the source of power that a dozen men could not equal for endurance. The Chapman Engine certainly took "arm" out of "farm" and is doing its "thousand-times-as-much" work as arm power could do. It is doing this every week on every farm equipped with this big power producer. There is not one single farmer in Canada, owning from 40 acres up to the limit, who could not save money and make money by having a gasoline engine. Why have factories cut out manual labor and adopted machinery? Because machinery does more work, at less cost, and does it better. It's just as true on a farm. An engine is ten times as cheap as a hired man.

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The Quick-Detachable connections also mean a big saving of time. Furthermore, with the KIRSTIN you can

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You cannot afford to start to clear your land before you get the KIRSTIN Catalogue. This will be sent you FREE and contains facts about the KIRSTIN Puller, the KIRSTIN Service Bureau and other invaluable land clearing information. We'll also send you ABSOLUTE PROOF that the KIRSTIN is and does all we claim. Try a KIRSTIN on your land—prove its value to yourself. Write today—now—for full details.

Agents Wanted.

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When writing advertisers please mention "The Advocate."

Gossip.

Yorkshires, Shropshires and Holsteins

Many visitors to Toronto Exhibition this year were disappointed in not seeing the high-class Yorkshire exhibit of Wm. Manning & Sons, of Woodville Ont. The reason was a shortage of help, as three of his sons have gone to do their bit in helping to crush the murderous German Kultur, but their famous herd of large English Yorkshires are up to their usual high standard, in fact, the young things on hand of both sexes are exceptionally good this year. They should be so, for the dozen or more brood sows are as uniform a lot in type and quality as could be found on any one farm in Canada, and all are in the nicest condition. Practically all of them are daughters of the many times Toronto and Ottawa champion, Eldon Duke, and these bred to the Toronto first-prize boar, Record; the 1,000-lb. Ottawa winner, Jack Hero, and to a son of the famous Toronto champion, Summerhill Jack Imp, are producing wonderful quality and uniformity of type. On hand are both sexes of any desired age. The Shropshire flock is a particularly strong one, big, thrifty, well-covered sheep of Campbell's breeding. Mr. Manning is keeping this year's crop of ewe lambs, and is offering for sale a dozen or more one and two-shear ewes, a flock foundation of superior merit that should soon go at the prices asked. The Holsteins are nearly all young, several of them have gone over the 11,000 lbs. in the year for two-year-olds, and one up to 11,500 lbs. They are, this year, bred to a son of the Canadian champion two-year-old. This should produce results. Write Mr. Manning your wants in Yorkshires, Shropshires and Holsteins.

Oak Park Farm.

Again to the top this year and winner of senior and grand championships at both Toronto and London, that great bull, Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld at the head of the Oak Park herd of official record Holsteins, owned by G. Bailey, of Paris, Ont., has more than sustained his honors of a year ago when he won the junior championship at the above shows. He is a great bull and his breeding is just as good, he being sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, a full brother to Dutchland Colantha Mona, with the world's milk record for her age, and a half brother to three semi-official world's record heifers, and his dam is the dam of one semi-official world's record heifer and one daughter with a record of 33.78 lbs., another with a record of over 27 lbs. and three others over 21 lbs., and she is a granddaughter of Pietertje Hengerveld Count DeKol, sire of thirteen daughters over 100 lbs. milk daily. As chief stock bull of the above high-class herd he is assisted in service by Pietertje Ormsby Beauty, which on his sire's side is backed up by three generations of over 30-lb. cows, and on his dam's side the blood that produced 1129.4 lbs. butter in twelve months by a three-year-old, a world's record. With such sires as these in service the Oak Park herd must, of necessity, take a foremost place as one of the great record-making herds of the Dominion. Among the young bulls in the herd which are for sale is a nine months old son of the grand champion, which, at Toronto, in a class of 19, stood 5th, and his dam is a 21-lb. three-year-old, which record was made seven years ago. Another is by the same sire and out of a second prize Guelph Dairy Test winner which is a half-sister to Valdessa Scott, the first 40-lb. cow in America. Still another is a yearling son of the champion, and out of a 21-lb. dam, which record was made in her eight-year-old form. Rich producing breeding and high, individual merit are the predominating features of the female end of the herd, a number of which are for sale. The Shropshire flock on this noted farm is one of the best in the Dominion, all either imported or from imported stock, they represent the best type and covering of the breed. For sale are a number of breeding ewes being bred to an unbeaten Canadian champion; also about 30 extra choice ram lambs. In Yorkshires, too, the same high standard prevails and for sale are both sexes of breeding age.

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The Tobacco Crop in 1916.

After several weeks of inspection work in Canada every tobacco-growing section has been covered in an effort to make the Department of more use to the tobacco growers.

In this work the condition of the crop, and the acreage has been very closely ascertained.

The spring was rather late for all tobaccos, due to the excessive rains. The White Burley tobacco sections were harder hit than the flue or bright tobacco district, because a large percentage of the White Burley tobacco is grown on heavier lands.

After the tobacco was transplanted and had started to grow well, a rather long drought of five or six weeks was experienced in Kent and Essex Counties. General rains finally came and great improvement was made, but the yield per acre will be lower than usual.

Situation by Counties.

Essex County—This year there are 1,050 acres of flue or bright tobacco grown. Most of it has been harvested and cured. The quality as a whole is pretty fair, but the yield is lower than usual, averaging about 750 pounds per acre. This will give approximately 800,000 pounds of bright tobacco for the 1916 crop. This is the largest bright tobacco crop that Canada ever had, because the acreage devoted to this type is increasing very rapidly each year.

The White Burley acreage for the county has declined this year. There are approximately 500 acres of White Burley in the County that will average 1,300 pounds per acre, or a total of 650,000 pounds. The Connecticut Seed Leaf, gold seal, and Comstock has shown a slight increase, there being about 200 acres devoted to these varieties this year, the yield will compare favorably with the White Burley yield. Most of the tobacco has been cut, and is curing out well.

Peele Island—Cutting or harvesting is under way, and the crop promises to be good in quality, but somewhat less in quantity than usual. There are 500 acres of tobacco on the Island, this year, all devoted to White Burley. The production will be about 600,000 pounds.

Kent County—There are 620 acres devoted to tobacco this year, about 80 acres of which is the Tennessee fire cured or snuff tobacco, the remainder is devoted to White Burley. The production for the County will be about 120,000 pounds of snuff, and 650,000 pounds of White Burley. There has been a considerable decrease in the tobacco acreage for this County in the last two or three years.

Prince Edward County—About 30 acres are devoted to White Burley in this County this year. The quality is good, and yields fair. The production will be about 35,000 pounds.

Welland County—Six acres of White Burley that will produce about 9,000 pounds. There is quite a large area of excellent tobacco soil in this County around Fonthill that should give excellent returns.

Elgin County—Fifteen acres are devoted to White Burley this year that will produce an average of 1,200 pounds per acre. There is some excellent soil for the production of White Burley in Aldeborough and Dunwich Townships.

Lincoln County—There is only one farm in this County growing tobacco on a commercial basis. Forty-three acres of Connecticut Havana has been grown this year.

Summing up the total acreage and yield per acre we have for all types 2,958 acres and 2,943,000 pounds.

In general everything appears very promising for satisfactory sales of the Canadian tobacco crop. The White Burley crop is short, being much below the usual demand. The Kentucky White Burley is selling well on the Kentucky markets, and at advanced prices over last year. The demand for the Canadian cigar types of tobacco should be good as the Wisconsin crop, which competes most with the Canadian crop, has practically all been sold in the field at 15 1/2 to 16 cents per pound.

There should be a good demand for the Canadian bright tobacco crop. The Virginia crop is of good color,

DANGEROUS

as well as painful

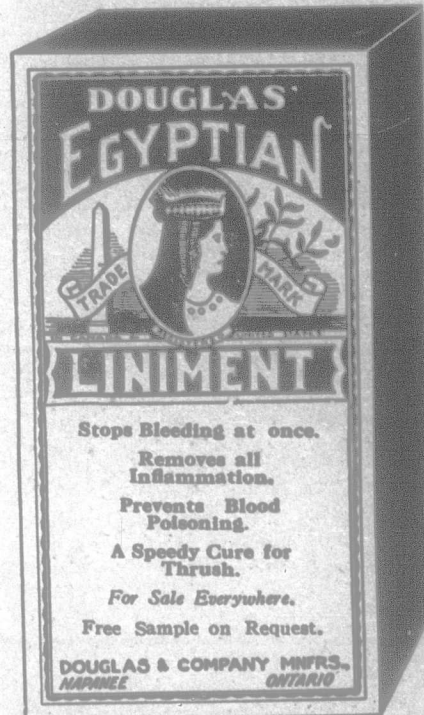
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CREAM

Where are you shipping now?
And what are you getting for your cream?

We want more individual shippers and more men to gather cream for us.

Write for our proposition.

Silverwoods Limited
LONDON, ONTARIO

MESSRS. A. J. HICKMAN & CO. (late Hickman & Scruby), Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England, Exporters of

PEDIGREED LIVE STOCK

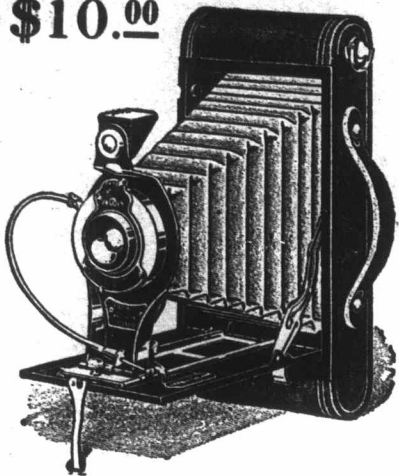
of all descriptions. Specialty made of draft horses, Beef and Dairy breeds of cattle, Show and Field Sheep. Illustrated catalogues and testimonials on application. All enquiries answered with pleasure. Now is the time to import, prospects were never better, and insurance against all war risks can be covered by payment of an extra 1% only.

LIVINGSTON BRAND

The purest and best

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., Ltd.
Manufacturers, Baden, Ont.

\$10.00

The New 3A BROWNIE

An efficient, yet simple camera for pictures of the popular post-card size. Fully equipped for snap-shots and time exposures and has the auto graphic feature whereby you can date and title the negative, instantly at the time of exposure. Exceedingly compact, well made in every detail handsomely finished—a typical product of the Kodak factories where honest workmanship has become a habit.

Priced at \$10.00 with the meniscus achromatic lens and at \$12.00 with a Rapid Rectilinear lens, the new 3A Brownie is one of the cameras that is helping to make photography by the Kodak system both simple and inexpensive.

Ask your dealer to show you the new 3A Autographic Brownie, or write us for catalogues of Kodaks and Brownies.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., Limited
592 King St. West, Toronto



Threshermen, Read This!

Best 2-inch Wire-lined Suction Hose in 15-, 20- and 25-ft. lengths
Our price, 37c. per ft.

Write for our Illustrated Catalogue
"Engineer's Bargains"
Also General Supplies for Farmers

Windsor Supply Co.
Windsor, Ont.

Cider Apples Wanted

We are prepared to pay the highest cash prices for cider apples in car lots. Farmers who have not sufficient to make up a whole car themselves can arrange with their neighbors for joint shipments. Write us if you have any to offer.

BELLEVILLE CIDER & VINEGAR COMPANY
Hamilton Ontario.

ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM

Angus, Southdowns, Collies

—PRIZE BULL CALVES AND RAMS—
COLLIE PUPS

Robt. McEwen R.R. 4, London, Ont.

BALMEDI ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Get a high-class Angus bull and breed the champion steers. I have show-ring quality bulls from 10 to 24 months of age; also choice 1 and 3-yr.-old heifers.
T. B. BROADFOOT, FERGUS, ONT.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. Several choice young bulls from the imported sire "Pradamere" for sale. Apply
A. DINSMORE, Manager, "Grape Grange"
Farm, Clarksburg, Ont.
1 1/4 miles from Thornbury, G.T.R.

Aberdeen-Angus

2 young bulls fit for service. Write for particulars.
Blue & Eberla, R. 1, Muirkirk, Ont.

BEAVER HILL ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND OXFORD DOWN SHEEP Bulls from seven to nineteen months old. Females all ages. Shearling ewes, ewe and ram lambs.
Alex. McKinney, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ont.

Shorthorns Males, females, one good red bull 16 months, five younger, three fresh cows, calves by side, heifers. Right dual-purpose breed and kind.
Thomas Graham, Port Perry, R.R. 3, Ont.

but short in yield. The North Carolina crop is selling fast and the demand is good; curings of first primings are bringing from 18 to 20 cents on all markets. The South Carolina crop is shorter than usual. All of this points to better times for Canadian tobacco we hope.

H. A. FREEMAN,
Inspector Tobacco Division, Ottawa.

Gossip.

Angus, Southdowns and Collies at Alloway Lodge.

Robert McEwen of Byron, Ont., writes: "The Southdown has always been recognized in England as a producer of the finest flavored mutton, next of course to that of the mountain breeds of which there is only a small quantity of mutton procurable in the general market. It is certain that this breed is beginning to get in this country also the recognition it merits. Here Southdown mutton is the best in quality and flavor in our markets, therefore the demand for it in the best class of retail trade far exceeds the supply. From its hardiness, general adaptability, and the ease with which it is fattened for the market it is proving itself to be pre-eminently the sheep for the Canadian flockmaster.

It may interest readers to know of some of my recent sales and also the results of the three exhibitions of live stock to which I have sent show flocks. At the Canadian National Exhibition, at Toronto, my flock gained every first prize except those for aged ram and aged ewe (in these I was second,) both championships and all flock prizes. The exhibition at Syracuse, N. Y., and the Western Fair here were the same week and therefore different flocks were exhibited at each. At Syracuse I took every first prize and both championships against strong competition and at London every first prize, except two, both championships and all flock prizes.

"Within the last few months I have made, among others, the following important sales: Show flocks to Monroe Stock Farms, Lucas Ohio; C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill.; Johnston Brothers, Langdon, Alta.; F. I. Skinner, Indian Head, Sask.; to Illinois State University a yearling ram for a flock header; to I. S. Baker, Burford, an imported ram first and champion at London for a flock header.

"From the foregoing list it is seen that the demand is general and not from any particular part of the country. In spite of these and other large sales several very good shearing rams are still on hand as advertised.

"In regard to my recent exhibit of Polled Angus cattle at London, I was pleased that my first prizes were for young animals of my own breeding. As a practical farmer I should always prefer to buy from a herd on the up grade where the younger generation excels and shows finer qualities than its immediate ancestors. It is always a hopeful outlook when the youngest generations come most to the front. These cattle are from the best strains, they have the best blood in the country and with care and good management great results may be expected in future years. An important sale was made at London of "Marshall of Woodcote" of the noted Trojan-Erica family, to H. Fraleigh of Forest. Several bulls and heifers of the same celebrated family are offered in the advertisement which runs in this paper.

"This year I have done my best to have a larger supply of collies on hand and fortune has favored me. I have some very fine puppies, black and tan and sable, by imported prize-winning sires. All have been brought up on the farm and are healthy and intelligent and of fine tempers. They promise well either as workers on the farm or as companions and watch dogs."

"When I was a boy," said the gray-haired physician, who happened to be in a reminiscent mood, "I wanted to be a soldier, but my parents persuaded me to study medicine."

"Oh, well," rejoined the sympathetic druggist, "such is life. May a man with wholesale aspirations be content himself with a retail business."

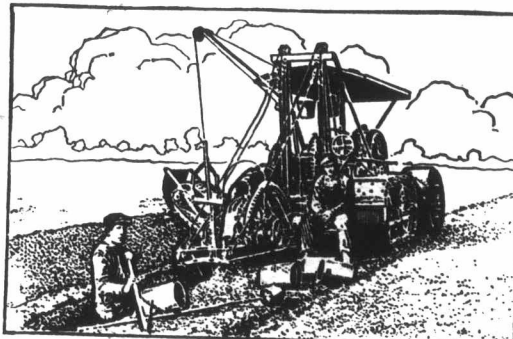
A Ready-Made Paying Business for You

Right in your own county. Make money from the jump-off and keep on making money as long as you want to stay in business.

Look at the farms in your county that need ditches for drainage. The owners will gladly pay you a good price because you can do it quicker and better than by hand.

As high as 250 rods of 3-foot ditch has been cut with a small

"A Perfect Trench at One Cut" BUCKEYE Traction Ditcher



Read What These Men Say:

"Last year I dug 11,071 rods of ditch with my Buckeye ditcher and received \$2,254.90, giving me a net profit of \$1,710. My repairs were only about two-thirds what other machinery manufacturers would have charged for the same kind of repairs."—ROY E. JOLEY, Merrill, Mich.

"We have dug anywhere from 30 rods to 300 rods in 10 hours. We consider 120 rods a fair day's work, for which we receive about \$43.20, with about 5c per rod for expenses."—C. C. MANN, Washington C. H., Ohio.

Here Is Opportunity for You

Big and beckoning. You can make money the same as hundreds of others are doing. You can run this ditcher in time spared from farming or you can operate it 10 months in the year and make a splendid income. If your farm is too small for all your sons, here's a chance to put one of them up in a business that will pay better than 100 acres of good farm land. Write for catalog and full particulars.

The Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co., 2010 Crystal Ave., Findlay, O.



Gained 2 to 4 Quarts at a Milking
One man wrote—"Last Winter I began giving my cow

Pratts ANIMAL REGULATOR

50c pkgs. to \$5-lb. pails at \$3.50, and without increasing the grain food she gained from 2 to 4 qts. at a milking. "PRATTS" is a mild, natural, vegetable tonic and conditioner, free from all injurious chemicals. Write TO-DAY for FREE Book on the Care of your Stock.

PRATT FOOD CO. of Canada, Ltd.
68 Claremont St., TORONTO, S-22

Highest Quality

Hillsdale Clydesdales

Richest Breeding

I am now offering a number of in-foal young mares from Imp. sires and dams bred from Scotch and Canadian winners and champions for generations. They represent the highest standard of the breed's quality and breeding. B. Rothwell, Ottawa, R.R. 1, L.-D. Bell Phone, Farm, 3 miles from city.

Clydesdales We have still left some exceptionally good drafty stallions, ranging in age from one to eight years, prizewinners, including champions; also in-foal mares and fillies. There is a horse boom coming. Buy now.
SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont.

ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS

Have several young bulls and heifers for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

L. O. Clifford

Oshawa, Ontario

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.

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

ROYAL BREEDING SCOTCH SHORTHORNS HIGH-CLASS TYPE

of high-class, fashionably-bred Scotch Shorthorns in calf to Sittyton Sultan's Dale, a Mina-bred son of Avondale, dam by Whitehall Sultan is of interest, come and examine my offering.

A. J. HOWDEN, COLUMBUS, ONT. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R.

Woodholme Shorthorns

For Sale—a number of yearling and two-year-old heifers, the two-year-olds are bred a short time, and a number of good farmer's bulls of the right kind and breeding. Write your wants.

G. M. FORSYTH, Claremont, Ontario

Shorthorns and Shropshires T. L. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

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 1st prize ram: high-class lot.

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS

40 more imported Shorthorns have arrived home from quarantine. We now have 18 heifers in calf and 19 cows with calves at foot, also a few good imported bulls. They are all good individuals and represent the choicest breeding.

J. A. & H. M. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.

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These Men Say:
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—ROY E. JOLEY,

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ON P.O., ONT.

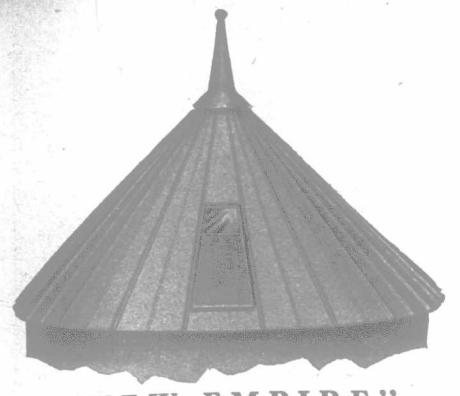
HIGH-CLASS
TYPE

Minna-bred son of
Brooklin, G.T.R.

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and a number of
emont, Ontario

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ve arrived home
8 heifers in calf
also a few good
Freeman, Ont.



"NEW EMPIRE" Silo Roof

Low priced, easy to erect, self-supporting, no rafters needed.
Write to-day for price list and Free Illustrated Leaflet, mailed to any address on request.
Investigate this roof, it is a good one.

The Metallic Roofing Co.
LIMITED
Manufacturers of "Eastlake" Shingles
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TORONTO ONTARIO

Dig your Ditches to drain the marshes, or irrigate the dry spots on your farm

**With C.X.L.
Stumping Powder**

It makes ditching easy and enables one man to do the work of ten.

Use C.X.L. Stumping Powder to blow out the stumps and boulders—to plant fruit trees, to break up sub-soil. It saves time, money and labor. Safe as gun powder.

There is big money in agricultural blasting. Get our proposition. Write today for our Free Book "Farming with Dynamite".

Canadian Explosives Limited
808 Transportation Bldg., Montreal.
Western Office, Victoria, B.C. 7



Cotton Seed Meal

In car lots and L. C. L.
Write, 'phone, or wire for prices.
The CHISHOLM MILLING CO., Limited
Toronto, Ontario

Glenfoyle Shorthorns

Large selections 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.
Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.
1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1916
SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS
We have now for sale one 2-shear Leicester ram, three wethers and 14 ram lambs. Also a few young ewes and ewe lambs. All these are of excellent quality and choice breeding, and will be priced liberally. Come and see our flock.
Miss Charlotte Smith, Clondeboye, R. R. 1
Lamb Crossing one mile east of farm.

Pheasant Raising.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":
"Two fine-looking birds about the size of a pullet but having long tails were walking in the furrow of a field, where I saw them on a Saturday morning, as I was driving along on my way to market. They were about 2½ feet long from bill to tip of tail, short of wing with fine long tails of brownish hue, barred with a lighter brown at intervals to the tip.

"Their plumage was beautifully colored; below a reddish-brown; above greenish-brown edged with yellow, blue, green etc. The neck had a white ring or collar around it and the sheen of the neck feathers was prominent in the bright early sunlight."
This description was made to me by a farmer a few days after he made the observation and he asked eagerly: "do you know what they were?" I told him they were pheasants. He had never seen any before but he was full of their beauty.

These delightful game birds are quite plentiful with us and provide several days sport each fall when hunting them is allowed. That these and quail and partridge are not too plentiful is borne out by the order that a ter October 14, 1916 it will be to hunt, take or kill pheasants quail and partridge for two years.

The economic value of these birds is very great. The food of the young is largely insects, and with plenty of these roaming in your woods and fields they will do you good service in protecting your fields from insects ravages as well as provide you with the best eating in the meat line. The value of game birds as food must be emphasized more and more as pork, beef and lamb become less abundant. The proper protection of the game birds and a campaign entered upon for their conservation would, in a few years, make them plentiful. Anyone who has had an opportunity to watch these birds knows how they hunt in the stubble for lost grain, otherwise wasted. They eat berries, weed-seeds, etc., and are really a valuable side line on farms where thickets for protection can be maintained.

The pheasants came originally from Colchis having been brought to Europe by the Argonauts and from England they came to Canada and the United States. The English or dark-necked pheasant has inter-bred with the ring-necked to such an extent that you rarely see a ring-pheasant in England nowadays.

The ring-necked, however, are common with us. Pheasants are as persistent layers as Guinea fowl, if their eggs are removed from the nests, so that it is easy to raise pheasants by incubating the eggs under hens. If the eggs are not removed they will incubate when about a dozen eggs are laid. They nest on the ground.

The dark colors common to the female are a great protection to her while incubating and mothering her young. She is a brave little mother not so easily put to flight as the male is. They frequent the underbrush and graperies, etc. and roost on the ground.

A great many pheasant eggs are hatched by hens every year. Breeders use practically the same methods as with poultry. Small pens with say six hens and a cock in each are very successful. After the young are 48 hours old they are taken to corn fields, and the coops confining the mothers are deposited here and there and the young are free to run about. The corn-plot should be fenced with chicken wire to keep out cats and other enemies. Some let them run in the asparagus plot. Shut them up every night and give them their freedom in the day time.

Feed hard boiled eggs and fine meal chopped together, at first, and as they get larger feed larger grain and chopped green stuff. Pheasant eggs for hatching sell for about \$1.50 the half dozen, and the live birds bring about \$6 the pair, while it is not unusual to get \$2 apiece for the birds, as food, in city markets. As the female pheasant becomes old she takes on the colors of the male and pheasants hybridize with the common domestic fowls.

The next best thing for the man who can't shoot is to be able to purchase his game, and game birds like squabs need only to be offered and a demand is at hand.

The prairie grouse or more commonly



Hamilton Plows

The Line for Eastern Canada
THE Deering local agent can sell you a Hamilton plow. So when you need a plow for turning sod, or clay, or loam, or rocky soil, go to the Deering agent. He handles a full line.

Note the long, well braced handles of the Hamilton walking plows, and the strong beam construction. Note also how straight the beams are, giving a direct pull from the clevis to the bottom. Look particularly at the Hamilton clevis, which gives an adjustment of practically half a hole. Under conditions where very careful plowing must be done, this feature is of great value.

The two Hamilton walking gang plows, Nos. 46 and 47, recommend themselves to all Eastern farmers whose conditions demand such a plow. They have such a wide range of adjustments for depth and width of cut; can be used with so many different sizes and styles of bottom, and have a clevis of such remarkable utility, that they almost deserve the title of "Universal plow."

Let no consideration tempt you to buy a plow until you have seen the Hamilton line at the Deering local agent's place of business. You'll never regret the time you spend studying Hamilton plow features. A post card to the branch house will bring you full information.

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

DISPERSION SALE OF Scotch Shorthorns

30 Females on the farm of E.V. McKinnon, Rockwood, Ont. 6 Bulls
Tuesday, Oct. 10th, 1916

Send to E. V. McKinnon, Rockwood, R.R. No 1, for Catalogue of Dispersion sale of Scotch Shorthorns, to be held at his farm, 3 miles north of Rockwood and just north of mile-post "9" on Guelph, Erin Gravel Road, on Monday, October 9th. Matchless, Minna, Marr Flora, Cruickshank Secret, Miss Ramsden, Russell Isabella, Strathallan, Village and Wimple families to choose from.
Trains will be met at Rockwood, Ont., on morning of sale. Lunch served at noon. Sale at 1 p.m. Terms cash or 6 months' credit with interest on bankable paper.
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON } Auctioneers. MCKINNON BROS., Proprietors
R. J. KERR

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, Ont

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.

Scotch Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and Oxford Downs

Our Shorthorns are of the most noted Scotch families and the Scotch (imp) bulls, Joy of Morning (imp) = 32070 =, Benachie (imp) = 69954 =, and Royal Bruce (imp) = 80283 = have been used in succession. Two choice bulls of breeding age and heifers for sale. Also sheep and swine.
Erin Station, C. P. R. L.-D. Phone Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, R. R. 1

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS

51 to select from. 20 breeding cows and as many choice heifers, many of them bred, also a lot of choice young bulls, all of the dual-purpose strain. All sired by choice bulls and registered and offered at prices to live and let live.
JOHN ELDER & SONS, HENSALL, 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.

Spruce Glen Shorthorns

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

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS AND COTSWOLDS

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.
Wm. Smith & Son, Columbus, Ont. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R., Oshawa, C.N.R.

Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

Special Offering—Sittyton Favorite, one of the best individuals and stock bulls we know of. Also young bulls and females bred to (imp.) Loyal Scot and Sittyton Favorite. Write your wants. We can suit you in merit, breeding and price.
GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ont. Moffat, 11 miles east of Guelph, C.P.R.



Gurney-Oxford tremendous output makes this value possible

PRINCE

a high-grade, ruggedly-strong, cast iron range of graceful lines that any home may be proud of. Has the same exclusive fire-box design and divided flue construction that make Gurney-Oxford stoves famous for splendid baking and economy in fuel.

Four 9" or six 8" covers, right hand reservoir, high shelf, weight 410 lbs. Gurney-Oxford Prince, Canada's greatest value in cast-iron ranges. Freight paid anywhere east of Ft. William **\$25.75** Without high shelf or reservoir, **\$18.00**

We allow 100 days trial after purchase, money refunded if not fully satisfied. In all our 76 years' experience we have never seen so much value, so many conveniences and high-grade materials lavished on a stove at anything like this price.

Gurney Foundry Co. Limited
Dept. 821 TORONTO
Montreal Hamilton Winnipeg
Calgary Vancouver S. 13 E.

Catalogue Free with prices

Write us to-day for a copy of "The Stove Problem Solved" quoting new low prices on all Gurney-Oxford stoves, heaters, etc. A splendid guide to safe stove buying. Your name on a postal will bring it.



Cream Wanted

Advancing markets, together with our twenty years' experience, should interest you. We invite your inquiry for particulars.

References:
Any Banker Any Cream Shipper

TORONTO CREAMERY CO.
Toronto, Ontario

Lakeside Ayrshires

A few young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and Canadian-bred, sired by Auchenbrain Sea Foam (imp.) 35758, grand champion at both Quebec and Sherbrooke. Write for catalogue.
GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor
Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal, Que.
D. McArthur, Manager, Phillipsburg, Quebec

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

1 YEARLING BULL

Bull calves from 10 months down. Could spare 10 cows or heifers, bred to the great bull, KING SEGIS PONTIAC DUPLICATE.
R. M. HOLTBY, Port Perry, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

for sale. Hero DeKol Senator, 14373; calved May 10, 1912; sire Highlawn Senator DeKol, 9274; dam, Griselda, 4323, gave 105 lbs. milk in 1 day. Also Sir Douglas DeKol, 28221, calved March 17, 1916; sire, Hero DeKol Senator, 14373; dam, Lady Alice May, 13298. Both bulls are choice individuals.
Woodward Jackson, Franklin, Centre, Que.

the prairie chicken I have seen absolutely ignored as an article of food because of the trouble to prepare it for the table. A good prairie chicken will weigh a little over 2 lbs. and the meat is delicious and tender. The best part of the fowl is the breast, and when I lived in the West this fowl was so plentiful that to prepare it I used to rip the skin open along the breast-bone and lay bare the breast muscles. These I then cut off the carcass and this was the only part of the bird used. It was certainly delicious eating anyway prepared and the least trouble to prepare the fowl.

F. M. CHRISTIANSON,
Welland Co., Ont.

Handling Grain.

Western Canada's crop year commences on September 1st and ends on August 31st the year following. So it happens that during September, those chiefly interested in the marketing of the crop, collect and compile statistics to show how the details compare with those of the preceding twelve months.

Grain figures are of wider interest than most. To the multitude concerned in the movement of grain from the farmers' siding to the consumer, they surpass in interest the latest fiction. To the business section, they speak of obligations met and credits renewed; to manufacturers, as foreshadowing a revival of ordering and a busy season for the industries; to the farmer and his people, they take tangible form in new articles of comfort about the home; but to the men on the railways, they provoke reminiscences of days and nights on the road, and continuous striving to keep the ordinary traffic of the country in motion while the wheat was moving to the sea.

During the twelve months ended August 31st, the Canadian Northern Railway handled over its lines between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, 109,122 cars of grain produced along its rails, and inspected by the Government at Winnipeg, Calgary and other points in the West. This is an increase of 69,828 cars over the total of the last previous year, and represents a gain of 178 per cent. A modern box car carries 1,200 bushels, so that the figures mean really, that the Canadian Northern transported over its steel more than 130,000,000 bushels of grain.

Coupled together, these 109,122 cars would form one continuous train from Toronto to Montreal and back, and up north as far as Parry Sound. Split this up into freight trains of fifty cars each, which is the average over the Canadian Northern between Winnipeg and Port Arthur, and there are 2,182 trains, each with locomotive, caboose and train crew. The cars, handled over and above the total of the year before, would constitute a train continuing without a break from Toronto to New York.

The terminal elevators at Port Arthur, have been making records also. Of the crop of 1914, the movement of which closed on August 31st, 1915, the Canadian Northern Railway elevator at Port Arthur, the largest consolidated elevator plant in the world, handled 18,000,000 bushels. Of the crop year which ended with August last, the same elevator handled 55,884,560 bushels. Its receipts of wheat alone this year totalled 38,582,531, or more than twice the handlings for the elevator of all grains during the preceding crop year.

A. H. Crozier's Shorthorns.

A. H. Crozier, of Meadowville, Ont., whose ad. appears in another column, is offering a number of in-calf cows and heifers; also heifers one year old and younger, and a few young bulls. On blood lines they represent the Nonpareil, Clairmine and Rosebud tribes as well as others tracing to English foundation. Among the young bulls is a 10-months-old red, sired by Brero Imp.; his dam tracing to Pansy Imp. was sired by Luxury Imp. Another red, same age, is bred about the same. A fact, thick, eight-months-old roan, whose dam traces to Snowdrop Imp., was sired by Master Robin 90779. The cows and heifers are bred to Nonpareil Diamond by Diamond Mine; dam, Nonpareil 78th.

AUCTION SALE OF Pure-bred Stock

Under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture, there will be held at the

Ontario Agricultural College
Guelph, Ontario

ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26th, 1916
at one-o'clock p.m.

A Public Sale of Surplus Pure-bred Stock

belonging to the Ontario Government, and comprising:—Shorthorn (beef and dairy), Holstein and Ayrshire cattle; Leicester, Shropshire, Oxford and Southdown Sheep; Yorkshire and Berkshire swine.

For Catalogues apply to

G.E. Day or A. Leitch, Ont. Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

National Dairy Show

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

October 12th to 21st, 1916

GREATEST DAIRY SHOW EVER HELD IN THE WORLD

1,200 cows. Acres of Dairy and Creamery Machinery
Draft Horses and Evening Horse Show.
A Ten Days' Course in Dairy Farming.

Canada and New England are closely allied, and we will be glad to note appreciation of this great show by liberal attendance of Canadian friends.

King Segis Pontiac Paul 15940

WE have for sale a few sons of the above bull, ready for service, and whose dams are large, heavy-producing cows. Here is an opportunity to get the blood of KING SEGIS and KING OF THE PONTIACS at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

Also Berkshire and Yorkshire Swine

Larkin Farms

Queenston, Ontario

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. 2, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

For Sale---Sons of King Segis Walker

From high-testing daughters of Pontiac Korndyke. Photo and pedigree sent on application.
A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONTARIO

Evergreen Stock Farm Registered Holsteins. The kind that tests 4% and wins in the show ring. Could spare a few yearling heifers, or if you want a white as black. The records of his dam, sire's dam and grand sire's dam average over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days and nearly 100 lbs. of milk per day. For quick sale we have priced him within your reach—\$150.
A. E. HULET, BELL PHONE NORWICH, ONTARIO

FAIRVIEW HOLSTEINS

Anything in herd for sale which consists of 22 cows, 6 two-year-old heifers bred to freshen this fall and early winter, nine yearling heifers bred to grandson of the great King Segis, and nine heifer calves. All bred in the purple and priced right.
Fred Abbott, R. R. No. 1, Mossley, Ont.

DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

Think this over—we have 175 head of Holsteins, 50 cows milking, 25 heifers due to calve in the fall, and 60 heifers, 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. S. G. & Erle Kitchen, St. George, Ont.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, Hamilton, Ont.

Holstein bulls only for sale, four fit for service, 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. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

Clover Bar Holsteins

We are offering at the present time, a few young bulls two of which are fit for service, from high testing dams, and sired by Francy 3rd Hartog 2nd, whose two nearest dams averaged 32 lbs. butter in 7 days and 103 lbs. milk per day. Prices reasonable.
PETER SMITH, R. R. No. 3, STRATFORD, ONT.

Riverside Holsteins

Herd headed by "King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke" a brother of world's record when made. Pontiac Lady Korndyke, 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 in 30 days in 7 days. His daughters have made good in official test. The present R. of P. cow of Canada was bred here. Choice young bulls for sale.

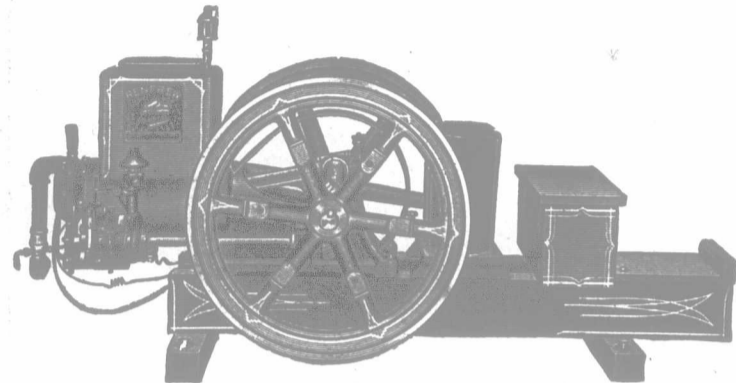
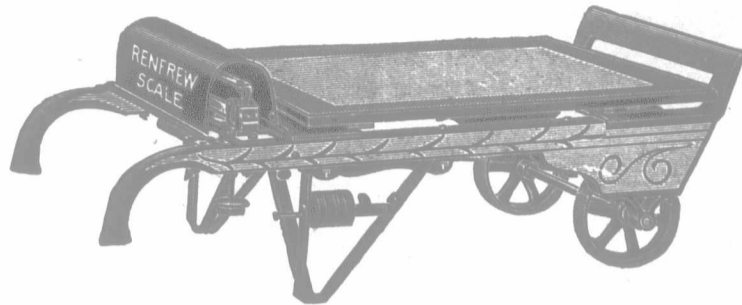
J. W. RICHARDSON, R.R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ont.

THE CITY VIEW HERD OF PRODUCING AYRSHIRES

We have three good young bulls fit for service, from Record of Performance cows and sired by bulls from R.O.P. dams; also pure-bred Berkshire pigs ready to wean, for quick sale.
JAMES BEGG & SON, R. R. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.

Renfrew Standard — Truly Reliable

You can absolutely rely on the accuracy of the Renfrew Truck Scale. Each one is tested by the Government, and a Government Inspector's Certificate is attached to each scale. There is practically nothing to wear out or get out of order, so that you can depend on the scale to keep weighing accurately for years. You can weigh anything on the Renfrew Truck Scale, from one pound to two thousand, whether small or large, alive or dead. Wheels around like a truck. The handiest scale for farm use. Every farmer needs one. Write for scale booklet.



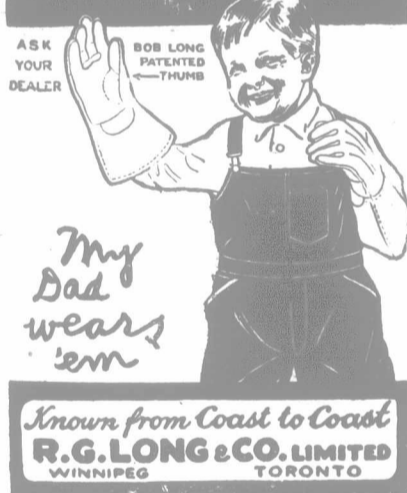
The Renfrew Standard Gasoline Engine starts without cranking. Has both batteries and high tension magneto. Can be as closely regulated as a steam engine. Has a carburetor that saves gasoline. Built extra large and strong. All styles, from 1 1/2 h.-p. to 60 h.-p. Write for engine catalogue.

The Standard Cream Separator has increased the cream profits of thousands of Canadian dairymen. It skims to .01 per cent., and gives cream with the butter-fat globules unbroken—cream that makes high-class, firm butter. It turns easily, the gears all running in a bath of oil. Its interchangeable capacity enables the size of the bowl and discs to be changed, and the capacity increased or decreased at any time without purchasing an entirely new machine. This is a feature that is appreciated by dairymen, who increase the size of their herds from time to time. This feature and others are explained fully in our separator catalogue. Write for a copy.



The RENFREW MACHINERY CO., Limited, Renfrew, Ont. Agencies Almost Everywhere in Canada

BOB LONG UNION MADE GLOVES OVERALLS



JERSEY BULLS. For sale—Knoolwood's Raleigh, sire Fairy Glen's Raleigh (imp.), 22 daughters R.O.P.; dam Eminent Honeymoon (imp.) R.O.P. 596 lbs. butter; reserve champion on Island. Capt. Raleigh ready for service, sire Knoolwood's Raleigh, dam Mabel's Post-Snowdrop; first as calf, 1914, first Junior Champion, 1915, 2nd 1916 Toronto. Milked 38 lbs. day, 6 per cent. milk, first calf. Ira Nichols, Burgessville, Ont. R.R. No. 2.

For Sale 30 Pure Shropshire Ram Lambs, born 1st part of April; from \$10 to \$15 each, including pedigrees. Young ewes and ewe lambs at moderate prices. Also pure Jerseys and Ayrshires, all ages, both sexes. H.E. Williams, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, Que.

LINCOLN SHEEP Shearling lambs and ewes and ewe lambs; also some registered Shorthorn bulls, reds and roans. Prices reasonable. C. A. POWELL, R. R. No. 1, Etrick, Ontario

For Sale PEDIGREED DORSET (HORNED) RAM LAMBS 5 to 9 months old, your choice of nine. MARTIN N. TODD, GALT, ONT.

Tower Farm Oxfords Champion Oxford flock of Canada. Choice Oxfords of all ages for sale. Prices reasonable. E. Barbour & Sons R.R. 2, Hillsburg, Ont.

Leicesters and Embdens for sale—A few choice quality ram lambs, also one good four-shear Ram; all well woolled with the best of types. Prices reasonable, correspondence solicited. G.A. Greer, Trout Creek Farm, Lucknow, Ont.

Gossip.

Another year's tour of the big shows has added many extra honors to the noted Berkshire herd of W. W. Brownridge & Sons, of Georgetown, Ont. For the last four years this herd has won more championships at Toronto, London and Ottawa than all other exhibitors combined, and this means that they represent the best results achieved in modern breeding to bring the Berkshire hog up to a modern type standard. Mr. Brownridge is now offering a particularly choice lot of young things up to breeding age and younger of either sex sired by the Toronto and Ottawa champion of 1913 and 1914, Baron Compton, and the Toronto and Ottawa champion of this year, Lucky Lad. These young things, besides their aristocratic breeding on their sire's side, are out of Toronto and London champions and other winners of lower honors. Write Mr. Brownridge your wants. He can supply pairs not akin.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns.

The County of Victoria has few more enthusiastic breeders of Shorthorn cattle than Stewart M. Graham, of Lindsay, Ont. Although but a young man in years he has established a name for himself as a breeder of dual-purpose Shorthorns that many a veteran breeder would envy. In his breeding operations he has very little use for a cow that is not capable of filling the pail, and in his herd of 40 head are cows able to produce 45 and 50 lbs. a day. This kind of milk production is his specialty, and to get it necessitates the breeding of cows tracing back to such well-known ancestors of Canada's R. O. P. record makers as Beauty Imp., Princess Imp., Lady Jane Imp., Wild Dame Imp., Jane 3rd Imp., Eveline Imp., and a few Strathallans. Mr. Graham has a big range of country to cover in filling orders, stretching from Quebec to Alberta. During the last year he has sold by correspondence several dozen Shorthorns, and it speaks remarkably well for the straightforward manner in which he does business, to say that many, in fact the big majority, of these orders are repeat orders. Write Mr. Graham your wants or better visit his herd and make your own selection. He will sell you a useful lot of Shorthorns at a moderate price. The farm is five miles south of Lindsay, Ont., on Lindsay Street.

YOUNG Brampton Jerseys BULLS

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

THE WOODVIEW FARM JERSEYS LONDON, ONTARIO Jno. Pringle, Prop.

Canada's Most Beautiful Jersey Herd Present Offering—Some high-class bull calves ready for service, including grand champion bull at last Western Fair and his full brother; also cows and heifers. State distinctly what is wanted if writing. We work our show cows and show our work cows

H. ARKELL W. J. ARKELL F. S. ARKELL

Summer Hill Stock Farm

Largest and oldest importers and breeders of

OXFORDS

in Canada. Look up our show record, it will give you an idea of the kind of Oxfords we have for sale.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, Proprietors, Teeswater, Ont. Customers, beware of imitations of this advertisement.

Oxford and Hampshire Down Sheep

Farnham Farm The oldest established flock in America

Having quit the show ring we hold nothing back. Our present offering is a number of superior yearling and two-shear rams for flock headers, a carload of yearling range rams, a hundred first-class yearling ewes; also a fine lot of ram and ewe lambs of 1916.

ALL REGISTERED PRICE REASONABLE HENRY ARKELL & SON, ROUTE 2, GUELPH, ONTARIO

NOTICE TO PUBLIC IN GENERAL

That I, Peter Arkell, son of the late Peter Arkell, dissolved partnership with H. Arkell, Wm. Arkell and F. S. Arkell in the Spring of 1915, and that I have no connection with this firm in any shape whatever, and that I own the old

SUMMER HILL FARM

Lot 11, Con. 9, Township of Culross, County of Bruce, Province of Ontario. I have as fine a flock of Oxfords on hand as any one wishes to look at, numbering nearly two hundred head, for the public to select from. No inferior stock handled. Visitors always welcome at Summer Hill. See my ad. in next issue.

PETER ARKELL, TEESWATER, ONT. Box 454

Maple Shade Shropshires 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. W. A. DRYDEN, Maple Shade Farm, Brooklin, Ont. Brooklin, G.T.R., C.N.R., Myrtle, C.P.R.

BLAIRGOWRIE SHROPSHIRE AND SHORTHORNS

PRESENT OFFERING: 100 Imported Shearling Ewes 75 Canadian-bred Shearling Rams JOHN MILLER, Ashburn, Ont. 25 Imported Shearling Rams 20 Cows and Heifers in Calf Myrtle, Sta., C.P.R. & G.T.R. 75 Canadian-bred Shearling Ewes 5 Bulls of serviceable age

When Writing Please Mention this Paper

R.M.S.P.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS
BY
Twin-Screw Mail Steamers
FROM
ST. JOHN (N.S.)
AND
HALIFAX (N.S.)
TO THE
WEST INDIES

Excellent Accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR TOURISTS.

NEXT SAILING FROM HALIFAX:
R.M.S.P. "Chaleur"
October 6, 1916

APPLY TO:
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.,
57-59, Granville St., HALIFAX (N.S.)

OR TO THE
LOCAL TICKET AGENCIES.

Cotton-Seed Meal
GOOD-LUCK BRAND

Calf Meal, Oil Cake Meal,
Flax Seed, Distillers' Dried Grains,
Gluten Meal, Brewers' Dried Grains,
Bran, Shorts, Poultry Feeds.

Write for prices.

Crampsey & Kelly
Dovercourt Rd., Toronto, Ont.

YOUNG TAMWORTH

Sows & Boars

FOR SALE

Herolds Farms, Beamsville, Ont.

YORKSHIRES AND SHORTHORNS—We are offering two choice Kilbean Beauty bulls, one from the imp. cow, Scotch Thistle. Also a choice lot of young Yorkshire pigs of both sexes, from a litter of eighteen, out of a 600-lb. dam. A. McKinnon, Erin, R.M.D. Hillsburg or Alton Sta., L.-D. Phone

Prospect Hill Berkshires
Young stock, either sex, for sale, from our imported sows and boar. Also some from our show herd, headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices right. John Weir & Son, Paris, Ont., R.R. 1.

Alderley Edge Yorkshires

Young pigs both sexes for sale.

J. R. KENNEDY, Knowlton, Que.

ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES
Choice ones—ranging from 2½ to 5 months. Will be ready for fall service. Prices right.
G. B. Muma, R.R. 3, Ayr, Ont., Paris, G.T.R., Ayr, C.P.R., Telephone, 55 R.2, Ayr, Rural.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE
A few choice sows bred, both sexes, all ages, bred from imported stock. Heading herd: Farough's King—2012—, Brookwater, B.A.B.'s King 5042 from U.S. Importer and breeder. **CHARLES FAROUGH, Maidstone, R.R. No. 1, Ont.**

Meadow Brook Yorkshires. Sows bred, others ready to breed: 20 sows, 3 to 4 months old, and a few choice young boars. All bred from prizewinning stock. Also one Shorthorn bull, 18 months old.
G. W. MINERS, R.R. 3, EXETER, ONT.

Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns Bred from the prizewinning herds of England. Tamworths, both sexes, 140 to choose from. Shorthorns, 5 bulls from 5 to 10 months old, reds and roans, dandies. Females of the best milking strain.
Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.

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

YORKSHIRES AND OXFORDS
Choice young pigs, both sexes, correct bacon type. A few good ram lambs. All registered. We guarantee satisfaction.
B. Armstrong & Son, Codrington, Ont.

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

Yorkshires Sows bred, others ready to breed and younger; boars 2 and 3 months, from carefully selected stock.
Shropshires Ewes, 2 to 4 years, ewe and ram lambs. Write us your wants.
WM. MANNING & SONS, Woodville, Ont.

TAMWORTHS
Young sows bred for September farrow, and some nice young boars. Write:
JOHN W. TODD, R.R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Preserving Cider.
Could you give me a recipe for keeping cider sweet?

A READER.
Ans.—The following method of preserving cider has given very good satisfaction. Heat the cider until it comes to the bubbling point, then fill the jars as with fruit, and seal. The cider will remain sweet for as long a time as the jars are air-tight.

Cords of Gravel for Wall.
How many cords of gravel will it require to build a wall seventy-two feet long and thirty-two feet wide? How many cords to floor the same?

E. C.
Ans.—Making the walls 9 feet high and 12 inches thick it will require about 14½ cords of gravel. Putting the floor in 4 inches thick will require about 6 cords of gravel.

Leaky Teats.
I have a young cow that has two openings on the back of her udder like two false teats, through which the milk leaks into the hands, while milking. Can anything be done to stop it? I expect her to freshen in a few days.

J. S. C.
Ans.—It is possible to perform a slight operation and cause the openings to close, but the work should only be attempted by a veterinarian. When the cow is dry remove the skin from the end of the opening thus making a fresh wound. Then draw the edges together with stitches. In time the edges should unite, and close the opening. Until completely healed the wound should be dressed daily with a healing and a disinfecting ointment.

Veterinary.

Injured Teat.
Two-year-old heifer, when pasturing in the bush some five weeks ago tore the skin off one of her front teats. This quarter stays swollen a little and while milking with difficulty, the milk is stringy and has a strange color. Please advise what should be done?

H. J. D.
Ans.—The difficulty in milking and the stringy milk are no doubt due to the local inflammation set up from the wound on teat. Bathe the affected quarter with warm water for 20 minutes at a time twice daily, and after bathing rub in a liniment composed of 2 ounces each of tincture of belladonna and alcohol mixed with ½ pint of water. Apply to wound on teat a little vaseline each milking till it heals.

Dog Troubles.
My dog has had distemper for about six weeks. At first, he had a gagging cough, sneezed some, his eyes were congested with a discharge, and he breathed very hard. He also lost his appetite. At the end of two weeks, however, his appetite came back, and I thought he was better. Soon, I noticed that his hind legs were becoming weak, and in a very short time he lost the use of them altogether. He is constipated part of the time, and part of the time he has a diarrhoea. His body emits a disagreeable odor. He does not seem to improve, he is no worse than he was a week ago. Sometimes he has a fit of coughing that lasts twenty minutes, and sometimes there is a regular beating or jerking on the top of his head. Will you kindly tell me whether there is any hope for him. I have used a great deal of medicine and am feeding him regularly on such food as raw, chopped beef, milk and bread, beef tea etc.

E. D.
Ans.—Your dog is evidently suffering from an attack of paralysis. This is not an infrequent complication of distemper and treatment is often not very successful. Give him, three times a day, nuxvomica in doses ranging from 2 grains for a very small dog to 8 grains for a large dog, and for a dog of medium size about 5 grains would be the dose. Keep him dry and warm, feed well to keep up the strength and persevere in treatment and you may yet save him.

Penmans
Sweater-coats Made in Canada
THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

THE man who puts clothing to the hardest test usually selects Penmans when it comes to sweaters. He knows, of course, from experience that they wear like so much iron, that they fit right and look right. After all there is nothing like accepting what an overwhelming majority take as a standard. Say Penmans.

Penmans Limited Paris

THE GREAT COAL TAR DISINFECTANT

ZENOLEUM
MADE IN CANADA.

Hogs require every precaution to prevent their catching and spreading disease. Zenoleum is successfully used for Hog Cholera, Blisters, Circular Eruption, Mange, Sore Tail, Nose Canker, Mouth Disease, all Skin Troubles, etc. It is a strong germicide. It kills Lice and Mites. A 25-cent sample tin is enough for 4 gals., sent prepaid on receipt of price, or get it from your dealer, he can supply you. \$1.50 gal. makes 80 gals. dip.

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO. Sandwich St., Windsor, Ont.

CANADA'S OLDEST JERSEY HERD Has for sale several exceptionally choice young bulls of serviceable age, bred on both sides with official and high producing blood. Also yearling heifers and heifer calves.

D. DUNCAN & SON, TODMORDEN, R.M.D., Duncan, Sta., C.N.O.

Quality in YORKSHIRES FOR SALE—We have a number of choice sows bred and others of breeding age; also a limited number of young boars.

RICHARDSON BROS. COLUMBUS, ONT.

BERKSHIRES My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highclass and Salts, the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age.
ADAM THOMPSON R. R. No. 1, Stratford, Ontario Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.

LYNNORE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
FOR SALE—Young stock of both sexes, bred from imported animals, high-class in type and quality. Also we are now offering for sale highly bred imported stock boar and sows. Write for particulars.
F. WALLACE COCKSHUTT, BRANTFORD, ONT.
Lynnore Stock Farm—English Dairy Shorthorns & Berkshire Brants.

Maplehurst Herd of Tamworth Swine S.-C. W. Leghorns and White Rocks—This herd has won about 90 per cent. of the prizes offered in the last ten years at the Canadian National, Toronto, Ottawa, London and Guelph Winter Fairs.
D. DOUGLAS & SONS, R.R. No. 4, MITCHELL, ONT.

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 Sept. farrow; others ready to breed, both sexes ready to wean; all descendants of 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.
A.A. COLWILL, R.M.D. No. 1, Newcastle, Ont.

Oak Lodge Yorkshires We are in a position to supply boars and sows of different ages. We have an established type of Yorkshires that has been produced through many years of careful breeding and selection.
J. E. BRETHOUR & NEPHEWS, Burford, Brant County, Ont.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE, JERSEY CATTLE
In Duroc Jerseys we have either sex of any desired age, bred from winners and champions for generations back. In Jerseys we have young cows in calf and young bulls, high in quality and high in producing blood.
MAC. CAMPBELL & SONS, NORTHWOOD, ONTARIO

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

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

Notes and Reflections.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Peter McArthur's column, always interesting, was to me especially so in your issue of Sept. 14. It places in a strong and appealing light the case of the "decent, plain people of Canada" versus the "moneyed power."

I believe with Abraham Lincoln that "God must love the common people, He made so many of them," and I believe it a priori, because His first creation—the first man—was a common man, a "tiller of the earth," a worker, not an idle aristocrat, a demagogue, or a useless parasite. The first man might have been given a seat of so-called honor, might have been assigned a palace or a throne, but instead he was assigned a garden, with the injunction not merely to enjoy his heritage, but also to "till and keep it" productive and beautiful. Milton's portraiture of man's first estate and his fall is doubtless more than poetic embellishment or fanciful creation; it has basis and background of reality. Whatever myths may be woven about the narrative, yet through all testimony and from his present condition, there is evidence that man has lapsed, and that he has "sought out many inventions."

I am rather proud of our primal ancestor. I believe him to have been "Godlike, erect, in native honor clad,"—more truly so than some of his descendants. I am proud, too, of the lineage as a common man—as one who earns his bread by honest, productive labor. Without the toiler the state would soon cease to be. He it is who has not only to pay taxes, feed, clothe and shelter his own, but who helps to support the unproductive classes, the extortioners and the magnates. These latter are radically and completely at variance with the plan of creation. "Man over men He made not lord." Neither did He make man a parasite nor a vampire. There is nothing derogatory of true dignity in honest work. "Blessed is the man who has found his work," said Carlyle. Some in our times seem to say: "Blessed is the man who has learned to shirk."

Blessed is the man who does his work. He is in good company. He can claim kindred with such men as Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, Thomas A. Edison, though he may live and die unknown in the senate, at the bar, in the domain of science or of letters.

Edwin Markham's scathing characterization of "The Man With the Hoe," need not be realized. "Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox" he need not be. His work and his world, if rightly pursued and rightly studied, are full of inspiration. He may find in a hill of potatoes a letter in the alphabet of botany or of geology, and may be led by degrees to the study of the structure and growth of plant life, also the nature of soils and the composition of the crust of the earth; and from the sentiment of inquiry aroused in his mind will come a quest for better varieties of the plant and improved methods of cropping. The man with the hoe should find interest and profitable study as well as work in a hill of corn, in the structure of the ear and the stalk. He should be able to judge an ear of corn as to size, form, symmetry and trueness of type, to differentiate a good ear from a poor or indifferent one. A similar remark will apply to all the crops of the farmer. The same general laws are applicable to animals, as to plant life, in regard to quality, type and selection, the whole affording ample scope for the brightest mind and the highest order of intelligence. The man with the hoe, so far from being "stolid and stunned," may, if he will, rise to even higher themes; he may direct his contemplation to "other worlds than ours"—may read poems in the constellations,—may "trace the stars, and search the heavens for power,"—may feel something of the immensities in the midst of which he acts his humble part, and thus realize the nearest affinity with his Maker possible to man.

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

CHEVROLET

POWER

SUFFICIENT TO TAKE YOU 50 MILES AN HOUR OR MORE

If you want a powerful car, economical to buy, economical to run—that will take you in comfort over any roads that can be travelled; that will take any hill on high that the biggest cars will take; that will give you 25 to 30 miles per gallon of gasoline, buy a,—

Chevrolet

A Real Automobile Fully Equipped

28 Horse Power Valve-in-head Motor
Three Speeds Forward and Reverse
Electric Starting and Lighting
Stewart Speedometer
Non-Skid Tires on Rear Wheels
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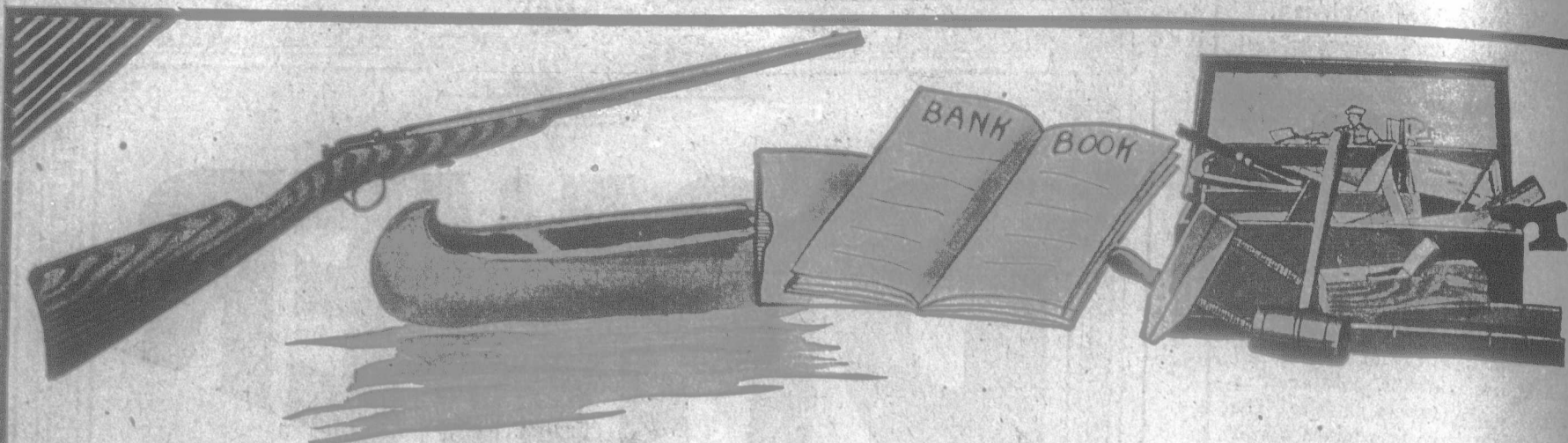
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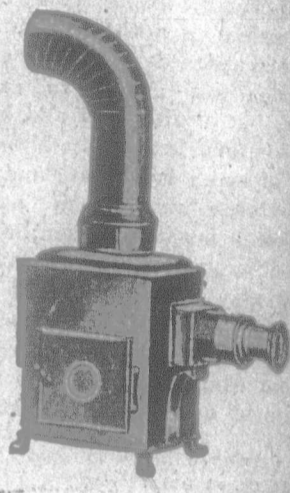
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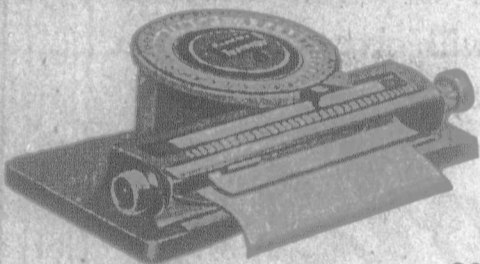
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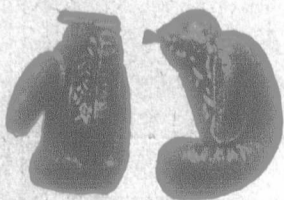
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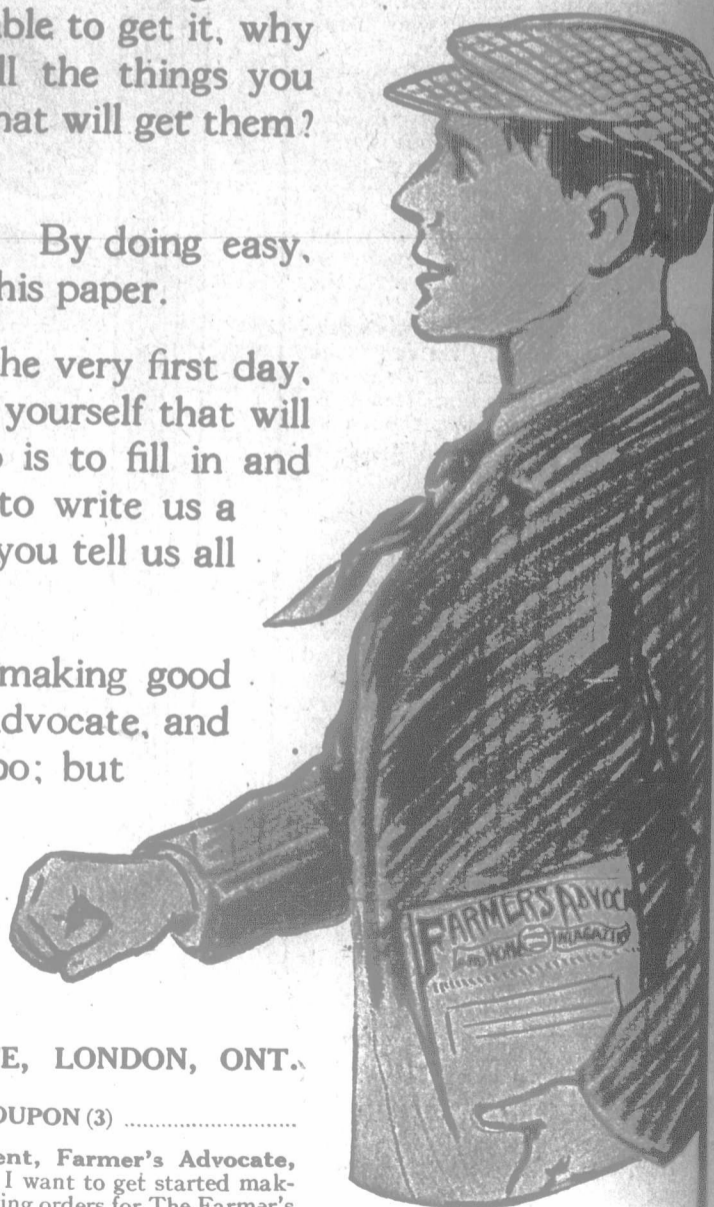
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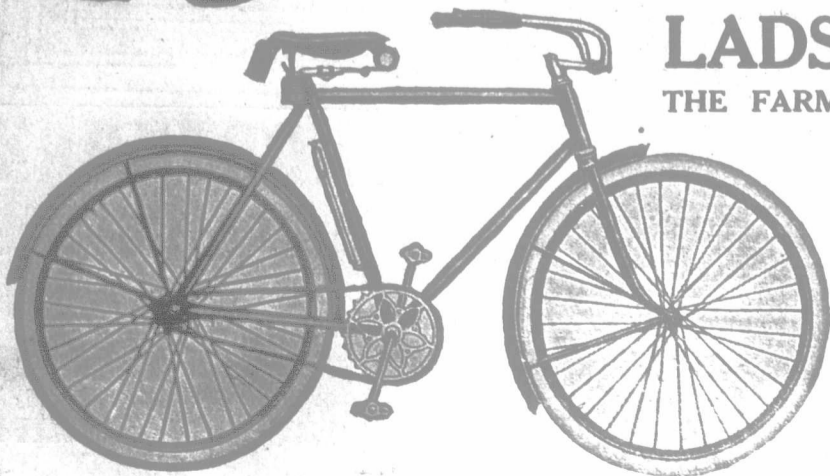


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