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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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Director General Exp. Farm
Dec. 31, 1917

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

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Vol. LII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 20, 1917.

No. 1304



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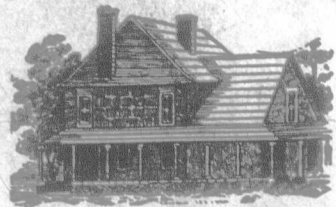
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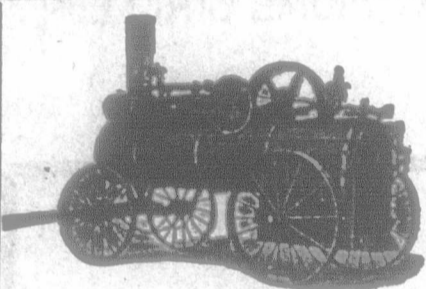
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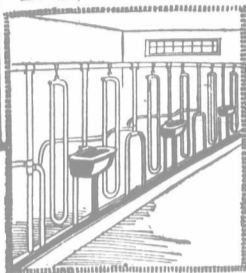
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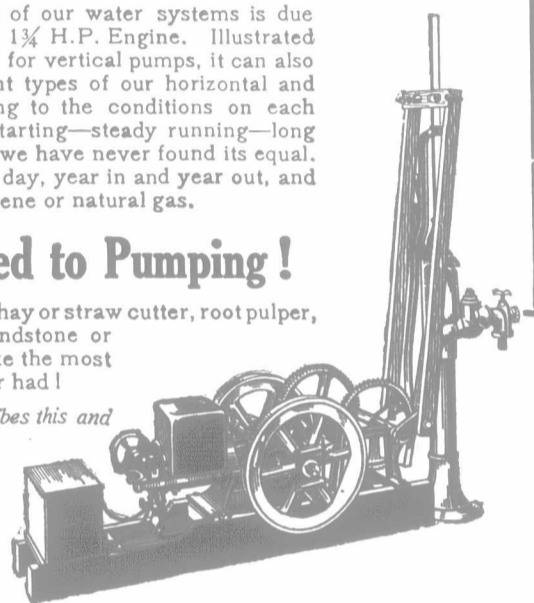
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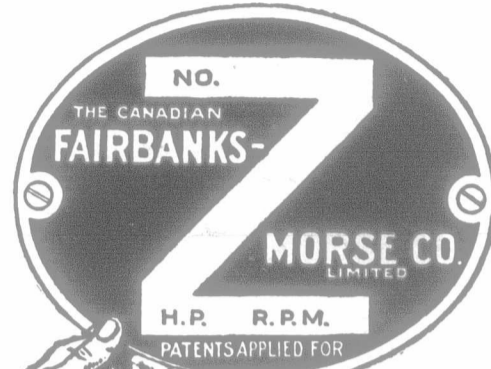
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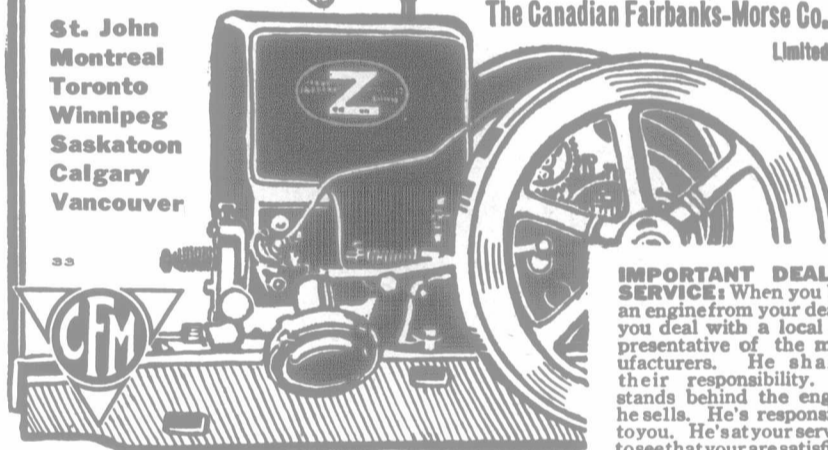
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Simple—Light Weight—Substantial—Fool-proof Construction—Gun Barrel Cylinder Bore—Leak-proof Compression; Complete with Built-in Magneto. Quick starting even in cold weather. Low first cost—low fuel cost—low maintenance cost. Long, efficient, economical "power service."

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Your home and stables are safer once you install this fine electric lighting plant. No longer need you fear fire from dangerous, mussy oil lamps. Better light, too—indoors, outdoors, anywhere—at a turn of a switch. Fine for chores—no lantern to hold—saves time, means more fun, better health, pleasure on the farm.

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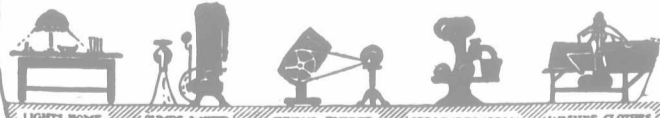
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Fertilizers for Use in Spring 1918

Farmers who used SYDNEY BASIC SLAG will remember that on account of the impossibility of securing transportation, we were not able to make any deliveries last spring. Conditions are not likely to be better in the early months of 1918, in fact they will probably be worse. The railway authorities and those responsible for increased production are urging us, therefore, to fill the requirements of our buyers before the end of December. We ask Ontario farmers who are using our goods to help out by placing their orders with our agents right away and taking delivery ex-car on arrival, even at some inconvenience to themselves.

LET US ALL DO OUR BEST IN HELPING TO WIN THE WAR.

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited
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The Peerless Perfection Fence

Divides your stock and they stay where you put them. The fence that serves you for all time. Can't rust, sag or break down. Stands any weather. Each joint securely held with the Peerless lock, all parts heavily galvanized, the strongest, most serviceable farm fence made and fully guaranteed.

SEND FOR CATALOG of all kinds of fencing for farms, ranches, parks, cemeteries, lawns, poultry yards, ornamental fencing and gates. See the Peerless line at your local dealers. Agents wanted in open territory.

THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Ltd.
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They Shall Not Pass

The Immortal Cry of Canada at the Second Battle of Ypres.

The defence of Ypres following the first ghastly gas attack, April 22, 1915, exalts all history. By it our men were transfigured and the undying, imperishable Soul of Canada revealed.

In the name of these Heroes of Ypres, Festubert, Givenchy, Vimy Ridge, Lens, The Somme, Verdun—aye, and the Deathless "Old Contemptibles"—we beseech you, Women of Canada, to Dedicate Yourselves and Your Families to War Service by signing the Food Service Pledge.

The sacrifice is not great. We merely want you to substitute other foods for part of the white bread, beef and bacon your family now eat.

Sign and Live Up To Your Food Service Pledge!

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY, ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE, IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE HON. W. J. HANNA, FOOD CONTROLLER

"What follows almost defies description. The effect of these poisonous gases was so virulent as to render the whole of the line held by the French Division practically incapable of any action at all.

The Stand of the Canadians

"The left flank of the Canadian Division was thus left dangerously exposed to serious attack in flank, and there appeared to be a prospect of their being overwhelmed and of a successful attempt by the Germans to cut off the British troops occupying the salient to the East.

"In spite of the danger to which they were exposed, the Canadians held their ground with a magnificent display of tenacity and courage; and it is not too much to say the bearing and conduct of these splendid troops averted a disaster which might have been attended with the most serious consequences."

From
Sir John French's Seventh Dispatch,
General Headquarters,
15th June, 1915

the waste of a single ounce of food in your home.

A Food Service Pledge and Window Card have been, or will be, delivered to you. The Pledge is your Dedication to War Service—The Window Card is your Emblem of Honour.

Sign the one and display the other.

Thou Shalt Not Want

The Undying Pledge of Canada's Mothers to Her Sons.

When baking use one-third oatmeal, corn, barley or rye flour. Or, order some brown bread from your baker each day.

Substitute for beef and bacon such equally nutritious foods as fish, peas, lentils, potatoes, nuts, bananas, etc.

Third, and this is most important—positively prevent

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FOUNDED 1866

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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ESTABLISHED
1866

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LII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 20, 1917.

1304

EDITORIAL.

Plow now—harvest big crops in 1918.

Nothing attracts more people at the big fairs than the farm tractor.

Let the corn mature as well as possible. Even if left late there is likely to be much inferior silage this year.

The corn that got sufficient cultivation is a fair crop; that which could not be cultivated because of scarcity of labor or bad weather is short and late.

A man may be an agricultural specialist and yet not a successful farm manager. There is room for much investigational work on farm management.

The people who do most of the estimating on cost of production rarely produce anything but a lot of misleading figures. Canada needs the facts.

Ontario buttermakers are doing better but there is still room for improvement, which must eventually come through Dominion-wide compulsory butter grading.

Breeders of pure-bred stock should pay more attention to uniformity in type and conformation. Some line-ups at the big fairs do not show very clearly the desired type.

It is as necessary for the student of agriculture to know as much about farm engines and machinery as he does about horses and cattle. Does he get the same training at our agricultural schools and colleges? If he doesn't he should.

Enlistment figures show Ontario and the Western Provinces in the lead in proportion to population. In fact, Ontario has already sent her share of the next hundred thousand asked for, according to enlistments and population, but the gaps must be filled, and there are none who would see their comrades call in vain for help.

Horse classes are not large at the fairs, but the heavy drafter will come back. It is a good time to start now. A successful farmer of our acquaintance always worked on the following advice: "Walk when all others run, and run when all others walk." The others are "walking" now in the horse business, so it might be a good time to break into a brisk trot.

One of our advertisers reports that he recently received in reply to an advertisement for a hired man an application from a man who offered to come at once if the farmer would pay the freight on his goods, furnish free house, gas for fuel, vegetables, milk, cream and ice cream for the family, and pay him \$20 weekly, with every third afternoon off. This would-be-not farm laborer only wanted \$1,040 per year with, counting 26 working days to the month, 104 half holidays, or 52 full holidays, or two months off. Besides this he desired two-thirds of his board, all his fuel and insisted upon gas and a free house. Since when has farming become an occupation able to pay such wages? And our correspondent says he had several applications for the position, many of which were almost as bad. We would advise those with such high-flown ideas of their value on the farm not to call themselves mere hired men but to take on a more lofty appellation, such as Controller of Farm Finances, Commissioner of Farm Outputs, or Official Banker of Farm Returns. If not satisfied with these, perhaps one of two three-lettered words would suit—"nut" or "hog."

A Great Year.

It has been a great year in Canada—a year to be remembered. The call for greater production has not been in vain. Farmers have responded nobly and it is to their credit that they have quietly done their best. City people have made a wonderful effort in backyard gardening, and some have made good in helping farmers. Let us hope that it is only a beginning. A man who can grow a good garden in times like these, and benefits therefrom, can grow his own vegetables any time with good results and much satisfaction. A man who turned out and helped a farmer this year and felt that he learned something, was well used and aided in a measure may care to do so again, and in the end the man on the land and the man in the town will get better acquainted the one with the other, and each will surely have a more just appreciation of the work the other is trying to do. In the past, owing to misunderstanding and lack of acquaintanceship the city man was wont to look upon the farmer as something lower in the social realm than himself, and the farmer looked upon the city dweller as a man of means and leisure. Working together will convince both that they were in a measure wrong. The farmer will get his proper status—a business man among men as good as the best—and the city man will be appreciated by the farmer as a hard-working, honest citizen. That is the average city man and the average good farmer. Of course, there are exceptions but we will not discuss them here. It has been a great year; crops are good and never mind if they are hard on the land; the work is getting done even if long hours are necessary; some city help has made good on the land; and some have found that not all farmers are slave drivers.

The War Elections Act.

Before this reaches our readers the final action on the War Elections Act will likely have been taken, and Canadians will know whether or not they have the right to vote at the next election provided it comes during the war. Each side of politics is forever accusing the other of doing everything for their own political advantage, and it does seem that very often actions speak loudly that way. When any Government supporter says anything in favor of the Bill he is accused of looking for party gain. When any Opposition voter objects to any clause, whether or not his objection be taken on the grounds that it does not go far enough, he is branded as "disloyal," or as one who would deprive the soldiers and their families of the right to vote. Such are the ways of narrow-minded party politics in a time when Canada should have representative, united, national government, not by party or parties but by real leaders who, regardless of party, creed, or class, are big and broad enough to see the duty of the country and set about to do it. The common people are too much concerned about the outcome of this war and are too intelligent to be blindfolded by the maze of political claptrap which those who think more of self and party attempt to pull over the eyes of the masses. This is not aimed at one particular party. Each can take it and if the shoe fits wear it. One party must not think that by covering the other with mud they whitewash themselves. Both have their dirty spots and both their bright. In the matter of the Bill in question, however, there are few who can see any reason, if the mothers and sisters of soldiers are to vote, why all women of age should not be granted the privilege. Surely a woman should not be deprived of the right of franchise just because fate had not made her a close relative of someone who has gone to fight. What about the work of the women for war relief? Is it not worthy of recognition? Parliament should not fear the votes of all the women of Canada, neither should it deprive loyal citizens of the right of exercising the vote. Some of Canada's

best citizens are Friends and Mennonites. They are interested in this war and in the welfare of Canada. The Society of Friends has contributed liberally toward relief. They do not deserve to be deprived of the vote. Fairness will always outlive Prussianism. Canadians are in this war to the finish, and all they ask is efficiency and fairness in carrying it through.

Apple Orchards.

A few years ago some of those most familiar with the situation were afraid that over-planting of apple orchards had taken place or was likely to come about. Previous to that time and throughout the years of heavy planting "The Farmer's Advocate" warned its readers that apple trees would not grow successfully without proper attention, and that clean and profitable fruit could not be produced without care, meaning judicious cultivation, regular spraying and frequent fertilization. An extended trip through the country at the present time reveals the fact that many young orchards have been planted and neglected, and many older orchards allowed to go back through two years of apple crop failure and labor scarcity. It appears now more than ever before as if commercial apple growing were a specialized business beyond the reach of the average farmer. True, there are many men working farms on a mixed farming basis who make a success of a few acres of apples, but they operate the orchard as a specialty with their other work. They care for it. There is no use of a farmer planting trees if he hasn't time or inclination to care for them. An orchard going bad is often allowed to go worse. More interest is generally taken in any branch of farm work when it is going ahead well and it will not prosper without interest.

What of the apple future in Ontario? Observation leads us to believe that a large amount of the commercial supply must be grown in comparatively large plantations as a specialized branch of the farming industry, that there is profit in it for the mixed farmer who has time to take care of a few acres as a specialty, and that, keeping these things in mind, overplanting has not been done. Acres and acres of trees are neglected, and unless something is done soon will never become factors in production. Owners of good orchards, young or old, should take heart and care for them well. Planting is only the beginning; it is care that counts. In good apple districts orchards properly handled will pay one season with another over a period of years.

The Poultry Situation.

A few days ago there appeared in several papers of wide circulation notices sent out from Ottawa drawing the attention of the public to frozen poultry as an article of diet. It develops that because of the shortage of ocean tonnage the regular market for this frozen poultry has not been available and the storages are filled up with chickens, broilers, ducks, geese and turkeys, and the reading notice invites the people to buy these and notes that the trade advise that many of these varieties can be obtained at prices considerably lower than those prevailing for fresh-killed stock.

It is reassuring to realize that there is in Canada such a surplus of food material. Everyone rejoices to know that there is no cause for famine alarm in this country. The notice also points definitely to the fact that the producer in this country has done his part well, and that the real problem is not one of production any more than of transportation. Tonnage is scarce, consequently the cold-storage people who figure on storing large quantities of poultry in the frozen state for sale to Britain find it impossible to sell on that side of the Atlantic. They must sell here or lose. Taking advantage of war conditions they get Government officials to send out notices drawing attention to their

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
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JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s., in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
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9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.
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12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns.
13. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSIDERED AS CONFIDENTIAL and will not be forwarded.
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Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),
London, Canada.

products in an appeal that they be purchased to save waste. Now we hope nothing wastes. This is a bad time for waste to occur anywhere. If the Canadian public can save money and get better value by buying this cold-storage stock well and good, but how about the producer? Last spring there was a great effort made to get the people on the land interested in greater production of poultry and eggs. What will happen if this storage stock is marketed in large quantities just now when the new crop of fresh-killed is beginning to come on the market? Just what the reading notice says—lower prices. The cold-storage stock thrown on the market will bring down the price of the fresh and give the storages an opportunity to restock with fresh poultry at a lower price. With feed at present prices it costs in the neighborhood of \$1.00 to raise a chicken of 4½ pounds weight. In the issue of a Toronto paper carrying the notice re the cold storage poultry, fresh poultry (live) was quoted at 22c. per pound wholesale. The farmer who fed well would break about even. It would be disastrous to the poultry business if these prices were forced down too low. It would not increase the farmer's confidence in the poultry business nor in the sincerity of the call for greater production of poultry. When farmers have more to sell than there is demand to take they have to make the best of it. We would be inclined to let the cold storages do the same. At least it would be advisable to let everyone arrange to sell his own products and to remember that the producer is deserving of some consideration. We do not favor price-fixing as a general plan, but if the authorities are anxious to sell the poultry now in storage for the cold storage owners, they should be just as anxious to ensure that the farmer does not lose on his poultry by fixing a minimum price, leaving him what is fair. We have confidence in those in charge to see the wisdom of such a move.

The Evolution of the Thresher.

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

At this season of the year when, as the correspondents of the local papers say, "threshing is the order of the day," one's thoughts are apt to turn back to the days when a generation of men, now either gone on to some other sphere of labor or past taking an active part in the affairs of this one, were running things and doing their work in the way that to them seemed to be the last word in efficiency and speed. Fifty years ago the horse-power threshing-mill was just beginning to take the place of the flail as a means of separating

the grain from the straw, in this part of the country, at least. The first method used by our cave-dwelling ancestors some tens of thousands of years ago, was probably to rub the heads of the grain between their hands and then, blowing the chaff away, grind the kernels with their teeth and swallow them without further ceremony. After this the first mechanical thresher, if it can be called that, came into use, and to some extent it has been employed ever since, or until up to a few years ago at least. This was the flail. It is spoken of first in the book of Ruth, where it says that Ruth beat out the grain that she had gleaned in the fields during the day, and presumably it was a flail she used for this purpose.

The next plan we hear of is the one used by the farmers in Eastern countries about two thousand years ago. They had a sort of a platform resting on a number of low wheels, and this was drawn back and forth over the grain, which had been previously spread out in the threshing-floor, until the grain had been pretty well separated from the straw. The trampling of the oxen, or whatever animals they used, also helped in the operation. The next step was to divide the chaff and straw from the grain. This was done by throwing the whole thing up into the air and allowing the wind to carry the lighter materials to one side while the wheat fell directly to the ground.

Within the memory of a good many men still living the flail was, at a certain time, about the only substitute for a threshing-machine that was to be found in this country. Help was plentiful and the winters were long and there was no extreme hardship in having to thresh the season's crop in this way. At that time the grain was usually cut with the sickle or the cradle, and bound, which tended to make the work still easier. Stock-raising was not carried on very extensively then, so the chores that keep the farmer of to-day so busy in the winter time were not of much account, and it is very doubtful if the farmer of seventy or eighty years ago had to work any harder than does his grand-son of to-day. Carrying the grain to the grist-mill on one's back, which all old-timers tell us was the only orthodox style in those days, it will have to be admitted was bad enough, and not so easy as running it there in a motor-truck, but taking everything into consideration, along with the cooler temperament of the old settlers of this country, it is not very likely they found their lot any harder than do their followers of the present time.

But the day came when the flail was put away and horses were employed to do its work. Two methods of doing this came into use about the same time. One was the one and two-horse tread power, which is still common enough in some parts of the Province of Quebec, and the other was what was known as the sweep-power, which made use of five or six teams of horses that were attached to shafts connected with a large wheel which revolved on a horizontal plane as the horses drew it around. The connection between the power and the thresher was made by means of iron rods and I can recall some exciting times when some of the couplings gave way or something else broke and allowed the shafts on which the horses were drawing to hit them on the heels. A grand run-a-way was the inevitable result. It put the teamster, who always stood on the centre of the wheel in a rather ticklish position, and for the time being he could not be considered a very good risk for any Life Insurance Company. As a rule, however, the horses were stopped before any serious damage was done, though I have heard of men being caught in the wheels and having their legs broken and getting other damage. And there are stories of others getting their hands and arms taken off through carelessness in feeding the threshing machine. One of these men who got caught by the cylinder in this way and had his hand torn to pieces, walked to the house which was some distance away, and then after undergoing the necessary amputation he got up and finding he could not get into his right-hand pocket with the only hand he had left, he asked one of the men standing round to give him a "chaw o' tobacco". He then went out and watched the rest of them at work for the remainder of the day. He was a good type of the "hardy pioneer", but very few of the present generation would find it possible to follow his example.

Another man I knew got caught by what is known as the tumbling-rod, and before the machine could be stopped had almost every particle of clothing torn off him. He came out of the experience alive, but, as he said himself, he "felt pretty well used up for a week or two." Accidents of this nature seem to be the necessary accompaniment of all progress and improvement on the earth and especially in the line of mechanical appliances. The railway, the automobile and the aeroplane have all had their share in shortening the lives of individuals, but what has been lost to one man in the way of time has been more than made up by the many through the use of the new inventions, so the majority rules as always.

But the improvement in the art of separating grain from straw had only begun with the advent of the machines mentioned above. Change after change has taken place, and model after model has come on to the market until to-day the up-to-date "grain separator" as it is called, will cut the bands of the sheaves that are thrown to it, will feed itself, will perfectly clean the grain and put it in bags, and will stack or now away the straw and chaff in any direction desired. A gasoline or steam engine supplies the power and no run-a-ways vary the monotony of life for the threshing-gang, as in the days of the sweep and tread powers. That old idea of standing a horse up on his hind legs to get a good day's work out of him is getting to be somewhat out of the fashion, and it's just as well maybe, for it certainly doesn't seem to be what Nature intended.

Taken altogether it seems to me that not one of the arts, sciences or professions can show the improvement and progress in the last hundred years that Agriculture can, and in the various departments of this calling none has come nearer perfection than the one of "dividing the wheat from the chaff". In every stage of life on the earth, vegetable as well as animal, Nature has made this her chief concern and man has done well to come to her assistance. If the best things in this world are to survive they must be separated from that which is not so good. A number of different things have taught us that.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

For the first glimpse of autumn coloration we have to look not to the trees, but to a shrub and a vine—the Staghorn Sumach and the Virginia Creeper. They both begin to turn very early and both assume very brilliant red hues.

The Staghorn Sumach has such a wide range in Eastern Canada, being found from Nova Scotia to Manitoulin, and is so common in dry situations that it does not come in for its fair share of admiration. Its case is similar to many other common things, we look at it but we do not see it. If a thing is rare or if we have to go a long way to find it we are apt to look at it closely and to admire it, while we pass by many common and equally beautiful things without even an appreciative glance. This species in the spring unfolds its soft leaves in a delicate shade of pinkish green; in summer the pyramids of white, staminate flowers and pinkish pistillate flowers stand amid the spreading fern-like leaves; in the fall the leaves are a blaze of crimson; and in winter the wide-spread branches, whose resemblance to the antlers of a stag give the shrub its name, hold aloft the claret-red fruiting panicles which stand out so clearly against the white of the snow.

The resemblance of the branches to the antlers of a stag does not end with their shape, as those of this year's growth are, like growing antlers, "in the velvet." They are covered with fine hairs which are at first pinkish but later turn white.

Late in May the new growth begins at the end of last year's twigs. The yellowish buds open and from their centre come the fuzzy little leaves, each leaflet being folded lengthwise. When fully expanded the leaves are seen to be alternate and to have from eleven to thirty-one leaflets. The edges of the leaflets are toothed, and the leaflets do not stand out straight from the midrib but droop slightly so that their under surface is concealed.

In the flowering panicles of the Staghorn Sumach are two kinds of flowers. The staminate flowers have five greenish sepals, five yellowish-white petals and five stamens. The pistillate flowers have hairy sepals, five narrow yellowish-white petals and a globular ovary covered with pinkish hairs which is crowned with three styles. The ovary when mature becomes a dry drupe, that is a fruit with a seed covered by a fleshy layer. These fruits are a favorite food with many species of birds, and have a pleasantly acid taste.

The Virginia Creeper is common in woods in many localities from Quebec to Manitoba, and is perhaps even commoner in cultivation. It trails over the ground in rocky places and often climbs trees to considerable heights. It is strange how many people do not seem to recognize this vine when they meet it in the woods, and how frequently they carefully avoid it under the impression that it is Poison Ivy. In fact, comparatively few people seem to be perfectly sure of the identity of Poison Ivy, as not a season goes by but I am shown many different plants and asked if they are Poison Ivy. It is always a case of Mahomet and the mountain too, as I have to be taken to see the supposed Poison Ivy since naturally they do not care to take a chance that it is this much-dreaded plant and bring it to me. On the other hand I frequently find people ambling about tranquilly in a veritable bed of Poison Ivy without the slightest notion as to what they are walking over. Of all plants the Virginia Creeper is undoubtedly the most like Poison Ivy, yet it never need be mistaken for it if it is remembered that the Virginia Creeper has five leaflets while the Poison Ivy has but three.

The Virginia Creeper climbs by means of little adhesive disks at the end of tendrils. The tendrils are modified flower-stalks and the little disks are only developed upon their tips under the stimulus of contact. These tendril-tips which are not resting against some surface develop no disks, but when a tip is pressed against some object in about two days it swells, becomes a brighter red, and expands to form a disk. The disks appear to secrete a cement and maintain their hold with great tenacity. It has been found that a branch held by five little disks will bear a weight of ten pounds. The coiled tendril acts as a spring so that the effect of sudden strains are minimized.

The flowers of the Virginia Creeper are small and greenish with five little petals, and the fruit is a bluish berry containing from one to four, usually two or three, seeds.

This species belongs to the Grape Family and is sometimes called False Grape, other names sometimes heard being Woodbine, American Ivy and Five-leaved Ivy.

Several insects are closely associated with the Virginia Creeper. The peculiar little Tree-hopper, with its triangular shape and a hump like that of a camel on its back and its color which matches exactly the bark of younger vines, sucks the juice of the stem. The caterpillar of a black, white-spotted moth eats the foliage. The larvae of three Sphinx moths feed upon the leaves, the adult of one of these, the Achemon Sphinx, being regarded as the most beautiful of all Sphinx moths.

A horse, when in rare cases, respiration of the animal but when to "make only during fact that hence when citement, sary for a passage of calibre of principle t sound. In the sympt ing more Some roar on the road affected, v work with sometimes a severe condition pears as a gitis, strata carrh or ever, in the and fatty While eith the troubl the right s mystery, t to be due ply to the to the right of the org as a sequ as was diseas whose hist from any disease b from this dition is o fact that subject to and in ma tacks of o horses ap and other after an at of the nost nasal bone posits in t a false m posterior of the pha dition the larynx or v In addi the roarer sound, hal grunters. r grunters, r roarers is not the le horse shou free head, that are pe if excited if driven v holding th towards th consequen a free head Treatment movable c move it. the larynx treatment have been or firing t cases it m it must be An open sufficient r It consists thickened sides that cessfully p practically modified b cotton, or the false r them, hence In horses tially in called tra securing a horse brea be removed Some succo manner.

THE HORSE.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs—III.

Roaring.

A horse is called "a roarer" when he makes a wheezing, whistling, or hoarse sound during inspiration, and in rare cases during expiration also. In most cases respiration is performed in the normal manner when the animal is at rest, or performing slow and easy work, but when subjected to hard or fast work he commences to "make a noise," as stated; the noise is usually made only during inspiration. The cause of the noise is the fact that the calibre of the larynx has become lessened, hence when from any cause, as hard or fast work, excitement, nervousness or other causes, it becomes necessary for a large volume of air to enter the lungs, the passage of this through the more or less constricted calibre of the larynx causes the sound, on the same principle that forcing air into a horn or bugle causes a sound. In many cases roaring is a progressive trouble, the symptoms being slight at first and gradually becoming more marked, while in others it appears suddenly. Some roarers can perform ordinary work either slow or on the roads without exhibiting any symptoms of being affected, while other patients cannot do even ordinary work without exhibiting the trouble. The condition is sometimes simply a symptom of some acute disease, as a severe case of laryngitis. It then only indicates a condition of temporary unsoundness. It sometimes appears as a sequel to some respiratory disease, as laryngitis, strangles or even a severe attack of ordinary catarrh or common cold. The cause of roaring is, however, in the majority of cases found to be due to atrophy and fatty degeneration of the muscles of the larynx. While either or both sides of the larynx may be affected, the trouble is much more frequently on the left than on the right side. The reason for this is involved in some mystery, but by veterinarians it is generally accepted to be due to the nervous supply of the organ; the supply to the left side differing to some extent from that to the right. Roaring is not a common sequel to disease of the organs of the thoracic cavity. When it occurs as a sequel to disease, it is generally conceded that it was disease that affected the throat. Many roarers, whose history can be traced to birth, have never suffered from any chest affection, nor indeed from any respiratory disease beyond a common cold, and sometimes not even from this slight ailment. Many claim that the condition is often due to hereditary predisposition. It is a fact that the produce of certain sires appear much more subject to the disease than the progeny of other sires, and in many cases the cause cannot be traced to attacks of other ailments. There are other cases where horses appear particularly predisposed to laryngeal and other throat affections, and the infirmity appears after an attack of such. Roaring may be due to disease of the nostrils, a growth in the nostril, depression of the nasal bones, the result of previous fracture, bony deposits in the nostrils, closing of one nasal chamber by a false membrane or disease of bone, tumors in the posterior nares, constriction of the windpipe, diseases of the pharyngeal or salivary glands, or any other condition that lessens the calibre of the nasal chambers, larynx or windpipe.

In addition to the sound emitted during inspiration, the roarer may have a cough with a loud, harsh, dry sound, half cough, half roar, and many of them are grunters. At the same time, while many roarers are grunters, the too common idea that all grunters are roarers is without foundation, as many grunters have not the least tendency to roar. To test for roaring, a horse should be ridden or driven at a fast gallop, with a free head, for a considerable distance. Some horses that are perfectly sound in their wind will make a noise if excited and driven fast with a tight rein, especially if driven with a curb bit, or if they have the habit of holding the head high and holding the nose inwards towards the breast. This compresses the larynx and consequently lessens the calibre. Such horses if given a free head will go perfectly sound.

Treatment.—If the sound can be traced to any removable cause, an operation by a veterinarian may remove it. Where due to disease or altered condition of the larynx, as is true of the majority of cases, effective treatment is very difficult. Many modes of treatment have been tried. Some claim benefit from blistering or firing the skin surrounding the organ, and in some cases it may be beneficial, but in order that it may be it must be practiced in the early stages of the trouble.

An operation is now performed that is successful in a sufficient number of cases to warrant its performance. It consists in cutting into the larynx and stripping the thickened mucous membrane off a part of the side or sides that are diseased. This operation can be successfully performed only by veterinarians who have practically made a specialty of it. The sounds can be modified by plugging the false nostrils with antiseptic cotton, or arranging pads on the bridle that press upon the false nostrils, thereby preventing the expansion of them, hence lessening the volume of air that can enter. In horses in which the trouble is so marked as to materially interfere with their usefulness, an operation called tracheotomy, which consists in placing and securing a tube in the windpipe, through which the horse breathes, gives good results. This tube has to be removed and cleaned occasionally and then replaced. Some successful race horses have been treated in this manner. A horse that roars, even slightly, is unsound.

It is probable there has been and still is more litigation on account of this trouble, in cases of sale of horses, than on account of any other form of unsoundness.

WHIP.

LIVE STOCK.

The Bacon Hog Situation.

The Food Controller's Department has sent out the following notice re Canada's bacon trade with Great Britain:

"There is no foundation whatever for the report that exports of Canadian bacon to Great Britain are to be suspended. What has happened is merely that the British Food Controller, Lord Rhondda, will permit no importations without specially granted licenses. The British Food Ministry established on Sept. 3rd a single Government buying agency in the United States for the purchase of Canadian and American bacon, butter, ham and lard. From that date no purchases will be made except through this official channel. Shipments of bacon, therefore, will continue; but it will now be possible for the British authorities to keep promptly and continuously informed as to quantities received, quantities in transit, and quantities consumed. Great Britain and our Allies still require at least 25 per cent. of our output.

"A glance at the following figures will show what Canada has already done; Canadian exports of bacon to the United Kingdom, France and Italy in pounds. (Fiscal years ending March 31st): 1913, 36,032,597; 1914, 23,620,861; 1915, 72,041,299; 1916, 144,228,501; 1917, 207,284,673.

"Canada was slow in building up her bacon export trade in the British market. It was not until the bacon hog was bred instead of the fat hog that a grip on the trade was secured. During the three years of war

from this practice. Not only is the ewe which is bred in a thrifty condition more certain to produce a vigorous lamb, but she is a more reliable breeder and more likely to drop twins. The flock will all breed within a briefer time if flushed, thus shortening the lambing period with its anxious hours. Craig found that ewes suckling twins lost no more flesh than those with one lamb, and that twins made as rapid gains as singles; hence the advantage of twins under favorable farm conditions. On the western ranges, where but little attention can be given to the individual ewe, single lambs have given the best results.

"A well-built, vigorous ram should be chosen and then be so fed and cared for that he will remain virile. He needs no grain while on good pasture during summer, but beginning at least a month before breeding time some concentrate should be fed. During the breeding season he should be kept in good condition on such muscle-forming foods as bran, oats, peas and oil meal, and not be allowed to run down through insufficient feed or over use. On the other hand he should never become fat. In purchasing, avoid a ram that has been fitted for shows, for such high living tends to impotence."

Hog Cholera.

A good feature about the measures usually adopted to prevent any live-stock disease is the stress laid on cleanliness, which in itself is a good preventive for all ailments to which animals are likely to become victims. The following measures recommended in an Indiana State Bulletin for the prevention of hog cholera will help to forestall many troubles and to maintain a healthy herd.

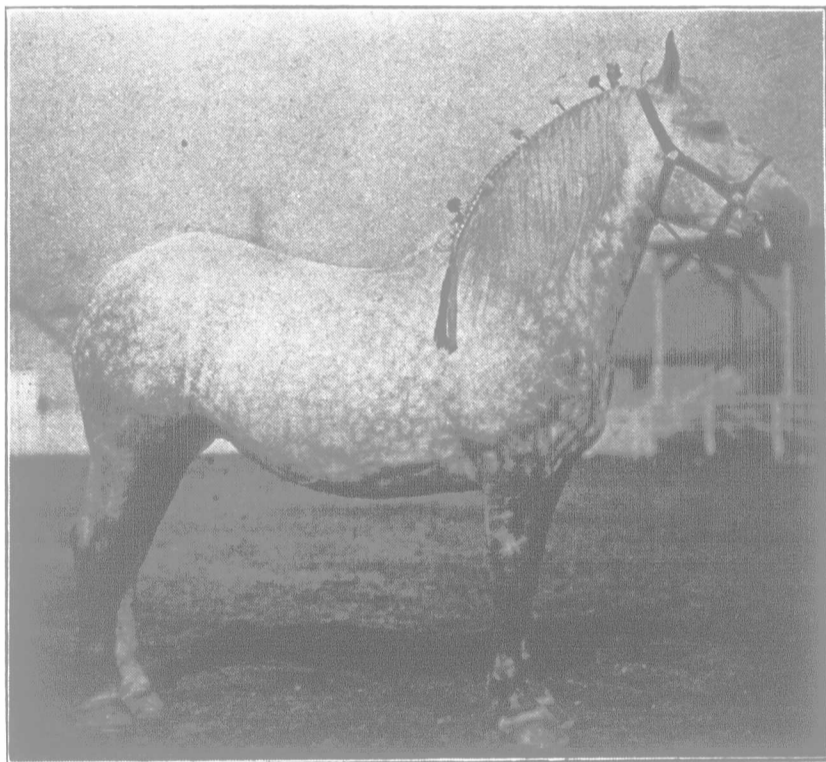
"A knowledge of disease prevention methods is of greater value than the curative treatment. Hogs escape most of the diseases common to them when cared for properly. The feeding of a poor ration either in amount or composition; bad housing, such as poorly ventilated or drafty quarters and insufficient exercise, cause unthriftiness and disease.

"The introduction of hog cholera into the herd by the different germ carriers should be guarded against. In communities where outbreaks of hog cholera occur, persons in charge of hogs should require visitors to disinfect their shoes, wagon wheels and horses' feet before leaving cholera-infected yards, or when entering non-infected yards.

"It is not advisable to allow hogs access to streams in which they may wallow and drink. Such streams may receive sewage from other hog yards in the neighborhood, and they are a common source of disease. River and creek bottom pastures, that overflow occasionally, may harbor germs of hog cholera.

"Hogs coming from other herds should be excluded from the herd until they are positively shown to be free from disease.

"It is not advisable to confine hogs in the same yards throughout the year, or in poorly constructed hog houses having board or earth floors. It is impossible to keep such quarters in anything like a sanitary condition. Concrete floors are both sanitary and economical. Yards should not be used for hogs continuously, but rested for a few months during the year by moving the hogs to other yards. If all litter and manure are removed and the yards left idle for three months or longer, natural disinfectants, such as sunshine and variations in temperature may destroy disease-producing organisms. Plowing and planting to a forage crop helps in cleaning lots."



Lady Impresse.

Wm. Pears' champion Percheron mare at Toronto.

Canadian bacon has, to a very large extent indeed, replaced the high-grade Danish bacon, formerly the chief source of Great Britain's external supply. If this trade is to be held, it is imperative that the greatest care be taken to preserve the true bacon breed and to provide for a constant and regular supply.

"If the grade and output of Canadian 'Wiltshire Sides' be kept up, Canada will have an excellent chance of securing the lion's share of Great Britain's bacon trade. Thus the more bacon saved and shipped overseas now, the firmer will be Canada's grip on a business totalling over \$40,000,000 per year."

Feed Well For More Lambs.

The season is approaching when sheep raisers should begin to prepare for the 1918 crop of lambs. The proper care of the ewes before mating and a wise selection in the use of rams will influence very largely the size of the flock next summer. Flushing should be practiced and the ram should be a vigorous one in good form. In "Feeds and Feeding," Henry and Morrison give the following concise advice:

"Although the ewe with lamb at foot may have had good care and pasture during the summer, if she has had a large milk flow she will be somewhat run down by fall. With the farm flock it is often advisable to "flush" the ewes after their lambs are weaned and before breeding, a common practice with English flockmasters. This consists in giving an extra allowance of nutritious, highly palatable food for two or three weeks before the desired date of breeding, so that the ewes will then be rapidly gaining in flesh. Several advantages result

keep such quarters in anything like a sanitary condition. Concrete floors are both sanitary and economical. Yards should not be used for hogs continuously, but rested for a few months during the year by moving the hogs to other yards. If all litter and manure are removed and the yards left idle for three months or longer, natural disinfectants, such as sunshine and variations in temperature may destroy disease-producing organisms. Plowing and planting to a forage crop helps in cleaning lots."

THE FARM.

About the Farm.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

At last the rush of the harvest is over, and we who live on the farms feel we have come to the place where we can at least take a breathing spell. Most of our city help have gone back to their city homes, wiser, perhaps. One young man who put in a few months on a farm in our neighborhood was honest enough to say he was going back to the city with very different ideas of conditions and work on the farms. Perhaps never before has the farmer had the difficulties to face which he faced last spring. With no help at all in many cases and very poor help in many more, it seemed almost impossible to make the old farms produce enough to meet the demand, and yet, all things taken into consideration, the crops have turned out much better than was expected. The midge did its share towards helping to lighten our wheat crop, but did not do the damage which

was feared at one time. Oats showed a strong tendency towards running to straw, and are not turning out as well as was expected from their appearance when standing in the field.

Most farmers through here lost most of their hoe crops, such as corn, potatoes and beans on account of the long spell of wet weather. Our soil is very heavy, and after the excessive rains was so hard and packed it was almost impossible to use the cultivator, consequently in many cases the cows were turned in to harvest the corn crop.

Last spring, on all sides, we heard the cry for stricter economy and greater production, and I feel sure never before has the farmer put forth greater effort to increase the production of his farm, and we cannot help but think, all things considered, that he has done pretty well. He has had many ups and downs, and it meant many hours of work some times by moonlight to get his crop all in on account of lack of proper help and weather conditions. One cannot help but question the economy of sending recruiting officers through the country to pick up every boy they could to send to the

front. Boys from the farms could farm and could scarcely be as easily spared as those from the pool and billiard room, the race track or theater.

Now, at a critical time we find ourselves up against the shortage of food question, and every place we go we hear the complaint about the high cost of living. In all of our towns and cities there are meetings held by different organizations to discuss the farm problem. So many of our city friends have just awakened to the fact that they need the farm, or at least what the farm produces. But the main theme of most of the meetings is the forcing down of the high cost of living, or, in other words, the cutting down of the prices the farmer gets for his produce. Is this quite fair? Why should not the farmer have a fair price for his goods? No one works harder for what he gets. Nothing is really more necessary than what the farmer offers for sale.

I took a short railway journey the other day. On the train was a comfortable-looking conductor who undertook to show me just how the farmer was taking advantage of city people by charging such enormous prices for their produce. I tried to show him some of the existing

conditions on the farm which were responsible for the huge prices, but all in vain. He said the land, if properly worked, would produce just as much as it ever did; that it cost the farmer no more to raise a calf or a pig than it did years ago, and as far as help was concerned, it was a poor farmer who could not work 100 acres alone. Of course, he explained, that he never lived on a farm but knew all about it.

We who live on the farm and depend on it for a living have heard so much just such talk as this that we have got just a little touchy on that question. Almost every mail brings us a roll of literature of some kind telling us what to sow and how to sow it, and all kinds of advice about how to farm so as to be able to produce more, so that we can offer our goods to our town and city friends at a lower price than they have been paying.

The good, practical farmer is just as interested in his country as is any one else, and has just as much at stake in the winning of this war. Do not be afraid, he will do his best; he has never failed. But be fair with him.

Welland Co., Ont.

ISABEL CLENDENNING.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

Foreign Matter.

Now that the automobile season is well advanced perhaps even the newest car owners realize that despite the greatest precautions, dirt, dust and refuse will get into the working parts of a motor and all those auxiliaries leading to it. Many people think that oil is so carefully shipped and so studiously handled in first-class retainers that foreign matter cannot possibly enter into it. We must bear in mind, however, that when oil is poured into the crank case it is necessarily exposed to the air, and in consequence, to flying dirt. The small amount of dust or other strange substances does not apparently make any difference at first, but sooner or later some evidence of trouble will surely appear. Sometimes a mechanic wipes out the inside of a crank case with rags or waste and from these articles threads and small pieces of scrap are picked up by the walls of the crank case. Later on the oil floats them away or carries them in suspension. The presence of this foreign matter is very often extremely harmful. Let us cite one instance. We were driving along a road a short time ago when we suddenly noticed that the oil sight gauge was out of operation. A thorough inspection resulted in the following disclosure, viz., that dirt had clogged the pipes leading to the oil sight gauge. It was necessary to blow out these pipes with compressed air. Following the age-old maxim, "A stitch in time saves nine," we had all the oil taken out of the crank case and new lubricant put in. It might be well, while at this question of oiling to state that drivers

cannot pay too much attention to the lubricating devices. It is possible to have a sufficient quantity of oil in the crank case and yet have trouble at the same time. There is a pump which throws the oil along different lines of circulation, and unless this is running there is danger that a bearing may be burned out. When you hear a regular series of knocks from the crank case and when you know that the oil is not in proper circulation, you had better get in immediate touch with a repair man. Running your car any distance after this knock appears will result in material damage. Bearings that are burned, scarred and broken, throw small particles all over the crank case, and these parts frequently lodge in dangerous positions throughout the mechanism.

Coming back again to the question of foreign matter, let us draw your attention to the gasoline sediment bulb on your tank outlet. This little appliance contains a piece of wire gauze in which the filth that has come with the gasoline may be readily caught up. You should look at the screen very often, because when filled up or even partially clogged it is high time that some cleansing method should be applied.

Perhaps a great many of our readers have been driving along the road with their engine working satisfactorily, when in an instant the machine jerked three or four times and suddenly come to an abrupt stop. In a great many cases this distressing result is due to the fact that the gasoline feed pipe is clogged up. Sometimes you can clean out the pipe by blowing through it, or with compressed air, and as a last resort, a soft

iron wire will remove the dirt. It is interesting to know that this foreign matter usually comes out in a dark yellow color, due to the effect of the flowing gasoline upon it. When you have cleaned out one of these pipes it is often well to allow a stream of gasoline to run through it for about a minute, in order that every last vestige of dust or other useless particles may be removed.

We know there are occasions when it is impossible to secure clean water for your radiator, and a great many motorists never seem to be particular whether the water they use in the car is soiled or perfect. There is not much trouble from a radiator if it is free from leaks, but nevertheless it is advisable to consequently remember that the cleaner the water, the better and surer the circulation.

Owners of cars which are fitted with push-rods having balls at the end should remember that the felts which are placed upon the tops of the balls often become covered with dirt. There is a little oil hole at the top of each push-rod and into this a few drops of lubricant should be placed at regular intervals, the idea being to keep the felt soft and thus allow the ball complete play without the possibility of any rattling or other disturbing noise. This little oil hole may easily become so filled with dirt that the oil cannot get through to the felt. To clean them out occasionally is good policy. You know the enormous number of times that the owners lift up their hoods. Upon each of these occasions dust flies in from the road and there is no telling where it settles.

AUTO.

Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

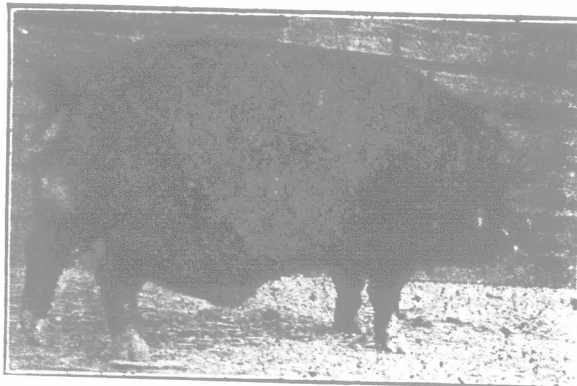
The Stock Judging Competition at the National.

If one feature of the National Exhibition this year could be singled out as being more educative than another to farmers, it would be the Judging Competition, in which young men twenty-five years and under were eligible for entry. This competition was a new feature of the Fair and one which met with the approval not only of young men but of stockmen, grain growers, educationists; in fact, all interested in agriculture. A man must be practical and have experience to make him a capable, acceptable judge. He must know the recognized type and conformation of the breed he is judging in order to do justice to the exhibitors. If judging grain he must know what constitutes a good sample of any given variety. In fruit and vegetables it is the same. A man who cannot tell varieties has no business acting in the capacity of judge. Training is required not only to do consistent work, but to be able to tell wherein one animal excels another. Young men attending Agricultural Colleges, Short Courses, etc., receive this training, and an open competition such as that regularly conducted at Guelph Winter Fair and the one put on at Toronto this year gives them an opportunity to test their ability. A man doesn't know what he can do until he tries, consequently the winners in such competitions are oftentimes men who, while fam with stock, grain, etc., had no idea of their ability as judges. They gain confidence in themselves, and the right kind of man puts forth every effort to perfect himself so that in years to come he may be capable of officiating in show-rings. These competitions are a training school, and the one held at Toronto brought together 169 young men right from the farms of Ontario where they had been doing their "bit" to fill the world's granary and to sustain the regular quota of live stock.

The management selected high-class stock for the contestants to work on. The classes were all close so that in order to make a high score the competitor had to know the requirements of the breed he was judging. He had to see his animals in order to give intelligent reasons. Each man could enter one class of live stock and either grain and roots, or vegetables and fruit. There were 43 entries in horses; 46 in beef cattle; 42 in dairy cattle; 13 in swine; 13 in sheep, 9 in poultry; 86 in grain and roots, and 11 in fruits and vegetables.

There were many who could not secure prizes, but that should not discourage them; all could not win. They know where they made mistakes, and should try to avoid them the next competition they enter.

In twenty-five minutes it should be possible to size up four animals and prepare fairly full reasons for the placings, but it was noticed that when time was about up some were not sure in their minds just how the animals should be placed and had not commenced to write reasons. The high quality, uniformity, evenness and sameness of the class astounded them and they became bewildered. They had expected to see outstanding winners and were not prepared to base judgment on comparison of details. Others were seen to look at the head of one animal, the hind quarters of another, in-



Berkshire Boar.

Champion at Toronto and London for Larkin Farms.

stead of systematically sizing up the various entries and firmly fixing in mind the points of excellency and deficiencies. Some listened for comments from onlookers, or slyly glanced at the cards of other competitors, thus showing that they did not have a mind of their own. The other fellow's placing is of value to him only. A judge must see wherein one animal is stronger than another in order to give reasons. However, the boys all enjoyed the work-out and, many profiting by their experience, will come back next year fitted for the fray. One young man remarked: "I had to dig in during the

past two days in order to finish hauling oats, but it is worth an extra effort to have a chance of seeing so much good stock and to test my knowledge of beef cattle. I had an idea that we had fairly good stock at home but it doesn't compare with those we were judging. I am going to try and get better animals and fit them for the local shows next year, and in time I may have something for a show like the National." Another said: "I wouldn't have missed it for a good deal. I see where I made mistakes in placings and don't expect to get any prize, but the experience is worth more than the cost of the trip. I never entered a competition before, but from now on I won't be missing when an opportunity to judge is afforded." "Oral reasons caught me pretty hard, but when you tell an examiner why one animal is superior to another you remember that class better than if you wrote about each animal," was the expression of another competitor. All the boys apparently enjoyed the day's work, and their enthusiasm over the contest will no doubt interest their chums who stayed at home and encourage them to enter local competitions this fall and winter, or prepare for a big work-out next fall. Judging competitions are a good thing and instead of 169 competitors there ought to be two or three times that number next year, should the competition be included in the program of the Canadian National.

Systematic work is what counts in judging, but it is rather difficult to practice when a large number of competitors are working on one class. It is advisable to view the general appearance of the animals first and compare the type, conformation and character of the various entries. Then note any difference in strength of top line, depth and thickness of body, and whether or not the animal is too rangy for the breed. The strength of the animal at the heart is important as it is an indication of constitution. An animal tucked up at the front flank and rather narrow has a serious fault, and due consideration should be made when comparing it with one strong at this point but deficient somewhere else. The length and width of hind quarters must be compared with every breed. In beef cattle one looks for quarters thickly fleshed to the hocks, but with dairy cattle the hams are usually thin. On further examination the brightness of eye, cut of head, blending of neck and shoulder, smoothness and fleshing of shoulder, fullness behind shoulder, spring of rib, quality of ham and hide, will be noted. In dairy cattle a good deal of

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importance is attached to size and quality of udder, placing of teats, length and fullness of milk veins, and number and size of milk wells. Fleece and fleshing are important in sheep, fleshing and form in beef cattle, and feet and legs in horses. Whether comparing animals in the home stable or in competitions, go at it systematically. "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined," consequently if system in sizing up animals is practiced in youth it will come natural when called upon in later years to make awards at large shows. Get all the practice at judging you can. Enter competitions for the experience rather than solely for the cash prizes. Those who think only of the money they will get out of it are not likely to become prominent judges of live stock or farm products.

THE DAIRY.

Stable the Cows and Calves on Cold Wet Nights.

In order to avoid having extra chores while threshing and silo filling are in full swing, the cows are turned out at night so long as the weather is at all favorable, and even when the temperature drops quite low cows are to be seen shivering in fence corners on some farms. So long as the nights are dry and not too cold the cows do not suffer, but wet, cold nights sometimes occur early in September so that no hard and fast rule can be laid down as to the time cows should be stabled. They may be able to secure plenty of feed in the fields so that shelter is all that is required. Failure to provide shelter in shed or stable in inclement weather results in a decrease in the flow of milk. It only takes one bad night to seriously affect production for the remainder of the fall, and probably to start inflammation of the udder which may terminate in loss of one or more quarters. The extra work entailed in stabling cows in bad weather is amply repaid. If the pastures become short corn or hay may be used instead of too much high-priced concentrates, to keep up the fall milk yield. Some claim that they cannot afford to supplement the pasture. It depends somewhat on the quality of cows. If they do not respond at the pail to extra feed, it might not pay to increase the ration, but it will pay to make the cows comfortable at night.

Calves also suffer in bad weather and a few days' exposure to cold and dampness have stunted thrifty, growthy calves. No one can afford to allow young stuff to fail in flesh in the fall, at the commencement of the expensive feeding period. If young stock go into winter quarters in good heart, a comparatively cheap ration made up of silage or roots, straw and a little hay will permit them to at least hold their own, and should make them gain a little in flesh. Neglect of the heifers affects the quality of the cow and neglect of the cow results in small cream or milk checks. From now until stock goes into winter quarters is a critical time for milkers and youngsters. To be so absorbed with fall work as to neglect the stock is robbing one department of the farm to keep things going in another.

Choosing a Sire.

If proper attention were given to the choosing of sires to head our dairy herds the average yearly production of the cows milked might easily be increased 50 pounds of butter fat per cow. According to government reports we have about 22,000,000 so-called dairy cows in the United States. However, about one-third of these are "Slackers" due to the lack of proper conformation, environment or breeding. Careful selection of the dairy sire must be emphasized as the dairy cow of to-day is the result of breeding selection and a system of care, feed and management quite foreign to her ancestors. Unless care is taken in our selection, breeding and feeding operations, the ever-present tendency to reversion is likely to be felt and instead of a dependable uniform increase in production there is often a decrease. The variation in the ability of sires to transmit milk producing ability is well known by up-to-date dairymen and as our herds reach a higher standard this factor becomes of greater importance.

A good dairy sire that will raise the average production of the herd 50 to 100 pounds of butter-fat is a bargain at almost any price, while the inferior bull costing \$50 to \$100 may be a source of great loss. It is needless to state that only pure-bred sires should be used and people interested in the advancement of the dairy industry should do everything in their power to discourage the use of grade dairy sires, regardless of the production records of the dam.

In the selection of a bull breeding, type and individual characteristics are entitled to due consideration, yet it is impossible to prophesy accurately by the outward looks of the bull just what sort of calves he will sire. A great deal of attention should be given to the performance of his ancestors and especially his dam. A great producing cow is likely to reproduce her characteristics through her sons and the most successful breeders of dairy cattle, after careful study of the bull himself inspect the sire and dam of the bull and if possible make it a point to see the grand sire and granddam as well. Not only should the production and individuality of the bull and his parents be emphasized, but also the question of health should receive proper consideration. As for age it is safe to say that better results are attained by buying tried bulls, although this rule is not usually followed. Bulls capable of siring useful daughters are plentiful, but those capable of siring daughters that are phenomenal producers are very few and the majority of these are sent to the shambles before their full worth

has been determined. Many of our most successful breeders are now following a scheme of constructive line breeding in developing their herds and we can readily appreciate the many reasons why constructive line breeding is growing in popularity in all sections of the country and with all breeds of live stock. By breeding within certain family lines and with proper emphasis placed upon type, production, scale and health, the breeder is in a fair way to success.—Prof. H. H. Kildee, in Ayrshire Quarterly.

HORTICULTURE.

Keep the pack up to standard.

Before the ground freezes up obtain a load of good, clean sand in which to store vegetables this winter.

Bring the leaves together over the heads of the cauliflowers and tie them, or pin them with toothpicks. This treatment ensures a white, tender head.

One drawback to the household consumption of grapes is the immature state in which they are frequently put upon the market. Grapes do not ripen properly when picked from the vine in a green state and when an unsatisfactory basket is purchased the influence is against the further use of the same product. Immature grapes should be left on the vines to ripen.

Many of the diseases and insect pests which affect raspberries could be eradicated or controlled if the old canes be taken out early in the fall and burned. Generally speaking, this is more effective than any spray



Southdown Ewe.

Champion at Toronto and London for Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.

material. Seven or eight of the strong canes of red raspberries to a hill and three or four of black raspberries, are sufficient to leave. If grown in a row the weakest canes should be removed, leaving those which are to bear fruit about six inches apart.

There is a peculiarity about pears which does not apply to fruit in general. Some varieties can be harvested a little on the green side and yet develop a good flavor. In "Fruits of Ontario" the following advice is given: "The picking of pears requires good judgment. If they are picked too early the fruit will not give its best flavor, but if picked too ripe it will spoil before reaching the market. Pears, unlike most fruits, ripen well and develop a good flavor when picked while still green and hard, but to obtain this flavor the fruit should have reached its full size."

POULTRY.

Relationship of the Increase in Price of Feed and Eggs.

The price at which eggs have been selling the past year has induced many people to take an interest in fowl. Some amateurs in the city have had their eyes opened to the fact that the price of eggs is not too high when compared with the price of grain. There are many factors which influence egg production and, incidentally, the profit in poultry. In an exhibit put on by the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College at the Canadian National, there were three Barred Rock hens which looked very much alike. They had been fed the same, were about the same size and had been housed under similar conditions. However, records showed that one hen had made a profit of over five dollars during the past year, while one of the others had not laid enough eggs to pay for the feed which she consumed. The other hen was an average producer and gave a profit of a little over one dollar and fifty cents. From the appearance of the birds one would be as likely to pick out the unprofitable one as the heavier producer, although when comparing the birds in detail a difference would be found. As in all classes of live stock, breeding counts, and the poultrymen who keep a laying strain of their chosen breed, usually gather more eggs when eggs are high in price than do those who pay no attention to the strain. It costs practically the same to feed a heavy layer as it does the hen which is a slacker. The profit in poultry depends almost

entirely on the number of eggs laid in a year. Owing to the high price of feed it is more difficult to make a profit now than it was three or four years ago, as the price of eggs has not increased in proportion to the increase in cost of feed.

On a pamphlet issued by the Poultry Department of the College a chart is given which shows the average price of eggs per dozen for the past eleven months as compared with the price during the year previous to the war. Another chart also gives the average price per bushel of grain per month for the past eleven months as compared with 1913-14. The figures are based on a ration composed of one-third of a bushel by weight of wheat, oats and corn and the advance in price is considerably more marked than in the case of eggs. However, if the birds are of the right strain and are given reasonable attention and proper feed there should be a fair margin of profit even at the high prices of grain. The following table gives the price of eggs in 1913-14 and in 1916-17 for eleven months:

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
1913-14.....	27	31	40	50	37	23
1916-17.....	37	40	50	63	50	50
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
1913-14.....	25	20	20	18	20	23
1916-17.....	38	36	41	36	30	—

This is an increase varying from twenty-five per cent. to a trifle over one hundred per cent., as eggs in May this year were over twice as dear as in May 1914. However, the price of feed in May this year was 150 per cent. higher than it was in May, 1914. The difference in price of grain for the same months of the year previously mentioned is as follows:

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
1913-14.....	71	70	70	72	70	68
1916-17.....	93	105	111	115	127	129
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
1913-14.....	71	73	74	77	76	84
1916-17.....	133	150	186	174	160	—

The price of feed was for fifty pounds of the mixture given above. Feed records have shown that the average laying hen will consume seven pounds of grain per month. The other constituents of a ration, other than grains and mash, have increased about twenty per cent. since the war started. On account of eggs having a higher cash value than they had four years ago, a heavy layer is a more profitable bird now, and consequently culls and old stock should be weeded out so as to prevent overcrowding and to conserve the feed for the producers. Supply and demand largely regulate the price of eggs, and the supply is influenced by the strain of fowl and the method of feeding and housing. Wheat is generally recognized as the best all-round grain for poultry. It is high priced this fall, and all that is suitable for milling purposes is required for bread making. Corn, oats and buckwheat can be used to replace part of the wheat at least. Many look upon oats as an unsuitable feed for hens, owing to the high percentage of hulls. However, they are practically a balanced ration in themselves, and if the kernels are plump the hens will consume the oats quite readily. Rolled oats are an excellent feed for laying stock; they may be kept in the hopper at all times. The more oats, either rolled or whole, which the fowl consume the less the quantity of other grains required. Of course, it is not good practice to feed oats alone; other grains are necessary, but good mealy oats can profitably be fed in larger quantity than they usually are. If the birds are kept on a limited ration the egg yield will not be high, no matter how good a laying strain is kept. Proper feeding is necessary for profitable production.

FARM BULLETIN.

Canada's Enlistments.

Some figures on enlistments which may interest our readers were recently brought down in the Senate. Up to July 15, 1917, Ontario had enlisted 184,545; Quebec, 46,777; Maritime Provinces, 40,101; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 77,804; Alberta, 35,934; British Columbia, 41,461; a total of 426,622 from a male population, between 18 and 45 by census of 1911, of 1,720,070. Taking these figures it is found, according to Brigadier-General Hon. James Mason, that Ontario enlisted 40,133 more than her share, Manitoba and Saskatchewan 7,943, Alberta 5,448, and British Columbia 2,206, while Quebec fell 50,176 short of her share, and the Maritime Provinces, including Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, also fell short 5,554. At the end of June, Canada had 329,943 men overseas, and there had been discharged in Canada 76,038.

The figures show that Ontario had, on July 15, already enlisted 8,404 men more than necessary for her share after 100,000 have been raised by conscription from the rest of the country. According to figures brought down by General Mason, Canada has 665,000 men between 20 and 35 in the first class under conscription, viz., single and widowers with no children.

The Western Fair's Half Century Success.

London has had fifty annual exhibitions, and this, the half-century event, was undoubtedly the best of them all. From an agricultural and live-stock standpoint the Fair was the strongest showing ever staged in Western Ontario. In the live-stock barns and sheds were to be found in large numbers the best stock that Canada's fertile fields and expert feeders produce. Horses were not as numerous as upon former occasions, but cattle, both beef and dairy, were shown in large numbers and exhibited highest quality, many of the herds coming straight from the Canadian National to even keener competition here. The sheep pens were overflowing, and many of the entries were stalled with the pigs. The swine exhibit was about on a par with that of other years.

The management must be complimented for the improvement made in the judging rings, which had been levelled and enlarged before the show started. It was an improvement appreciated by all. In this connection, however, it might be mentioned that for a show the size of the Western Fair a permanent judging ring with a small stand in the centre for the accommodation of judges, and seating at the sides for the convenience of spectators, is essential to the best success. There is space on the grounds where the two rings were located this year for one such ring, and if established it would be advisable to extend the judging over two or three days in place of attempting to run the bulk of it off on Tuesday, the second day of the Show. Stockmen would like to see a dairy-cattle day and a beef-cattle day, and possibly a heavy-horse day. This could be arranged to the advantage of both the exhibition and the spectators. However, it was a great fair, and everything possible under the circumstances was done to please the exhibitor and the public.

The show in the buildings was well up to that of former years. Vegetables were particularly strong, while fruit, owing to the adverse season, was not of the best quality. A detailed account of the fair will be read with interest.

Heavy Horses.

It is doubtful if, in the fifty years that the Western Fair has been in existence, as high-quality individuals graced the horse ring as appeared this year. It is regrettable that the entries dropped below average in Jubilee year. There have been unprecedented conditions for stockmen to face in the past twelve months. It has been practically impossible to secure efficient help to assist with the farm work, let alone fit horses for the Fair. Feed has been scarce, consequently high in price, and this factor is practically responsible for a falling off in entries.

Gradually, but nevertheless surely, a change has been taking place in the type of horse bred and shown. Fifty years ago Clydesdales were coarser built than they are now; Shires were more numerous but Percherons were not favorably considered. To-day Shires have not progressed numerically in Canada, Percherons have come to the front, and Clydesdales now combine high-quality, clean-boned legs with fine, silky feathering, with substance. They are still a draft breed, but there is a trimness in their get up. The show-ring is to a certain extent responsible for the change.

From time to time the horse ring at the Western Fair has been shifted from place to place, with the interests of the exhibitor or comfort of the spectators not always considered. This year a fair-sized ring was made near the cattle barns. The ground was levelled so that the entries could be moved to advantage. Although the ring was a considerable distance from the stables which caused some inconvenience in bringing out the entries, it was an advantage to have a place where the equines could be shown to advantage. Ere many years pass it is to be hoped that the fair board will go a step farther and make a permanent ring for judging all live stock, with accommodation for spectators surrounding it. Live stock is the keystone of the fair and breeders should be given every consideration. John A. Boag, of Queensville, placed all the heavy horse awards.

Clydesdales.—The personnel of the various Clydesdale classes at the Western Fair was similar to that at the Canadian National the previous week. The majority of the entries came direct from Toronto and the awards were placed about the same. Local Clydesdale men had entries to take the place of horses which did not journey westward. While there are many splendid horses bred and raised in Western Ontario, fewer local breeders were out than have appeared on former occasions. Graham Bros. and W. F. Batty, from east of Toronto, each had a splendid showing. In the open classes, Graham Bros.' typey, high-quality, well-brought-out horses were much admired. The lion's share of the honors went to their stables. A runner-up was W. W. Hogg, who secured several firsts on Royalette and her progeny. The crowd at the ringside is always small on Monday, the day Clydesdales are judged. Lovers of this popular breed would find that they would be well repaid for time spent beside the Clydesdale ring. No better individuals are brought out anywhere in Ontario. While the quality was of the best, the entries could easily be doubled if local horsemen lent the Western Fair their support. Of course, conditions on the farms are such this year that many found it impossible to fit and show their horses. Clydesdales in harness made interesting classes, there being nine entries in the class for single mare or gelding, all big, trappy horses with

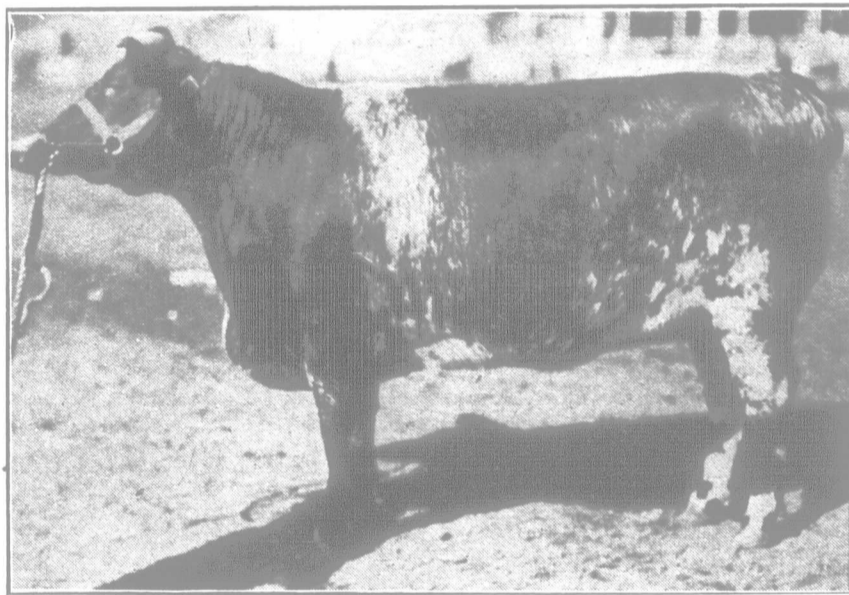
quality right to the ground. It is not often so strong a class is lined up. Four teams also showed in harness. All told there were thirty-eight horses brought out.

There were four entries in the aged-stallion class. Alert, a massive-framed, well-proportioned horse with the right kind of feet and legs was placed first. His clean-cut head, heavy crest, strong-top, deep rib, and graceful carriage, made him an attractive horse. Dunure David fitted nicely into second place. While he had substance, quality and splendid feet, he did not fill the eye quite so well as the winner. In third place stood Royal Cadet, a little coarser horse than the other two. Below him was Heather Beau, a good horse with snappy action but not equal to the others in conformation of feet or in substance.

The three-year-old class was represented by three right good sires that showed their breeding. All had deep, thick, well-proportioned bodies, with excellent underpinning. They were placed the same as at Toronto.

Mendel Prince did not have things all his own way in the two-year-old class. While his position was at no time in doubt, Denholmhill David was a nicely-ribbed, strong-topped horse but could not meet his competitor at the ground. He was an attractive colt and had a long reach when travelling. However, there is a sweetness and finish about the Claremont colt that is hard to equal. His flat, cannon-bone, well-turned ankles, and shapely feet might well be termed models. He was awarded the championship.

In the yearling class first and second placings were reversed from what they were at Toronto. Royal of Denholmhill was a short-coupled, nicely-turned, stylish individual in high fit, although Lordly Ascot was probably superior in quality of underpinning. The latter



Roan Lady.

Two-year-old Shorthorn heifer; senior champion at Toronto, and senior and grand champion at London for J. J. Elliott, Guelph.

was a deep-ribbed horse with fine quality throughout, but was barely as forward in flesh as the winner. Royal of Denholmhill travelled better than he did at the National. A plainer and somewhat coarser colt and not in as high show form was third.

There were only three brood mares with their foals. Royalette was an outstanding winner in this class. Although she is getting up in years, she still maintains a good form and can go straight and true. She is a beautiful mare with great scale throughout. It is not often that such clean, flat-boned legs, and angular hocks are seen on a mare of her age. Unless something unforeseen happens she is good for several years yet. Her offspring have inherited some of her quality and are strong competitors for first place wherever shown. Dorothy Pride of New Mills in second place was no mean mare. She had desirable build and constitution. She showed excellent underpinning but was not in the same bloom as Royalette. Golden Nellie, a good kind of mare, was third.

Diana's Choice, a filly with excellent quality, was first in the three-year-old class. She carried herself nicely on a set of flinty-boned legs and well-shaped feet. Nancy Hugo did not look out of place in second. She was a splendid-bodied mare, with barely the quality of the winner. Denholmhill Blossom, a deep, thick, compact filly, in show form, was third. Her pasterns lacked a trifle in springiness but she was well muscled and should make a splendid mare. The filly which stood fourth showed the effects of a hard summer's work.

It was hard to pick flaws in the make-up or style of Mendel Queen, and Mendel Princess. They had splendid Clydesdale type and form, with quality right to the ground. Both were deep-ribbed and good at the heart. The former finally won her class and also the female championship. She was a beautiful filly from every point of view. A well-made colt, but poorly brought out, was third. A little more fitting and training would make Belle Maryfield appear to much better advantage.

The yearling class brought out Prairie Bell and her stablemate Darling Princess, and they were placed the same as at Toronto. They made a splendid pair. Both were strong, nicely-turned fillies with the quality of underpinning and muscling that Clydesdale men like to see, but which they do not find every day. The latter was a little deeper and thicker than the winner. Queen Craigton, a right good colt, was in too strong company to go any higher than third. She had a compact body supported on well-set legs and feet.

Four foals made a good showing. Owing to the difference in age they varied in size but this did not detract from their conformation and quality. Denholm Gleniffer, a big, typey, growthy colt, with excellent quality, was first. The other three youngsters were by no means poor individuals.

Exhibitors.—R. A. Campbell, Tamblings Corners; R. Benstead, Alvington; Graham Bros., Claremont; W. W. Hogg, Thamesford; Wm. Bannerman, Monkton; Geo. M. Anderson, Guelph; A. Watson & Sons, Forest; R. T. Carson, Atwood; J. F. Husband, Eden Mills; A. Saylor, Paris; Jno. McIntosh, Embro; Robt. Duff & Sons, Myrtle.

Awards.—Aged stallion, (4 in class): 1 and 3, Graham Bros., on Alert by Baron's Pride and Royal Cadet by Montrave Matador; 2, Benstead, on Dunure David by Baron Buchlyvie; 4, Campbell, on Heather Beau by Blacon Beau. Stallion, three years, (3): 1, 2 and 3, Graham Bros., on Auchenharvie by Auchenflower, Reminder by Dunure Diamond and Chief Guardian by Baron of Burgie. Stallion, two years, (2): 1, Graham Bros., on Mendel Prince by Mendel; 2, Hogg, on Denholmhill David by Dunure David. Stallion, one year, (3): 1, Hogg, on Royal of Denholmhill by Dunure Friendship; 2, Graham Bros., on Lordly Ascot by Baron Ascot; 3, Bannerman, on King Edmund by Sir Edmund.

Brood mare, (3): 1, Hogg, on Royalette by Royal Edward; 2, Anderson, on Dorothy Pride of New Mills by Pride of New Mills; 3, Bannerman, on Golden Nellie by Golden Luck. Filly, three years old, (4): 1, Graham Bros., on Diana's Choice by Scotland's Choice; 2, Watson, on Nancy Hugo by Hugo Stamp; 3, Hogg, on Denholmhill Blossom by Marmorides; 4, Carson, on Lady Maryfield by Prince of Maryfield. Filly, two years old, (3): 1, Graham Bros., on Mendel Queen by Mendel; 2, Duff, on Mendel Princess by Mendel; 3, Carson, on Belle Maryfield by Baron Galloway. Filly, one year, (3): 1 and 2, Duff, on Prairie Bell by Lord Gleniffer, and Darling Princess by Royal Baron; 3, Husband, on Queen of Craigton by Prince of Craigton. Foal, (4): 1 and 4, Hogg; 2, Anderson; 3, Bannerman. Champion stallion: Graham Bros., on Mendel Prince. Best mare: Graham Bros., on Mendel Queen. Sire and three of his get: Benstead, on Dunure David. Clydesdales in harness, (two teams out): 1, Hogg; 2, Watson.

Clydesdale Specials.—Best imported stallion: Graham Bros., on Mendel Prince. Best imported female: Graham Bros., on Mendel Queen. Best Canadian-bred stallion: Graham Bros., on Sir Leonard 2nd. Best Canadian-bred female: Batty, on Halma. Best single mare or gelding in harness: 1 and 2, McIntosh. Best pair of mares or geldings in harness: 1 McIntosh; 2, Saylor. Champion stallion: Graham Bros., on Mendel Prince. Champion female: Graham Bros., on Mendel Queen.

Heavy Drafts.—Considerable interest was manifested in the Heavy Draft classes but here, as was the case with many of the other horse classes this year, competition was not as keen as it sometimes is.

In the aged-stallion section, Lord Ronald, a horse which needs no introduction to followers of the show circuit, went to the top over Bright Star and Golden Glow.

No three-year-olds were entered and of three two-year-olds Sir Leonard 2nd was an easy winner and was afterwards made champion stallion.

Batty had a clean-lined, growthy colt in Baron Ascot in the yearling section.

Of three brood mares Trim of Oro, a former winner and a big, strong, useful mare went first for Watson; Webster Bros'. Walnut Hill Victoria nosing out Batty's Newbigging Beauty for second place.

In three-year-olds there were three and Floradora went to the top for McMichael.

There were only two two-year-olds entered, and Sadie Roxborough, an upstanding, clean-lined filly won over Molly May a smaller, high-quality colt.

In the yearling class the real outstanding individual of the female sections came forward in Halma, one of the nicest, cleanest, toppest, highest-quality fillies seen in the Draft section for some time. She was afterwards made champion of the Draft female classes.

years, dry, (4): 1, Stansell, on Otterhill Lady; 2, Turner, on Springbank Jeanette; 3, Stewart, on Sprightly Dolly of Menie; 4, Laurie Bros., on Ruby of Craigielea. Heifer, senior yearling, (9): 1, Hume, on Humeshaugh Helen 3rd; 2, Laurie Bros., on Dewdrop of Menie 2nd; 3, Stansell, on Selwood Blueberry; 4, Turner, on Lady Helen of Springbank. Heifer, junior yearling, (5): 1, Turner, on Springbank Lady Jean; 2, Hume, on Humeshaugh Lady Helen; 3 and 4, Stansell, on Selwood Pride 3rd and Beauty's Fairy. Heifer, senior calf; (8): 1, 2 and 3, Turner, on Dainty Lass of Springbank, Miss Floss of Springbank 2nd and Scotland's Princess of Springbank; 4, Stewart, on Trixie of Menie. Heifer, junior calf, (9): 1 and 3, Turner, on Bonnie Jean of Springbank and Sweet Heather of Springbank; 2, Hume, on Humeshaugh Helen 4th; 4, Laurie Bros., on Glad Hill Pet 4th. Graded herd: 1, Hume; 2, Turner; 3, Laurie Bros. Junior herd: 1, Turner; 2, Hume; 3, Laurie. Four animals, get of one sire: 1, Turner; 2, Hume; 3, Stansell. Two, progeny of one cow: 1, Turner; 2, Hume; 3, Stansell. Senior champion male: Hume, on Hillside Peter Pan. Junior and grand champion male: Turner, on Humeshaugh Invincible Peter. Senior and grand champion female: Turner, on Mountain Lass. Junior champion female: Turner, on Dainty Lass of Springbank.

Holsteins.—The showing of Holsteins was scarcely as strong numerically as it was at the Western Fair last year. However, the classes were well filled, there being a total of seventy-one animals brought out. With the exception of one herd the entries were all at Toronto, but the placings were changed considerably. The judge adhered to a certain type throughout the various classes. The big-framed animals with indications of constitution and capacity to stand heavy production were given the preference. However, dairy type and quality were by no means sacrificed. Jas. Rettie, of Norwich, made the awards.

There were only three aged bulls out, but all were splendid specimens of the breed. Dairy type was combined with great substance. Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd headed the class and secured the grand championship. He was in excellent form. Bonerges Hartog, a well-balanced bull with strong constitution and good capacity, was second. There were only two entries in the two-year-old class, but they were big, straight fellows with good quality. Six yearlings answered the call, and Prince Abbekerk, a well-developed, smooth, breezy bull, won the first place for Hulet, and later secured the junior championship. King De Kol Ormsby, a younger bull, and junior champion at Toronto, was second. He had a deep, thick, well-proportioned body and showed a good deal of quality. The senior and junior calves were a growthy, uniform lot. Hulet won the senior class with King Fayne Alcartra, a straight, type calf, and the junior class with Sir Colantha Fayne.

Six aged matrons graced the ring. Five of them were in splendid show form and carried well-developed udders. The sixth was a good, useful cow but was not in condition. Ladoga Idoline Veeman, the winner of her class at Toronto for Hulet, had to give way to her stablemate Hebon Beauty Bonheur, a cow which had only been fresh a few days. The winner of the class and also grand champion was a beautiful cow. A breezy head, fine quality, straight top, great depth and thickness and an immense udder which was well balanced made her an attractive animal. One could see at a glance that she was a producer as well as a breeder. Bailey had two fine-fibred cows in third and fifth. They were in good bloom and had capacity and machinery for producing the lactic fluid in large quantities. Hulet had a typey cow with well-balanced udder and prominent veining in fourth place. She had barely the scale of those above her. There were five in the aged dry class which made a strong line-up. Mercena Schuiling won first for Hulet. She was a big cow with a well-attached udder. In fourth place Hulet had a big, deep, strongly built cow that compared favorably with the winner in many points. The other entries were no mean individuals. Elmdale Changeling Pearl, a breezy, fine-quality cow with a splendid mammary system, was first of the three-year-olds in milk. Her stablemate, Lady Veeman Abbekerk 2nd, a good type of cow but not in as high bloom, was second. It appeared as though she put everything into the pail. The other entries had every indication of being heavy milkers, but were not quite so well built as the winner. In the two-year-old class cows that were dry and in milk competed, which made it rather a difficult class to place. Sadie Vale Posch, a sweet heifer with clean-cut quality and splendid finish, was first with Korndyke Butter Baroness, a straight, deep, smooth heifer, second. Queen Lyons Schuiling, a breezy cow with a straight, strong top and fine quality, was third. She won the two-year-old class in milk at Toronto. The senior yearlings made a splendid class. It was between Countess Hengerveld Fayne and Francy Maid 2nd for first place. The former was deep and thick at the heart and was well-proportioned throughout, but her head was unattractive. The other heifer had a breezy appearance, great capacity, and had every indication of developing a superior udder. She finally was placed first and was made junior champion. Eight well-turned youngsters appeared in each of the calf classes.

Exhibitors.—W. G. Bailey, Paris; A. E. Hulet, Norwich; M. H. Haley, Springfield; Fred. Rowe, Curries; Cline & Carroll, London; R. Holtby, Glanworth.

Awards.—Bull, three years and over, (3 in class): 1, Bailey, on Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd; 2 and 3, Haley, on Bonerges Hartog and Sir Belle Fayne. Bull, two years, (2): 1 and 2, Hulet, on Annette's Prince Abbekerk and Prince Colanthus Canary A. Bull, yearling, (6): 1 and 3, Hulet, on Prince Bonheur Abbekerk and Annette's Prince; 2, Rowe, on King De Kol

Ormsby; 4, Bailey, on King Sylvia Keyes; 5, Haley, on Sir Douglas. Bull, senior calf, (5): 1, Haley, on King Fayne Alcartra; 2 and 3, Hulet, on Prince Keyes Mercena and Master Paul Canary; 4, Holtby; 5, Cline & Carroll. Junior calf, (9): 1, 2 and 5, Haley, on Sir Colanthus Fayne, Baron Colantha and Duke Colanthus Belle Abbekerk; 3 and 4, Hulet, on Prince Colanthus Veeman and Colanthus Abbekerk De Kol; 6, Bailey, on King Ormsby of Oak Park.

Aged cows in milk, (6): 1 and 2, Hulet, on Hebon Beauty Bonheur and Ladoga Idoline Veeman; 3 and 5, Bailey, on Jess and Emma Pauline De Kol; 4, Haley, on Ourvilla Lady Abbekerk; 6, Cline & Carroll. Cow, three years, in milk, (5): 1 and 2, Hulet, on Elmdale Changeling Pearl and Lady Veeman Abbekerk 2nd; 3 and 4, Haley, on Cornish Lady Margaret Mercedes and Baroness Fayne Colantha; 5, Cline & Carroll. Cow, aged, dry, (5): 1 and 2, Hulet, on Mercena Schuiling and Lady Keyes Mercena; 3 and 4, Haley, on Grace Fayne Homewood and Grace Colantha Posch; 5, Cline & Carroll. Heifer, two years, (6): 1 and 5, Hulet, on Sadie Vale Posch and Ladoga Idoline Abbekerk; 2 and 6, Haley, on Princess Daisy G. and Korndyke Butter Baroness; 3 and 4, Bailey, on Queen Lyons Schuiling and Jess De Kol Tensen. Heifer, senior yearling, (5): 1 and 3, Hulet, on Francy Maid 2nd and Pauline Colantha Echo; 2, Bailey, on Countess Hengerveld Fayne; 4 and 5, Haley, on Toitilla Butter Baroness and Miss B. B. DeBoer. Heifer, junior yearling, (3): 1, Bailey, on Dutchland Gretchen Tensen; 2, Hulet, on Madam Pauline Sylvia; 3, Haley, on Mary Butter Baroness. Heifer, senior calf, (8): 1 and 3, Haley, on Colantha Fayne Butter Girl and B. B. Cornucopia; 2, Bailey, on Sevangelina Snowflake of Oak Park; 4 and 5, Hulet, on Pauline Colantha Princess and Valentine Abbekerk; 6, Cline & Carroll. Heifer, junior calf, (8): 1 and 5, Haley, on Aaggie Butter Baroness and Daisy Fayne Posch; 2 and 6, Hulet, on Ladoga Idoline Mercena A. and Maud Colantha Abbekerk; 3, Bailey, on Madam Tensen of Oak Park; 4, Cline & Carroll. Graded herd: 1, Hulet; 2, Bailey; 3, Haley. Four, get of one sire: 1 and 4, Haley; 2, Hulet; 3, Bailey. Progeny of one cow: 1, Haley; 2 and 4, Hulet; 3, Bailey. Junior herd: 1, Hulet; 2, Bailey; 3, Haley. Senior and grand champion male: Bailey, on Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd. Junior champion male: Hulet, on Prince Bonheur Abbekerk. Senior and grand champion female: Hulet, on Hebon Beauty Bonheur. Junior champion female: Hulet, on Francy Maid 2nd.

Jerseys.—The entries of Jersey cattle at the Western were in advance of last year, there being sixty individuals brought into the ring. There are three Jersey herds of high quality in the vicinity of London, and the best from each were brought into the ring. They were a splendid lot of individuals. The Brampton herd also had a large number of entries, and secured the championship in the male classes. J. Pringle and A. T. Little had a splendid showing of females in all classes, while T. O'Brien had a splendid lot of young stuff. All the classes were uniformly good. The entries were of much the same type and conformation, which showed that the various breeders were working with a definite aim in view. The classes indicated that there was a recognized standard which breeders adhered to. In all classes there was keen competition. All the entries were well brought out and were judged by W. W. Ballantyne, of Stratford.

There were only three competitors in the aged-bull class, and the red ribbon and also the senior championship went to B. H. Bull's Bonnie's Perfection, the oldest of the three entries and also the most massive. In the yearling class O'Brien secured first place on Maple Lea Hero, a typey, strong-topped, masculine individual. Little was second with Woodview Bright Prince. The senior and junior calves made two strong line-ups. All the entries possessed quality to a high degree. Hazelton Noble Eminent secured first for Little in a class of seven seniors. He was a straight, deep youngster, and a splendid handler.

There were five entries in the aged-cow class, and all the matrons had evenly-balanced, well-developed udders. Brampton Alenora, a splendid type of cow that had recently freshened, was first. She had a beautiful udder, extended well forward, and she possessed the constitution for heavy production. Lady Aldan, a strong-topped cow not showing quite the udder development owing to having been a considerable time in milk, was placed second. There were eight in the dry class, and it was no easy matter to pick the winner. They were a typey, uniform lot. Brampton Autotone, the grand champion female at Toronto, was in this class, but she did not look as well as she did at the previous show, and had to be content with third place. Seaside Lass, a cow with high quality and plenty of substance, although possibly not quite so well developed in the hind quarters as some of the others, won the class. Lady Alice, a cow of splendid conformation had qualifications for first place. However, she was fourth, and below her were individuals which another judge might have put higher. The entries were all of such uniformly good quality that there was not much to choose from. There were only four in the three-year-old class in milk, and Rower's Charm, a cow of excellent form and wonderful udder development, was placed first. Later she was given the grand championship. There were four out in the two-year-old class, and Br. Margaret K., a nice, typey heifer, won the red ribbon for Bull. Five high-quality heifers appeared in the senior yearling class with Bright Irene, a thick, deep, strong heifer with every indication of making a heavy producer, at the top. The calf classes were well filled.

Exhibitors.—John Pringle, London; B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton; A. T. Little, London; Thos. O'Brien, London; Mrs. Lawrence, London.

Awards.—Bull, aged (3): 1, Bull, on Bonnie's Perfection; 2 and 3, Pringle, on Noble Hero and Oakland's Noble Eminent. Bull, two years: Bull, on Brampton Radiator. Bull, senior yearling, (4): 1, O'Brien, on Maple Lea Hero; 2, Little, on Woodview Bright Prince; 3, Bull, on Brampton Sidney; 4, Pringle, on Noble's Bright Prince. Bull, junior yearling, (4): 1, 2, 3 and 4, Bull, on Brampton Beauty Heir, Brampton Merry Nigger, Br. Bright Heir. Bull, senior calf, (7): 1, Little, on Hazeldon Noble Eminent; 2 and 3, Bull, on Brampton Donald and Brampton Bright Sam; 4, Pringle, on Woodview Bright Prince. Bull, junior calf, (3): 1 and 2, Bull, on Brampton Rising Star and Brampton Bashful Lad; 3, O'Brien, on Maple Lea Noble Lad. Cow, aged, (5): 1, Little, on Brampton Alenora; 2 and 3, Pringle, on Bright Granddaughter and Lady Aldan; 4 and 5, Bull, on Brampton Maitland B. and Penitorpe's Patricia. Cow, aged, dry, (8): 1, 2 and 4, Pringle, on Seaside Lass, Paris Model and Lady Alice; 3, Little, on Brampton Autotone. Cow, three year, in milk, (4): 1 and 2, Pringle, on Rower's Charm and Cowslip Dairy Maid; 3, Bull, on Fairy Boy's Lady Spanker; 4, O'Brien, on Maple Lea Merrill 2nd. Cow, three years, dry, (2): 1, Bull, on Rosemary 4th; 2, Pringle, on Marjory H. Heifer, two years, in milk, (4): 1 and 3, Bull, on Brampton Margaret K. and Brampton Bright Cantata; 2, Pringle, on Riley's Brightness; 4, Little, on Willow Girl. Heifer, two years, dry, (3): 1, Little, on Hazeldale Autotone; 2, Pringle, on Lady Mary; 3, Bull, on Brampton Kate. Heifer, senior yearling, (5): 1, Pringle, on Bright Irene; 2, Bull, on Brampton Gertrude; 3, O'Brien, on Maple Lee Ruby; 4, Little, on Pallas Fancy. Heifer, junior yearling, (9): 1 and 2, Bull, on Brampton Golden Lass and Brampton Burma Girl; 3 and 4, O'Brien, on Maple Lea Edith and Maple Lea Mary. Heifer, senior calf, (7): 1 and 2, Bull, on Brampton Bright Rosebud and Brampton Hop Scotch; 3 and 4, Pringle, on Lady Viola and Noble's Flora. Heifer, junior calf, (6): 1 and 2, Pringle, on Oxford Eva and Noble's Floradora. Graded herd: 1, Pringle; 2, Bull; 3, O'Brien. Medium herd: 1, Bull; 2, O'Brien; 3, Pringle. Junior herd: 1, Bull; 2, Pringle; 3, O'Brien. Cow and her progeny: 1, Little, on Br. Autotone; 2, Pringle, on Seaside Lass. Senior and grand champion male: Bull, on Bonnie Perfection. Junior champion male: Bull, on Br. Beauty's Heir. Senior and grand champion female: Pringle, on Rower's Charm. Junior champion female: Pringle, on Bright Irene. Best collection of Jerseys: 1, Pringle; 2, Bull.

Sheep.

The sheep pens were filled to overflowing, a few entries having to be quartered in the hog shed. This has been a favorable summer for sheep, and they were brought out in excellent condition. P. Arkell & Sons and James Bowman had the only entries in their respective breeds, but there was keen competition in the other breeds. The price of wool and mutton has tended to create interest in sheep raising. Breeders report that they have no trouble in disposing of good breeding stock at unprecedented prices, while dealers pick up surplus stock at a high figure. Sheepmen who stayed in the business through the years of low prices are now having their innings.

The pen, "ram lamb" given in the awards is made up of a ram lamb and three ewes bred by the exhibitor. The pen, ram any age is made up of a ram any age, two ewes one year old and over and two ewe lambs. Ram or ewe any age includes imported stock, while the champion ram or ewe must be owned and bred by the exhibitor.

Lincolns.—Judge, A. Hastings, Crosshill. Exhibitors.—H. M. Lee, Highgate; D. C. Brodie, Muncey; J. Pringle, London.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1 and 3, Lee; 2, Brodie. Ram, shearing: 1, 2 and 3, Lee; 4, Brodie. Ram lamb: 1 and 2, Lee; 3, Pringle; 4, Brodie. Ewe, aged: 1, 2 and 3, Pringle; 4, Lee. Ewe, shearing: 1, Pringle; 2, 3 and 4, Lee. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 4, Lee; 3, Pringle. Pen, five shearlings: Lee. Pen, ram lamb: 1, Lee; 2, Pringle. Pen, ram any age: 1, Lee; 2, Pringle. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, Lee; 2, Brodie. Ram, any age: Lee. Ewe, any age: Pringle. Champion ram: Lee. Champion ewe: Lee.

Cotswolds.—Judge, A. Hastings. Exhibitors.—Norman Park, Norwich; M. H. Mark & Son, Little Britain; T. Hardy Shore & Son, Glanworth.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1, Park; 2 and 4, Mark; 3, Shore. Ram, shearing: 1, Shore; 2, 3 and 4, Park. Ram lamb: 1 and 4, Park; 2, Shore; 3, Mark. Ewe, aged: 1, Mark; 2, Shore; 3 and 4, Park. Ewe, shearing: 1, Mark; 2, Shore; 3 and 4, Park. Ewe lamb: 1 and 4, Park; 2 and 3, Shore. Pen, five shearlings: 1, Park; 2, Shore. Pen ram lamb: 1, Park; 2, Shore. Ram, any age: 1, Mark; 2, Shore. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, Park; 2, Shore. Ram any age: Park. Ewe, any age: Mark. Champion ram: Shore. Champion ewe: Mark. Pen four lambs: 1, Park; 2, Shore.

Shropshire.—Judge, A. McEwen, Brantford. Exhibitors.—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; J. W. Springstead & Sons, Caistor Centre; J. R. Kelsey, Woodville; A. Shields & Sons, Canfield; J. D. Larkin, Queenston; J. Lloyd Jones, Burford; G. A. Bretzner, Copetown; F. Gurney, Paris.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1, Shields; 2, Beattie; 3, Kelsey; 4, Springstead. Ram, shearing: 1, Bretzner; 2 and 4, Kelsey; 3, Beattie. Ram lamb: 1, Bretzner; 2, Jones; 3, Kelsey; 4, Beattie. Ewe, aged: 1, Gurney; 2, Shields; 3, Beattie; 4, Kelsey. Ewe, shearing: 1, Gurney; 2, Kelsey; 3, Bretzner; 4, Beattie. Ewe lamb: 1, Bretzner; 2 and 4, Kelsey; 3, Beattie. Pen of shearlings: 1, Kelsey; 2, Beattie. Pen, ram lamb: 1, Kelsey; 2, Bretzner. Pen, ram any age: 1, Shields; 2, Bretzner. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, Kelsey; 2, Beattie. Ram,

Alta., 95.5. Farm dairy, 20-lb. package: 1, Mrs. D. MacDonald, Appin, 95.5; 2, Miss L. B. Gregory, Ilderton, 95; 3, Mrs. Geo. Lipsit, Delaware, 94; 4, Mrs. W. Comer, London, 95; 5, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong, Brussels. Farm dairy, 20 1-lb. prints or rolls: 1, Mrs. D. Mac-

Donald, Appin, 94.5; 2, Miss L. B. Gregory, Ilderton, 94.25; 3, Mrs. Wm. Clarkson, Weston, 92.5; 4, Mrs. W. Comer, London, 92.25; 5, Mrs. J. Terrill, Lindsay, 91. Ten 1-lb. prints, special: 1, Miss C. A. Comer, London, 93.5; 2, Mrs. W. C. Comer, London (style),

93; 3, Miss L. B. Gregory, Ilderton, 93; 4, Mrs. G. W. Hopkins, Lambeth, 92; 5, Miss C. Scott, Denfield, 91.5. Instructor whose group of creameries secures highest number of points in sections 1 and 2: 1, D. McMillan, Stratford; 2, G. Rickwood, Essex.

Weather and Attendance the Best Yet at Central Canada Exhibition.

The Directors of the Central Canada Exhibition must share with the Weatherman the credit for a most successful fair. After a strenuous and steady season the farmers in the Ottawa Valley took a day off and visited the Exhibition, which, in spite of handicaps known to all, unfolded from the first day, September 8, into a very successful event. The attendance on Wednesday of fair week, which is Ottawa's big day, exceeded last year's record by seven or eight thousand, and the crowd of 1916 was a new high-water mark. The Central Canada shows every sign of prosperity and growth when, in a time of obstacles such as agricultural and mercantile enterprises must now contend with, it stages a grand show and commands the patronage of the Eastern Provinces. The Administration began last year to enforce some of their hoary rules in respect to the latest date entries would be accepted. This caused some confusion, but the chastisement meted out to tardy and procrastinating exhibitors had the desired effect and this year very little trouble resulted. A few, however, were late and were debarred from showing, but this, owing to the peculiarities of the human race, we presume will always happen. The entries were received, a catalogue was compiled, and the fair ran along smoothly. For a second time we compliment the Central Canada Exhibition Association for this stand, and commend it to fair boards at large.

A few empty booths in some of the buildings were noticed, but Machinery Hall presented an improvement over anything in the past. A splendid showing of automobiles and accessories was made there, while the Department of Marine and Fisheries had erected a very instructive and interesting exhibit of lighting and life-saving devices. The Great War Trophies Exhibit, under the grandstand, attracted large crowds. The Pure Food Show was a centre of interest, and the main building was complete in every line. The Horticultural Building was a feature of the whole exhibition, regarding which further comment will be made. The settler's home, suggestive for New Ontario, was a grand piece of workmanship, but perhaps a little too elaborate to convey the idea for which it was intended. Inside were products from the North land. A good showing of live stock was made, but readers are referred to the different breeds and classes for comment in this connection.

Horses.

Clydesdales.—Some of the best Clydesdales in the country are always seen at the Central Canada Exhibition, and this year was no exception. The open and Canadian-bred classes were both good and, while the list of entries might have been larger on some past occasions, no fault could be found with the Clydesdale display staged last week at Ottawa.

In the aged-stallion class Dunnottar, a horse well and favorably known in Eastern Ontario and Quebec, was first. This is not his first win at Ottawa by any means, for he is one of those big, strong, quality horses which are hard to turn down. Baron Stanley, another good horse, was second.

In the class for aged stallions with importers excluded there were only two candidates. The judges are to be commended in this instance for not awarding a first prize when the entries did not merit it.

Only one three-year-old stallion was forward. This was Craigie Knowes, a beautifully-topped horse which featured an exceptional set of feet and legs. He had an advantage over Dunnottar in the contest for championship in that he was a younger animal exhibiting youth and a little more style in his action and carriage. Craigie Knowes won the championship in the open class and later defeated Spencer of the Briars, the Canadian-bred champion, for the highest honors. The latter horse is an exceptional mover, inheriting much of that straight, trappy way of going from his sire Sir Spencer. Craigie Knowes was one year younger than his competitor. It was a close finish but the style, carriage and remarkable set of underpinning carried the latter horse to the top.

Colonel of Hillcrest, one of those stylish, quality colts, which characterize the get of The Bruce, was the best two-year-old, while Oakhurst Baron's Pride was the first-prize yearling.

Only three yeld mares were forward in the class for same. A stylish mare with a good top and nice quality, Craigie Meg, was first. Oakhurst Bessie Spencer and Gypsy Maid were both good movers, and went into second and third places.

The brood-mare class was a feature of the whole exhibit. Six candidates were forward and all were good ones. Honors again went to Manilla, a mare of splendid conformation and quality, which has been a champion on former occasions. Sweet Mary, another from the Rothwell stables which supplied four in this class, was second, and while she was a good-topped mare she did not possess the style of Manilla. Corona did not carry quite so large a foot as some like, but she was placed above Dunmore Ruby which showed a little straighter in the pastern. Marchioness was fifth, and Torris Countess sixth. Manilla was ultimately made the grand champion female.

Four fillies constituted the three-year-old class where Sweet Peggy by Dunnottar led the way. Her

conformation was right and her quality was good. Woodside Lady, in second place, was a grand-topped mare, but she did not have quite so fashionable a set of underpinning as the winner. Baroness Belle, in third place, was a good mover, while Craigie Rowena standing fourth lacked slightly in quality compared with the others. There were four again in the two-year-old filly class where Hilda Gold, with a splendid set of feet and legs and a beautiful top, was first. Little fault could be found with the quality and action of Lady Eileen, which stood second. Comparatively she lacked the spread and depth of feet possessed by the winner. Dunmore Rose was easily the best of two yearlings, while out of five foals, a young thing out of Sweet Mary, shown in the brood-mare class, was first. This foal was so good that it secured third place in the class for championship. Both the male and female champions in these open classes were the grand champions of the breed.

Exhibitors.—R. Ness & Son, Howick, Que.; B. Rothwell, Ottawa; J. H. McVicar, Bainsville, Ont.; Wm. Nussey, Howick Station, Que.; Howard K. Hodgins, Carp, Ont.; A. Scharf, Cummings Bridge, Ont.; Steele Bros., Howick, Que.; H. A. Mason, Scarborough, Ont.; Samuel McGerrigle, Tatehurst, Que.; J. H. Nussey, Brysonville, Que.; Sam Wyatt, Osgoode, Ont.; J. E. Arnold, Grenville, Que.; Albert Nussey, Brysonville, Que.; Robt. Todd, Lachute, Que.; J. T. Thompson, Bainsville, Ont.; W. J. McGerrigle, Ormstown, Que.; T. L. Fairbairn, Billing's Bridge, Ont.; Jas. Tierney, Richmond, Ont.; Robt. T. Kerr, Howick, Que.; Ruggles Allen, Aylmer Road East, Que.

Awards.—Aged stallion: 1, Rothwell, on Dunnottar by Glenshinnock; 2, Ness, on Baron Stanley by Baron's Pride. Aged stallion (importers excluded): 2, McVicar, on Glassford Laird by Glassford Favorite; 3, Hodgins, on Royal Erskine by Laird of Erskine. (No first prize.) Stallion, three years: 1, Scharf, on Craigie Knowes by Craigie Provost. Stallion, two years: 1, Mason, on Colonel of Hillcrest by The Bruce; 2, Ness, on Woodside Speculation by Sir Spencer; 3, Steele Bros., on Silver Spring by Sir Spencer. Stallion, one year: 1, Wm. Nussey, on Oakhurst Baron's Pride by Baron Silloth's Heir; 2, Steele Bros., on Gold Lion by Spence; 3, McGerrigle, on Banker by Orphan Fashion. Yeld mare: 1, Scharf, on Craigie Meg by Montreatmont; 2, Wm. Nussey, on Oakhurst Bessie Spencer by Sir Spencer; 3, Steele Bros., on Gypsy Maid by Dunure Foreman. Brood mare with foal: 1, 2 and 5, Rothwell, on Manilla by Bonnie Buchlyvie, Sweet Mary by Squire Ronald and Marchioness by Marcellus; 3, McGerrigle, on Coronado by Right Honorable; 4, Steele Bros., on Dunure Ruby by Dunure James. Filly, three years: 1, Rothwell, on Sweet Peggy by Dunnottar; 2, Ness, on Woodside Lady by Bladnoch; 3, J. H. Nussey, on Baroness Bell by Strathearn Mac; 4, Scharf, on Craigie Rowena by Links of Forth. Filly, two years: 1, Scharf, on Hilda Gold by Fyvie Gold; 2, Rothwell, on Lady Eileen by Dunnottar; 3, Wm Nussey, on Oakhurst Peggy by Sir Spencer; 4, McGerrigle, on Tatehurst Queenie by Orphan Fashion. Filly, one year: 1, Ness, on Dunure Rose by Spence; 2, Steele Bros., on Gypsy's Warning by Orphan Fashion. Foal of 1917: 1, 2 and 3, Rothwell; 4, Steele Bros.; 5, McGerrigle. Champion Stallion: Scharf, on Craigie Knowes. Champion mare: Rothwell, on Manilla.

Canadian-bred Clydesdales.—Good horses were forward in the male classes for Canadian-bred Clydesdales, but the entries were not large. The females came out in greater numerical strength. Spencer of the Briars, one of Sir Spencer's good colts, was an easy winner in the aged class. He has improved even since his success at the Ottawa Winter Fair, in January, where he won the championship in both open and Canadian-bred classes. Besides a splendid conformation and good quality he has a straight, trappy way of going similar to that of his illustrious sire. King Phillip, winner of the blue ribbon, was a trifle straighter in the pastern and not so good in quality, while Silver Band in third place was better in quality than King Phillip but not so good a mover. There were two entries each in the three-year-old, two-year-old and yearling stallion classes. Championship honors in this department went to Spencer of the Briars.

Mabel Kandahar was the best of three brood mares, having those qualifications in respect to conformation, quality and underpinning looked for in a Clydesdale. Lady Gold and Nettie of Cherry Bank were second and third respectively.

The champion female of the Canadian-bred classes was found among the yeld mares, where Woodside Rosebud, by Sir Spencer, worked her way to the top of five. She was characterized by splendid quality and good action. In the three-year-old fillies, a blocky, stylish, good-quality thing after the style of Macaroon, whose get she was, was first, while Daisy Spencer, a nice quality roan was the best of the two-year-old fillies. Two yearlings and three foals constituted the remaining classes.

Awards.—Aged stallion: 1, Ness, on Spencer of the

Briars by Sir Spencer; 2, Scharf, on King Phillip by Duke of Savoy; 3, Wyatt, on Silverband by Silver mark; 4, Arnold, on Baron's Kid by Ace of Spades. Stallion, three years: 1, A. Nussey, on Dan Spencer by Sir Spencer; 2, Steele Bros., on Hillhurst Stanley by Sir Spencer. Stallion, two years: 1, Todd, on Sir James Grace by Netherlea; 2, Scharf, on Craigie's Heir by Craigie Member. Stallion, one year: 1, Mason, on Admiral of Hillcrest by The Bruce; 2, McGerrigle, on Grand Baron Wallace by Baron Archie. Yeld mare: 1, Ness, on Woodside Rosebud by Sir Spencer; 2, McGerrigle, on Maple Leaf by Orphan Fashion; 3, W. J. McGerrigle, on Flossie Fyvie by Fyvie Gold; 4, Fairbairn, on Rosvelva by President Roosevelt. Brood mare and foal: 1, Thompson, on Mabel Kandahar by Kandahar; 2, Scharf, on Lady Gold; 3, Wm. Nussey, on Nettie of Cherry Bank by Murchinson. Filly, three years: 1, Mason, on Heather Moon by Macaroon; 2, Wm. Nussey, on Oakhurst Silver Queen, by Baron Silloth's Heir; 3, Ness, on Pride of Mossiel by Sir Spencer; 4, Tierney, on Kintore Moss Rose by Lord Kintore. Filly, two years: 1, Albert Nussey, on Daisy Spencer by Sir Spencer; 2, Rothwell, on Margery Daw by Dunnottar; 3, Fairbairn, on Nejasha by Dunnottar; 4, Scharf, on Janie Crest by Cambushmie; 5, Kerr, on Bet of Mossiel by Sir Spencer. Filly, one year: 1, Wm. Nussey, on Oakhurst Water Lily by Sir Spencer; 2, S. McGerrigle, on Cora by Orphan Fashion. Foal of 1917: 1, Thompson; 2, Scharf; 3, Allen. Champion stallion: Ness, on Spencer of the Briars. Champion Mare: Ness, on Woodside Rosebud.

Percherons.—Some good representatives of the Percheron breed were forward in the classes. The line-ups were not large, but there was competition in every class but two. Four horses constituted the aged-stallion class, where Kodi, later made champion, won his class. He is a large, smooth, good-boned horse. Loin, the second-prize winner, was a trifle more closely built but did not have quite the scale and dimensions of the winner. Julien, the three-year-old prize winner, stood a little high, but with age should fill in and make a splendid animal. Four candidates were out in the yearling and aged-stallion classes, and two each in the three-year-old and two-year-old classes. Titania, the winning two-year-old filly, was good enough to win the championship in the sections for females. She has both size and quality.

Exhibitors.—Robt. Strutt, Pembroke, Ont.; Milton Porter, Simcoe, Ont.; J. E. Arnold, Grenville, Que.; A. E. Yeager, Simcoe, Ont.; G. Edw. Boulter, Picton, Ont.; B. H. Dowler, Billing's Bridge.

Awards.—Aged stallion: 1, Porter, on Kodi by Galop; 2 and 4, Arnold, on Loin by Gabier and Kyste by Georgigus; 3, Strutt, on Journal by Etudiant. Stallion, three years: 1, Yeager, on Julien; 2, Porter, on King Peter by Judas. Stallion, two years: 1, Porter, on Lord Willowhook by Cratere; 2, Arnold, on Korndyke. Stallion, one year: 1, Porter, on Royal Duke by Korquelin; 2, Dowler, on Sylvio by Miroton; 3, Boulter, on Vidocq by Domino; 4, Arnold, on Joffre by Roscoe L. Brood mare: 1, Arnold, on Marthe by Invalide. Filly, three years: 1, Boulter, on Eloise by Kroupier; 2 and 3, Arnold, on Rosealine by Roscoe L. and Korhlie. Filly, two years: 1 and 2, Boulter, on Titania by Domino and Mignonne by Kroupier; 3, Arnold, on Marthe Idelfouse. Filly, one year: 1, Boulter, on Lizette by Kroupier. Foal: 1, Boulter, on Loune 2nd by Domino; 2, Arnold, on Marthe Idem by Idem. Champion stallion: Porter, on Kodi. Champion mare: Boulter, on Titania.

Belgians.—A few Belgian horses were forward to keep that breed before the people. In the aged-stallion class, Eugene Reid, Chateaugay, Que., was first on Maurice, which was the champion stallion. J. E. Arnold, Grenville, Que., was second on Duc, while Joseph Lefebvre, Orleans, Ont., was third on Joubert. Reid & Bros. had the only two-year-old stallion, General Joffre. Maria de Ville des Roses was the only brood mare forward. She is the property of Reid & Bros. The same exhibitors showed Nelly de Valaines in the two-year-old filly class, where she was alone. This entry later won the female championship. Reid & Bros., also showed a foal.

Shires.—That old patron of the Central Canada Exhibition, Verona Leader, was the only representative of the breed to appear.

Heavy Draft.—The single class for mare or gelding of heavy draft calibre was a grand exhibition of this type of horse. The teams, too, were a splendid spectacle.

Awards.—Single draft horse, mare or gelding: 1 and 2, H. A. Mason, Scarborough; 3 and 5, Dominion Transport Company, Ottawa; 4, S. McGerrigle, Tatehurst, Que. Team: 1, Mason; 2 and 4, Dominion Transport Company; 3, S. McGerrigle; 5, Wm. Nussey, Howick Sta., Que. Mare or gelding, two years: 1, T. Tierney, Jockvale, Ont.; 2, Adam Scharf, Cumming's Bridge; 3, S. McGerrigle. Mare or gelding, one year: 1, Robert. T. Kerr, Howick, Que.

French Canadian Horses.—Ottawa once more saw a very representative exhibit brought out in the classes for French Canadian horses. There were in a number of the classes several specimens of a good utility horse, showing fair size, good quality of bone and much more uniformity than was found in this section several years ago. The exhibitors were Arsene Denis, St. Norbert;

Jerseys.—With the exception of two classes, representatives of the herd of B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, Ont., were alone in the Jersey sections. J. H. Brownlee, Kemptville, Ont., had the second-prize junior bull calf and the second-prize aged cow. Brampton Bright Heir, the yearling bull, was champion and Brampton Maitland B. the winning aged cow was proclaimed best of the females.

Holsteins.—Ottawa Fair had a somewhat enlarged Holstein exhibit this year being made up with a good list of entries from the herd of Gordon S. Gooderham, Clarkson, Ont., and from many local herds which provided strong candidates. King Segis Pontiac Posch and Hengerveld De Kol Posch were first and second in the aged-bull class with Sir Pontiac Rag Apple third. Again there was a lone entry in the two-year-old section, but the yearlings numbered five. Among this latter number were two good bulls either one of which would look all right at the head of a strong class. The honors were given to King Pontiac Ossian, a very nice bull of good size and quality. Avondale Segis Korndyke, was a young sire of superior quality but not so good in his lines. There was not much to choose, however, between these two candidates. King Segis Johanna would have looked better in third place than fifth below two poorly-fitted candidates in this class. Ladoga Prince Abbekerk was an outstanding winner in the senior-bull-calf class of six and was later considered good enough for champion. He was shown in excellent bloom and this coupled with good type and conformation made him a contender to be reckoned with. Five junior calves were forward.

The aged-cow class was a strong one, numerically, but not outstanding for quality of the entries or for their udder conformation. It included ten individuals. Het Loo Francy eventually went into first place to be followed by Honstead Howtje and Dutchess Jewel, second and third. It was a case where the best udder formation carried the animal to the top. A trio of three-year-old cows and five two-year-old heifers completed the showing of cows in milk.

The first real good class to appear and one of the best was the yearling heifers made up of nine candidates. August Jewel, a very nice heifer, was placed first and followed by Manor King Segis Lady, another typey thing of good quality, but not promising quite so good udder development. Four junior yearlings, ten senior calves and ten junior calves made strong line-ups in these sections. The Clarkson herd was superior in young stuff, winning these three classes and the majority of the group prizes.

The females champion did not appear until the aged-dry cows were called out. Jessie Grace Keyes, rather thin to do her best, but a cow of good conformation and udder development won here and later annexed the championship ribbon.

Exhibitors.—Gordon S. Gooderham, Clarkson, Ont.; W. C. Stevens, Phillipsville, Ont.; F. H. McCullough & Son, Navan, Ont.; R. Dowler, Billing's Bridge, Ont.; Cummings & Gosselin, Cumming's Bridge, Ont.; Hopkins Bros., Cumming's Bridge, Ont.; John B. Dowler, Billing's Bridge, Ont.; Marshall Miller, Brome Centre, Que.; Thos. P. Charleson, Ottawa; Geo. McFadden, Navan, Ont.

Awards.—Aged bull: 1 and 2, Gooderham, on King Segis Pontiac Posch and Hengerveld De Kol Posch; 3, Stevens, on Sir Pontiac Rag Apple. Bull, two years: 1, Stevens, on Sir Pontiac Mercedes. Bull, one year: 1, R. Dowler, on King Pontiac Ossian; 2, Cummings & Gosselin, on Avondale Segis Korndyke; 3, McCullough, on Riverside Johanna Toitilla; 4, Stevens, on Sir Netherland De Kol; 5, Gooderham, on King Segis Johanna. Bull, senior calf: 1, Hopkins Bros., on Ladoga Prince Abbekerk; 2, 3 and 5, Gooderham, on Manor Korndyke Segis, Manor Segis Echo and Fayne Segis Baron; 4, Miller, on Highland Segis Pontiac Konigen. Bull, junior calf: 1, 2 and 4, Gooderham, on Sir Teresa Val Colantha, Roycroft Segis Spafford and Manor Segis Posch; 3, Charleson, on Count Echo Woodcrest Purete; 5, Stevens, on Sir Hamilton. Champion bull: Hopkins Bros., on Ladoga Prince Abbekerk. Cow, four years and upwards: 1, Charleson, on Het Loo Francy; 2, Gooderham, on Homestead Howtje; 3, J. B. Dowler, on Duchess Jewel; 4 and 5, McCullough, on Epworth Barbara and Epworth Beauty. Cow, three years: 1, Cummings & Gosselin, on Korndyke Orphelia; 2, Gooderham, on Manor Pontiac Lyons; 3, McCullough, on Countess Eva Walker. Heifer, two years, in milk: 1, 3 and 4, Gooderham, on Aaggie Wayne Vincent, Forest Ridge Fayne Calamity and Woodcrest Dot Mercedes; 2, J. B. Dowler, on Miss Segis Jewel; 5, Cummings & Gosselin. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, J. B. Dowler, on August Jewel; 2, Gooderham, on Manor King Segis Lady; 3, Hopkins Bros., on Shadelawn Gerten Queen; 4, Miller, on Princess Echo Sylvia; 5, McCullough, on Epworth Pontiac Griselda. Heifer, junior yearling: 1, Gooderham, on Forest Ridge Segis Calamity; 2, Stevens, on Grace Pietje De Kol; 3 and 4, McFadden, on Fayne Johanna Snowdrop and Fayne Johanna Countess. Heifer, senior calf: 1, 3 and 4, Gooderham, on Manor Segis Friend, Rose Mauleen Fayne and Manor Pont Calamity; 2, Stevens, on Lady Posch Rhoda; 5, Charleson, on Purete Rose Wayne. Heifer, junior calf: 1, 2 and 3, Gooderham, on Forest Ridge Fayne Polly, Manor Segis De Kol and Manor Segis Inka; 4, Stevens on Favorit Queen Pietje; 5, McFadden, on Johanna Lusitania. Dry cow, three years and upwards: 1, Cummings & Gosselin, on Jessie Grace Keyes; 2, Stevens, on Rhoda Pietje; 3 and 4, Gooderham, on Baroness De Kol and Countess Maud Posch; 5, McCullough, on Epworth Sarcastic Lass. Dry heifer, two years: 1, Gooderham, on Manor K. S. Nicolo; 2, Cummings & Gosselin, on Mamie Korndyke Segis; 3, Stevens, on Lyndfield Lady Posch. Champion

female: Cummings & Gosselin, on Jessie Grace Keyes. Four, get of sire: 1 and 3, Gooderham; 2, Stevens; 4, McCullough. Two, progeny of dam: 1, Stevens; 2 and 4, Gooderham; 3, Miller. Graded herd: 1 and 2, Gooderham; 3, Cummings & Gosselin. Young herd: 1 and 2, Gooderham; 3, Stevens.

Grade Dairy Cattle.—J. H. Black, of Lachute, Que., was supreme in the department for grade dairy cattle with his splendid herd of Ayrshires.

Sheep.

The sheep exhibit at Ottawa was hardly good enough this year to correspond in quality with the other departments of the Fair. Some splendid flocks were entered in several of the breeds and on divers occasions the competition was keen, but, on the other hand, sheep, altogether off type and poorly fitted, were led out in some small classes to receive ribbons and prizes.

Exhibitors.—W. Glaspell & Sons, Hampton, Ont.; Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, Que.; H. & N. Allin, Newcastle, Ont.; Romeo Sylvestre, St. Simon, Que.; A. Ayre, Bowmanville, Ont.; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, Ont.; Hampton Bros., Fergus, Ont.; T. Baker & Son, Hampton, Ont.; A. S. Wilson, Milton, Ont.; J. Robertson & Sons, Hornby, Ont.; E. Barbour & Sons, Hillsburg, Ont.

Cotswolds.—Once again Glaspell & Sons and Arsene Denis were left alone with the Cotswolds. Glaspell had a little the best of the contest, but both had fairly good sheep.

Awards.—Aged ram: 1, Glaspell; 2 and 3, Denis. Ram, shearing: 1 and 2, Glaspell; 3 and 4, Denis. Ram lamb: 1, Denis; 2 and 3, Glaspell. Champion ram: Glaspell, on the aged ram. Aged ewe: 1 and 3, Glaspell; 2 and 4, Denis. Ewe, shearing: 1, 2 and 3, Glaspell; 4, Denis. Ewe lamb: 1 and 4, Glaspell; 2 and 3, Denis. Champion ewe: Glaspell, on aged ewe. Pen of lambs: 1, Denis; 2, Glaspell. Flock: 1, Glaspell; 2, Denis.

Leicesters.—H. & N. Allin, Newcastle, Ont., had everything practically their own way in Leicesters. Of course Denis showed some, winning second on shearing ram, third on ram lamb, second on aged ewe, first on shearing ewe, and fourth on ewe lamb. Denis also had the second-prize flock, while all the other ribbons went to H. & N. Allin.

Lincolns.—There was no one to challenge the supremacy of Arsene Denis in the Lincoln exhibit except in the class for shearing ewes, and there the entry of Romeo Sylvestre took second place.

Southdowns.—There was some real competition in the Southdown classes when the flocks of A. Ayre and Hampton Bros. met at Ottawa. The former sheep had been over the Quebec circuit and the latter came from Toronto. Honors were pretty evenly divided, each taking a championship. The entries were typey and in good show form.

Awards.—Aged ram: 1 and 2, Ayre; 3 and 4, Hampton. Ram, shearing: 1 and 2, Ayre; 3 and 4, Hampton. Ram lamb: 1 and 3, Hampton; 2 and 4, Ayre. Champion ram: Ayre, on the aged ram. Aged ewe: 1, Hampton; 2 and 3, Ayre. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 4, Ayre; 2 and 3, Hampton. Ewe lamb: 1, Ayre; 2, 3 and 4, Hampton. Champion ewe: Hampton, on the aged ewe. Pen of lambs: 1, Hampton; 2, Ayre. Flock: 1, Ayre.

Shropshires.—The Shropshire exhibit was of a second-rate character. Denis was again forward with sheep of only fair quality, while the entries led out by T. Baker & Son were entirely too thin to show anywhere. His candidates did not do justice to his flock.

Awards.—Aged ram: 1, Denis; 2 and 3, Baker. Ram, shearing: 1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Denis; 3 and 4, Baker. Ram lamb: 1, Denis; 2, Baker. Champion ram: Lloyd-Jones, on the shearing. Aged ewe: 1, Denis; 2 and 3, Baker. Ewe, shearing: 1, Denis; 2 and 3, Baker. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, Baker; 3, Denis. Champion ewe: Denis, on the shearing ewe. Flock: 1, Baker.

Suffolks and Hampshires.—These dual classes brought out some good sheep where the ribbons were divided pretty evenly between the two breeds. A Hampshire and a Suffolk each won a championship.

Awards.—Aged ram: 1, Wilson; 2 and 3, Denis. Ram, shearing: 1, Wilson; 2, Hampton. Ram lamb: 1, Ayre; 2 and 4, Wilson; 3, Hampton. Champion ram: Wilson, on the aged ram, a Hampshire. Aged ewe: 1, Hampton; 2, 3 and 4, Wilson. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 3, Wilson; 2, Hampton; 4, Denis. Ewe lamb: 1, Wilson; 2 and 3, Hampton; 4, Ayre. Champion ewe: Hampton, on the aged ewe, a Suffolk. Pen of lambs: 1, Wilson. Flock: 1, Wilson; 2, Hampton; 3, Denis.

Dorsets.—There were not many classes provided for Dorsets, and the entries were not numerous. The duel here was between Ayre and J. Robertson & Sons.

Awards.—Aged ram: 1, Robertson. Ram, shearing: 1, Ayre; 2, Robertson. Ram lamb: 1 and 2, Robertson; 3, Ayre. Aged ewe: 1, Ayre; 2, Robertson. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 3, Robertson; 2, Ayre. Ewe lamb: 1, Ayre; 2, 3 and 4, Robertson.

Oxfords.—E. Barbour & Sons were successful in capturing all the ribbons of any importance in the Oxford competition. Their sheep were a typey, breedy lot and well fitted. Denis won three fourth prizes, and the remaining honors went to Barbour. The winning aged ram and aged ewe were declared the champions.

Cheviots.—Ayre had a dozen Cheviots in the pens, but there was no competition.

Swine.

The Yorkshires, with five herds showing, put up by far the strongest exhibit of any of the breeds, although the Chester Whites, Durocs and Poland Chinas showing together as "Other Distinct Breeds" brought out some strong classes, and in the case of the "Chesters" in particular they were well worthy of a class by themselves. Ernest Sylvestre, Clairvaux de Bagot, Que., had the

only entries in Tamworths, and Alex. Dynes, Ottawa, had a lone entry in aged Berkshire boar, and this was the only Berkshire shown.

Yorkshires.—Awards.—Aged boars: 1 and 2, J. K. Featherston, Streetsville, Ont.; 3, McCullough Bros., Sifton, Que. Boar, one year: 1, Alex. Dynes, Ottawa; 2 and 3, Featherston. Boar, over six months: 1 and 2, McCullough Bros.; 3 and 4, Featherston. Boar, under six months: 1 and 4, Featherston; 2, McCullough Bros.; 3, J. R. Armstrong, Billing's Bridge, Ont. Champion boar: Dynes, on one-year boar. Aged sow: 1, Dynes; 2 and 4, Featherston; 3, McCullough. Sow, one-year: 1, Featherston; 2, Dynes; 3, Armstrong; 4, McCullough. Sow, over six months: 1 and 3, Featherston; 2 and 4, Dynes. Sow, under six months: 1, Featherston; 2, 3 and 4, Dynes. Champion sow: Featherston, on one-year sow. Four animals progeny of sow: 1, Dynes; 2 and 3, Featherston; 4, Miller. One boar and three sows: 1, Dynes; 2, Featherston; 3, McCullough Bros.

Any Other Pure Breed.—Awards.—Aged boar: 1, R. Sylvestre; 2, Marshall Miller, Brome Centre, Que. Boar, one year: 1, Miller; 2, E. Sylvestre, Clairvaux de Bagot, Que. Boar, over six months: 1, Miller; 2, E. Sylvestre. Boar, under six months: 1, E. Sylvestre; 2, Miller. Champion boar: Miller, on aged boar (Chester). Aged sow: 1, E. Sylvestre; 2, Miller; 3, R. Sylvestre. Sow, one-year: 1 and 2, Miller; 3 and 4, E. Sylvestre. Sow, over six months: 1 and 2, Miller; 3 and 4, E. Sylvestre. Sow, under six months: 1 and 2, E. Sylvestre; 3 and 4, R. Sylvestre. Champion: Miller, on one-year sow (Chester). Four animals progeny of sow: 1, E. Sylvestre; 2 and 4, R. Sylvestre; 3, Miller. Boar and three sows: 1, Miller; 2, E. Sylvestre.

Export Bacon Hogs.—Awards: 1, Alex. Dynes; 2 and 5, J. K. Featherston; 3, W. J. Graham, Almonte; 4, McCullough Bros.

The Judges of Live Stock.

The following well-known stockmen acted as judges in the various departments of the Fair:

- Clydesdales, open classes: Alex. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask.
- Clydesdales (Canadian-bred), Percherons, Belgians and agricultural horses: John Graham, Carberry, Man.
- French Canadian Horses: Louis Lavallee, St. Guillaume, Que.
- Light Horses: Dr. J. A. Sinclair, Cannington, Ont., and Robt. Graham, Toronto.
- Shorthorns: Peter White, Toronto, and H. M. Pettit, Freeman.
- Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus: H. M. Pettit.
- Ayrshires: E. S. Archibald, C. E. F., Ottawa.
- Holsteins: D. C. Flatt, Hamilton.
- Jerseys and Dairy Grades: Prof. H. Barton, Macdonald College, Que.
- French Canadian Cattle: Louis Lavallee.
- Sheep (long-wool): J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.
- Sheep (short-wool): Stanley Logan, Amherst Point, N. S.
- Swine: John Flatt, Hamilton.

Dairy Products.

The Dairy Building was filled with cheese, butter, honey, eggs, bread, cakes, pickles and preserves of all kinds. Owing to the fact that the demand for two cheeses in some sections was reduced to one in each entry, and that only one box of butter was required where formerly two constituted an entry, the actual quantity of cheese and butter appeared less than in some former years. As a matter of fact, however, there were 20 more entries this year than in 1916. A good display of eggs was set up, and the entries judged in accordance with the government standards.

Cheese.—Awards.—Cheese, August, colored: 1, Jos. Empey, Atwood, Ont., 97.2 and 3, (tie), C. J. Donnelly, Lambeth, Ont., and Leath Tallman, Jockvale, Ont., 96.8; 4, A. G. Wiltzie, Vankleek Hill, Ont., 96.6; 5, Woodlawn Dairy Ltd., Edmonton, Alta., 96.5. August, white: 1, E. E. Diamond, Shannonville, Ont., 97.8; 2, Peter Guindon, Vankleek Hill, Ont., 97.2; 3, C. J. Donnelly, 97.4; 4, A. G. Wiltzie, 96.7; 5, Zenophon Bergeron, Methot's Mills Sta., Que., 96.6. June, white or colored: 1, Jas. S. Toben, Martintown, Ont., 96.7; 2, Jas. W. Fretwell, Oxford Mills, Ont., 96.6; 3, Jno. Hall, Rossmore, Ont., 96.5; 4, A. P. Houde, Ste. Anne de la Perade, Que., 96.2; 5, W. J. O'Brien, Cornwall, Ont., 96.1. Gold medal for best factory cheese exhibited: 1, E. E. Diamond. Special by the Canadian Salt Association: 1, C. J. Donnelly, 96.7; 2, Gilbert Rancier, Wales, Ont., 96.5.

Butter.—Awards.—Creamery, box solids: 1, Crescent Creamery Co., Winnipeg, Man., 98.2; 2, Olds Central Creamery, Olds, Alta., 97.9; 3, Calgary Central Creamery, Calgary, Alta., 97.8; 4, Carlyle Dairy Co., Calgary, Alta., 97.5; 5, Conrad Toutant, St. Emelie, Que., 97.1. Creamery prints: 1, Olds Central Creamery, 97.9; 2, Calgary Central Creamery, 97.8; 3, Carlyle Dairy Co., 97.4. Dairy butter, tub, box or crock: 1, Mrs. J. O'Connell, Manotick Sta., Ont., 96.5; 2, Mrs. A. Wallace, North Gower, Ont., 95.5; 3, Mrs. N. McLennan, Wyman, Que., 95; 4, Miss Ruth Patton, Richmond Hill, Ont., 94.8. Dairy butter, prints: 1, Mrs. A. Wallace, 95.9; 2, Mrs. J. O'Connell, 95.8; 3, Miss Ruth Patton, 95.4; 4, Benjamin D. Young, Mansonville, Que., 95.3.

Poultry.

A large number of good birds were to be seen upstairs in Howick Pavilion, and in the centre of it all was a display of the less common kinds that one likes to hunt in the open season and talk about when the game warden is on duty. The wild fowls to which we refer were the property of the Central Experimental Farm.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending September 13.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

CATTLE						CALVES					
Receipts			Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)			Receipts			Top Price Good Calves		
Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Sept. 13	1916	Sept. 6	Sept. 13	1916	Sept. 6	Sept. 13	1916	Sept. 6	Sept. 13	1916	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	7,636	5,976	7,521	\$11.00	\$ 8.50	737	655	700	\$15.25	\$12.50	
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,949	1,422	1,396	11.00	8.25	623	525	513	14.00	10.50	
Montreal (East End)	1,769	1,725	1,424	11.00	8.25	588	603	291	14.00	10.50	
Winnipeg	10,498	3,248	9,332	9.65	6.85	345	260	196	10.00	9.00	
Calgary		1,165	1,913		6.50				10.00	10.00	

HOGS						SHEEP					
Receipts			Top Price Selects			Receipts			Top Price Good Lambs		
Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Sept. 13	1916	Sept. 6	Sept. 13	1916	Sept. 6	Sept. 13	1916	Sept. 6	Sept. 13	1916	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	6,268	6,796	3,395	\$18.25	\$12.50	7,105	4,947	5,102	\$17.10	\$10.85	
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	2,780	1,849	2,308	17.75	12.25	5,814	3,446	4,476	15.25	11.00	
Montreal (East End)	1,044	2,483	685	17.75	12.25	3,454	3,155	1,468	15.25	11.00	
Winnipeg	2,019	2,110	2,356	17.50	11.85	764	1,157	1,153	14.50	10.00	
Calgary		2,049	658		10.75			25	10.00	12.50	

NOTE.—The total of the graded stock at each stock yard will vary from 1 per cent. to 5 per cent. of the actual receipts offered for sale. Any variations from this will be noted.

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

Thirty-eight hundred cattle were on sale on Monday, and as this number was scarcely sufficient to meet trade requirements, buying was active and prices advanced 10 to 25 cents per hundred on all grades of cattle. With a moderate number on the Tuesday market, prices were steady but following a heavy run on Wednesday together with heavy supplies direct to the abattoirs from Winnipeg, prices weakened and drovers had to accept a cut of 25 cents on the quotations prevailing on Monday and Tuesday, but about on a level with those of a week ago. With sufficient cattle on the Thursday market to bring the supply for the week up to eight thousand head, trading was inactive and in order to effect a clearance, further reductions were made in some instances. During the week one heavy steer sold at \$12.50 per hundred, while the top price for a straight load of heavy cattle was \$12.40. The quality of the heavy cattle offered was not up to the usual mark and all of this class were handled by the local trade. Butcher steers sold as high as \$11 on Monday with one or two sales recorded at \$11.25, while best quality in handyweight steers reached \$10, with common, light, eastern Ontario cattle selling from \$6.50 to \$8 per hundred. Cows and bulls moved in sympathy with other classes with odd cows reaching \$8.50 and odd choice bulls up to \$9. The demand for stockers and feeders was slower than last week, but quotations were steady. Several car loads of western cattle were on sale in this department. Prices ranged from \$7 to \$10.75, one load of weighty short-keep feeders bringing the latter price while other good loads sold at \$9.15 to \$10, and \$8.50 to \$9. One choice load of grade Aberdeen-Angus stockers realized \$8.50, but the bulk of this class sold from \$7.75 to \$8.25. A few car loads of stockers and feeders went to the States and liberal shipments were made to Ontario points. Calves were steady and active under a continued demand from Buffalo.

Sheep and lambs were in demand all week with liberal supplies available. Following light receipts on the Buffalo market and higher quotations, prices at Toronto on Monday were steady and trading active. On Tuesday, lambs scored a slight advance followed by a further advance on Wednesday of \$1 to \$1.50 per hundred with \$17.10 being paid on some lots. The bulk sold from \$16.50 to \$17.00 on Thursday, with trading steady and active at the advance. From twelve hundred to fifteen hundred head were bought for Buffalo and New York during the week. Immediate prices will depend largely on Buffalo quotations.

Hogs were moving a trifle more freely this week, with selects selling at \$18.25, fed and watered, on Monday and Tuesday notwithstanding packers' quotations of \$17.50. On Wednesday, prices were lower, \$18 per hundred being the ruling figure, with one or two lots bringing \$18.15. The market closed on Thursday with a steady undertone at Wednesday's prices. Little discrimination in prices is being made at present on the various weights and grades of hogs.

TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)					MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)				
CLASSIFICATION	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	
STEERS heavy finished	202	\$11.78	\$11.50-\$12.25	\$12.50					
STEERS good 1,000-1,200	438	10.33	9.75-10.75	11.00	76	\$10.68	\$10.25-11.00	\$11.00	
STEERS common 700-1,000	43	9.31	9.00-10.00	10.00	72	9.66	9.25-10.00	10.00	
STEERS good 700-1,000	1,275	9.69	9.25-10.00	10.25	8	10.51	10.00-10.25	10.25	
STEERS common 700-1,000	878	8.31	7.50-8.75	9.00	354	10.08	8.20-9.00	9.75	
HEIFERS good	358	9.98	9.25-10.50	10.75					
HEIFERS fair	571	8.70	8.25-9.00	9.00	41	8.82	8.75-9.15	9.50	
HEIFERS common	287	7.82	7.00-8.00	8.00	93	7.73	7.00-8.25	8.25	
COWS good	801	7.61	7.00-8.25	8.50	6	8.67	8.50-8.90	8.90	
COWS common	1,207	6.25	5.75-6.75	7.00	85	7.23	6.50-8.00	8.25	
BULLS good	33	7.45	7.00-8.00	8.25	2	9.25	9.25	9.25	
BULLS common	288	6.25	5.75-6.50	6.50	887	6.77	6.25-8.50	8.50	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	109	5.50	5.00-5.75	5.75	313	5.46	5.25-6.40	6.40	
OXEN	1								
CALVES veal	699	12.56	12.00-15.00	15.00	174	11.16	8.00-14.00	14.00	
CALVES grass	38	8.00	7.00-9.00	9.00	449	7.46	6.50-8.00	8.00	
STOCKERS good 450-800	503	8.08	7.50-8.50	8.50					
STOCKERS fair 450-800	455	7.25	6.75-7.75	8.00					
FEEDERS good 800-1,000	281	10.08	8.75-10.25	10.75					
FEEDERS fair 800-1,000	6	8.54	8.25-9.00	9.25					
HOGS selects	5,731	18.07	18.00-18.25	18.25	2,294	17.63	17.50-17.75	17.75	
HOGS heavies	111	18.04	18.00-18.25	18.25					
HOGS (fed and watered) lights	237	17.50	17.00-18.25	18.25	367	17.34	17.00-17.50	17.50	
HOGS (fed and watered) sows	181	16.02	16.00-16.25	16.25	118	14.64	14.50-14.75	14.75	
HOGS (fed and watered) stags	5	13.80	13.00-15.25	15.25	1				
LAMBS good	6,111	15.97	14.75-17.00	17.10	2,087	15.03	14.75-15.25	15.25	
LAMBS common	412	13.08	12.00-15.00	15.00	3,417	14.64	14.00-15.00	15.00	
SHEEP heavy	24	9.22	8.50-10.00	10.00	56	10.00	9.75-10.25	10.25	
SHEEP light	396	10.47	9.50-11.00	11.00	8	10.40	10.25-10.50	10.50	
SHEEP common	132	7.27	6.50-8.50	8.50	246	9.50	9.00-9.75	9.75	

Of the disposition of live stock from the Yards for the week ending September 6th, Canadian packing houses bought 176 calves, 132 bulls, 190 heavy steers, 3,996 butcher cattle, 4,152 hogs and 2,879 sheep and lambs. Local butchers purchased 123 calves, 590 butcher cattle, 210 hogs, and 683 sheep. Shipments to Canadian points consisted of 68 calves, 39 canners and cutters, 45 butcher cattle, 1,288 stockers, 646 feeders, 59 hogs, and 105 sheep. Shipments to United States' points consisted of 281 calves, 206 butcher cattle, 240 stockers, 96 feeders, and 937 sheep and lambs.

The total receipts from January 1st to September 6th, inclusive, were: 169,192 cattle, 35,495 calves, 11,994 sheep and 301,774 hogs; compared to 172,074 cattle, 33,573 calves, 58,852 sheep and 308,219 swine, received during the corresponding period of 1916.

Montreal.

Receipts of cattle during the past week totalled over thirty-seven hundred head about half of which consisted of canners and bologna bulls. Well-finished cattle were few, about four or five cars being about all the good meaty stock on sale during the entire week. Heavy butcher steers sold up to \$11, this price being reached by two loads of choice stock.

Common light cattle sold mostly from \$8 to \$9 per hundred with a few lots above the latter figure. Common butcher cows brought from \$6.50 to \$8 per hundred with the bulk of the sales from \$6.75 to \$7.50. Bologna bulls continued in good demand despite heavy receipts, and sold generally from \$6.25 to \$6.75 per hundred. Choice veal calves were scarce, with sales made from \$10 to \$14 per hundred. Grass calves were in good demand both by local packers and for export to United States' points and close to four hundred head were shipped to Boston during the week. Prices ranged from \$6.50 to \$8, with the bulk going between \$7 and \$7.50.

Receipts of sheep and lambs totalled over nine thousand two hundred during the week. Demand continued strong both for local consumption and for export to the United States, American buyers purchasing nearly four thousand head during the week. Prices held steady and most of the best lambs sold around \$15 per hundred, with eastern lambs ranging in price from \$14 to \$14.50. Sheep sold up to \$19.50 with the bulk of sales around \$10.

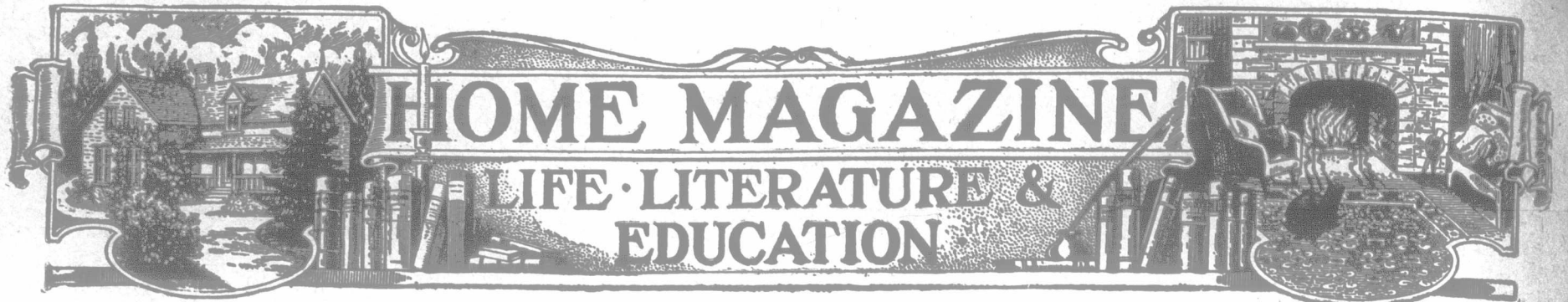
Hogs sold steadily all week at \$17.75 to \$18, off cars, for long-run selects with the bulk of sales close to the former

figure. Hogs from near-by points sell for 25 cents per hundred below the long-run stock. Receipts were heavy, totalling close to four thousand for the week.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition of live stock from the Yards for the week ending September 6th, Canadian packers and local butchers purchased 199 calves, 308 canners and cutters, 520 bulls, 8 heavy steers, 534 butcher cattle, 2,308 hogs and 1,536 lambs. Shipments back to the country consisted of 34 butcher cattle. Shipments to United States' points totalled 314 calves and 2,940 sheep and lambs.

The total receipts of live stock at the Yards from January 1st to September 6th inclusive, were: 27,646 cattle, 44,901 calves, 22,505 sheep and 50,764 hogs; compared to 29,391 cattle, 35,191 calves, 27,941 sheep and 60,457 hogs, received during the corresponding period of 1916.

EAST END.—Of the disposition of live stock from the Yards for the week ending September 6th, Canadian packers and local butchers purchased 185 calves, 1,394 butcher cattle, 685 hogs and 401 sheep and lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 4 calves, 30 butcher cattle and 213 lambs. Shipments to the United States consisted of 102 calves and 854 sheep and lambs.



Falling Leaves.

BY CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

Lightly he blows, and at His breath they fall,
The perfishing kindred of the leaves;
they drift,
Spent flames of scarlet, gold aerial,
Across the hollow year, noiseless
and swift.
Lightly He blows, and countless as the
falling
Of snow by night upon a solemn sea,
The ages circle down beyond recalling,
To strew the hollows of Eternity.
He sees them drifting through the spaces
dim,
And leaves and ages are as one to Him.

The Western Fair.

SOMEONE remarked yesterday, when the Western Fair at London, Ont., was in full swing, that people never seem to get tired of a fair. Granted that the exhibits vary comparatively little from year to year, that there is very little that is really new, people still want to go. And, given a good day, a good conscience and a good companion the occasion affords, perhaps, as interesting an outing as crops up during the year. Besides there is always the chance of learning something one has not known before.

The Western Fair this year had many points of interest, and some of decided improvement. The Manufacturers' Hall, for instance, usually called the "Palace", was more attractive than ever before. The exhibits were arranged better, and the fountain somewhere in the interior, playing over banks of flowers, was very attractive. We were pleased to notice among the flowers chosen for this arrangement many "wild" things—golden rod, wild sunflowers, boneset, Joe Pye weed, purple asters from the swamps, and white snakeroot from the woods. Planted in masses in our gardens these would look quite as attractive as here in this crowded hall.

Among the exhibits we noticed particularly the Smallman collection of fall suits, with their straight graceful lines; prettier are the styles this fall than for many years. And upstairs we simply raved over some of the very newest Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets, things that help to make baking day a joy rather than a worry. As we looked at the various labor-savers in the electric department, too, we could not but look forward to the time when every farm in the country, supplied with hydro power, will be provided also with these silent, swift, capable servants—the electric washer, cooker, toaster, iron, etc., to say nothing of the electric lamps themselves with their beautiful (sometimes hideous, it is true) "fixtures."

STRAIGHT to the Horticultural Building we went next; it is always a favorite at this Fair. The fruit exhibit was disappointing. Never before, we thought, were seen so many hard, green apples, peaches and pears at "the Western". Too much cold and rain, too little sunshine, had driven away the color and richness. Without doubt this is not a "fruit year". The plums were better; indeed they are said to be a quite good crop everywhere. There were plates of big yellow ones that made one's mouth water, and we could not but remark how hard it must be for little children going through to keep their hands off. One can't understand why fruit booths for the sale of all these delicious things, are not placed near the door of this building.

Only two Women's Institutes exhibited collections of canned fruit—Wilton Grove and Thorndale—but the samples shown looked very delicious. The Thorndale folk, mindful of the scarcity of fruit,

and possibly as an object lesson of what can be done with things that do not grow on trees or bushes, had included preserves of watermelon and citron. Tomatoes, squash and carrots might have been added, for all of these are being preserved this year.

BEYOND the fruit, one strayed into the midst of the flower exhibit, where quite the finest display was placarded "St. Thomas". One expected just such a showing as this from St. Thomas, which bids fair to be known as the "Flower City" of Ontario. Most of the specimens shown here were gladioli, asters and dahlias, although several other kinds were noted, especially some fine samples of roses and sweet peas.

Another thing—all of the St. Thomas contributions were labelled with the name of the species and the grower—a very important item that is too often overlooked.

Because of this, we were able to find out that a very desirable sweet pea, of clear flaming color, is called "Fiery Cross", and that another very beautiful species, large and graceful in form, and of a glorious rose shade, is known as "Pink Enchantress".

Never before, too had we seen such dahlias. Time was when we rather disliked this flower; it was usually so hard and round and pin-cushiony looking. But times have moved with the dahlia as with most other things, and now it appears in a dozen forms—shaggy like a chrysanthemum, spiny as in the "cactus" variety, soft and rose-like in others. Just to help those folk who would like to specialize a bit in dahlias next year, we jotted down the following names, of especially beautiful varieties:

Mary McKellar—yellow stamens showing as a disk in center, petals white shading to pink on the outside.

Purity—large snowy white.

Santa Cruz—yellow with pink tips.

Souvenir—very large, bright red.

One is safe in ordering almost any of the cactus varieties, as they are all beautiful. A specially beautiful bloom was labelled "Dr. Appleton", but unfortunately, from my hurriedly scribbled notes I cannot make out whether this was the name of the species or the exhibitor. At any rate the color was yellow, shading to pink, then to mauve at the tips of the petals.

IN the vegetable department the showing was quite up to the usual standard.

All of the staples looked of splendid quality, and one dared to hope that some of the giant cabbage, squash, etc., was fairly representative of the crops from which they had been taken. Occasionally, a little bird has told, people coddle and pamper just a few things for show purposes, producing huge and splendid things on just a few square yards, while the rest of the garden pines away in comparative neglect. This never seems fair, neither creditable to the winner nor helpful to the general production of the country. In looking at the beautiful tables, too, one wondered why farmers in general do not cultivate a greater variety in their gardens. Creamed cauliflower is one of the most delicious dishes that ever accompanied the meat course at dinner, and yet comparatively few people grow cauliflowers. Few things are more delicious for tea than stuffed peppers, yet not many people have ever tasted them. It's the same way with egg-plant, vegetable marrows, vegetable oysters and asparagus—all more conspicuous by their absence than by their presence on most farms.

We were greatly interested in some heads of lettuce grown in pots, large as cabbage and apparently of delicious crispness; and we wondered much if it would not be possible during the winter, given a warm house and good windows to grow enough in this way to

keep salad material always on hand. A few seeds at a time might be planted in a little seed-box, and the plantlets moved to the pots whenever one chanced to be empty. Salads are so very much better when served on lettuce, and one head as large as some of those shown at the fair would be quite enough for three or four meals. By keeping up a succession one need not be wholly lettuce-less during a single week until spring. So it seems,—but perhaps the idea would not work out. It might, however, be worth experimenting with.

In an annex of the Horticultural Building was found the women's work department. Some of the fancywork was very beautiful, but it was hard to work up much interest in it this year, when war-work is still so necessary. A case of bags of all kinds seemed worth while—one has to have bags, for purses, and for shopping, and nowadays leather ones are almost prohibitive in price. These in the case were made of silk and linen for the most part, with a few fashioned from cucumber seed and steel beads. In one corner of the hall the Canada Rug Company had an exhibit showing how old carpets, useless otherwise, may be woven into quite handsome rugs—a step in economy not to be overlooked during these strenuous days.

FROM the "women's work", it was only a step to the Dairy Building, where some real women's work was in progress, a butter-making competition in which, on this occasion, three white-clad young women were taking part. Lovely butter, like golden grains, did they turn out on their mixing-boards. We just waited to see the first print deftly wrapped in waxed paper, then went back to the other part of the building to have another look at some statistics posted up by the Department of Agriculture, a sort of object lesson whereby it was shown forth that

1 pound cheese equals in food value:
2 lbs. beef.
12 oz. bacon.
3 lbs. fish.
1 doz. eggs.

1 quart milk equals in food value:
2 lbs. 4 oz. potatoes.
1 lb. 3 oz. canned salmon.
8 lb. 8 oz. bread.
6.43 oz. cornmeal.

Butter is 98 per cent. solid food.—Very effective reasons, these, for assigning full place in our daily rations, to cheese, milk and butter.

As we noted, in passing, a desk upon which lay a book for keeping conveniently a dairy herd record, my friend said, "Farm bookkeeping, eh? Farming is not what it used to be."

"No", said someone else, "Farming is not what it used to be. It is more difficult, more businesslike, more scientific—and more interesting."

THE Art Gallery at the Western Fair this year, seemed to us somewhat disappointing, especially the loan exhibit which contained fewer outstanding pictures than usual. We noted particularly a very beautiful autumn scene by St. Thomas Smith; a small figure picture apparently of an Arab, by Gerome, valued at \$5,000; and a figure painting, "Rebecca at the Well", by Hebert. The two paintings from the Detroit museum, this year, were one of an Indian in war feathers, valued at \$2,000; and a small sea-piece, "The Missing Vessel", by Rehn.

In the professional department were two very beautiful marines by A. M. Fleming, who was awarded first prize for his collection. It was interesting to note the difference between a winter scene by this artist, and another by Mr. Glen, who received second prize. The subjects were very similar—wintry fields,

a stream, and trees; but while Mr. Fleming's depicted a soft warm atmosphere, with a stream of sunshine falling over part of the snowy landscape. Mr. Glen's was cold, clear and crisp, the paint put on heavily, the snow covered with blue shadows. "It is all as one sees," as the artists say, and after all Nature wears many faces.

Miss Bradshaw, who won third prize, specialized in figure and portrait. In this collection a portrait of a dark girl dressed in white and wearing yellow beads was interesting; also two studies of a little girl—evidently the same model.

In the amateur department a daring study of a little girl, by Miss Marian O'Dell, attracted attention and was marked by the welcome red ticket, as was also another study by this young artist. Two drawings by Heaslip, each the head of a young man, also gave evidence of talent of a high order.

THEN, the Grand Stand—given "a good day and a good companion" you must spend part of the day there. We enjoyed the trotting races—which will shock some folk, I suppose—and we loved the Scotch dancers. For just once I should like to see the whole platform programme given over to folk dances and choruses, and music in general,—Greek dances, Irish jigs (in costume), sailors' dances, Hungarian, Swedish, Hawaiian, with the inevitable Highland fling—variety enough there surely, if interspersed with plenty of choruses and instrumental music. Then the stupid trapeze and ugly and invariably vulgar clown could "depart in peace"—at least to the peace of everyone else.

One of the finest exhibitions of the afternoon was a musical drill given by cavalry from the military camp. If horses haven't an ear for time, judging by the perfect step which they kept to the music, appearances are very deceptive. Afterwards there was a physical drill by the soldiers. We had not time to wait for that, but were assured it was very fine.

Next year, may it please the good fates, may there be no khaki at the exhibition grounds, but only its honored memory.

JUNIA.

Get Under the Burden and Lift.

BY M. CARRIE HAYWARD, CORINTH, ONT.

This sad old world is bending low,
'Neath a weary load of pain;
And anxious care in varied form,
Adds weight to the heavy strain.
But there's no time to fret or pine,
Though the clouds may show no rift,
There's a share somewhere for each to bear
Get under the burden and lift.

CHORUS

Get under the burden and lift,
There's no time to idly drift,
If you'd do you part,
With a loyal heart,
Get under the burden and lift.

Then away with sloth and selfish ease,
Away with graft and greed,
Let heart and hand be opened wide
At the cry of those in need.
Let petty pride be laid aside,
Count labor a blessed gift,
Oh, be a host, where you count for most!
Get under the burden and lift.

You owe it to God and your fellowman,
To all that you hold most dear,
To do your best, though the days are dark,
With a smile and a word of cheer.
Though your heart be sad, let your face
Be glad,
'Twill this sad old world uplift,
Shed your secret tears, but tell God your
fears,
And get under the burden and lift.

Hope's Quiet Hour

The Master's Command.

Jesus saith unto him, Rise, take up thy bed, and walk.—S. John 5 : 8.

"If you're sick with something chronic, And you think you need a tonic, Do something. There is life and health in doing, There is pleasure in pursuing, Doing, then, is health accruing, Do something."

Beneath the five porches beside the pool of Bethesda a crowd of miserable sufferers huddled. Some groped about in helpless blindness, others could move only with the help of a crutch. Some were unable to move at all. At times the spring bubbled in a way which appeared miraculous (see the revised version, which leaves out part of verse 3 and the whole of verse 4; as these verses about the angel troubling the water and giving it healing properties are not in most of the ancient manuscripts). Hoping to be cured of their diseases, those who could move hurried to step into the bubbling water. But for days or weeks, or even months—when the water was still—they sat idly waiting. So life slipped away unused. One who could not do a whole man's work did not trouble himself to do anything. They were very miserable; not only because they were sick and poor, but because they had no useful occupation. People sometimes speak as if work were a curse imposed on man because of sin; but the Bible account is very different from that while Adam was yet sinless he was given the farmer's task of keeping the beautiful park of Eden in good order. "The LORD God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it." And it was Eve's God-given duty to help her husband. Sin changed the work from a joy to a hard task. It became a fight against thorns and thistles; and yet work is still a blessing and not a curse. Are the sick and physically disabled to be laid aside in helplessness, cut off from the joy of doing?

As the Healer walked among the sick that day He saw a man who had been more or less helpless for thirty-eight years. There he lay, growing more and more hopeless; for, when the pool was troubled, more active people pushed past him and stepped first into the pool. He was able to move, but slowly; and probably did not strengthen his muscles by daily exercise, and so was more feeble than he need be.

Lying there, on the old mat which served him for a bed, he daily grew more helpless in body and in will-power.

The Master—who always knows what is in man, and what he is capable of becoming—looked down at this wreck of humanity and asked a strange question: "Wilt thou be made whole?" It was strange, because the answer appeared to be self-evident. It would seem almost cruel to go to a poor weak cripple and say: "Wilt thou be made whole?" And yet, though a man may want to be well, he may not "will" to be well. This man wanted to be well, and struggled towards the pool whenever the water was troubled, hoping for a miraculous cure. But to "will" a thing is far stronger than to want it. A miserable drunkard may "want" to escape from the chains of his slavery, and may still yield to temptation every day; but, when he "wills" to conquer, it is a very different matter—at least, if he fights prayerfully and determinedly, rising after each fall and turning to God for daily help.

The impotent man eagerly began to explain his difficulties to the Stranger who seemed so sympathetic. But the story of woe was cut short by that startling command: "Rise, take up thy bed and walk." It was God's will that he should stand up and do a man's work in the world. When he willed to do God's will, he gained strength to take up the bed which had carried him so long.

"Afterward Jesus findeth him in the

temple, and said unto him, Behold thou art made whole: sin no more, lest a worse thing come upon thee."

This is a robust age, and we no longer think a man is a saint because he looks emaciated and pale. It is a sin to be ill if health can be won. Our Lord was strong and healthy, or He never could have worked and endured as He did. He wanted men to be healthy, and his daily work was giving strength to weak bodies and sick souls.

In the case of this impotent man, it would seem (verse 14) as if his weakness of body was the result of soul-sickness (sin) as it very often is. But he was called to fight against sickness of body and soul—as we all are.

I am not saying that every sick or helpless person can be well if he wills to be well. The facts of life are dead against that theory, and some of the noblest souls are living in frail tabernacles of flesh.

But, all the same, no one has any right to settle down into hopeless invalidism without a fight for health. "Wilt thou be made whole", in body and in soul? is the question of the Divine Healer. One invalid drags out a weary existence in a darkened room, though sunlight and fresh air would certainly add to her vitality and usefulness. She wants to be well, but does not will it enough to rouse herself to a vigorous fight for health.

Another worried woman persistently talks about her troubles, refusing to turn her attention to other things, or thinks of them in morbid fashion until she makes herself and her family wretched. It has been said of some people that "they are only happy when they are miserable"—but no one has any right to poison the mental atmosphere of other people. Happiness is largely a matter of will-power, and of a reasonable amount of work. To-day I expect to visit a bright-faced young woman who has been lying on her back for two years. Her right hand is almost helpless, but she can hold a crochet needle in it, and she is able to earn a little money by her beautiful crochet-work. She has a very happy face, and never talks about her helplessness. She forgets her own troubles by the simple process of thinking about other people. She is unable to rise and walk—in body—but her glad spirit is not tied to her bed. It is possible for such apparently helpless people to receive the promise: "They that wait upon the LORD shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles."

The "impotent man" was not told to do a great work in the world. That

call might come later, but at first he was only encouraged to carry himself and the mat which had carried him for many years. "Bear your own burden first; after that try to help carry those of other people." Ella Wheeler Wilcox has said that all the people in the world belong to one of two classes—they are lifters or leaners.

Our first business must always be to accept cheerfully and bravely the special cross of trouble, pain, disappointment or loss which is given us to endure. But many troubles are manufactured daily by ourselves. What can't be cured should be endured, in the bright spirit of our wounded soldiers; but let us make very sure first that it can't be cured. The "impotent man" could walk a little, before that wonderful day when he heard the voice of the Good Physician (see ver. 7). But he did not make use of the power he possessed, and so his weak body grew daily weaker and his muscles became flabby from want of exercise. Don't give in unless you must; but, if your body is hopelessly weak, see to it that your mind and spirit are not allowed to lie helpless also. It is foolish as well as wrong to say dolefully: "I have a quick temper, but I can't help it" or "I feel so downhearted and miserable, I can't help showing it" or "I am selfish, and it is impossible to change one's nature!"

Life is—or should be—a fight against evil. God says to each of us, "Wilt thou be made whole?" and prayer is the mighty weapon He offers us. By it we link our weak strength with Almighty power. Those who wait on the Lord keep on renewing their strength, they will never submit to defeat for, in His might, they are sure of final victory.

Our Lord has declared that by faith men can remove mountains, but "faith without works is dead." By faith in Christ the impotent man was cured, but he was required to do something himself. He was told to rise up and walk. If had not tried to obey this apparently impossible order he would not have been cured.

When men have faith that a thing can be done, and have will and determination to fight on, in spite of disappointments and many failures, they are victorious in God's sight. Life is not finished on this side of death. Fight on, God waits to crown His victors.

"The seed must die before it beareth flower,
So we may pass by hidden, silent growth
To nobler power."

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Dollar Chain

The Dollar Chain fund wishes to reach \$5,000 as soon as possible, hence those who have not yet contributed, but would like to contribute through this channel for the sufferers in Europe, and the soldier boys in the trenches, may wish to do so at this opportunity. Address simply to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, London, Ont.

Contributions from Sept. 7 to Sept. 14: "Helen", Blyth, Ont., \$5.00.

Amount previously acknowledged.....\$4,887.55

Total to Sept. 14.....\$4,892.55

Current Events.

The date for Thanksgiving has been changed to October 8th.

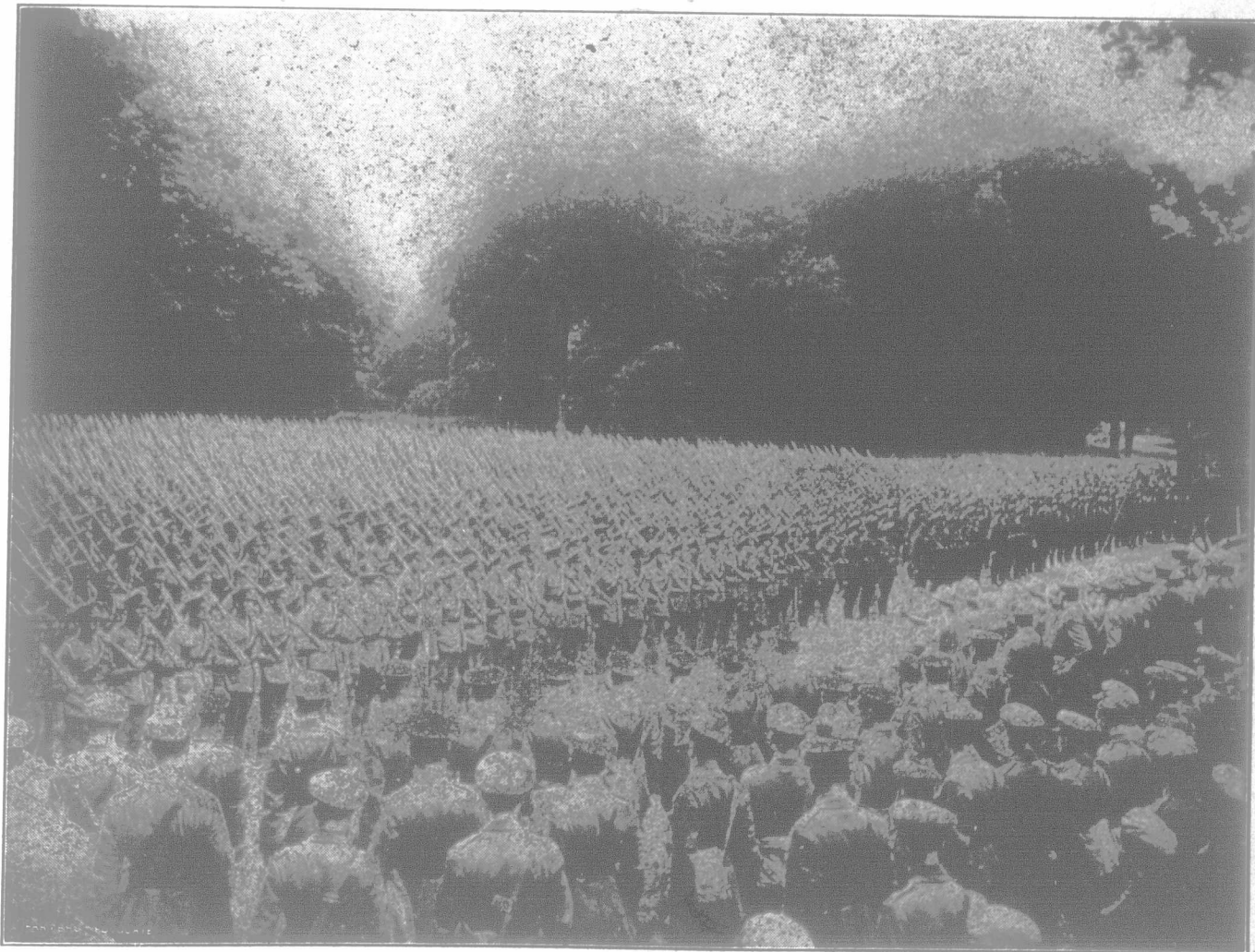
The Medical examination of Canada's first draft under conscription started in Toronto on Sept 15.

The United States will prohibit the shipping of coal to Canada by the Great Lakes, as has hitherto been done, to the expense of the Northwestern States. Henceforth coal can only be sent to Canada under license and by the railways.

A remarkable and very effective airplane motor has been perfected in the United States and will be used in new airplanes for the war.

Major W. A. Bishop, the Owen Sound, Ont., aviator who brought down 40 German planes, is returning to Canada for a short rest. He has been awarded the Victoria Cross, a Military Cross, and the Distinguished Service Order. When he goes to England again he will be Chief Instructor in Aerial Gunnery and Squadron Commander in the British Aerial Fleet.

One of the sensations of the past week was the discovery that military information was being given to Germany through Swedish officials in Mexico and the Argentine Republic. At once Argentina showed her temper by stoning the German Legation at Buenos Ayres and handing his passports to Count



Field of Steel where British Hold Great Service at Beginning of Fourth Year of War. Thousands of men assembled to pray before going into battle.—Underwood & Underwood.

Luxburg, the German Minister at that place. In the meantime the Swedish Government was asked for a full explanation, and promised that the whole affair will be thoroughly probed. . . . An affair of greater importance to the Allies was the revolt in Russia, led by Korniloff against Kerensky and the Provisional Government. On September 8th an army advanced against Petrograd, but was checked and the insurrection appeared to break up, although Kerensky is still in a difficult position. Gen. Korniloff and other generals, among whom is Gen. Kaledines who has been trying to incite the Cossacks, will probably have to stand a military trial. One of them, Gen. Kruiimoff, who led the army against Petrograd, has shot himself, but not fatally. In the meantime a German fleet has appeared off the coast of Finland, and a naval attack on Reval and Kronstadt seems to have been averted. At latest accounts Kerensky has proclaimed Russia a Republic. . . . On the Austro-Italian front great things are being done. On Sept. 14, one of the greatest battles of the war was won by Cadorna's forces in the capture of Monte San Gabriele, a fight so bloody that the mountain is said to have "run with blood." So difficult is the fighting ground on this border that the Italians have been obliged to carry water in pipes up to the mountain-tops. . . . On the western front the Canadians are still hard at it at Lens and the French on the Casemates Plateau north of the Aisne.

The Fashions.

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. 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.

See under illustrations for price of patterns shown in this week's issue.

When ordering, please use this form:— Send the following pattern to:

Name.....
 Post Office.....
 County.....
 Province.....
 Number of Pattern.....
 Age (if child or misses' pattern).....
 Measurement—Waist..... Bust.....
 Date of issue in which pattern appeared.....

Fall Styles.

The leading note in the fall fashions is simplicity and straight lines. Skirts are narrower than for the last few seasons, and sleeves are long and fairly narrow. Coats of suits are rather long, plain or straight pleats, and many of them are belted, while the collars may be large or small according to taste. . . . Long coats show the same straight lines, and the same fashions in collars and belts. Perhaps the most sensible and economical is the kind that may be worn open or closed at the neck, according to the weather, and is provided with a collar that may be fastened up about the throat, quite doing away with the necessity for wearing a fur.

For suits all sorts of warm woollen goods are in favor—serge, gabardine, wool jersey and broadcloth, and for long coats serge, tweed and wool velours. Serge and gabardine will also be very much in favor for comfortable winter dresses, especially if brightened by a touch of color embroidered on the material in silk or rope stitching in wool. Just a touch of this is needed, on collar, cuffs, front panel and girdle ends.

The colors most fashionable this year are nearly all quiet,—dark navy blue without a suspicion of purple; black; black-and-white combinations; rich wine color; "niggerhead" brown; dark warm prune color; and taupe.

For fancy dresses soft silk or satin with touches of Georgette crepe or combined with chiffon velvet, still hold first place.

Hats are very simple, very little trim-

ing being used, and beauty and becomingness of line being depended upon for effect. They may be quite small, moderate in size, or large, according to the use to which they are to be put, and the style needed for the wearer. Needless to say a small hat is best for winter, as a rule, as it blows about less and permits the wearing of a veil when necessary.

Upon the whole the styles for the winter of 1917-18 are very pretty and very sensible.



9368 Dress for Misses and small women, 16 and 18 years. Price 15 cents.



9290 Kimono House Dress, 34 to 44 bust. Price 15 cents.



9522 Child's Dress, 6 months or 1 year, 2 and 4 years. Price 10 cents.



9517 Child's Rompers, 2 to 6 years. Price 10 cents.

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.]

I want to speak again of a friend whom I quote very often in these columns, so I shall call her, here and now, Theodosia. That isn't her name, but by it you'll know to whom I refer henceforth.

Theodosia's little daughter started to High School last week. Before that she had been in one of the rooms of a school where, quite easily, she led the class. Always, she came out first; always she won any prizes that happened to be going. When she came home from High School during the evenings of the last week, however, there seemed to be, among the marvels which she had to tell, a new condition of things that seemed to surprise her.

"My, there are a lot of clever girls in our room!" she said on one occasion. . . . And again, "My, but Aileen C— is smart!" Or "Gertie L— is awfully clever, mother."

Theodosia, after one of these outbursts, smiled, and when the little daughter had disappeared, said:

"It's so good for Myrtle to be in High School. She's finding her real standing—coming into touch with some girls who are much more clever, as well as with some who are less so."

I waited. "Don't you think, Junia, she went on presently, that it is no wonder that

people who have never had to match their brains against those of numbers of others are sometimes conceited? It's good for us, isn't it to come up against lots of people, especially when we are young? It helps us to find our place."

I looked at Theodosia, so placidly contented, even pleased, that Myrtle had come "up against" other girls who are more clever than she. It would "help" Myrtle. It would tend to make her a real woman, generous, and "not conceited."

Then I thought of other jealous mothers, who are in arms against every child who comes ahead of theirs in any way. Mothers who nag at their children "not to let so-and-so get ahead." Who, by fair means or foul are ready to belittle any other mother's child if thereby a bit of exaltation may come to their own. Mothers who build, after all, for the false and transitory, rather than for big, generous, noble womanhood and manhood. Not so Theodosia the wise one.

Another thing she said that same evening I must tell you.

We had been speaking of one who always refuses to do anything she dislikes to do, and Theodosia said:

"Junia dear, I do think we are never grown up until we have learned to do just the very things we dislike to do, and do them cheerfully. After all few things are so very bad, if we go right at them. It's thinking they are hard and disagreeable, before we begin, that makes almost the whole of the trouble. And then, anyhow, the discipline is good for us."

Judged by this standard, how many of us are really "grown up"? It's worth thinking about, isn't it?

This brings us to another point. A week or so ago someone who wrote a letter to The Globe, spoke of the joy of working.

Perhaps you don't think that's true. You are so tired of working all the time that you think true joy comes in never having any work to do.

But I know the woman spoke true words.

In the evenings, sometimes, I have nothing to do. The doctor has said "you must save your eyes. You must not read at nights. You must not sew nor knit, nor do anything that means using them."

And so, sometimes, in the evenings I have nothing to do—for one can't entertain, or be entertained every evening in the year.

I think if such a sentence were imposed upon me for all the time, I should not want to live long. Those are the long weary hours. The working hours are the joyful ones. They are the ones that make Time go by with flying feet. They are the ones that give the sense of true satisfaction afterwards.

Oh yes, the woman was right. If you don't believe it try do-nothingness for a week. Then you'll know what it means when people talk about the "joy" of working.

When the American troops reached Buckingham Palace, the other day, on their march through London, the King, Queen Mary, and Field-Marshal, Lord French, stood waiting to receive them, and, as the long column hove in sight, "Old Glory" at its head, King George saluted the colors.

I should have liked to see that sight—the King of Great Britain saluting the Stars and Stripes,—the big family united at last, all London bursting forth in wild cheers of greeting to the sturdy lads in their broad-brimmed khaki hats, swinging along with their free western stride through the great old city.

Oh it was a good thing for England, and it was a good thing for young America, and it was a good thing for us in Canada! For thus old sores are being healed and the ranking of distrust between us and the people across the border is vanishing into thin air.

After all Kaiser Wilhelm has been a great peace-maker, hasn't he? Sometimes he must be surprised to see some of the developments because of the great conflagration which he was so instrumental in starting. But it is inevitable that out of things that seem evil good must often arise. The urge of the the Universe is forward. Often the march

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may be halted, but it can never be turned right about face and sent backwards. Henceforth, I fancy, we shall have much love for our American cousins, and they shall have much love for us.

A "Bird" Letter.

Dear Junia.—A while ago one of your readers wrote something interesting about birds and you requested the bird letters to be kept up. It is one of the charms of country life, becoming acquainted with the little feathered creatures. Early one morning my attention was aroused by a thud against the window-pane and I looked to see what was the matter. A little bird lay stunned on the verandah. I picked it up and knew by its orange brown crown bordered with black, its black wings and tail olive green, the under parts black and white that it was the oven bird. After an hour or so it began to fly about but seemed too timid to give its ringing chant "teacher, teacher!" Just as soon as I took it to the door away it flew into the meadow and I saw it no more.

As an architect the oven-bird is distinguished. The nest is built on the ground, of coarse grasses, weed stalks, rootlets and leaves, and is roofed over, the entrance being at one side. It thus resembles an old-fashioned Dutch oven, and that is how it gets its name.

While picking berries in Mr. Allan's woods near Churchill, I was entertained by the blue grosbeak with its quick varied warble, and to my great surprise found its nest in a low tree, little birds in it and one egg left, a plain bluish-white in color.

The bird, which sings in some high tree but never seems to get very near, was there too, encouraging all berry-pickers with his well-known carol, "Maids, maids put on the tea-kettle", "Maids, maids put on the tea-kettle", and is patriotic too, when he sings "Three Cheers for Canada, Canada."

(MRS. R.) ANNIE C. BOYES.
Lefroy, Ont.

Thank you very much, Mrs. Boyes. This is an interesting letter. Do you know the "white-throated sparrow", which from the top of some tall tree, usually deep in a swamp, sings "I love dear Canada, Canada, Canada"? I think it is my favorite among our birds, unless it be the dear little song-sparrow, which from a near-by fence so often in early spring sings what John Burroughs calls its "song of faith". I have an idea that the bird which you designate as blue grosbeak was really a "white-throated sparrow". The range of the blue grosbeak is given in all the bird books as "from the Gulf of Mexico north to Pennsylvania and Illinois and casually to New England."—Of course, an odd one might stray north to Ontario, but it is not probable.

Aren't you glad you have become interested in birds? You will find the study fascinating.

Recipes, Crisco Cans.

Dear Junia.—I am going to can some chickens or hens, boil till the meat comes off the bone, then boil all the water off and pack in glass jars, seal tight. Now, I have a number of crisco cans; they are tin. Is it safe to put chicken or meat in them if they can be sealed air-tight? We have sent syrup to France in them. Any one that has a soldering iron can seal them up.

As apples are so scarce I am canning some of the early ones. Just boil as for apple sauce, putting a little sugar in some and some without sugar. They will be fine for mince meat later, or for pies.

As we are farmers and use lots of eggs, here are three recipes I use and find good. For the pudding you can use more fruit or nuts.

Poor Man's Pudding.—One cup molasses, 1 cup sweet milk, 1 cup chopped suet, 1 cup stoned raisins, 3 cups flour 1 teaspoon salt, soda, cloves, cinnamon. Steam 3 hours.

Sauce.—Butter size of egg, 2 table-spoons flour, 3 of sugar, little nutmeg and salt. Boil.

Graham Bread.—Three cups Graham flour, 2 cups sour milk, ½ cup molasses, 1 teaspoon soda, salt.

Cornmeal Bread.—One pint sour milk, 2 teaspoons soda, shortening size of egg, salt, equal parts cornmeal and flour. Make a batter like cake.

Thanking you for all the helpful hints we get through the Farmer's Advocate. Valleyfield, Que. Mrs. R. F. R. Can anyone who has had experience answer Mrs. R's question in regard to crisco cans? Thank you very much for the recipes.

A little Letter to "Wild Rose."

My Dear Rose.—Your very pen-name appeals to me. I'd love to publish your little poem, but you wouldn't like to see it appear with some mistakes that would be instantly spotted by everyone who knows poetry. "Came" and "aeroplane" do not rhyme properly; neither do "machines" and "gasoline".

Write us a little letter in prose about the aeroplanes, or some other subject interesting to you—won't you? I'm sure you would do it beautifully. Prose is so much safer than rhyme, and the majority of readers like it better.

Choke-Cherry Wine—Sauerkraut.

For Mrs. D. J., Parry Sound. To make choke-cherry wine: Stew the cherries with a little water and press out the juice, straining it finally through cheesecloth. Add sugar to taste, and keep in a warm place, with cheesecloth over the mouth of the jar until it ferments. A little yeast will help it to ferment more quickly. When ready strain off at once, seal up and keep in a cold place. Some add a little liquor to prevent danger of turning acid, but we do not want to have anything to do with liquor any more, do we?

Sauerkraut.—Trim off all green leaves and the core from the cabbages. If the heads are large quarter them; if not just halve them. Shred the cabbage just as fine as possible, with a cutter for the purpose if you can get one, or with a long, very sharp knife. Have a jar or keg thoroughly cleaned and scalded. Place a thin layer of salt in the bottom, then a layer of cabbage about 5 inches deep, then a sprinkling of salt, then more cabbage, and so on until the jar is filled, pounding down each layer until firm and solid as possible. When the jar is full spread a double layer of whole cabbage leaves over the top, then a wooden or earthen cover that will fit inside the vessel. Put a weight on and tie a cloth over to keep out dust. If the kraut is made after cold weather sets in it must be kept in a warm place to make it ferment or sour. When this has taken place the kraut must be kept in a cold place but not allowed to freeze.

The Scrap Bag.

A Dish Drainer.

In some places there is now sold a dish-drainer, simply a large pan with a wire rack in which plates, saucers, etc., are placed after washing. Hot water is then poured over all, and no further drying is necessary, the water being drained off through a little pipe at the bottom of the pan. One of these drainers could be made by any handy tinsmith, and would be a boon in any house where there are many dishes to be washed.

To Clean White Woodwork.

Add one tablespoon coal-oil to every quart of equal parts milk and warm water, wash the wood work and polish at once with clean soft cloths. Another method is to apply whitening with a cloth dipped in warm water and squeezed nearly dry. Afterwards wash with clean water and polish with soft dry cloths.

Sink Drain Pipe.

If the drain of the kitchen sink becomes stopped up try the following, given in McCall's Magazine:

"Allow about two inches of water to flow into the sink. Then place an empty vegetable can or similar utensil over the outlet—the open end down, of course—and move up and down quickly, causing suction. Nine times out of ten this will cause the water to flow out quickly. If this fails, then look under the sink for an S-shaped pipe lying on its side. Remove the screw from the bottom of this "goose-neck," place a bucket under it to catch the water, and probe for the obstruction with a piece of wire. This almost always proves successful. After removing the obstruction and replacing the screw, pour boiling hot soda water into the drain and there will usually be no further trouble. It is well to use the soda water frequently as it is almost impossible to keep some grease from going into the drain pipe. Coffee grounds, not pulverized, will not stop up a sink but, to the contrary, are quite beneficial if used with a great deal of water as they cut the grease. Chloride of lime should be used now and then as a disinfectant, but great care should be used to wash out the sink thoroughly afterward. Borax and hot water are perhaps safer."

Choosing Dress or Suit Materials.

When choosing dress or suit materials, squeeze a little of it in the hand. If it wrinkles badly select another piece.

Good woollen cloth should spring out without a wrinkle after this test.

Home-made Trench Stoves.

Next time you are making up a box for a soldier, slip in a few of these little trench stoves, with directions how to use them. They are made of material no more expensive than old newspapers and paraffin.

The directions, as given in National Geographic Magazine, are as follows: Spread out four newspapers, eight sheets in all, and begin rolling at the long edge. Roll as tightly as possible until the papers are half rolled, then fold back the first three sheets toward the rolled part and continue to wrap around the roll almost to the first fold; then fold back another three sheets and continue to wrap around the roll again up to the last margin of the paper. On this margin, consisting of two sheets, spread a little glue or paste, and continue the rolling, so as to make a firm roll of paper almost like a torch.

While the newspapers may be cut along the line of the columns before rolling and the individual columns rolled separately, it is easier to roll the whole newspaper (as above) into a long roll and then cut it into short lengths. A sharp carving knife, a pair of sharp pruning shears, or an old-fashioned hay-cutter will cut the rolls easily. These little rolls must then be boiled for four minutes in enough paraffin to cover them, then taken out.

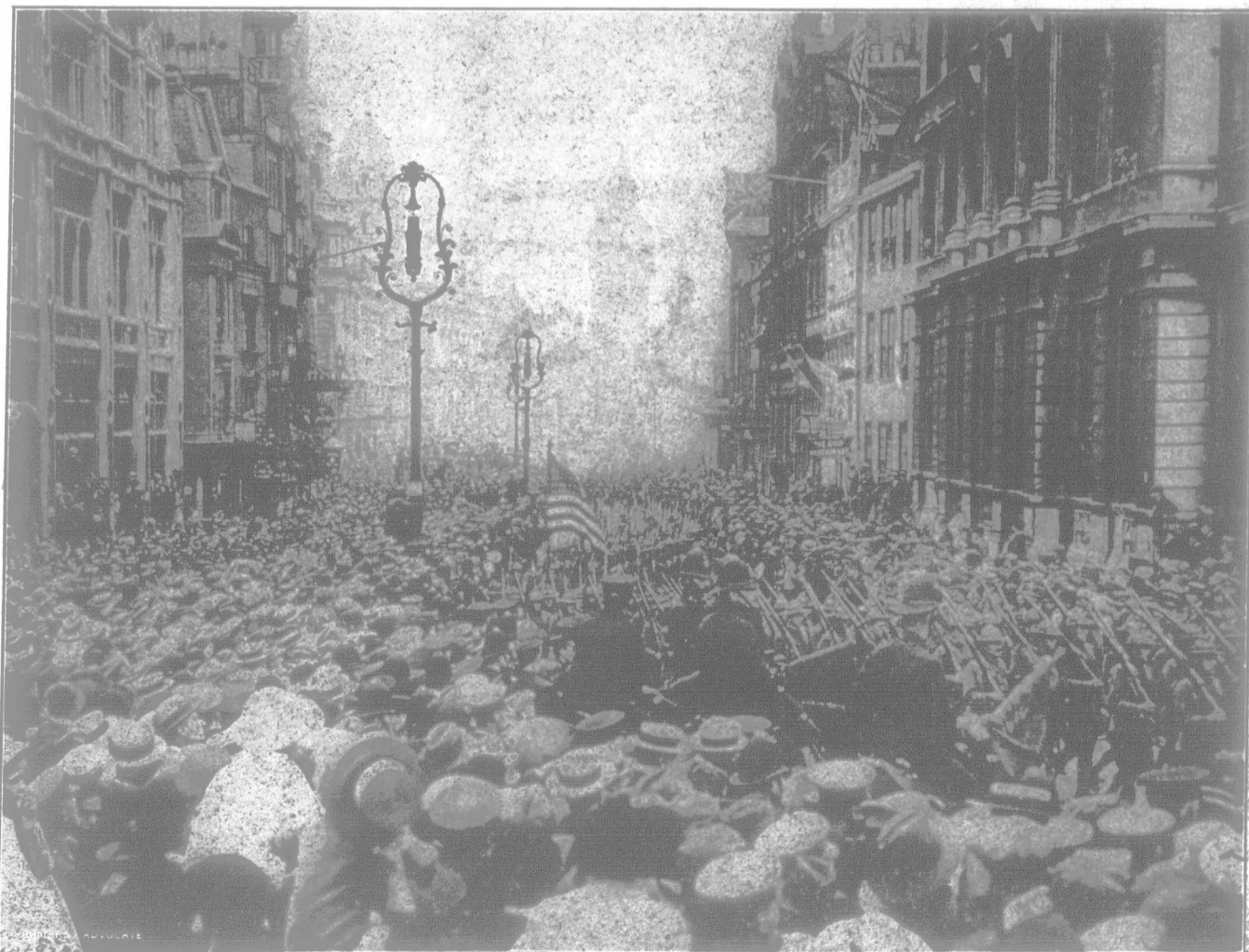
To use them the soldier simply takes three of the little rolls, props them together and lights them at the top, as one would a candle. The flame burns without smoke for twenty minutes or half an hour and will boil a pint of soup or water for tea.

Little children and grown-ups in Italy and France are making these ration heaters by the million and sending them to the high Alps and other places where fuel cannot easily be had. The little heaters are cheaper than the "solid alcohol" used for the little alcohol stoves which are so invaluable to soldiers, hence many soldiers who otherwise would have to do without can be supplied with them.

After a few trials they can be made quite quickly and neatly.

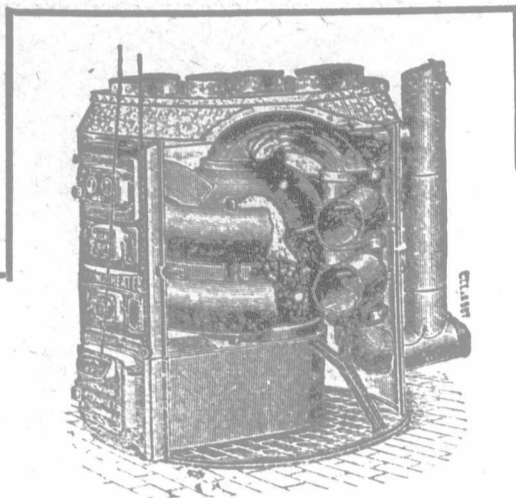
The Cookery Column.

Stale Bread Muffins.—One cup softened bread, 2 teaspoons dark molasses, 1 egg, ¼ cup buttermilk, ¼ teaspoon



Rousing Welcome Greets American Troops in London.

Scene, August 15, when "Old Glory," cheered on its way, was carried through the streets of London by the "Sammys" on their way to be reviewed by the King at Buckingham Palace. Unlerwood & Underwood.



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On Tuesday, October 9th, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Two aged bulls, 6 cows to freshen soon and 10 supposed in calf; 2 two-year-old heifers, (sup. in calf); 5 year-old heifers, 6 heifer calves, 5 bull calves.
Unreserved sale. Catalogues sent on application to:
Bertha C. Morley, (Administratrix). R. R. 3, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

salt, 2 teaspoons melted butter or fat of any kind, some cornmeal. After soaking the bread in warm water until soft, measure 1 cupful. Add the beaten egg, buttermilk, salt, molasses and fat. Stir in enough cornmeal to make a batter about like that for a cake mixture. Add the soda and beat thoroughly. Pour in hot muffin tins and bake quickly.

Cornmeal Pones.—Two cups cornmeal (white cornmeal is best), 3 tablespoons bacon drippings, 1 teaspoon salt, 1½ cups water. Sift the meal and salt together, add the melted fat and mix well, then the water, stirring until smooth. Wet the hands and shape the mixture into small flat cakes. Bake on a hot greased griddle in a hot oven. Serve with butter and syrup.

Cinnamon Toast.—Butter slices of bread and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon mixed together, then toast quickly in the top of a hot oven. If liked the sugar and cinnamon may be omitted and grated cheese used instead.

Stale Bread Pudding.—Butter 4 slices of bread and cut in inch squares. Place these in a buttered pudding dish. Heat together 1 pint milk, 2 tablespoons sugar, and 1 beaten egg, and pour over. Sprinkle grated nutmeg over the top and bake slowly about half an hour. Half a cupful of raisins or currants may be added to this pudding if liked. Or, when baked it may be covered lightly with jam and covered with a meringue made of white of egg, set back in the oven a moment to brown.

Carrot, Winter Squash, or Pumpkin Butter.—Six lbs. vegetable, 5 lbs. light brown sugar, 5 lemons, 2 tablespoons ground ginger, 2 tablespoons ground cinnamon, 1 teaspoon allspice, 1 pint water. Peel the vegetable and put through a food-chopper, or chop fine. Add the sugar, spices, lemon juice and rind put through the chopper, and let stand over night. In the morning add the pint of water and boil very gently until clear and thick. Put boiling hot into sterilized jars, and when cool cover with hot paraffin.

Indian Pickle.—Fifteen ripe tomatoes, 2 large red peppers, 3 onions, 1 teaspoon ground cloves, 3 tablespoons salt, 1 tablespoon ground cinnamon, 1 teaspoon celery seed, 1 cup sugar, 2 cups vinegar. Peel tomatoes and remove seeds from peppers, then chop all the vegetables together. Add other ingredients, and put in sealers. Needs no cooking but should stand a week before being used.

It was the English hour in the seventh grade, and Johnnie had been told to write a sentence using the word "notwithstanding." When called upon he got up and read: "My father wore out the seat of his trousers, but not with standing."

In a big elementary school a teacher had given a lesson in an infants' class on the Ten Commandments. In order to test their memories she asked: "Can any little child give me a Commandment with only four words in it?"

A hand was raised immediately. "You may answer, John," said the teacher.

"Keep off the grass," was the reply.

Pearl.

Pearl was spoiled; she always wanted her own way and always got it. She was an only child, that is how she happened to be spoiled. Whippings did not do her any good. At school the teacher could do nothing with her. She was leader of the girls and led them into all kinds of mischief. Summer holidays were here now and Pearl was crosser than ever because her mother got her way for once and would not let Pearl go away.

One day she startled her mother by saying she was going to a woods which was about a mile from her home.

"I'm going, that is all there is about it, mother. I don't care what you say about it, I am going."

"Look at the black clouds in the sky, it's sure to rain."

"It's not going to rain," Pearl said stubbornly.

"How do you know?" her mother asked.

"I just know, that's all." And with that she snatched her hat off a chair and ran away.

Her mother sighed and wondered what she could do with Pearl. Pearl never gave her mother another thought. But went straight for the woods. She was soon there picking flowers as fast as she could. She wandered from patch to patch, always getting farther and farther. On and on she went; still she never noticed where she was going until she had picked all the flowers she could carry, then she looked around for a shady place to rest, for it had turned hot and close as its sometimes does before a thunderstorm. It wasn't until then Pearl noticed she had lost sight of the fence and did not know what direction her home was.

She dropped her flowers and ran wildly around trying to get out of the woods. The farther she went the thicker the trees seemed to be and the rougher the way. Poor Pearl! she was so tired she just had to rest. How she wished she had stayed at home as her mother had told her to. While she was wondering what she should do something colored caught her eye. She went to see what it was. It was her flowers! She had dropped them when she had discovered she was lost. She had been going in a circle! She had come back to where she had started! Again she wished she had done as her mother had told her. To make matters worse it began to thunder and lightning, then the rain came down in sheets. Pearl was never so frightened in her life. At every crash of thunder she jumped and at every flash of lightning she expected to be struck. She had read of animals and people being struck with lightning while under a tree. Perhaps she would be struck. Once more she tried to get out of the bush, but in vain. Then after a while, tired out, she fell asleep and didn't waken until morning. At first she couldn't remember where she was. Then it came back to her in a flash. She was lost! Not long after she heard a voice calling "Per-r-al-l, Per-al-l." "I'm here," she called. In a moment more she saw her father coming towards her. Her father had been looking for her all night; after breakfast next morning he started out again. Her mother was near wild about her and blamed herself for letting her go.

Once home dry clothes took the place of wet ones. Pearl was not sick except for a cold that kept her in bed for a few days, and a few more days in the house. After her mother and father were old and Pearl took care of them. She always said "They know best."

Alma, Ont. RUBY LONGMAN.

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—Although we have lived in Toronto for twelve years we

The Beaver Circle

After the Change.

BY FAYE N. MERRIMAN.
Ma and dad, they stand it,
But I'm feelin' bad
'Cause we ain't got nothin'
Like we used to had!

Sure, we got an auto—
Guess it ain't so slow.
But our old horse, Billy—
Ought to see him go!

Gee! He'd fly so swiftly
With you on his back
You'd think you was racin'
On a railway track!

This place where we moved at,
Sis, she says is swell;
Pipes the water comes in—
We ain't got no well!

Dinky shed my dad made
For our car to stay;
Used to have a big red barn
Filled plumb full of hay.

Ain't no brooms here neither,
Ain't no swimmin'-holes,
Ain't no fields or brush or trees,
Just "electric poles."

Ma says I look peaked—
I can't help it. Gee!
Life ain't nothin' noways
Like it used to be.

Little Bits of Fun.

Jimmie was going out with his mother one afternoon, and had been sent upstairs to get ready. After a considerable wait the mother called up the stairs: "Hurry up, Jimmie! We're late now. Have you got your shoes on yet?" "Yes," replied Jimmie, "all but one."

SEPTEMBER

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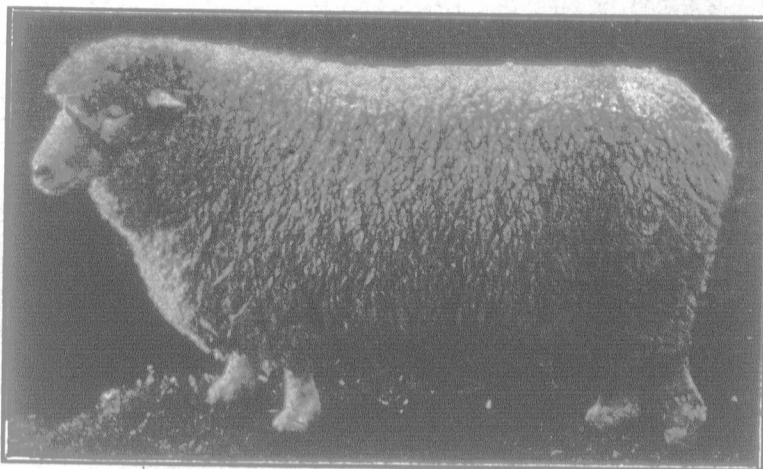
Grimsby,

Dear Pu
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The Big Importation of Romneys is Here!

300 Yearling Ewes
25 Yearling Rams

From the best Romney Flocks of England
ARRIVED LAST WEEK



LARGEST IMPORTATION EVER MADE TO AMERICA

These include the best lot of Romney rams and ewes that ever came to America. Among them are shearlings weighing up to 300 pounds. The ewes are all good individuals of choicest breeding, and owing to scarcity of grain in the Old Country have not been injured by over-feeding. The Romney sheep is perfectly adapted to Canadian farms, is hardy, and can be recommended to those desiring to establish a flock. Inquire about this very valuable importation from

J. H. PATRICK & SON

∴ ∴

ILDERTON, ONTARIO

have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time. I enjoy reading the Beaver Circle very much, but I had not the courage to write to your interesting Circle. Now, however, we have bought a farm near Grimsby Beach, so I decided to write. We came over to Grimsby on August 2nd on the steamer "Macassa." When we landed we had to climb the mountain. Now we are camping and picking fruit. I am in the entrance class. In Toronto I used to go to Huron Street School. We used to have domestic science. We used to make tea biscuits, muffins, cakes, strawberry short cake and ice cream. I hope they have domestic science in Grimsby. My sister and I are keeping a list of all the books we have read. She has read 214 and I have read 192. Quite a few isn't it? We have four children in our family, and we do have great fun. We have all sorts of games such as croquet, cricket, tennis, etc. Well, as my letter is getting long I will close with a few riddles.

Why is it dangerous to go out in the spring? Ans.—The leaves shoot, the flowers have pistols, the grass has blades and the bulrushes out.

Which runs faster, hot or cold? Ans.—Heat, because you can catch cold.

What four letters will frighten a thief most? Ans.—O. I. C. U.

What is the difference between a Chinaman and a garden? Ans.—One keeps the lawn wet and the other keeps the lawn dry (laundry).

Hoping the w.-p. b. is asleep.

Grimsby, Ont. GENEVA AIKENS.
(Age 13.)

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I wrote once before to your Circle, but as I did not see my letter in print I thought I would try again. There is a creek and a railroad running through our farm, and on the first of June we had a cloud burst here. All the bridges were washed away and a lot of damage was done. I passed entrance a year ago with honors. I would like to go to High School. Well,

I guess I will close for this time. Wish the Beavers every success.

EDWARD HARRISON, (Age 12.)

R. R. No. 2, Ripley, Ont.

P.S.—I wish some of the Beavers would write to me.

Dear Beavers.—I received a letter from Florence Kirkpatrick in Ontario, but lost her address, and if she sees this in print would she please write again? I live on a beautiful farm on Prince Edward Island, and go to school every day.

LUELLA WAITE.
Wilmot Valley, P. E. I.

Honor Roll.—Phoebe Lymburner, George Hilts, Elsie McPhail, Mary Hughes, Addie Drehmann, Fred Connor, Mary Manning, Ruth Cade.

Riddles.

Why is a horse like a stick of candy? Ans.—Because the more you lick it the faster it goes.—Phoebe Lymburner.

What makes more noise under a gate than a pig. Ans.—Two pigs.—George Hilts.

Beaver Circle Notes.

Elsie McPhail, R. 4, Galt, Ont., wishes some of the Beavers to write to her. Also Marion Rutherford (age 10) Castleton, Ont., and Willie Jackson (age 12), R. 1, Downsview, Ont.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I live in Detroit, but have come down here in the country to visit. I am in the fifth class in school. I have read so many stories in the Beaver Circle that I like it real well, and would like to become a Beaver myself. I have been South in Florida all last winter, and will tell some stories of alligator hunting.

Eight o'clock p.m. and all was well. We were ready for our hunt. Our guide, mother, father and myself were going along through the marsh. "Bang!" a

shot from the guide's shotgun rung in our ears. A few minutes later and a big, fat alligator was hauled in to the boat.

Once again we were going along. All at once something jumped into the boat. "Oh, mother what is it! Get that rattlesnake out of here!" We at last found out it was a fish that was in the boat and they all had to laugh at me.

We arrived home safely. Well, I will end with a riddle.

When does a lady have a wooden wedding? Ans.—When she marries a blockhead.

P.S.—I hope the w.-p. b. is full when this comes. Yours truly,

NEWTON MALLORY, (Age 9.)
Duart, Ont., Can.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I am a girl of nine years old. Last year at our school fair I had potatoes to show. I didn't get any prize on them, but I did get a prize on a layer cake which I baked. This year I am growing beets to show. The answer to Patricia's riddle is "A plum." I will close with a riddle.

If 2 in 1 was shoe polish, 3 and 1 was stove polish, what would 4 and 1 be? Brantford, Ont. EVELYN HARTLEY.
(Sr. II. Class, Age 9.)

Junior Beavers' Honor Roll.—Gladys Aitchison, Idelpha Johnson, Gladys Jones, Alma Sparks, Willie Jackson, Addie Ratz, Kathleen Morgan, Verna Parker, Julia Smith, George Readhead, Margaret McDonald, Bessie Davison, Helen Campbell.

Eating Pie With Royalty.

The man who ate American pie with the Crown Prince of Belgium tells an interesting story of the time—twenty years ago—when he escorted the young man who is now King Albert through the gold-mines at Butte, Montana, and dined at one of the twenty-five red-cloth covered tables in the public dining-room of the Mullins House with the Prince. John S. McGroarty is the man, and he describes the incident in the Los Angeles Times:

The Crown Prince of Belgium was accompanied to Butte by another young fellow who might also then have been regarded as a crown prince, for he was the

son of "Jim" Hill—Louis, who has since succeeded his father as the head of that vast commercial dynasty which the wizard of the Northwest reared by his wonderful genius upon the American continent.

They were just boys then, both of them, apparently warm friends, stalwart and strong, handsome and good to look upon; the Belgian fair-haired and rosy-cheeked, young Hill dark and almost swarthy, showing the clean blood and alertness of the black Celts from whom his mother sprang.

We had a lot of fun with Jim Keegan, superintendent of the Mountain Con. and Green Mountain mines, that morning while awaiting the arrival of these notable guests. Keegan wanted to flunk and leave the honors to his foreman. He was quite sure he wouldn't know what to say to a crown prince, and all that sort of thing. Jim Keegan could boss 2,000 tough miners and hold his own with them at any kind of a game, but he was Irish and constitutionally opposed to royalty in any form. It was hard work, as a matter of fact, to get him to stick.

But it was all right when the Prince came. The way he smiled, boyishly and friendly, and the way he shook hands made Keegan feel in a minute as much at home with him as if he had rolled tempins with him for years.

"Are you going to drop him down with a slack cable, the way you dropt me the first time I went down this mine?" I asked Keegan, aside.

"Oh, no," replied Jim. "This young fellow is valuable, and it won't do to take chances. There's a big job waiting for him. He will be a king, some day, and he's going to be a mighty good king, too."

There was no flaw in that prophecy. But Keegan did not live to see his words come true.

Well, it was some experience for a Prince, or for any other man—a day in that honeycombed labyrinth of caverns under the scarred and smoke-soddened surface of the Butte hill. It is the greatest four square miles of metal-bearing ground on earth. It had a pay-roll of a million dollars a month, even in my time, and it has produced a score of millionaires other than Marcus Daly, William A. Clark, and F. August Heinze, who are the best known.

"Backbone"

"Your editorial staff are men with backbone enough to speak up for the farmer and demand his rights."

THAT'S what a subscriber wrote us recently. We're glad to receive such letters. It shows that our readers appreciate our firm attitude in their behalf. It shows they are alive to the situation and know that this paper is out to battle for their interests, without fear or favor, year in, year out, asking nothing at the hands of cliques, parties or moneyed interests, refusing to be bought, flattered or frightened.

It means something to the farmers of Canada to have such an independent champion. It means something to this paper to possess backbone when fighting for its readers' rights.

Help Us Fight Harder!

You can help us. You will, if you approve our stand. The best way is to get some of your friends and neighbors to enlist in the "Farmer's Advocate" army. If you get two or three good, live, progressive men to subscribe, you have added that much to our strength. If thousands of you do the same, you can give us a more powerful voice than ever in demanding what is right for farmers as a class. Don't leave this to "the other fellow". Do your bit—and do it NOW!

We're willing to repay you for a few minutes' time. One new subscriber at \$1.50 a year in advance, earns you six months free on your own subscription. By just getting two subscriptions, you earn your paper for a year without charge. Pretty fair, isn't it?

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A woman's looks have more to do with her success and popularity than any art or accomplishment. It is amazing how many women will tolerate an imperfect complexion, disfigured with Pimples, Blackheads, Wrinkles, Redness, or other blemishes. Our treatments restore the soft texture and exquisite radiance of youth. Superfluous Hair removed by Electrolysis. We supply our preparations for use at home. Princess Complexion Purifier \$1.50 for large bottle; White Rose Complexion Cream 75 cents; Princess Skin Food, with massage instructions, \$1.50; postpaid to any address on receipt of price.

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

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SEED MERCHANTS, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

FOR SALE

One Massey-Harris Ensilage Cutter—Blizzard; Nearly new—mounted.

PRICE \$150

Apply to
R. E. BOWMAN, HAGERSVILLE, R.R. NO. 1

And it hasn't yet begun to show anything like signs of "petering out."

When, at last, we again saw daylight, we had walked more than fourteen miles underground and had worked up amazing appetites. It was just dinner-time at the "Mullins House"—the great brick barracks where 350 of Marcus Daly's 10,000 men ate and slept, day and night, as they took their turns at the eight-hour shifts.

We all went first into the washroom, where there was long trough with running water, hot and cold. The prince bared his strong arms, took off his wilted collar, bared his chest, and splashed himself to his heart's content. Then—and I don't know just how it happened—we got up to the bar in Jim Riley's saloon.

It seems that, by common courtesy, the drinks were on his Royal Highness. But, for the sake of history, it should be stated that only ourselves who accompanied him knew that he was a royal highness, or anything at all like that. The crowd that lounged perennially in Riley's saloon didn't even know that Jim Hill's son was in their midst at that fateful moment.

In the Mullins House there were about twenty-five long dinner-room tables, and at one of these the Belgian heir and his party took seats. There were red tablecloths, and no napkins, but the food was clean and wholesome, fit for strong men, and plenty of it. The miners had their own vernacular concerning food, as well as for other things in life. Meat and potatoes were called "low grade" and pie was "high grade."

The Prince scored a triumph, when a little red-headed miner down the table called across to the royal guest:

"Hey, young feller, pass me over some of that high grade, will you?" and the Prince shot the pie at him without the slightest fumble.

It was a democratic crowd, there in the Mullins House on the Butte hill, that day, but there wasn't a more democratic human being among them than the heir to the throne of Belgium. He didn't go out of his way to "mix" with the crowd, but he didn't stand aloof by any means, or give the least indication of snobbishness. To the black-eyed girl who carried in his meal to him he gave back smile for smile, and he would doubtless take it as a compliment if he knew that the same girl, afterward, one day in the Mullins House, took the pains to ask:

"Who was that good-looking fellow you had with you here the other day?"

"You mean the dark-haired chap?" I asked.

"No," she said, "I mean the blond."

And, as I have told you, Louis Hill was a mighty good-looking man, at that.

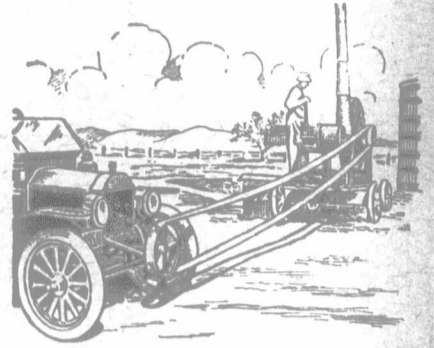
The last I saw of him—the only man I ever saw who is now a king, or who ever became a king—he was swinging down the scarred mountainside on the trail to the town.

But I have often since recalled him to mind, and, when he stood with his immortal legions barring the path of the Prussians on the road to France, felt a kind of exaltation in his glory, as though he had been my friend.

President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace proposals makes it clear to the whole world that the United States will consider no peace plan which does not give sufficient guarantees that such a thing as this war can never happen again. "The object of this war," he says "is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment, controlled by an irresponsible Government. This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people. We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting."

As an evidence of the fact that truly American art is coming into its own a writer on the subject points out that during the past year, in New York, a painting by Winslow Homer sold for \$27,000 and one by George Inness for \$40,000; Murphy's "Approach to an Old Farm" for \$5,000, and Fuller's "Girl with Turkeys" for \$15,600 Winslow Homer, who has worked by himself on the Maine coast, has been practically a self-taught man, who received but little instruction from studios or travel.

Autopower Attachment For Ford Cars



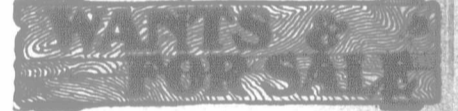
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Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement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

CANADIAN RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—trapped—the breed for eggs and meat. F. J. Coldham, Barriefield, Kingston, Ont.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock.

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

A CHOICE STOCK FARM, THREE MILES from Guelph, near O. A. College. Large brick house and excellent outbuildings. Possession in March. Terms reasonable. Apply A. M. Berry, 52 Queen St., Guelph, Ont.

FIRST-CLASS FARM, ELGIN COUNTY, FOR sale. 200 acres; brick house and first-class buildings; plenty of water, good bush and good orchard. Apply Box 142, Springfield, Ont.

FOSTER HOMES WANTED FOR THREE bright boys, ages three and four years. Apply Children's Aid Society, St. Thomas, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING NINETY-six acres, six acres bush, balance in high state of cultivation and fertility; being used as a stock farm for nearly forty years, well known as Maple Grove Stock Farm. Situated in the dairy district of Oxford Co., East Zorra Twp., which is the finest section of country in Ontario. Buildings are practically new and fill all requirements. Drilled well at buildings and never-failing spring brook. If interested write H. Bollert, Tavistock, Ontario R. R. No. 1.

SIBERIAN FUR FARM, HAMILTON, CANADA—Breeds Foxes, Marten, Mink, Ermine, Skunks and Black Siberian Hares. Information and price list free. Write address plainly.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO Tuesday, October 2nd, for the purchase of the Wyandotte Cheese and Butter Factory, frame dwelling, large brick factory, two acres of land, abundance of spring water. Factory operated continuously for past five years; fully equipped for manufacture of both cheese and butter. Make estimated for 1917, 140,000 lbs. butter. Tenders will be opened at factory on Tuesday, Oct. 2nd, at 2.30 o'clock, when parties who tender are requested to be present. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Geo. F. Agur, R. R. No. 3, Moorefield, Ont.

Cotton Seed Meal

This is the cheapest feed on the market to-day. Contains a larger percentage of protein than any other feed.

Ask for our circular giving comparative feed values. Get our prices—they should interest every feeder.

We are still in a position to handle butter, eggs and poultry at best market prices.

We have interesting prices on apples by the carload.

United Farmers' Co-Operative Co., Ltd.
2 Francis Street, Toronto, Ontario

FOR SALE
PLEASANT VIEW FARM OF 50 ACRES
20 miles from Toronto on New Electric Road.

Situated on county stone road, 3/4 mile from Hutonville. Frame house, 8 rooms, water in house. Large bank barn, good stabling. Good silo and windmill. Water in barn. ALL WORKABLE. This land will double in price in a very short time. Land suitable for grain, garden or truck farming. PRICE \$7,500—\$3,000 cash.

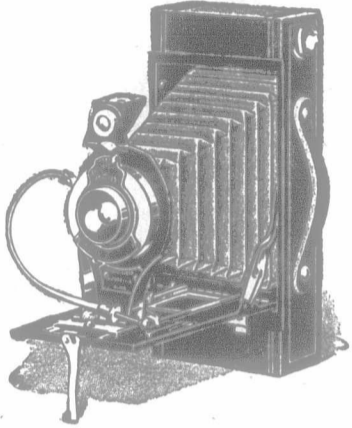
THE WILLOUGHBY FARM AGENCY
Georgetown, Ont.

REG. LINCOLN SHEEP

Rams and Ewes
C. A. POWELL, ETTRICK, R. R. No. 1, Ont.
Lot 14, Con. 6, London Township.

4 miles from London.

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No. 2C Folding Auto-graphic Brownie

The camera fits the pocket, the picture fits the view, the price fits the purse and the capabilities of the instrument fit the farm. Here in a sentence is the story of the 2C Brownie, the easy-to-work camera that makes the new size picture, 2 3/8 x 4 7/8 inches.

Completely equipped with either meniscus achromatic or Rapid Rectilinear lens as desired, Kodak Ball Bearing Shutter with snap-shot speeds of 1/25, 1/50 and 1/100 of a second and the autographic attachment enabling you to date and title each negative at the instant of exposure.

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"1900" Gravity Washer Sent free for one month's trial. Write for particulars. "1900" WASHER COMPANY 357 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT. (Factory, 79-81 Portland St., Toronto)

GET THIS ATHLETIC BOOK FREE! FREE! FREE!! Wonderful book on wrestling. We can teach you by mail to be an expert wrestler. Learn from the actual world's champions, by mail. Frank Gotch, Farmer Burns Know self-defense and jiu-jitsu. Be able to handle strong men with ease. Quickly learned at home. Free book. Write now—state age. Farmer Burns School of Wrestling, 506 Range Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

The Windrow

Many native black men from South Africa are now working behind the trenches in France, doing work that proved too heavy for the women workers.

Mrs. Annie Besant, theosophist, orator and politician, has been forced into retirement by the Government of India, which feared her burning eloquence in favor of Home Rule. The publication of her daily, the "Madras New India", also has been suppressed. Mrs. Besant claims that her utterances were not disloyal, and says that her only wish was to see India lifted from the position of a dependency to that of an equal partner in the Empire.

The soy bean takes the place of meat in the diet of the Japanese, and its nutritive properties are gradually being recognized by the peoples of Western countries. These beans are being greatly used at present in the Russian Army.

Some of the Italian soldiers are fighting on peaks which can only be reached by rope ladders and the teliferica car—a sort of basket which runs along a cable, carrying food, men, munitions or wounded soldiers. In these high altitudes trenches are dug in the snow, and the dead are usually buried with full military honors in the ice and snow of the glaciers.

Sir Horace Plunkett, the Chairman of the Irish Convention, a man who has done much for agriculture in Ireland, is described as a man of great personal charm, "kindly and generous and courteous, after the manner of an Irish gentleman". When he was young he came to America for his health and worked at farming to be in the open air. He is a son of Lord Dunsany.

Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria dislikes the sight of blood and suffering so much that battlefields must be carefully cleaned up before he visits them.

The famous Dr. Alexis Carrel, the Frenchman who, by his discoveries in antiseptic surgery, has done more than any other living man to save lives at the front, is not yet 45 years of age. His wife, who is also a doctor, helps him both in the hospital and laboratories at Compiègne, a short distance behind the fighting lines in France.

Of Mr. H. C. Hoover, United States Food Controller, it has been said that he "was born a Quaker and became an earthquake." Mrs. Hoover, who is at all times a great help to him in his work, is a graduate of Leland Stanford Jr. University, where she was the leading geologist of the graduating class. She is also said to be one of the best housekeepers in the world. Mr. Hoover's work for the Belgian Commission was entirely without compensation, and when President Wilson asked him to take control of the food-situation in the United States, his first stipulation was that he should work for nothing and that all his assistants should be unpaid volunteers.

A Baby Routs Mars.

The terrific battle in progress for a small French village stopped suddenly. Not a rifle was fired, and the unexpected, uncanny stillness was like that which precedes an attack by infantry—yet neither side left their trenches. The Prussian cavalry officer who was in command of the section lifted his head above the dugout to find the cause of the peculiar silence, and, when he had found it, he could not believe his eyes.

The sun had risen and the fog of the early morning had disappeared. Between the trenches stretched a meadow, and there—it was no delusion—exposed to the fire of both sides, crawling about on hands and knees, was a little baby. It seemed perfectly happy, chuckling at the long rows of steel helmets cautiously raised about the trench-parapet by the amazed soldiers. What follows is told by the Prussian officer, Edgar von Schmidt-Pauli, whose account we quote from the Chattanooga News:

Before my weary brain can summon up any convincing reasons how that child got there—whether some poor mother lost it in the panic due to the battle of the night before—a German soldier jumps out of the trench and runs to where the child is crawling out.

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Absolute stillness prevails in the trenches and only to our right, from which this extraordinary sight is hidden by a clump of trees, is the sound of gunfire heard.

And this spot, which all through the night had been a veritable inferno of shot and shell, is now like some peaceful island or a cool, friendly oasis in a burning desert.

Over there in the enemy's trenches we can see the helmets of the Frenchmen as they peer over the edges. No one is any longer thinking of the enemy, or the war, or the danger. All eyes are on the tall soldier and the child which he is approaching. And as he picks up that little frightened, helpless piece of humanity and fondly takes it in his arms, a laugh a low, friendly laugh, passes along our entire column.

The laugh is infectious, and we can feel how it is going along the ranks over yonder. And suddenly—what—are they going to shoot?—no, on the contrary, a great wave of applause, with shouts of "Bravo!" from thousands of French throats, breaks the stillness. Then, as the soldier jumps back into our trench with the child safely in his arms, our ranks, too, burst into a triumphant shout which passes all along the line.

Even for some time after not a shot is fired. It is as if we felt ashamed of ourselves, and no one touched a gun while that child was in our midst.

When the firing did start again it was rather desultory and indifferent, and there was nothing dangerous about it. The little child had worked a wonderful change in the hearts of both friend and foe that morning.—Literary Digest.

Slang of the Airmen.

The great war has developed a tendency to slang among our British Allies who have always heretofore handed the palm to America for verbal inventiveness. It is in the air-service that the new phrases are most freely coined. The airman—and, by the way, that is the term by which they prefer to be described, birdman, sky-pilot, and aviator having been cast into the scrap-heap—never speaks about a "flight" now. "Flip" is the word he uses. A writer in London Answers says:

The late Flight-Lieutenant Harold Roshier, whose book, "In the Royal Naval Air-Service," is generally acknowledged to provide the most intimate and illuminating insight into the human side of war-flying yet published, gives some choice examples of sky slang.

There is "spikebozzle," for instance. Writing of an airplane-chase after a Zeppelin, he remarked: "Two machines went up to spikebozzle him." Many learned professors of English might have given years of study and thought, and yet have failed to create a word so peculiarly expressive and meaningful as spikebozzle in connection with "Zepp-strafing."

"Huffed", meaning got killed, is another characteristic airman's word which Lieutenant Roshier has given to the public at large, but he omitted to mention the phrase, "He hasn't come back for his cap," which has the same melancholy significance.

This phrase originated at a certain big school for training naval air-pilots. Be-



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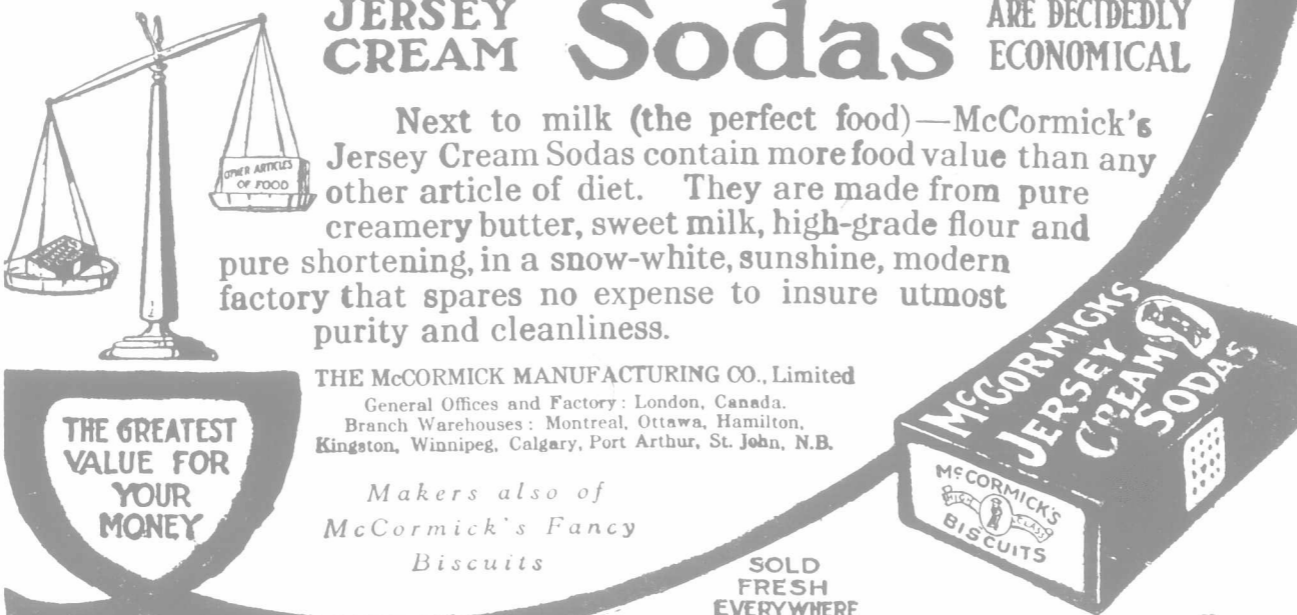
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fore a man "took the air" it was customary for him to hang his peaked service-cap on one of a long line of pegs. When a pilot crashed, or had some other unfortunate mishap, he did not, of course, come back for his cap, and hence the origin of the saying.

Another now common expression which came from the same school is "hickboo." Hickboo means a good many things, but chiefly that enemy aircraft are about. If Zeppelins or Taubes are on their way, a hickboo is "on". Anything, in fact, which is calculated to put the wind up the timid is a hickboo. The word is really a distortion of an Indian word, meaning an eagle.

The time-honored American, "stunt", is the word most frequently used, and it is applied to looping-the-loop—another Yankee invention by the way—nose-diving, daring banking, or landing in any way. "Stunts," in fact, include everything that is original and risky.

A flying-machine is called a "bus", while small airships are "blimps." In the naval air-service all carpenters are "chippies", and a flying-officer who is promoted is said to have "shipped another stripe."—Literary Digest.

Buckwheat Screenings for Pigs and Poultry.

A car of buckwheat screenings was purchased by the Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, through the Superintendent of the Government Terminal Elevators, Fort William. The car contained 20 tons, costing \$30 F. O. B., Fort William and \$35 per ton F. O. B. Ottawa—\$1.75 per cwt. Of this, fifteen tons were whole and five tons ground fine.

On receipt, it was fed to all classes of poultry, old and young, the grain in hoppers and the mash in hoppers or in moist mash. The birds after eating a corn and wheat diet did not take to the whole screenings for several feeds, but the mash was readily taken from the start. When the grain was fed in large quantities, the wheat was picked out, and a little care had to be taken in order to have them eat everything up clean. Now, after three weeks' feeding, everything is eaten up except a few oat hulls.

A test was made on 200 pullets from 2 to 4 months of age. In twenty days they ate 516 lbs. of grain and 204.5 lbs. of mash. The total gain was 152.6 lbs., that is, it took 4.7 lbs. of the feed to make one lb. of gain at a cost of 8.2 cents.

Dr. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, has submitted an analysis of this product from which we quote the following information.—"This product, it will be seen, consists approximately 50% wheat, 40% wild buckwheat, 2.5% light oats, 1% flaxseed, one-half of 1% weed seeds, 5.7% chaff, hulls, etc. The chemical analysis of the ground mash is: Water, 14.07; protein, 11.84; fat, 2.07; carbohydrates, 64.53; fibre, 5.36; ash, 2.13 = 100.00."

E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman, reports that buckwheat screenings as a feed for swine of all ages is very valuable. For finishing and young growing hogs well-ground buckwheat screenings will produce as great gains as will a mixture of wheat shorts three parts, fine ground corn three parts, linseed oil meal one part. This latter mixture at present prices is worth fifty-four dollars per ton on eastern markets.

The above prices were for a car lot and prices for smaller quantities would likely be considerably higher. It is suggested that a number of poultry or swine breeders in a locality club together to order a car. It is a good purchase at a figure near the above price.

Mrs. Casey.—"Me sister writes me that every bottle in that box we sent her was broken. Are ye sure yez printed 'This side up, with care' on it!"

Casey.—"Oj am. An' for fear they shouldn't see it on the top, Oi printed it on the bottom as well."

Presiding Genius.—What is the charge against Private Jones?

Sergeant.—If yer plase, 'e's been drunk, an' 'e's been breakin' things, an' he won't obey no orders. In fact, 'e's been havin' ginrally as though 'e wuz the bloomin' colonel himself!—Sydney Bulletin.

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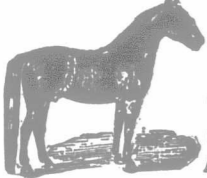
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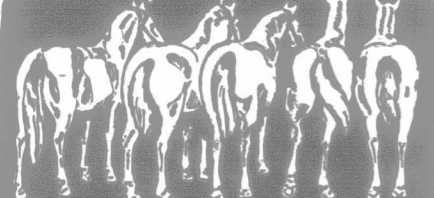
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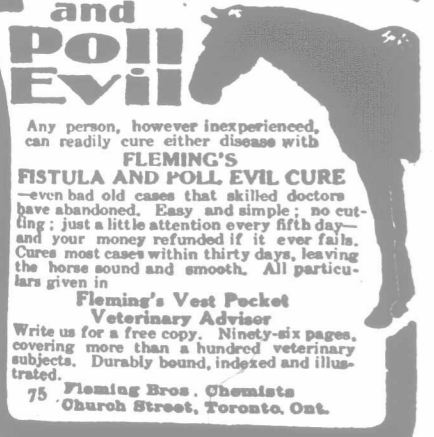
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Canada and Fertilizers.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":
The food needs of Great Britain and her Allies will approximate one and one-third billion bushels of wheat this coming year. With the Canadian crop of about 250,000,000 and the United States crop of 650,000,000, there is still a deficit of over 150,000,000 bushels to be made up by the crop that is available for export in other allied countries.

Our neighbors to the south are making a vigorous effort to greatly increase the wheat acreage this year. The government is calling upon the various winter wheat-growing states to increase their wheat areas from 18 to 30% over their average wheat planting. Our own efforts are bending in the same direction. One of the very important factors in increasing wheat production is the judicious use of fertilizers. Up to date the Ontario farmer has not given full thought to the importance of the use of this form of plant food. Investigations on the Dominion Experimental Farms have shown a material increase in farm and garden crops where fertilizers are used to supplement manure that is added.

While Ontario has been able to depend very largely upon manure which results from her livestock population, many of the more thickly-populated states have found it very profitable to supplement the decreasing amount of manure available with suitable fertilizers.

The Ohio Experiment Station, as an average of 25 years' test finds that wheat can be increased 12 bushels per acre. Indiana found an increase of 11.6 bushels per acre, as an average of several years experimentation in increasing wheat. Missouri Experiment Station points out that farmers can look for an increase of from 4 to 10 bushels per acre in wheat yields from the addition of 200 to 300 pounds of suitable fertilizer per acre.

What would this mean to Ontario, if similar increases could be obtained? In 1916 this province produced a little over 17,000,000 bushels of wheat, at an average yield of 21.2 bushels per acre. If this yield could be increased to 30 bushels per acre, which would mean an increase of only 8.8 bushels per acre, Ontario could produce over 23½ million bushels on the same land. There are important facts at a time when every section of the empire is vitally interested in producing a maximum amount of food products for 1918.

With the great scarcity of labor, the question of increased yield is of double importance. The Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa found that for one hour man labor expended on the common crops of the average Ontario rotation, they got a return of 83c. per acre in crop yield, where nothing was added. Where it was possible to heavily manure the land with 30 tons per acre, the return per acre for each hour of man labor expended to \$1.18, but it is rarely possible to cover the cropping areas of the province with 30 tons of fertilizer per acre. Where manure was supplemented with fertilizers, one-half the quantity of manure being used, and a suitable additions of fertilizers being made,—there was a return of \$1.05 per acre for each hour of man labor expended.

Ohio Experiment Station found that for each hour of man labor expended on corn where nothing was added, they got a return of 68c., while for the same amount of labor expended on fertilized corn, they got a return per acre of \$1.05.

The foregoing important points were brought out in an interesting exhibit in the Horticulture Building, at the Canadian National, maintained by the Canadian and National Fertilizer Associations. The exhibit was purely educational. Some time ago this magazine told of the work of the National Fertilizer Association through its Soil Improvement Bureau. The Canadian fertilizer manufacturers became identified with this organization in 1916. The objective of the work is to spread as widely as possible reliable information regarding the proper tillage of the soil and the management of plant food.


In the exhibit special attention was paid to the question of soil drainage. The importance of the use of lime, also, was very clearly illustrated, both in charts and in frequent demonstrations. A point of special interest to the Ontario farmer was a demonstration of five reasons for keeping up the humus of the soil. Humus is nothing more or less than decaying plant matter—rotting straw or

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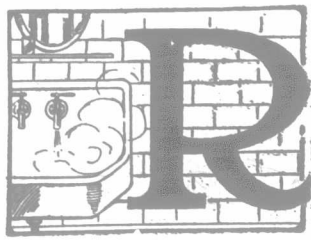
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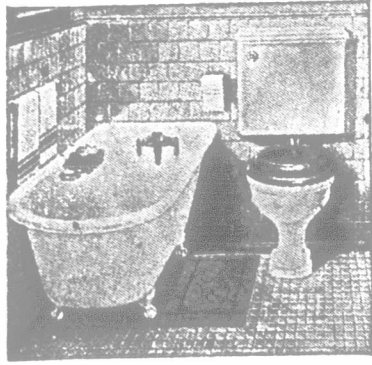
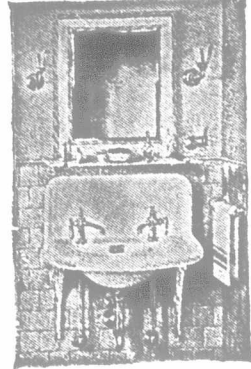
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No More Sore Shoulders

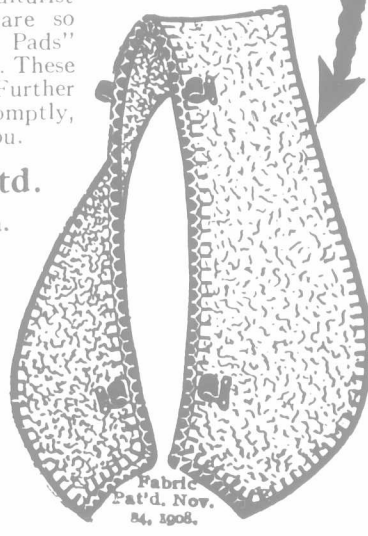
More Horse-power

with the same number of horses is what every farmer can enjoy, if they read this message and then act.

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prevent sore shoulders, and as every agriculturist knows, horses when being hard worked, are so troubled. Horses equipped with "Ventiplex Pads" are always on the job, and give 100% service. These pads cure gall sores by removing their cause. Further information in booklet form gladly mailed promptly, at your request. Your dealer will supply you.

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FLETCHER SHORTHORNS

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

MEADOW LAWN SHORTHORNS

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

Welland District Shorthorn Breeders' Club

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

The Hawthorne Shorthorns and Leicesters

Heifers and cows with calves, and a few bulls. 1 extra good shearing ram, and ram lambs, and several real good grade ewes. Yorkshire sows.
Allan B. Mann R. R. 4, Peterborough, Ont.

OAKLAND---50 SHORTHORNS

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

stubble, or tops of crops, a second crop of clover, rye, buckwheat, strawy manure, —anything of a plant nature that may be plowed into the soil. The demonstration showed that humus binds together sandy soil and opens up heavy clay soil. It gives the soil power to catch and hold water, of which the growing crop requires a large quantity. Humus enables the soil to catch and hold much plant food which becomes available before the plant can use it. Humus also forms the home and food of the myriads of small life known as soil bacteria at work in the soil.

The important plant foods are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. These are not the only things that the crops use, but they are the kinds of plant food that are generally showing deficiency in the soil. Nitrogen is the stalk or vine grower. Phosphoric acid is the plant ripener, and potash is the plant-strengthening and starch-former. The exhibit explained the variations of these plant foods found in the normal types of soil. It also showed that various crops require characteristic amounts of these plant foods.

The value of manure as a carrier of plant food, was very clearly illustrated, and it was pointed out that for grain crops manure should be supplemented by bone-meal or acid phosphate, since it is characteristically weak in the plant-ripening. Suitable attention was given to a discussion of the carriers of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in fertilizers. The Canadian fertilizer law requires the manufacturer to record the analysis and composition of each of the brands or different analysis of fertilizers that he puts out. This is not only of enormous benefit to the farmer, but enables the manufacturer to guarantee a stable and correct product.

The demonstrators of the exhibit very clearly pointed out that fertilizers should be bought on the basis of their analysis, having in mind the characteristic weakness of the soil, and the special needs of the crop. Good illustrations of profitable results obtained by the judicious use of fertilizers completed this very interesting exhibit.

H. G. B.

Questions and Answers.

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

Miscellaneous.

Night-Flowering Catch Fly.

What is the name of the enclosed plant? N. A. W.

Ans.—The plant received at this office was rather difficult to identify owing to the specimen being small and badly broken up. The specimen closely resembles the Night-Flowering Catch-Fly, a weed which is quite common in some districts.

Hay for Lambs.

How many lambs will seven tons of hay feed? The lambs average about 70 pounds when going into the feeding pen and will be fed five months. A. S.

Ans.—Provided the lambs are getting some other feed the seven tons should be sufficient for about 40 lambs. Two pounds of hay per day would be good feeding.

A year or so ago considerable attention was attracted to a remarkable book, said by its author, Mrs. John Curran of St. Louis, to have been dictated to her on the ouija board by a spirit who called herself Patience Worth. A second book entitled, "The Sorry Tale", through the same agency, quickly followed, and received an extensive sale in the United States. Now a third one, purporting to have come to two women, also of St. Louis, Miss Emily Grant Hutchings and Mrs. Lola Hays, has made its appearance, the dictating spirit claiming to be Mark Twain himself. However its origin, the novel, which is called "Jap Herron", is said to bear all the traces of Mark Twain's style and humor. So says no less an authority than *The Bookman*.

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PLAST

A few choice
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Bulls, females
cattle over 40
lbs. milk. 474
Thomas Gra

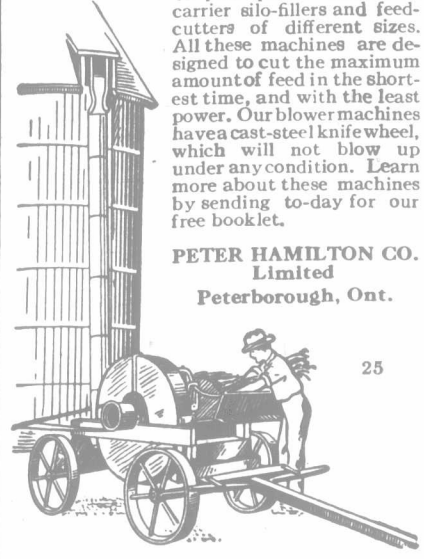
Peter Hamilton Ensilage Cutter and Blower

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

MACHINES FOR EVERY NEED

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

PETER HAMILTON CO.
Limited
Peterborough, Ont.



Waste Paper and Rags to Save.

It will be of interest to the readers to know something about the uses to which waste paper and rags are put in the manufacture of paper. This is a matter that is receiving considerable attention at the present time in the United States and Canada, due to the scarcity of raw materials.

Foreign governments realizing the scarcity of paper-making material, have forbidden its export to other countries. Imports of rags and old papers have decreased to such an extent that there has recently been almost a famine of paper-making raw material. This condition is widespread in its effect, and the demand for raw material being greater than the supply, prices have advanced. The effect of this increase in cost of all paper-making raw materials has been to make a corresponding increase in the cost of all kinds and grades of paper.

All grades of rags and old papers should be saved. The highest grades will go into the higher grades of paper, while even the lowest grades of this material can be made into box board. The product known as box board is an excellent substitute for wood used in the manufacture of boxes, and when made into shipping containers it is fully as strong and very much lighter than the wood which it replaces. The saving of this material produces a new superior product and at the same time conserves the forests.

What to Save.

Clean white cotton or linen rags and clean unbleached cotton and linen rags are always in demand, scraps and small pieces being just as suitable as larger pieces. The finest grades of paper are made from such material and the demand is always steady.

Soiled white rags, both new and used enter into the composition of a very large variety of high-grade white and colored paper.

Old cotton rags containing colors which are bleachable and which are known to the mills as thirds and blues make up the largest amount of any single grade of rags used in the manufacture of high-grade book papers and medium grade writing papers. A limited amount of old canvas or awnings, etc., may be included, but should these latter grades be obtainable in very large quantities, it would be well to make separate bales of them. Practically any light-colored soiled rag may go into this grade provided it is free from rubber and excessive grease, because the manufacturing process converts the ordinary soiled rag of this character into a white mass, whiter than the original cotton from which it was made. Any rags too poor or dark in color to go into the above grades are used for the manufacture of roofing felt.

Woolen rags of all kinds are of value. The higher grades are returned to the woolen mills for manufacture, while the lower grades are in demand for manufacture into roofing papers, or roofing felts. These roofing felts after being saturated with tar, pitch, or asphaltum products are used under concrete cellar floors, building foundations, etc., to make the building damp proof.

White clippings and shavings from book papers, ledger papers and writing papers are especially valuable and a steady demand for such material is always found.

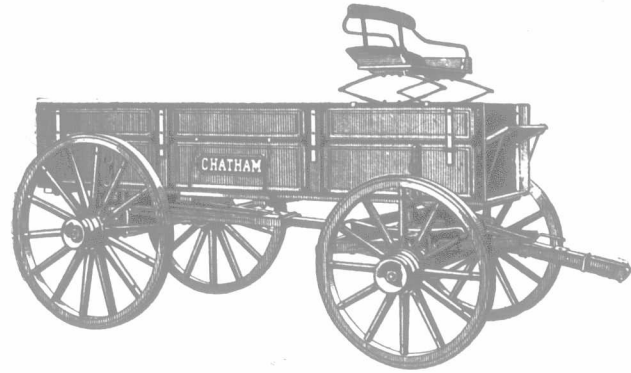
White and colored writing papers are suitable for remanufacture into many different grades of paper.

Clean wrapping papers of all kinds are valuable for remanufacture.

Old books, magazines, periodicals, account books, etc., can be remanufactured into book papers of excellent quality. All material of this kind that is saved is a direct benefit to the forests of the country, as magazine and book papers are very largely made from wood pulps.

Clean folded newspaper is suitable for a number of paper products. All grades of cardboard, strawboard, corrugated box board, and soiled wrapping papers, newspapers, etc., are suitable and in demand for remanufacture into cardboard required to make containers for packing food products. The process of remanufacture is such that the material used is thoroughly sterilized.

Burlap bagging and manila rope are also of value in the production of strong



Chatham—A Wagon You Can Trust

A GOOD wagon for Eastern Canada? Try a Chatham. It's built in the East, by men who know Eastern hauling conditions, and it has one great feature that every Eastern farmer appreciates. You know all about the rough spots on our roads that make wagon building something of a problem; and that strain and spring rear axles out of shape. A Chatham wagon owner is never bothered by sprung or broken rear axles. The pitch and gather of the wheels keep their original light draft position for years, on account of the bolster and skein construction that puts the load on the iron of the skeins, right up close to the rear wheels. The rear axle can be half cut away in the center and still the Chatham wagon will stand up under and draw its full load over any of these Eastern roads. We know it will. We have tried it.

You just get the local dealer who handles Chatham wagons to show you this feature, or, write to us at the nearest branch house and we'll send you the folders that tell all about it. We call it the Giant skein end-bearing. You'll call it the best feature you ever saw on a wagon. Take a look at it, whatever you do.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

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WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.
EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

SPRUCE GLEN SHORTHORNS

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

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep—Young cows and heifers of the best Scotch families. Sire in service, Sittyton's Selection =85508=. The winning pen of long-wool lambs, all breeds competing at 1916 Guelph Winter Fair, came from this flock. Imported and home-bred rams and ewes for sale. New importation home from quarantine in September. R. S. ROBSON & SON, Denfield, Ont.

Blairgowrie Shorthorns and Shropshires

I have 25 imported shearing rams as well as a number of Canadian-bred ones. These are a rare, good lot, priced right. Can also spare a few more ram and ewe lambs (Canadian-bred.) Usual offering in Shorthorns. JOHN MILLER, ASHBURN, ONT. Myrtle Sta., C. P. R. and G. T. R.

SHORTHORNS

Imported and Canadian bred. A. G. FARROW, Oakville, Ont.

SALEM SHORTHORNS

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

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

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

Maple Shade Farm—SHORTHORNS

An importation consisting of forty-three head now in quarantine will be home about September 30th. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R., Brooklin, C.N.R. Will. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ontario Co.

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS

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

KING SEGIS WALKER'S

Oldest daughter with first calf made 456 lbs. milk and 24 lbs. butter; with her second calf, 560 lbs. milk and 29 3/4 lbs. butter. His first granddaughter, through his son, at 2 yrs. 2 months, made 440 lbs. milk and 23 1/2 lbs. butter. Young stock for sale. A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM .. REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

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

CLOVERLEA HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Stock for sale, all ages, from choice, high-testing dams—7 head to choose from. Our special offering is a few choice heifers, due to freshen in September October. Personal inspection is invited. GRIESBACH BROS. L.-D. Phone COLLINGWOOD, ONT.

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—by removing the cause—and cured to stay cured—If 3 boxes of Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy fail to effect a cure of any case, old or new, we will refund the full amount paid.
Per Box, \$1.00; 3 for \$2.50. Mailed on receipt of Price.

Scratches Disappeared
Gentlemen—I gave a course of your Tonic Powders, which has put a horse and his mate in fine shape, and a touch of scratches has quite disappeared. Geo. A. Miles, Oxville, Alta.

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Crushed or Ground Oats	Re-cleaned Screenings
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Fattening Mash	Vim or Oat Feed, etc.

If it is anything in the feed line, we have it. In car lots or less. Write or phone for prices.

CRAMPSEY & KELLY Dovercourt Road, Toronto, Ont.

GLENFOYLE SHORTHORNS

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

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters

Sire in service, Roan Chief Imp. 60865. Young bulls from 10 to 14 months, and a choice lot of rams and ewes. All by imported sires.

W. A. Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario.

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

PLASTER HILL HERD

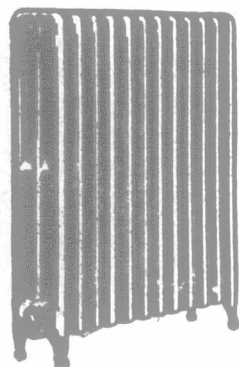
DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS
A few choice bull calves coming on; also a few heifers in calf to Butterfly Champion 110726.
F. Martindale & Son, Caledonia, Ont. R. R. 3

Mardella Shorthorns

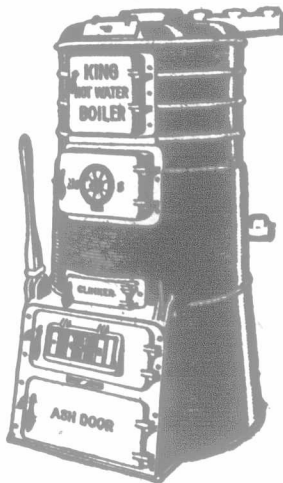
Bulls, females, sires, quality; breeding dual-purpose cattle over 40 years. The Duke—dam gave 13,599 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butter-fat—at the head.
Thomas Graham, Port Perry, Ont., R.R. No. 3

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Economical Heaters



These Boilers are simply perfect as economical heaters. They give an even, steady heat in every room in stormiest weather. Your Sanitary Engineer, or Plumber, or Hardware dealer will tell you the cost of installation, or you may write us and we will gladly give full information without any obligation to you.



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Manufacturers of Hot Water and Steam Boilers and Radiators; Fenestra Steel Sash and Concrete Reinforcing
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CREAM

We are open to buy cream both for churning and table use.
ASK ANY SHIPPER
about our service and prompt returns.
Ask for Prices.

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

Cream Wanted

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

Ontario Creameries, Limited
London, Ontario

Manor Farm Holsteins

Those wishing a young sire from high-record dams and sired by King Segis Pontiac Posch will do well to write for pedigree and prices before buying elsewhere.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Gordon S. Gooderham
CLARKSON, ONTARIO

Record Holsteins

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

R. M. HOLTBY R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

RIDGEDALE HOLSTEINS offers three young bulls (one ready for service) at special prices. One is by Pontiac Hengerveld Pieterje, and the others are by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate. Can also supply a few females. **R. W. Walker & Son, Port Perry, R. R. 4, Manchester, G.T.R., Myrtle, C.P.R.**

Willowlee Holsteins

A few bulls left, 4 months old; dams, 65 lbs. of milk a day. \$50.00, delivered.

A. MIGHT, R. R. No. 6, Brampton, Ontario.

Sunnybrook Farm Holsteins

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

ROYCROFT FARM HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

The home of Het Loo Pietertje, the world's record junior two-year-old, and Mildred Pietertje Abbeckerk, the world's milk record four-year-old. Records were both made on the farm this year and we have young bulls of the same breeding. Get your next herd sire from a herd that is best by test. Regarding individuality—pay "Roycroft" a visit and see for yourself. Take Yonge Street cars from North Toronto.

W. L. SHAW, Newmarket, Ont.

Hospital for Insane--Hamilton, Ont.

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

CHOICE YOUNG HOLSTEIN SIRES

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

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

HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS

SOME OF THE BULLS WE HAVE FOR SALE AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

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

These are sons of **Avondale Pontiac Echo**, our herd sire (under lease) a son of **May Echo Sylvia**, the world's record cow. Only one other 41-lb. bull in Canada. Send for extended pedigrees and prices on these and others, a few of serviceable age, one from 111-lb. cow. We guarantee satisfaction. Twenty-five females for sale.
R. W. E. BURNABY (Farm at Stop 53, Yonge St. Radial) **JEFFERSON, ONT.**

SUMMER HILL HOLSTEINS

The only herd in America that has two stock bulls that the dam of each has milked over 116 lbs. a day, and their average butter records are over 35 lbs. a week. We have 50 heifers and young bulls to offer, by these sires, and out of dams just as well bred. We invite personal inspection.

D. C. FLATT & SON R. R. 2, Hamilton, Ont. Phone 7165

DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

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

SILVER STREAM FARM HOLSTEINS

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

wrapping papers, and the supply of this material is always less than the demand.

In the collection of waste paper and rags it is essential that all such materials be kept dry and in such a manner that they will not accumulate additional dirt.

Damp papers and rags are liable to mildew, and are also a source of danger from spontaneous combustion.

In grading waste materials, separate rags and old papers. Keep folded newspapers, books and magazines separate from other waste, and tie them in bundles for convenience in handling. All other waste papers and rags put into bags or bales.

In every home, office or store, there is quite a bit of this waste material that can be collected, graded and sold.

Newspapers are worth 60 cents a hundred pounds and magazines \$1 (Chicago quotations).

The usual price paid for mixed rags is from one and one-half cents to three cents a pound. Sorted rags bring as high as fifteen cents a pound. Waste paper, baled or by car load lots, brings from \$6 to \$8 a ton.

Don't waste old papers and rags. Sell them.—**J. G. Hughes in The Harvester World.**

Guelph Fair Prize List Ready

The prize list of the Guelph Winter Fair held on November 30 to December 6, 1917, is now ready for distribution. Several new rules have been added and the list of prizes made considerably more attractive. Prospective exhibitors in any department of the fair should obtain the premium list at once from **R. W. Wade, Parliament buildings, Toronto**, and note the changes therein. This year all pure-bred males in the breeding classes and pure-bred females must be recorded in the Canadian National Records in the name of the exhibitor. Animals not so recorded will positively be debarred from competition. A concession in the dairy department is made to the Shorthorn cow, where a twenty per cent. lower standard is set. Several changes and additions have been made in the horse department, while in cattle \$35 has been added to each section in Shorthorns in the form of a first prize and this does not in any way detract from the schedule of former years. It is an addition of that much to each section. Five dollars throughout has been added to the Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus sections. There are also some very attractive specials in these breeds. A section has been added for Jersey senior and junior bull calves. There will be an egg-laying contest, and \$300 has been added to the prize list for grains and crops. These are some of the more important features of the 1917 prize list, which all should have in hand before making entries.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

An Estate Matter.

I had an uncle who died last October in the State of Illinois. I would like to find out how he left his estate. Could you let me know where to write to and what it would cost?
R. W. B.

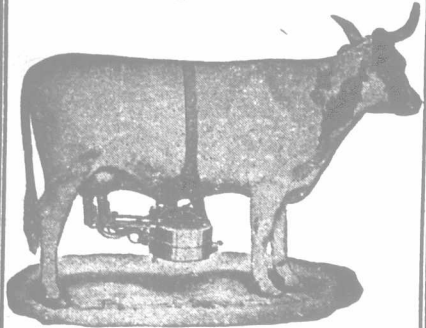
Ans.—You should write to an attorney-at-law practising at the county seat of the county in which your uncle resided at the time of his death; or, if you have not the address of such attorney, instruct a solicitor near you to write one for you. We cannot venture a prediction as to the cost.

Scratches.

I have an aged mare which has a very bad attack of scratches. What treatment do you advise?
R. A. G.

Ans.—Give a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger; follow with 1½ ounces of Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week. Apply hot linsed poultices to the affected parts for two days and two nights, changing the poultices every eight hours, then dress the affected parts three times daily with a lotion made of one ounce each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc in a pint of water. Do not wash the legs. If they get wet or muddy, rub well until dry. The purgative should not be given to a pregnant mare.

THE OMEGA Milking Machine



has been installed in the private dairy of H. M. King George V. at Windsor Castle, and also at His Majesty's private estate at Sandringham. The OMEGA, in a 17-day test on ten cows (against 17 previous days) at the O. A. C., Guelph, increased the milk flow 206 lbs., or 3 per cent.

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Meadowvale P.O., Streetsville Station

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Foam on Skim-Milk.

Should the foam be removed from skim-milk before feeding it to the calves? I have heard that the foam is harmful to the calves; is this right? C. M. F.

Ans.—The foam should be removed from the milk or stirred into the milk before it is fed to the calves. Some claim that it causes scours or digestive troubles.

Cow has Scours—Lymphangitis.

I have a cow which has the run of a bush pasture. Recently she has been scoured and falling off in her milk. Other cows in the neighborhood are showing the same symptoms. What is the cause and remedy?

2. A horse which had lymphangitis has been fed on hay and a few oats. Recently he was left in the stable for a couple of days and when I took him out in the morning both legs were badly swollen. What remedy do you advise? W. G. E.

Ans.—1. No doubt the trouble is due to something which the cow has eaten in the woods. We have known of cases where scouring affected practically the entire herd without any apparent cause. Keep the cow off the pasture and feed in the stable for a few days. Give two ounces of laudanum and one-half ounce each of catechu and prepared chalk in a pint of water as a drench every five or six hours until the trouble is abated. A little lime water might be added to the drinking water.

2. Swollen legs usually follow an attack of lymphangitis. The swelling may be reduced with exercise, but if at any time the horse is given a rest and at the same time kept on high feed the trouble is likely to recur. Exercise should be given the horse every day and the grain ration reduced when he is not at hard work. Repeated attacks of this trouble usually end in a chronic and incurable big leg. Besides reducing the grain ration, the administration of 8 drams of aloes and 2 drams of ginger when the horse is about to have a few days' rest tends to prevent the trouble, but this treatment should not be repeated too often as it is likely to reduce flesh.

Tuberculosis in the Flock.

I have a flock of White Wyandottes which have become affected with some disease. I have lost about a dozen fine birds during the past six months. When first noticed they are dumpy and sit around the pen most of the time, with head crouched down into the feathers and when forced to move they walk with a staggering gait. They are very thin and a few days after the first symptoms are noticed they die. I have not examined the contents of one of these birds but a few days ago I killed an apparently healthy bird and when I came to dress it, I found the liver a mass of little white spots varying in size from a pin-head to a small pea. The carcass otherwise looked perfectly healthy but was not very fat. Would the meat be fit for human consumption? Is it possible that the entire flock is affected? What is the trouble and what remedy do you advise? The flock has the run of the yard and farm in general and are fed a mixed grain ration. The pen is a fair size and well ventilated. It is situated a considerable distance from other buildings. The roosts and nests are kept clean.

G. E. W.

Ans.—The symptoms are those of birds suffering from tuberculosis, which is a disease that is difficult to cure. Drastic measures are required once the flock becomes infected. The spots on the liver are a sure indication of the disease and we would not care to eat the meat. It is possible that the entire flock is infected with the germ of this dread disease. Cull out all birds showing the slightest symptoms of the trouble and destroy them. Do not leave the carcasses lying around; either bury deep or burn them, then clean out the pen and disinfect it thoroughly. The run-way or yard which the birds frequent should be broken up and sprinkled over with lime. It may be possible that a few of the birds have not contracted the disease, and by taking every precaution they may escape. Young birds should be kept by themselves and their winter quarters thoroughly disinfected before they are put into them.

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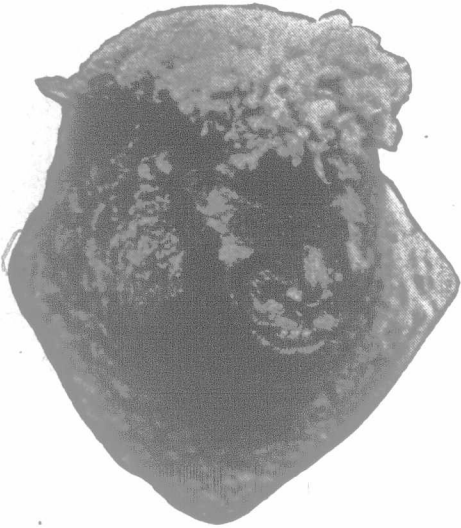
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30 YEARLING RAMS—12 YEARLING EWES
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Farm 2 miles from Claremont.

The Ontario Agricultural College Opens Sept. 21st.

With the opening of the O. A. C. on Sept. 21st commences a term which will probably be marked by the smallest attendance which the Institution has experienced in a great many years. About 125 students in all are expected to enroll in the regular two and four year courses. This number is about one quarter of the total enrolment of 1913 and demonstrates accurately the effect of the war upon the college attendance. The decline in numbers at all Canadian colleges and Universities appears to be in about the same proportion. This would indicate that the farm boys of Ontario are doing their share in upholding the honor of Canada and the Empire in the trenches of France and Flanders. The college honor roll bears the names of five hundred students and ex-students who have enlisted for active service, forty-nine of whom have given their lives for their country.

The enforcing of the Conscription Act is not expected to greatly diminish the expected attendance this year. The present student body is composed largely of young men who come under the age limit or who have attempted to enlist but have been rejected. A few ex-students have returned from the front and are resuming their interrupted college course.

Though the attendance in the regular courses has been steadily declining for the last three years, the college equipment has been maintained at its usual high standard and the teaching staff is as large as before the war. Over sixty professors, lecturers and demonstrators are maintained to carry on the investigational work of the various departments and to give instruction at the winter short courses as well as to the students of the regular courses. The important bearing which the agricultural college and experimental farm has upon the agricultural industries of the province at this time when all the country's resources must be developed and conserved to the highest degree, has been realized by the Ontario Government, and its policy is not a curtailing of expenses and operations to assist agriculture, but rather an extension of equipment and service.

The small attendance is a distinct advantage to students now at the college. On account of small classes, instructors are in a position to give more attention to and take a greater interest in the individual student in the class rooms and laboratories than was possible with larger numbers. This was decidedly the case last year, and as a natural result a higher average standard was made at the examinations than ever before in the history of the college.

The college re-opens its doors on Friday, September 21st. The course offers every inducement to the younger men on our Ontario farms, the following points being of particular interest:

1. The minimum age for entrance to first year is seventeen years.
2. Expenses are made as light as possible. Tuition fee for first and second years is \$20 and board and room are \$4 per week.
3. Only public school education is necessary for entrance.
4. Students who wish to take the four year course for the degree of B. S. A. do not require matriculation standing.
5. The term is so arranged, Sept. 21st to April 12th, that students come to the college after the summer work is largely completed, and then return to the farm for the busy season in the spring.

Gossip.

Hood Farm Berkshires at Ohio Fair.

Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., whose advertisement for Jersey cattle and Berkshire pigs appears in the columns of this paper, report thus on their success with Berkshires at the Ohio State Fair: "We showed in ten classes, winning 8 first prizes, 8 second prizes, 3 third prizes and 2 fourth prizes. We won senior and grand champion boar on our herd sire, Longfellow's Double, and our senior and grand champion is a junior yearling daughter of Longfellow's Double, showing that Longfellow's Double is proving a great sire. We won first and second on get of sire. The first-prize get was sired by Lord Premier's Successor, and included Longfellow's Double, his brother, and two of his sisters."

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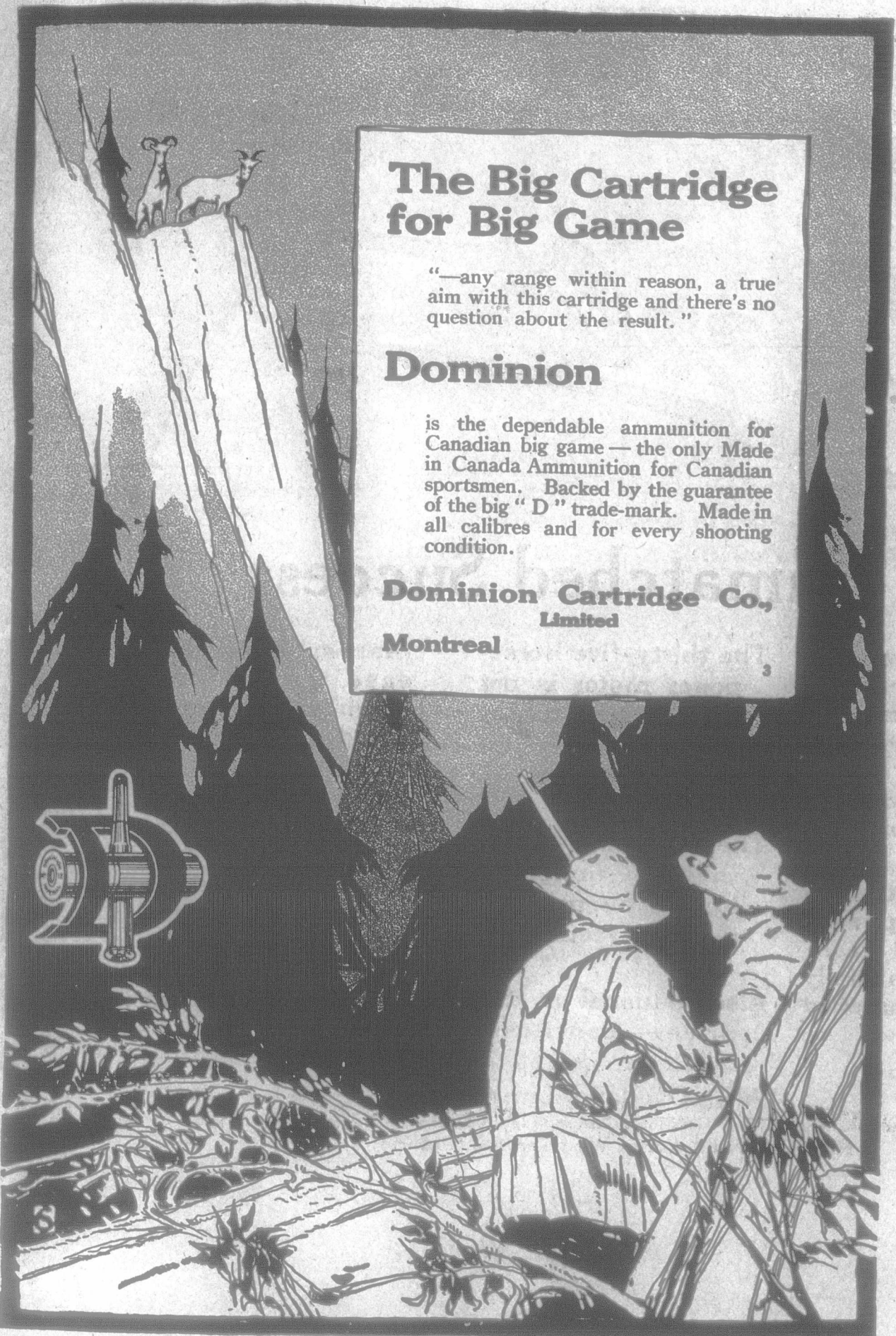
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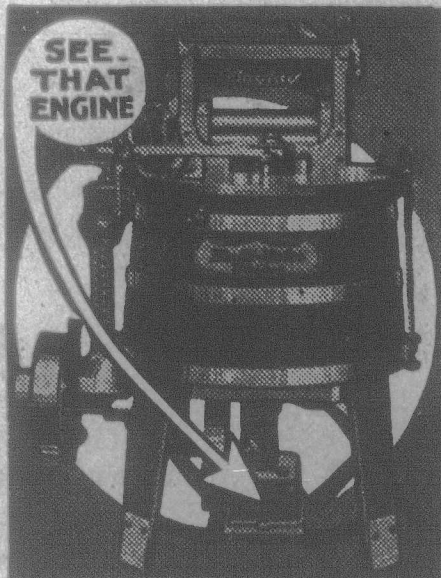
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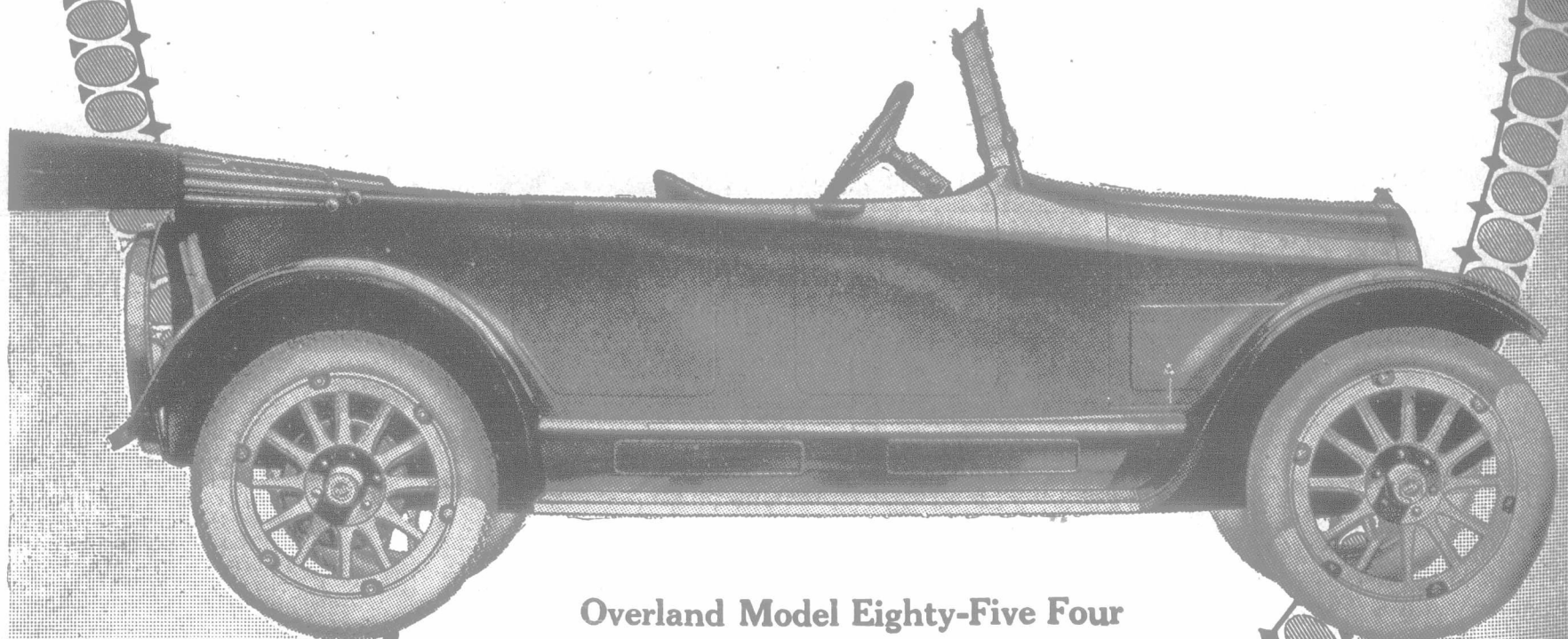
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