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Dept. of Agriculture
Dairy and Cold Storage
Farmers' Reports, Dec 31, 15

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VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.

No. 1201

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AFTER it's on is the wrong time for finding defects in your roofing. Luckily, you have the experience of many thousands of others to go upon, and can use BRANTFORD ROOFING with every certainty of quality and a permanent job.



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BRANTFORD ASPHALT SLATES

are the most satisfactory house-roofing material known. Though costing only slightly more, they are free from the defects of old-time wooden shingles, splitting, rotting, coming loose, fading, requiring paint, requiring renewal, liability to catch fire, etc., etc. You can lay Brantford Asphalt Slates anywhere—they are pliable and can be made to fit corners, curves, and angles. They lay quicker and cheaper than any other, and give you a warmer house, too. Made in permanent fadeless colors—red, black or green—artistic in appearance—reduce insurance rates.

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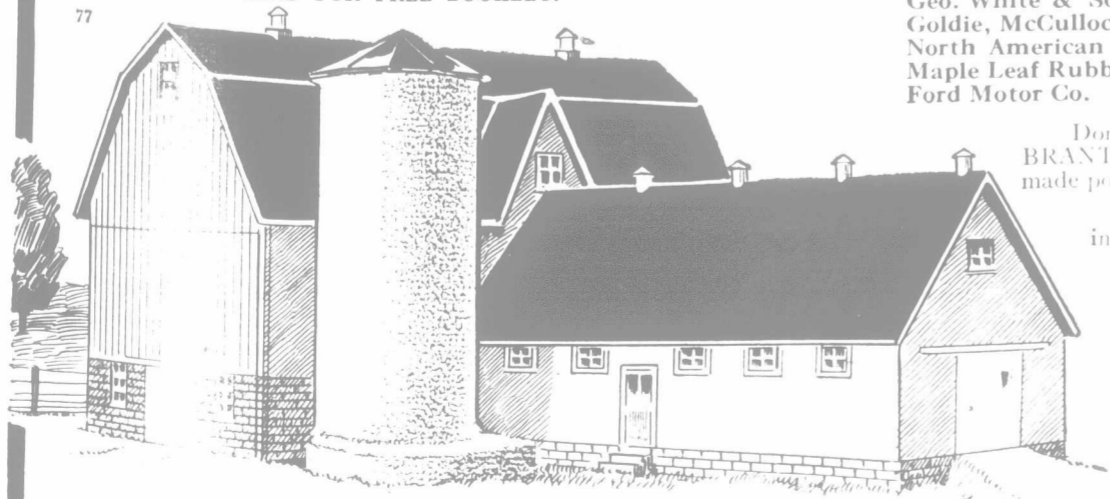
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Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required, except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

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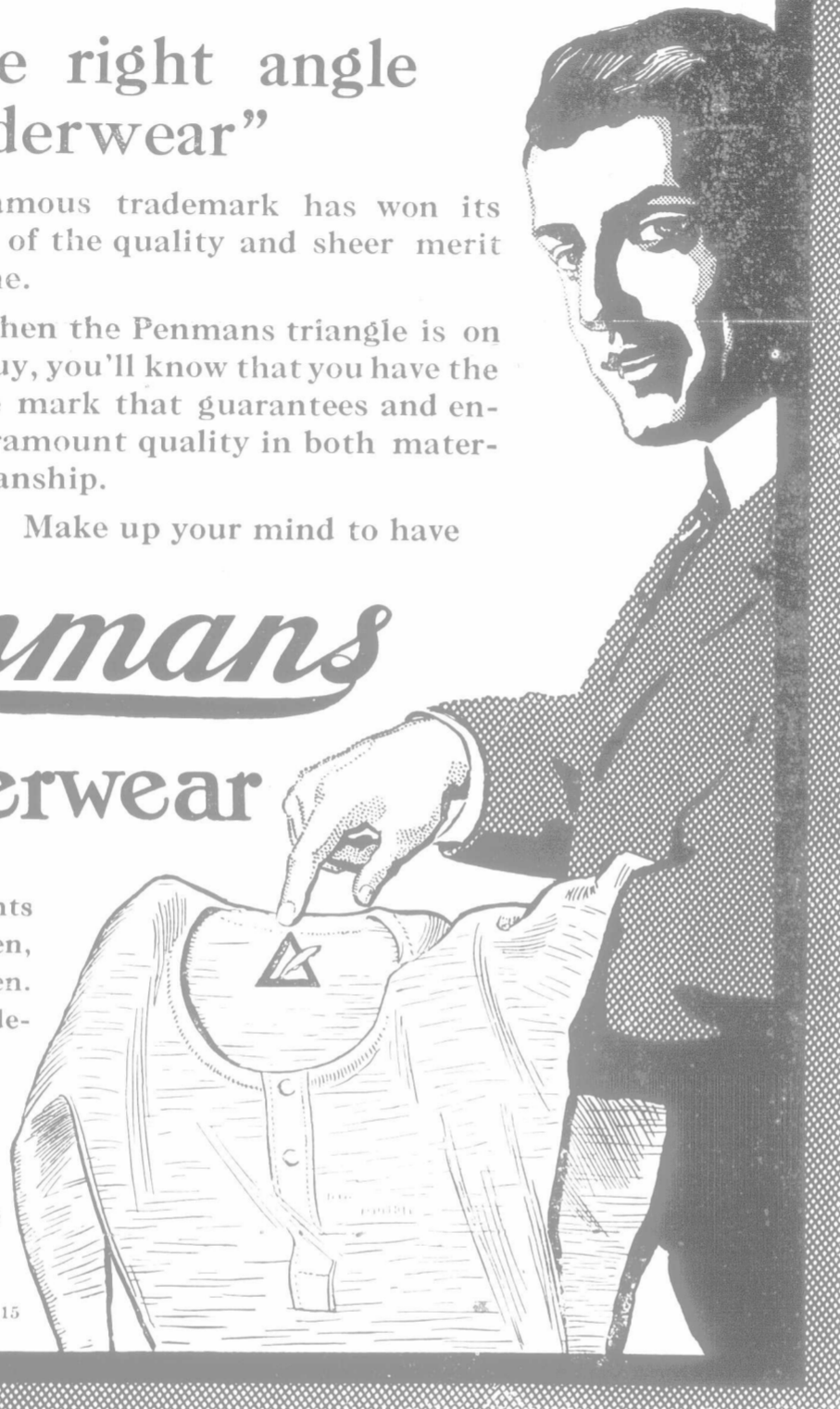
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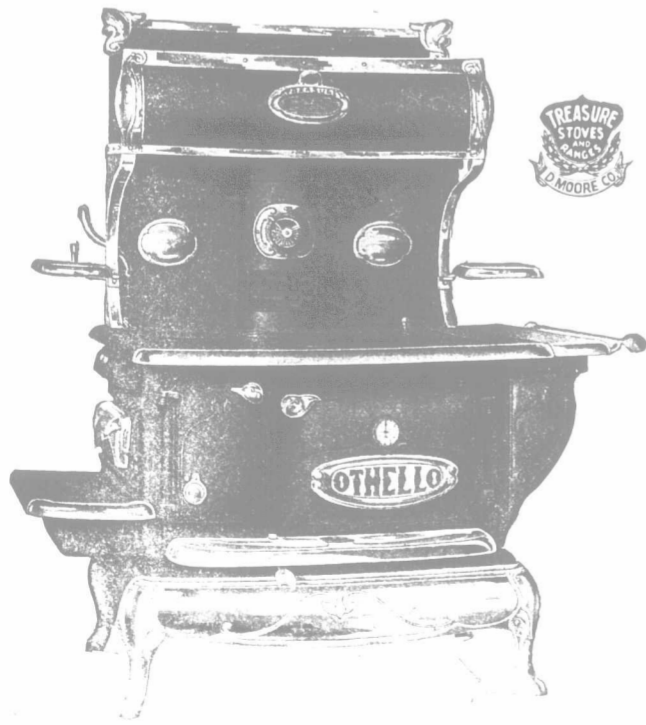
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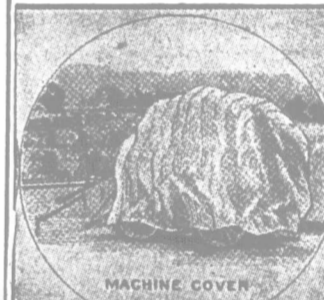
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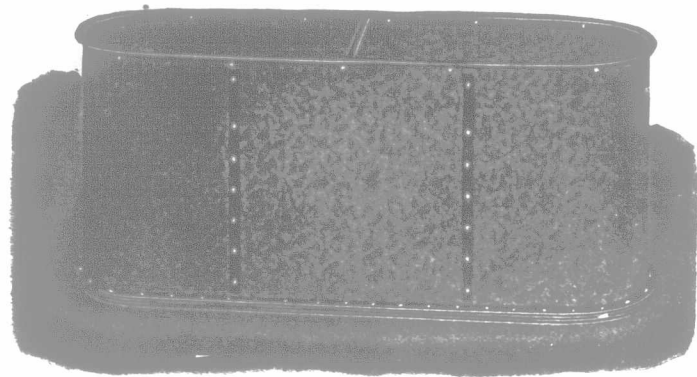
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And likewise as at all previous expositions, all higher dairy product awards at San Francisco have been made to users of the De Laval machines.

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Your home merchant will back up our guarantee on this splendid range. Ask to see

McClary's Pandora

Range and let him demonstrate its many exclusive features to you. A McClary dealer in every town. 89

Thirty-Six Highest Awards To International Harvester Machines

THE International Jury of Awards, at San Francisco Exposition, gave to the International Harvester exhibit thirty-six highest awards covering not only the full line of harvesting, haying and corn machines and binder twine, including Deering and McCormick, but also the newer lines—the oil engines and tractors, manure spreaders, tillage implements, farm wagons, corn planters, corn cultivators, feed grinders, and seeding machines.

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1868

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VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.

No. 1201

EDITORIAL.

The old hen should go and make room for the pullet.

What sort of a pace do the big fairs set for the smaller ones?

It is nearly time to start the mangels. Leaving them too late is risky.

Avoid bruising the apples in picking and handling. Bruised fruit is soon bad fruit.

After the silage settles fill the silo up again. There is no cheaper feed than silage.

Plow straighter; plow a more uniform furrow; and plow more acres for a bumper crop in 1916.

According to one school of medicine the war should prove an effectual cure for military autocracy.

October has its worries. Late corn must be harvested and roots taken up. The feed end of the farm must be looked after.

More seats spread around exhibition grounds would be a great comfort to tired sightseers. Now is the time to take action.

The German people permitted their rulers to perfect a military system that is destroying themselves and proving ruinous to their neighbors.

All the work is not over when the last sheaf of grain goes into the mow. Fall is the busiest season of the year on a really well-managed farm.

The scrub bull has done more damage to the stock business than any other one factor. He has been responsible for too much veal and shortage of beef.

The fall litter will make winter pork at smaller cost if allowed free range during the fine weather with a shelter for cold nights and stormy days.

The Midway showman and fakir is about the only class of individual we know clever enough to get something for nothing. It is time his chances were stopped.

In the judging ring it should never be "How good a fellow is the owner" but "How good an animal is the contestant" that should decide where the prize should go.

No man can live and do his best work on past reputation. The job never stops presenting new problems. The man who rests on his oars is soon outdistanced in the race.

Some exhibition managers exhaust their energies educating people to look for freaks, fakes and feecing games and then excuse themselves by claiming that the public likes to be humbugged.

Some exhibitors complain that all the judging is not done in the ring. On certain occasions they believe that the man wins instead of the animal. If so it is time to turn from the crooked way to the straight and narrow path.

Same Old Show.

A Canadian traveller returned from sight-seeing at San Francisco says the chief criticism he would make of the Panama-Pacific Exposition is that it left the impression of too closely resembling other great world fairs. He did not refer to the architecture, color scheme or the landscape setting of the buildings, but rather to the things shown. The managers may have aimed to make it different, but they did not succeed in freeing the product of their plans from having the aspect of repetition. The outstanding exception to the sensation of sameness left on the observer by the exhibits at the California rendezvous was in the judgment of the visitor mentioned, the national exhibit by the Canadian Government. There may have been as much excellence in other displays of like character, but it simply eclipsed them in the originality and effectiveness with which the products and resources of the great northern nation were represented. Upon the mind of passers-by was left a distinctly fresh and vivid impression calculated to lead them after the ascending Canadian star. It was a continental finger post—Canada-ward.

There was a time when the big problem of showmen was to get things together and then whet the curiosity of the public to see them. The emphasis now is to be laid in another direction, and the genius of exhibition managers will most effectually demonstrate itself by so presenting exhibits that the public will be interested, to their benefit and educational results achieved. Referring to some of the larger annual Canadian shows this is the very point at which they fall down. People again and again go through the exit gates grumbling "Same old show." The complaint is not de facto correct, for the things exhibited are almost invariably new and perhaps different but they look alike, being represented in the same old way. Monotony kills the effect of many an otherwise meritorious department. In the halls where the products of farm, orchard and garden are shown the chief benefits of the exhibition are lost because of the want of proper space and an adequate system of naming varieties singly or in collections. At the Western Fair to be specific, very fine exhibits of threshed grain were forward but were carefully concealed in cheese boxes, shoved under benches on top of which were other products. In competitive displays, so long as they get under the eye of the judge who awards the money, that is about all that is done. In so far as the management is concerned, it is a go-as-you-please, only don't steal anything. Exhibits of industrial school products which should have the very best of facilities are sometimes hopelessly crowded into an obscure corner while some purely commercial display attractive enough in itself, though very little different from that repeatedly shown, occupies all kinds of space in the choicest of position. In the art gallery pictures are so huddled and muddled together, like a dog's dinner, that neither artists, students nor lovers of the pictorial can derive real satisfaction therefrom. The grandest examples of the skill of breeders are drawn together for the education of the people of town and country, but instead of a decent, covered pavilion with seats, visitors must stand in the sand and sun or hang over the ropes until they give up in sheer weariness and disgust. What is needed is not so much extra space as a better use of the lands now occupied by cleaning out the hopelessly discredited Midway shows and a more

equitable allotment of positions and space. And then if the existing officary of the larger shows does not embrace the requisite talent there would seem to be room for the exercise of some additional effort in designing and carrying out 'new ways of showing things and rescuing some of the most useful groups of exhibits from oblivion. If one may judge from the improvements which women kind make in the appearance of our dwelling places at house-cleaning time it would do some fair boards a world of good to include a few alert and broad-minded ladies upon the directorate or in the actual management of departments where their interests and capabilities would shine to good purpose. Gentlemen wake up!

Some Suggestions Re Fair Management.

A big Fair should be each year a milestone in the advancement of the surrounding country in which it is held. It should be above all things a farming and live-stock Fair at any time, and more particularly now that the people realize that so much depends upon agricultural production. Management makes or breaks any business, Fairs included. Because certain details in connection with the holding of big Fairs leave considerable room for improvement, and because the people who spend their money to see the Show are not always treated to the best that the Fair can afford we take the liberty of offering a few suggestions to Fair Boards and particularly Fair Managers, for the Manager is generally the controlling influence so far as most of the details are concerned.

Educational features should be made the strong drawing card of any Fair, big or small. The people are brought to the Fair to see something, and the best efforts should be put forth to make it easy for those who pass through the turnstiles to see what they come to see. Once inside the gates what steps are taken to tell the people where to find things and what is going on in the various departments on the grounds? A big bulletin board placed in a conspicuous place, just through the gates, and changed as events transpire, to direct people where to find that which they are most interested in would be an improvement, and should be followed up with large painted or printed signs placed around the grounds drawing attention to the various live-stock, agricultural and other exhibits. Tell the people where to find things and find them quickly. Think what it would mean to a Shorthorn breeder to see on such a bulletin as he entered the gate "Shorthorns are now being judged in the judging ring," the bulletin showing the location of the ring. This is only an instance; any other department of the show could be bulletined in like manner.

While on this point we might mention the matter of getting entries in early and supplying a catalogue at a nominal charge. No Show Management should wait until the last minute to take entries. Close up the books and catalogue entries. People are entitled to know the names of exhibitors and what they are exhibiting. Exhibitors are entitled to this necessary consideration. Besides, a catalogue will pay if properly handled. A Fair should not be to the fair-goer a promiscuous jumble of things which grow or are made. The public is entitled to some consideration other than the "getting" of their money. A good catalogue is one of the

Best Awards
Harvester Machines

of Awards, at
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exhibit thirty-six
only the full line of
machines and binder
d McCormick, but
engines and tractors,
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The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
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.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
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7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post-office Address Must be Given."
9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.
10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
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. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSIDERED AS CONFIDENTIAL and will not be forwarded.
14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.
Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),
London, Canada.

first steps toward a good Fair, but it should be in hand early and carefully compiled. It helps put agriculture on the map at the big Fairs. At shows without it agriculture is a hidden treasure. The biggest and best Fairs have comprehensive catalogues.

All exhibits should be well placed and labelled so that the people know at a glance what they are looking at. The various breeds of stock should be so stabled that all the representatives of each individual breed are close together, and over them the name of the breed placed conspicuously. Stables should be large enough to accommodate stock without crowding and arranged so that the people can see the stock without endangering their lives crowding between double rows of spirited animals. Every exhibit should be labelled.

The judging ring, a place often almost deserted by onlookers at such fairs as London and Ottawa, should be level and large enough to accommodate all the breeding classes of stock in the one ring. This muddle of judging in two or three small improvised rings should be superseded by something more systematic and up-to-date. A big, permanent, well-placed ring with comfortable and sufficient adjacent seating capacity is an absolute necessity. A comfortable, covered stand should be placed in the ring, with table and chairs for Judges, Directors and the Press.

The ring righted, then the judging should be well arranged. What is the sense of doing all the judging in a day or a day-and-a-half and this on "Citizens' Day," leaving "Farmers' Day" and all other days barren so far as live-stock is concerned? A much better arrangement would be to judge dairy cattle one day and beef cattle one day, and spread the different breeds of horses over at least three days, endeavoring to complete a breed each day when started. This refers only to breeding classes.

We have never yet been on Fair grounds which

had anywhere near seats enough to accommodate those, who, weary with walking, and sightseeing, wished to sit down and rest. Why not more seats? Are the people not entitled to them? Make those in attendance comfortable and please them and the Fair gets its best advertising.

At London and Ottawa Fairs it almost requires a search warrant to find the live-stock and some of the agricultural products. Toronto is better, but improvement could be made in directing people to the exhibits. At the two former Exhibitions live-stock seems to be a little side issue to be found only by a few people. It is not advertised in the grounds; it is placed where only a small percentage of the crowd find it without being directed to it—to use the phrase of one interested: "It is treated as a little side show." People should be encouraged to see it, to take an interest in it, and to enjoy it by better stabling, larger judging rings, a more reasonable schedule of judging and seats for all who would watch. The Manager of a Fair, which is essentially an agricultural exhibition, should have some interest in, and know something of live stock and agriculture generally. The main aim should not be to get the money but to give the people something for their time and trouble, exhibitors and sightseers alike. It is about time some Managers pinched themselves to see whether or not they are awake to the needs of growing institutions. A Fair cannot be fossilized. The alarm has rung. It is time to wake up and make a start.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

The majority of autumn flowers belong to the family Compositae, that huge family to which the Asters, Goldenrods, Hawkweeds, Fleabanes, Thistles, Dandelions, Ever-lasting, Daisies, Jooppy Weed, Chickory, Wild Lettuce and hundreds of other common plants belong.

The Compositae are the highest of all plants, and it might be well said that by acting on the motto "In union there is strength" they have been able to conquer a large part of the earth's surface. For what is usually termed a "flower" of one of the Composites is really an aggregation of small flowers and should properly be called a head. In this family the heads are composed of little flowers such as are shown in Fig. 1, and which are called tube-flowers, and a great many species, in fact the majority of species, also have ray-flowers such as shown in Fig. 2. In species

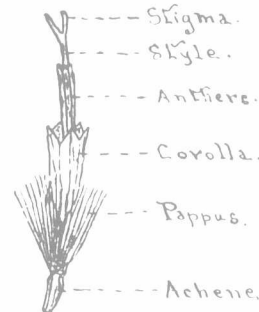


Fig. 1—Tube Flower of an Aster.

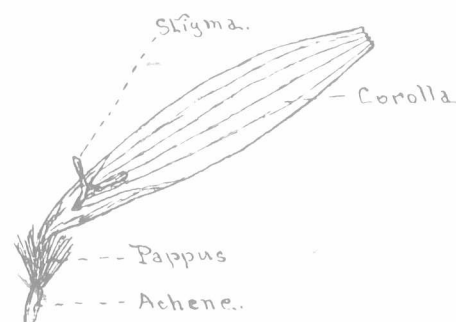


Fig. 2—Ray Flower of an Aster.

which have both tube-flowers and ray-flowers, such as the Asters, Goldenrods and Daisies the former are situated in the centre of the disk while the latter are arranged round the margin, while in some species, such as the Dandelion and Chickory all the flowers are ray-flowers. In species in which both kinds of flowers occur the tube-flowers are perfect, that is, have both pistils and stamens, while the ray-flowers are pistillate only.

The anthers of the Compositae are united in a ring round the pistil, as may be seen on reference to Fig. 1. The stamens mature first, and

as the style grows upward the stigma, whose forked tips are pressed close together forming a little knob, brushes the pollen out of the anthers and elevates it to a position where it will readily come in contact with any insects visiting the flowers. As the stigmatic surface is on the inner side of the little forks no pollen comes in contact with this surface during this performance. Later the stigma matures and the forked tip spreads out to receive pollen from other flowers. In this manner cross-pollination is assured.

What is usually spoken of as the "seed" of a Composite is really a fruit, the main difference between the two being that a seed is a ripened ovule, while a fruit is a ripened ovary and any parts adherent to it.

At the top of the achene, as the fruit of the Compositae is called, there is, in the majority of species, a pappus composed of a tuft of hairs. This pappus is a great aid in the dispersal of the fruits, as it acts as a balloon to float them in the air, and thus to spread them far and wide by the wind.

How successful the Compositae are in the struggle for existence may be readily seen when we observe how many of our worst weeds belong to this family.

The most abundant representative of the Compositae at this season of the year are the Asters and Goldenrods, and they are painting the landscape most gloriously in purple, white and gold. There are a great many species of both Asters and Goldenrods and there are species adapted to all sorts of habitats from the wettest to the driest, species of the bogs, pond-margins, swamps, woods, fields and even sand-dunes.

Among the Asters the prevailing colors are purple, pale blue and white, and the heads are of very different sizes in different species, from the little white heads of *Aster multiflorus*, which are so closely packed along the spreading branches to the large purple ones of *Aster puniceus*, the common, tall, rough-stemmed species of the swamps. A very common species in the East is the handsome *Aster cordifolius* with its heart-shaped leaves and its dense panicle of rather small blue-blue heads.

All our Goldenrods are true to their name, that is, their heads are yellow, with the exception of *Solidago bicolor*, in which species the ray-flowers are white. The different species vary a good deal in the shape of their leaves, and in the manner in which they are borne. In some species most of the leaves are found at the base of the stem, in others they are borne nearly equally all up the stem.

Well may we look upon the Asters and Goldenrods with a loving and admiring eye, and let their beauty sink deep into our mind, for they afford the last great floral display of the passing year.

Turkeys and Catsup.

By Peter McArthur.

Last night when we were milking there was a sudden racket on the roof of the cowstable that scared the cows so that they stopped giving down. You would think that a man with a wooden leg was having a fit on the shingles right over our heads. The pounding, flopping and scratching on the hollow roof made the stable resound like the big drum in an Orange parade. I couldn't imagine what on earth was happening, but it only took a step to get out doors and then the cause of the trouble was plain. The old turkey gobbler, a noble bird that I am told will weigh over thirty pounds when his time comes, had decided to roost on the ridge-board of the stable and he was having the time of his life getting up the roof. He was using his wings and his tail to balance himself as he clawed for a toe-hold, and he showed none of the stately gracefulness that marks his movements when he is strutting around the barnyard and proclaiming his over-lordship. When he reached the ridge and caught his balance with a final flip-flap of his broad tail he stretched his neck and looked around to see if any of the young gobblers were grinning at him. They were already quietly at roost with the mother hen at the far end of the roof, and the noisy approach of their lord and king made them huddle together in squeaking terror. Seeing that their attitude was respectful he settled down on his wishbone for the night. Being young and light they had flown gracefully to their chosen roost and doubtless could not understand what was ailing him when he sprawled around like that. I could sympathize with him better than they could, for when a man gets heavy and gets chalky deposits in his joints the climbing stunts he did as a boy become impossible. Time was when I could have waded up that roof as jauntily as if I were on parade on an asphalt sidewalk, but I suspect that if I tried it now I would make more noise than the old gobbler.

I am not quite sure just what I should do about a piece of information that I wish to pass on to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" who raise turkeys. I want to tell something that

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There you are! If that does not make you
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There is room for our Experimental Farms
and Agricultural Colleges to do a little experi-
mental work with sweet clover as a pasture,
soiling, hay and green-manuring crop. There is
also room for some work on the thick seeding
versus hill planting of corn for silage purposes.
Is it not about time some of our Field and Ani-
mal Husbandmen made a start? Farmers are
asking for the information and their requests
cannot be ignored.

After the ruthless butchery of women and
children, the loss of mails on boats like the
Arabic and Hesperian, destroyed by German sub-
marines, occasions little more than a passing
mention in the newspapers, although on the lat-
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amounts to an unsolicited testimonial for a
poultry remedy that is probably advertised in the
paper, but to do that is not considered good form
either by the editorial department or the adver-
tising department. Here are the facts. For the
past few years we have been trying to raise a
few turkeys each season so as to have our own
materials for Thanksgiving and Christmas din-
ners and other feast days, but every year most
of the young birds die from blackhead and other
mysterious diseases. We were told that the
ground was infected with disease germs and that
we might as well give up trying to raise turkeys.
Last year a good-sized flock died down to either
three or four birds. But hope springs eternal
and this spring we tried again. While the young
turkeys were kept in they thrived prosperously,
but as soon as they were given the run of the
place they began to sicken and die. A neighbor
who heard of the trouble told us to get a cer-
tain poultry specific and give it to the turkeys in
their food. We did so and the disease was
checked at once. It is given to them every day,
and now we have a fine flock of lusty turkeys
with young gobblers so full of fight that Sheppy
has a hard time separating them and keeping
them from knocking one another's heads off. It
certainly seemed to do the trick even if the
ground is infected.

I am now going to do something that may
seem undignified, but I can't help it. There are
no doubt many real farmers who will consider it
gross and material for a full-grown man to take
an interest in household recipes and the proper
formulas for condiments and eatables of various
kinds. If I cared to go to the trouble I could
show them that some of our favorite dishes were
invented by men who were regarded as otherwise
sane and circumspect. Alexander Dumas in-
vented the Charlotte Russe, and I have known
statesmen to send special instructions to the chef
when ordering a meal at a public restaurant.
Besides, it is a well-known fact that practically
all the canned foods, sauces and condiments were
invented and perfected by men, and that fortunes
have been made by men from compounding and
putting on the market things that the women
folks use every day when preparing our meals.
So why should not I offer the recipe for the one
superlative tomato sauce I have ever known. It
beats the kind you buy at the store as much as
the best surpasses the worst. Since it was
secured we have had our yearly supply put up
according to this recipe and have used it with
relish every day. At the present moment the
whole place is permeated with the delicately pun-
gent odor it gives forth when in the process of
manufacture, and that is what moves me to pass
along the recipe so that others who sometimes
get off their feed may sit up and take notice.
Not only is this tomato sauce good with all kinds
of meat, hot or cold, but I have even seen the
children making sandwiches with it by spreading
it on buttered bread. Here is the formula for
compounding the perfect condiment for which a
dyspeptic world has been waiting. I am copying
it from a yellow and crumpled piece of paper that
gives evidence of much use:

TOMATO MUSTARD.
"Stew one peck of ripe tomatoes and strain.
Add one pound brown sugar, half a pound mus-
tard, one-quarter of a pound salt, one ounce of
whole black pepper, one-half ounce allspice, one-
quarter ounce cloves, one-half ounce ginger, all
whole, one-quarter small teaspoon cayenne pepper.
Boil all together for two hours and add one quart
of vinegar half an hour before it is done. Strain
and bottle and seal carefully."

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mental work with sweet clover as a pasture,
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THE HORSE.

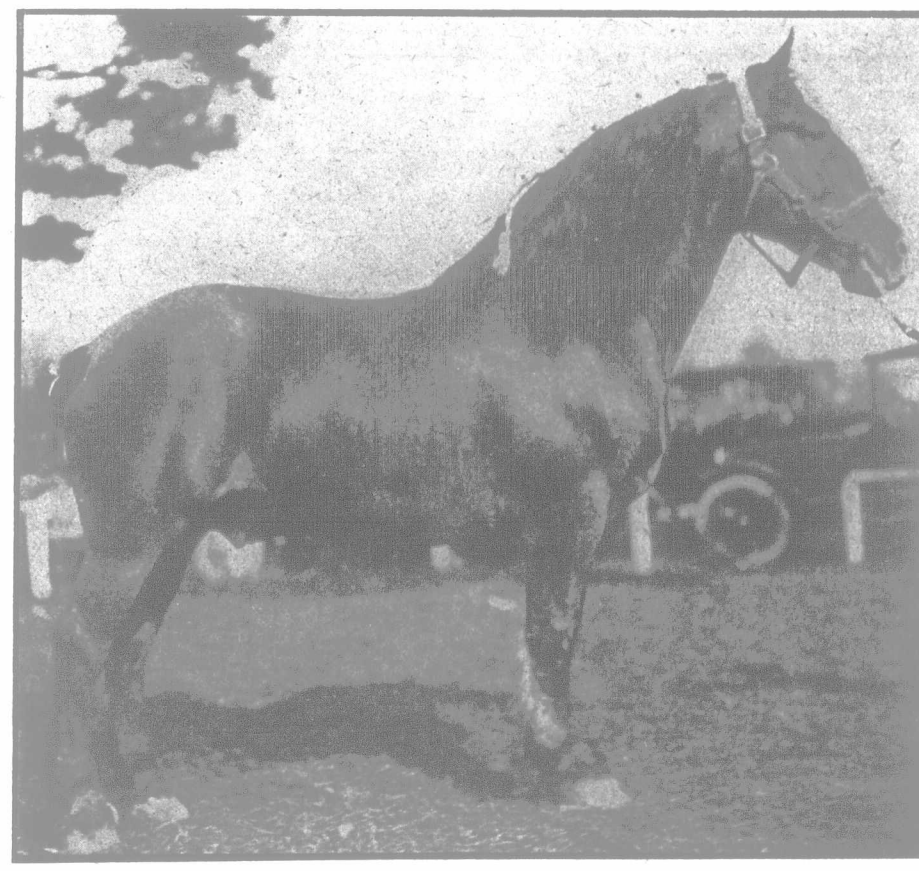
The nights will soon be too cold for the hard-
worked horse to remain out at grass. Colts will
not suffer.

There is a nice problem for horsemen stocked
up with surplus horses to feed this winter. Who
can do it cheapest and how can it be done? Our
columns are open for a discussion of this subject.

We are more than ever convinced that
education is half the battle in winning
prizes at the show. The colt or older horse that
cannot go and behave properly generally has to
take a low position in the line-up.

Horse Classification at the Fairs.

It is time some Fair Boards made a few
changes in their prize lists for horses if they are
to continue to accomplish the good they are
intended and hope to accomplish in the interests
of horse breeding. Outside of the agricultural
class there should be no grade horses allowed to
compete in the breeding sections. There may be
room for grades and crosses in the Agricultural
class which does not specify any particular breed
but it might be as well to limit the entries in
the breeding sections of this class to animals
carrying pedigrees of some breed but too light
to win in the Clydesdale, Percheron, Belgian or
Heavy Draft classes. About the only difference
seen in the animals shown in the Agricultural
class and those in the classes for the different
breeds of draft horses is in weight. Very often



Glen Rae.
Champion heavy draft stallion at London, 1915. Owned by Thos. McMichael & Son, Seaforth, Ont.

the winners are pure-breds of some of the recog-
nized draft breeds—pony drafters. There is no
longer room for a General Purpose exhibit in the
breeding classes. There may be a place for them
hitched but while many so-called General Purpose
horses are valuable and useful individuals there
is no set type or conformation about this class
and consequently there should be no place for
them in breeding classes in the show-ring. What
we wanted particularly to get at, however, is
the allowing of grade animals to compete against
pure-breds in the classes for any specific breed as
Clydesdales, Percherons or Belgians.
Those who read our report of the Western Fair
know what happened there in the Percheron breed.
A high-class grade mare won the three-year-old
class and a grade mare of anything but Percheron
type was placed in the brood mare class. This
was no fault of the judge or of the exhibitors
but clearly a mistake on the part of those who
were responsible for compiling a prize list which
permitted such animals to compete. It is not
very much encouragement for breeders to attempt
to improve their horse stock by the pure-bred
route when they see grades competing with pure-
breds in the ring. It is no great education to
the onlooker to see a mare, which is as much off
type as she well could be, placed in a class for
breeding animals of any one breed. The whole
thing amounts to this: every animal shown in a
breeding class should be pedigreed, or in the case

of sucking colts, the pedigrees of the sire and
dam should be produced.

There is another mistake commonly made and
one which looks ridiculous to the man at the
ringside, viz. the awarding of prizes to geldings
in a breeding class. This is quite common prac-
tice but it is obviously not in the interests of
horse breeding. Geldings should only show in
harness and outside the breeding classes.

Very often trouble arises over the appearance
of a yeld mare, for which there was no class in
the prize list, in the championship line-up. Some
prize lists stipulate that no animal which has not
won a prize in its class will be allowed to com-
pete for championship honors. Where this is the
case the yeld mare is out of it. But it does
not seem quite fair to shut a mare out simply
because she does not happen to have raised a
colt that season. Some good mares will only
breed every other season. Others are not bred
for some valid reason, and yet if these have no
foals they are barred. It hardly looks fair.
Then on the other hand the man with the brood
mare objects if the yeld mare, unclassified in the
prize list, comes out in the championship class,
claiming that the yeld mare is not a breeder and
should not compete because she has the breeding
animal at a disadvantage. There is something in
this too, but still it would seem that the safest
plan would be to create a class for yeld mares
and either bar the winner from competing for
championship honors or allow her to compete as
the horsemen on the Fair Board decide. The
creation of a class would at least give such
mares a chance.

Considerable trouble sometimes comes up in the
classes for Clydesdales. Some Fair Boards seem
to think that Canadian-bred animals should not
be allowed to compete in the open class for

championship pro-
vided they have won
the championship in
their own class. Why
not? Obviously im-
ported animals
should not compete
in the Canadian-bred
classes created to en-
courage the breeding
and showing of bet-
ter home-bred stock,
the real ear-marks of
a good horseman, but
there is no reason
why a Canadian-bred
animal, if it is good
enough, should not
compete and win in
the open champion-
ship class. This is
a matter for the ex-
hibitor to decide. If
he thinks his horse
is good enough to
win a prize in the
open class he should
be allowed to enter.
Imported animals
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very often seem to
get the preference at
the hands of the
judge, but be that as
it may, there should
be no barring of Can-
adian-bred horses for
competing for the
open championship as
well as the Canadian-
bred championship.
What constitutes a
Canadian-bred ani-
mal? Naturally one would say an animal bred in
Canada, that is an animal whose dam was in
Canada at the time of service but such is not
the case according to some prize lists which bar
animals tracing to an imported dam from com-
peting, placing these in the open class. There
are many farmers who own a good imported
mare which has produced for them a colt which
might win in a Canadian-bred section, yet accord-
ing to such a classification such a colt would not
be Canadian-bred but would have to compete with
the straight imported stock in the open class.
This cannot be entirely right. A mare served in
Canada, and which foals in Canada, must pro-
duce a Canadian-bred colt whether she be
imported or not. We believe in encouraging the
small breeder but do not think this is the way
to do it. If it was distinctly understood that
the Canadian-bred classes must contain nothing
but pure-bred animals and that these animals
would also be eligible to compete for champion-
ship in the open classes there would be no
difficulty.

The man whose money is banked in good live
stock has no worries about low interest or shaky
banks. No one can break the live-stock bank,
and no firm, however strong, can create a mon-
opoly of it.

LIVE STOCK.

The Fall Litter.

Pig raisers from experience know that it is more difficult to make a profit on fall litters than upon litters farrowed in the spring. Cold weather, confinement, and lack of green feed is largely responsible for the increased expense in making winter pork. Bad housing also has a very potent effect and should in all cases be remedied before the pigs go into winter quarters this year. There is no better place in the fall for the young litter than ranging on stubble fields and this year they should do better than usual, because, owing to the great amount of waste at harvest time, there should be large quantities of grain on the fields for the pigs to pick up. True, much of this is sprouted and growing, but it all makes nice feed for the young pigs. The sow should be let out with the litter and fed well besides what she is able to pick up on the fields. It is necessary to supply her with plenty of slop to keep up her milk flow. It is generally thought advisable to allow fall pigs to nurse a week or two longer than is the case with spring litters. Where a spring litter might be ready to wean at six weeks of age it is sometimes well to allow the fall litter to remain with the sow until seven or eight weeks of age. After weaning give the pigs as much free range as possible until the cold weather comes on, and even then they should have access to outside runs on the sunny side of the pig pen. Newly-weaned litters should, of course, get plenty of skim milk but this is not always available and the main thing to guard against is the feeding of too much strong grain feed, which is likely to derange the digestive system of the pigs, cripple them and throw them in the non-profitable class. There is nothing better than shorts and finely ground oats mixed to a consistency of a thin porridge for young pigs which get no skim-milk. Oats are one of the best grains upon which to grow any class of young stock, pigs included. As they grow older gradually add more of the heavier grains, corn, wheat or barley. A good mixture for pigs three months old can be made up of one-third oats (finely ground), one-third barley and one-third wheat, or corn might take the place of wheat. We mention wheat particularly because this year a great deal of the crop is sprouted and of more value for feed than anything else. As the pigs go on, the oats are gradually eliminated from the ration and more of the stronger feed used to replace them. Care should be taken during the winter months to supply the pigs with an abundance of green feed of some kind, mangels or sugar beets, pulped, being about the best available on the average farm.

Consult Nature in Live-Stock Breeding.

It is undoubtedly nature's plan for animals that live largely upon vegetation to bring forth their young in the springtime when the new growth is starting and the rations of the dam contain sufficient succulency. In the case of the ewe the heat of the summer is not favorable for the development of oestrus or "heat" and only during the colder weather of the fall do they usually mate. There are exceptions to this, it is true, but the majority of breeds drop their lambs in the early spring when the grass is starting and new life all around is in order. The mare, and other animals as well, exhibit an inherent tendency to conceive at such a time that they may bring forth the offspring at the most favorable season. With modern methods of preserving corn and roots the winter rations are made to resemble more and more the feeds which the animal enjoys in the spring and summer and only where these arrangements are first provided should animals be bred to deliver their young during a dormant period of plant life.

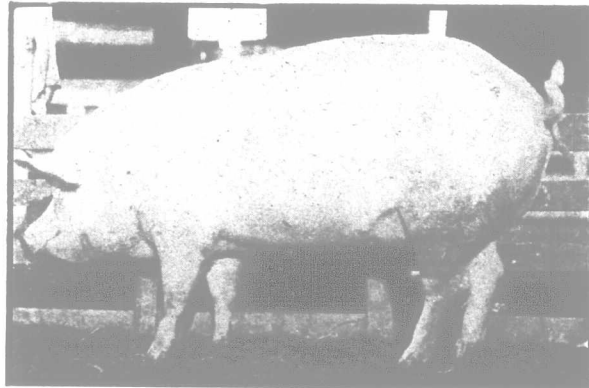
To emphasize the point in question a reference may be made to settlers and farmers who have gone into new sections and have endeavored to follow the plans and customs of those living in long-settled districts where agriculture is firmly and judiciously established. They, without thought as to the conditions and circumstances surrounding their efforts, have bred their live stock at any time regardless of the feeds and conditions that would influence success at time of parturition. The result too often has been that the pregnant females, fed for a number of months on hay and perhaps some grain but no silage or roots, have had trouble at time of parturition and in many cases the offspring has been lost. It was not a "streak of bad luck" neither were the phases of the moon unfavorable, for had bran, roots, silage or other succulent feeds been fed liberally breeding operations could have been carried on successfully without regard to the phases of the moon or the signs of the almanac. Cognizant of the natural influences which surround the pregnant stock some breeders in these

back-lying sections have altered their plans and timed the increase in the stables to appear during April, May and June when grass is plentiful and exercise is easily provided or allowed. These remarks are intensely applicable to some localities but to a more or less degree they apply throughout Canada where live-stock husbandry is at all practiced. Succulent feeds and sufficient, regular exercise are the prime requisites to success with breeding animals. There is no insurmountable obstacle in the way of fall foals or winter-freshened cows because roots, silage and bran can be fed to keep the system of the pregnant animal normal and exercise can usually be provided. In spite of this some stockmen, so called, allow their charges to exist with ordinary care and no special feeding, a treatment that is criminal in a general sense and unprofitable particularly to the farmer or breeder.

With winter almost at hand, and ready to destroy all out-door plant life breeders should take stock of their feed bins and cellars and make some arrangements for the cold months that are to follow. A full silo will solve the problem, so will a few hundred bushels of roots but where these are lacking it will pay to go down into the treasury and take out enough cash for a ton or two of bran. If it cannot be afforded for the stock in general, at least feed it to the pregnant females for upon their care depends the future of the herd.

Digestive Diseases of the Ox—IX. Enteritis.

Enteritis or inflammation of the bowels is not a common disease in the ox, but is sometimes seen. Either the mucous or muscular coat may be primarily involved, but the inflammation usually tends and involves all three coats. This disease is more often seen in working cattle. Adults in high condition are most liable. It is due to exposure to rough, cold weather, especially if the animal has been subjected to severe ex-



A Winning Yorkshire.

Two-year-old Yorkshire sow, second at Toronto and London, 1915, for J. Duck, Port Credit, Ont.

ercise of any nature and is in a state of perspiration. It may be caused by drinking freely of cold water when heated, and in solution of irritant substances; it also results from extension of inflammation of other organs, and may result as a sequel to other diseases of the intestines.

SYMPTOMS.—There are general symptoms of disorder, with pain or pressure over the loins or on the abdomen, frequent passage of small quantities of dry faeces and in some cases slight abdominal distension or bloating. Acute fibrile disturbance soon takes place; the temperature rises a few degrees and the pulse becomes full and frequent. The patient usually stands obstinately in one place, with muzzle protruded and the hind limbs seem inclined to give way. Thirst is usually excessive, but all inclination for food is lost; the patient groans, grinds his teeth, looks around on the right flank, and flinches when pressure is made upon the abdomen. The pain is continuous, which, with the acute fever, serves to distinguish it from colicky disorders. In fatal cases, shortly before death the patient usually becomes unconscious and falls, moaning continuously. The passage of faeces becomes suppressed, and a small stream of liquid excrement is often forced through the hardened mass, by which action the rectum becomes distended, and that which is voided has an exceedingly foetid and putrid smell. Often death is preceded by cessation of pain, but the animal looks anxious, the extremities are extremely cold, the pulse very frequent and small, often imperceptible, and the general temperature rapidly falls. This indicates the occurrence of gangrene. While in the early stages the pulse is strong and frequent, it soon loses its strength but increases in frequency, and the rectum, when examined with the hand, is evidently much increased in temperature. The torpidity of the bowels is due to cessation of peristaltic action, for an inflamed muscular coat soon loses its power of contraction.

POST MORTEM APPEARANCES.—Soon after death the intestines become filled with gas. The

outer covering is congested, inflamed or gangrenous over the parts especially involved. The abdominal cavity contains a considerable quantity of serum. Both small and large intestines are usually involved. The walls of the intestines are thickened and vary in color in different parts, from the redness of simple congestion to the greenish dark condition of gangrene. There is much effusion and blood extravasation between the muscular fibres, and the contents of the bowels are mainly blood and mucous.

TREATMENT.—The animal must be made as comfortable as possible and carefully nursed. Rugs or blankets wrung out of hot water should be kept to the abdomen. The contents of the rectum should be removed by hand and the injections of warm, soapy water. Purgatives must be avoided, as the muscular coats of the intestines have become inactive, hence they will simply irritate, not being able to cause any action. In the early stages, when the pulse is full and strong, the abstraction of 6 to 8 quarts of blood from the jugular vein is good practice, but blood letting cannot be tolerated after the pulse begins to lose its force. Large doses of opium should be administered, as 2 to 3 drams of powdered opium in a pint of cold water as a drench every two or three hours. The thirst should be relieved by giving water with a little saltpetre dissolved in it in small quantities and often.

WHIP.

FARM.

Is the Calamity Irremediable If They Didn't Pass?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Referring to your August 12 article "Why Did They Not Pass?" I feel a call to express my opinions on examinations for young children. This letter does not refer to pupils who have entered the Collegiate, as there is no better way of testing knowledge than by examinations for advanced pupils.

In my estimation the examination bug bites only over-ambitious parents and childless pedagogues but their frail children are the only direct sufferers from the disease.

It's a clear illustration of the sins of the fathers being visited upon the children, which ought to have been done away with, on the advent of Christianity.

This emphasizes my views on "exams." (That hated and hateful word) after nineteen years' experience in administering copious doses of them. This year I was required by a higher power, to have the results from 385 papers prepared by 10 p.m. of the day following the last examination. Indirectly teachers suffer from the effects of the disease. Only a wise and upright judge, a second Portia, could do justice in that limited time, to the weary little machines who ground out these papers at the expense of their temper and nerves, regardless of heat, headache and countless drawbacks, ground them out by a set time too. Did they pass? Oh, yes, 75 per cent. of them, but that's considered a low average in our county. There are few cases here where none pass, in fact I haven't heard of any this year.

But there's no use condemning this system of education unless we do something to abolish it, as have Mr. Putnam of Ottawa and some other wise inspectors who base their promotions on the average standing of the year's work of the pupil.

To come to the various answers to your question—"Where is the difficulty?" Each individual case may have a different answer. For instance, if examination day holds first place in the minds of teacher and pupil—forget judgment day—and all other days of lesser importance like funerals of loved relations etc., failures will not be admitted as possible. I know a teacher who, until he learns that examinations are not the be-all and end-all of existence, would be ashamed if he were guilty of promoting fewer than 95 per cent. of his entrance pupils. I will not go so far as to say that his pupils are happy, or that they love him, but they don't need to. Who would love a machine, an unlovely, automatic grinding machine?

Again, because a teacher is "Normal-trained," it does not follow that success is the outcome, the inevitable outcome, of his or her every effort. Experience is undoubtedly of greater importance and these teachers recognize this. Hence, they teach at lower salaries, as apprentices work for lower wages until they become familiar with the business. In the eyes of some people I have met, "teacher" stands for a necessary expense, the lower-priced, the better. "You can't have your cake and eat it." You can't get the results with four hundred dollars' worth of teacher that you can with a \$600 or a \$700 teacher, who has had experience with hundreds of scholars.

The teacher needs to pore over the school regulations, following all changes in the curriculum or while the children may be getting just as much knowledge (perhaps more valuable) the

is congested, inflamed or gangrenous parts especially involved. The abdomen contains a considerable quantity of fluid. Both small and large intestines are involved. The walls of the intestines are thickened and vary in color in different parts, from a dusky red to a blackish brown, and are of simple congestion to the condition of gangrene. There is hemorrhage and blood extravasation between the intestinal fibres, and the contents of the bowels are blood and mucous.

TREATMENT.—The animal must be made as comfortable as possible and carefully nursed. The bowels must be kept open by enemata wrung out of hot water should be administered. The contents of the stomach should be removed by hand and the animal kept warm, soaked in warm, soapy water. Purgatives must be given as the muscular coats of the intestines become inactive, hence they will not be able to cause any action in the early stages, when the pulse is weak, the abstraction of 6 to 8 quarts of fluid from the jugular vein is good practice, but cannot be tolerated after the animal has lost its force. Large doses of opium should be administered, as 2 to 3 drams in a pint of cold water as a cathartic every two or three hours. The thirst should be relieved by giving water with a little sugar dissolved in it in small quantities and frequently.

FARM.

Security Irremediable If They Didn't Pass?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
 In your August 12 article "Why Did They Fail?" I feel a call to express my views on examinations for young children. I do not refer to pupils who have passed Collegiate, as there is no better way of knowledge than by examinations for them.

In the examination the examination bug bites the ambitious parents and childless pedagogue their frail children are the only direct victims in the disease.

In the illustration of the sins of the fathers visited upon the children, which have been done away with, on the Christianity.

Summarizes my views on "exams." (That hateful word) after nineteen years' administering copious doses of them. I was required by a higher power, to select from 385 papers prepared by 10 teachers following the last examination. I find that the teachers suffer from the effects of the examination, a wise and upright judge, a second do justice in that limited time, to the little machines who ground out these papers at the expense of their temper and nerves, heat, headache and countless drawbacks to them out by a set time too. Did you know, Oh, yes, 75 per cent. of them, but I received a low average in our county. In some cases here where none pass, in fact a record of any this year.

There is no use condemning this system of examinations unless we do something to abolish it. Putnam of Ottawa and some other teachers who base their promotions on the results of the year's work of the pupils.

To the various answers to your question "where is the difficulty?" Each individual may have a different answer. For examination day holds first place in the teacher and pupil—forget judgment day, the other days of lesser importance. Like the old relations etc., failures will not be as possible. I know a teacher who says that examinations are not the best of all existence, would be ashamed to be guilty of promoting fewer than 95 per cent. entrance pupils. I will not go so far as to say that his pupils are happy, or that he is, but they don't need to. Who is a machine, an unlovely, automatic machine?

Because a teacher is "Normal-trained," follow that success is the outcome of his or her every effort. Undoubtedly of greater importance to the teachers recognize this. Hence, they receive salaries, as apprentices work for until they become familiar with the eyes of some people I have met, and hands for a necessary expense, the better. "You can't have your cake and eat it too." You can't get the results with dollars' worth of teacher that you can get with a \$700 teacher, who has had hundreds of scholars.

It needs to pore over the school following all changes in the curriculum the children may be getting just as valuable (perhaps more valuable) the

examination drill work may be taken along lines not covered by the course of study. No results at the final. At once, the hasty induction is reached: teacher no good. I know a young teacher who taught six months without having seen the new Course of Study. It took him that long to get awake.

Another factor of the case, during my life's experience I have found only two sections where the children were exceptionally dull, due doubtless to the dearth of educated people in those neighborhoods throughout two generations. But those children could and did pass the entrance for you must know that entrance standing is only a smattering of knowledge.

I take exception to that sentence, "Might it better be blamed to those who, in their blindness conceive of a greater agricultural Canada etc." This broader, more practical education does not demand the failures, it requires the intelligent pupils who can succeed in little things like examinations so they will have the "push" and the will to grapple with the great, big things—the noble and ennobling work of agriculture.

Many absurd mistakes are made in the name of teaching agriculture. If I spent one-half of my life in murdering and mounting insects and pickling grubs either I am setting low value on my time and brains, or I should develop my talent along that line to fit for a specialist in Entomology. Agricultural training embraces countless branches of economical wisdom besides "bug-ology." The trained agriculturist has acquired the power to support himself and family. He is a big unit in helping to support the nation.

Agriculture means so much and examinations amount to so little that they ought not to be discussed in the same letter. But who is responsible for the sins committed under the cloak of teaching agriculture? "Thereby hangs a tale." If the pupil in the country school (better yet, the many more in the town schools) be graduated from school with a keen and loving interest in nature he'll ultimately fight to victory the struggle with the soil. I'm so full of this subject you'll pardon the effusion if you wish to name it thus. One of the reasons children in rural schools fail is because the teacher does not make it a point to keep the child in practice by setting weekly tests couched in the language of the departmental questions.

"Familiarity breeds contempt" and the horrible paper loses its formidable appearance if written on the blackboard as usual.

Ontario Co., Ont. A. L.

A City Farmer Making Good.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
 Seeing a great deal in your publication, and the press in general, on "Back to the Land," I would like to give your readers a few of my experiences, being raised in the city and a factory employee till I was past forty. Although getting good wages and raising a sturdy family of four children I found it took about all to keep the pot boiling so made up my mind, about ten years ago, to try the land; but how?

I rented a place of ten acres of work land and had pasture for five cows in addition. We got the cows, some notes being given in part payment, and a friend let me have an old brood mare with foal to use, I to keep the foal till spring for her use. We had a good crop the first year and raised all our calves, but how we did work! I was still in the shop and my son, a lad of fifteen, and my wife worked like heroes, that summer. I was always up before the sun and did all I could, and got to the shop at seven being only a mile from my work. At night I worked as long as I could see.

We were congratulating ourselves that fall that we had got a foothold when our landlord gave us notice that he wanted the place himself on March 1. We were rather discouraged at this at first, but I heard of a place of thirty acres for sale, good land, orchard, and barn but the house had been burned off, however, we bought it and also a small house on adjoining property and moved it on our little farm and moved in the latter part of February, and started in once more.

I had discovered by this time that the cow was the money-maker, and hearing of eighty acres of rough land to rent across the road, I took that over and started to increase the dairy herd, and did so up to twelve milkers in two years; my wife and son running an extensive market garden with what help I could give nights and mornings.

In about three years after buying the farm I quit the shop and started in to be a real farmer, we worked hard and saved considerable money and lived far better than I ever could in the city.

In about five years after I left the shop we made up our minds to sell the little farm and go it stronger. We did so two years ago, and have now a farm of 350 acres, two hundred work land and the balance pasture, with all modern machinery, five splendid young work horses, four colts, eleven milkers, two of which are registered Holsteins, and a bunch of twenty head of young

stock on the back pasture, twelve of which we expect to add to the milkers next year, and as for crop this year we have seventy loads of grain in the barns and in stacks, and about twelve loads still out with about nine acres of very promising buckwheat still to harvest, besides twelve acres of corn and two acres of potatoes.

This article is a great deal longer than I expected when I started out, yet I am so enthusiastic about farming that I find there are dozens of things I would like to mention, for instance the clouds of mosquitoes we had to contend with last night stooking grain and milking, the time we have stood, opening out and restocking on account of the excessive rain, and the fun still ahead of us to cut with the scythe the few wet spots of tangled grain that stood five feet high before it went flat.

Lennox Co., Ont. BACK TO THE LAND.

Farm-Yard Manure.

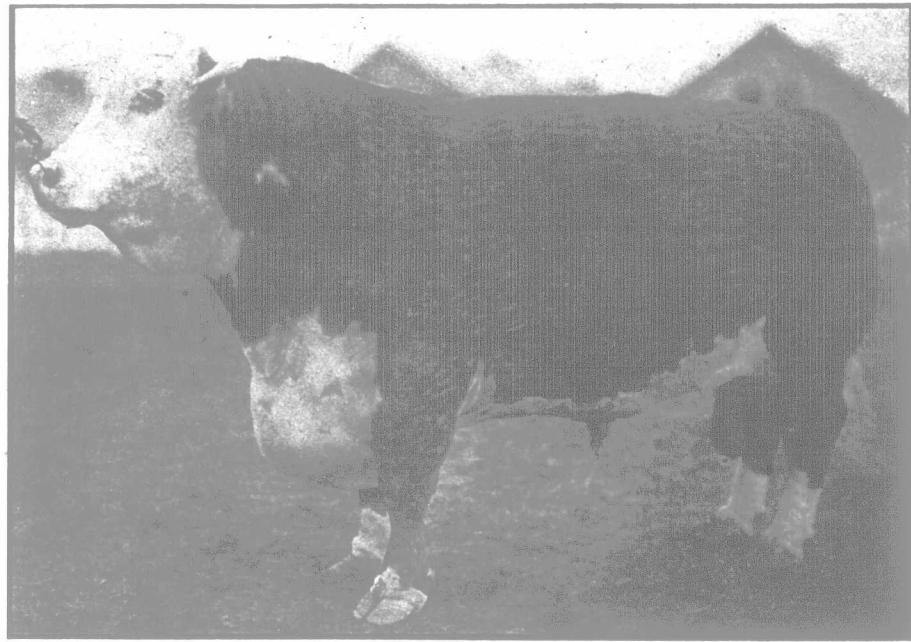
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
 The value of farm-yard manure depends on three things: the material of which it is formed, the conditions under which it is formed, the manner in which it is collected and treated before being applied to the soil. The materials of formation are litter, and the dung of animals. Straw is the most usually used for litter, though other absorbent agents are also used, such as peat moss, wood shavings, or sawdust, etc.

The values of the actual dung itself also vary, and these values do not depend merely on the number of animals kept, but also depend to a great extent on the kind of animal. Horse manure, to take an example, is a hotter manure, and ferments more rapidly than manure from

cake. Actually it will not make a great deal of difference to the steers which method is used, but there is a big difference in the value of the manure. The linsed cake contains just about three times as much nitrogen as corn, and cotton cake about four times as much. Assuming that these three steers are being fed all that they will eat, it is impossible for them to use more than a certain proportion of the nitrogen contained in their feeds. Thus it will be seen that there is a much greater proportion of nitrogen available for plant food in the manure of the cake-fed beast than there is in the case of the corn-fed one.

So much for the values of manures. It is in the treatment of the manures after they are formed that the greatest loss occurs. By far the most valuable part of farm-yard manures is contained in the liquid manure, which, on many farms is allowed to go to waste. Who has not seen many and many a yard where the drainings from the manure heaps are allowed to escape? In cases like this the very essence of the manure—the ammonia salts and the soluble phosphates and potash salts—is absolutely lost, and what is left in the manure is only more or less fibre. Without doubt the best way to avoid this loss would be by the use of a covered manure shed, and a tank so arranged that the liquid manure will drain into it. At the present time, however, it is to be feared that ready money is of too much value to the farmer to be spent even in cases of such acknowledged improvements. The simplest remedy, then, under the circumstances is to take good care of the manure from the time it is produced until it is ready to be carted to the fields. The following method is well recommended and is worthy of a trial.

A good bed of dry earth should be made for the foundation of the dung heap, and the manure should be removed as quickly as possible from the sheds. It should be covered occasionally with a light layer of earth, and finally, when the pile is completed, with a good thick coating of earth. To many farmers this would meet with the objection of causing too much labor, but the results justify the added work. It has been found by analysis that manure, preserved by being covered with earth, has, after six months lost but two per cent. of its value, while similar dung heaps, open to the air and the rain have lost in the same time twenty-three per cent. of their value, or nearly one-quarter. Tested on the soil, the earth-preserved manure yielded on a potato crop more than three times the increase given



Bonnie Brae 31st.

First-prize aged Hereford bull and grand champion at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1915. Exhibited by Jas. Page, Wallace town, Ontario.

cattle. Even the age and condition of the animal has its effect on the manurial value of the dung. Young, quickly growing stock take more from their food than older and mature animals. In the same way manure from milking cows is worth less than that from fattening cows, because the production of milk absorbs more from the food than does the formation of fat. The great fact to remember is that nothing is wasted, and what the animal does not actually require to supply its needs is passed on in the manure. Therefore the value of the manure not only depends on the animal consuming the food, but also on the nature and quality of the food consumed by that animal. There are three valuable chemical properties present in all manure, nitrogen, phosphates and potash. These are present in greater or lesser quantities according to the way in which the animal has been fed, and the quantity in which they are present determines the value of the manure. There is also present in all manures a mass of organic matter, chiefly fibre, which rots into the soil, making a valuable addition in the form of humus. This is the bulk of the manure, and is present in any case, whether the manure is rich or poor.

Now, no matter how well an animal is fed, it will not retain from its food, roughly speaking, more than one-fifth of the nitrogen, phosphates and potash contained in that food. As has been mentioned, some classes of animals will take more from their food while others will retain less. The remainder passes through the animal, and is available for plant food in the form of manure. For instance, suppose one were fattening three steers. In each case the bulk of the feed is composed of good clover hay and roots. In the case of the first steer the actual fattening agent is corn, in the second case linsed meal cake is used, and in the third case decorticated cotton

by a corresponding quantity of the carelessly kept manure. In another trial the earth-preserved manure gave nearly twice as much increase on a wheat crop. Surely the extra labor is not wasted; and surely it is to the farmer's interest to conserve the best parts of the farm-yard manure by all means in his power. If, however, there are obstacles in the way of his treating the manure, then the sooner it is drawn out on to the land the better.

B. C. H. C. HADDON.

Salting Silage in a Mow.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
 In your columns of a recent issue appeared a question by "I. D." concerning silage in a mow. Where no silo is built the following has given full satisfaction:

Corn should be in a fair state of maturity before it is cut and put in shock. Frost will not do any harm in this instance. Put it through a cutting box and blow it into a mow. Tramp well and salt. Do not mix straw in the mow. Feed the same way as silage; about three of straw to one of corn. We have found this system good. Feed to all kinds of cattle and a little to horses twice a day. It is a good second to the silo.

Haldimand Co., Ont. GEO. NORMAN.

In England experienced farm foremen, shepherds, teamsters, etc., are being encouraged by those in authority to stick to their work rather than enlist, in some parts of Canada such men are jeered at because they have not enlisted. Those who realize how important it is that food-stuffs be supplied know where the right is.

Statute Labor.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the early summer we in the country saw the men going through the motions of that annual occurrence known as statute labor. I don't know whether Peter McArthur ever thought of this subject while he was pruning apple trees or building fence or thinning turnips, but I hope not—for the sake of the trees, fence or turnips. But we will let him meditate thereon while he is riding in the buggy or cutter—if he has a horse that does not require much attention and which will carefully scramble over the big stones, wiggle around the holes, wade through the water after a rain, or climb steadily over a culvert which rises abruptly some 23½ inches above the level of the surrounding road.—But it was my own reflections on statute labor that I had in mind.

In the first place, where there is a considerable snowfall, many farmers like to do as much "roadwork" as possible in the winter when their time is of least value and their teams are idle, and it would seem only right that the necessary opening of roads after a storm should be allowed as "roadwork." The hauling of gravel can also be done to advantage in the winter season, as bigger loads can be handled and more trips made with the sleigh than with the wagon in the same number of hours. Of course, "patching" a road could not be done in this way, but where a long strip of road requires coating it can be done cheaper than at any other time. In this case, the Pathmaster would need to make preparations in the fall.

But winter hauling will not remedy one big existing evil in the statute labor system. We hear a great deal nowadays about the long hours in a farmer's day—this is given as a chief reason for laborers not caring to work on a farm and for farmers' sons and daughters going to the cities. Be this as it may, it can not be said of the statute labor day. When the "roadwork" is to be done we see the farmer come onto the road about eight o'clock with his team and wagon and drive leisurely to the "pit." About eleven o'clock he goes home to dinner as "there is hardly time to go for another load before noon." Curiously enough the same thing happens about five o'clock in the afternoon, and that is the dropping of the curtain for "roadwork" for that day. Now, don't be too quick to denounce this man for idling away four or five hours of good working day. He doesn't. He prudently uses these hours at home to the advantage of his corn and root crops. (Next week when he is hauling gravel for his own silo he uses the full day at the job, and just notice how much faster his team goes back with the empty wagon for each load!) And that is not all. His gravel box (which like as not he had to make in the morning when he was supposed to be on the road) has a good bottom of two-inch scantling. The sides are 10 inches wide and are pushed down alongside of the bottom—one of the bottom pieces was left at home. The end pieces are putting up a silent but effective struggle for a position near the centre of the box. How big a load will it hold?

After each load he has listened (without comment) to a number of stories and the tires have been marked up pretty well with matches required to light pipes a reasonable number of times, the teamster drives out of the pit and the operation is performed on the next wagon in like manner. I never filled in a Pathmaster's timesheet so will refrain from comment there. I also will pass no opinion as to the cause of the grass under the nearby trees having so flat and bruised an appearance the next day.

When we ask these men—mind you in other respects as good and honest neighbors as one could desire—why they do roadwork in this way, the answer is, "Well, all the others do it that way and do more driving on the road than I do, and there is no use of me doing more than the rest of them." Did any of these men ever enjoy the satisfaction of cheating himself when playing a game of solitaire? So few seem to realize that the better they do the roadwork the better roads they will have and the less roadwork will be required in future!

It is true that these conditions do not obtain in all sections of the country. Where I first saw roadwork done there was a keen, healthy rivalry among the teamsters to see who could draw the biggest loads and the greatest number of them in a day. Not only was the drawing power of the team at stake but also their ability to outstrip all others back with the empty wagon box to the pit. Yet I never saw or knew of a horse to be abused while doing roadwork during the twelve years I lived there. And the teams were always sleek and in good condition. These fellows also often voluntarily doubled the amount of statute labor allotted to them. As a result the roads in that section are the best I have ever seen in Canada or the United States. Whenever I visit there I take my bicycle along, as it is a pleasure to wheel on such roads. If farmers all over the country did their roadwork in

this spirit there would be no bad roads in the country. But most unfortunately neighborhoods of this kind are many days' journey apart.

What then is the remedy? I can think of only one—abolish statute labor and have it paid in taxes. Have the roads divided off into "beats," as with the statute labor system, and have a Pathmaster over each beat. Let the township treasurer issue a cheque to each Pathmaster for an amount equivalent to the number of days roadwork allotted to his "beat." With this money the Pathmaster hires by tender or by a rate fixed by the township council, as many teamsters as will be required, and let these be men in his own "beat" as far as possible. He pays them, not by the hour or day or by guess, but by the cubic yard, measured at the dumping place. This will give all roads attention each year (not all the work put on the main roads to the neglect of the back roads) and an honest share to that. This will constantly improve each road. As the years go by the improved roads will require less and less attention, till now and then a year's work can be dispensed with because it is not needed. (A good many years are "skipped" according to the statute labor plan.)

By such a system each farmer has an opportunity to do his roadwork in labor, only he must hire with the Pathmaster and do the work that he is paid for doing. The farmer pays his roadwork in taxes (collected about December 1) and he hires with the Pathmaster and is paid his wages in June. Thus, not only is he not out any money, but he actually has the use of his wages for some months extra. At the same time much more work is done than under the old system, which is always a gain towards good roads. It has the additional advantage of leaving any man free to stay at home and do any very pressing work during "roadwork days." He will be very glad of the opportunity to do this and pay it in taxes instead.

Of course, this plan would work best where there is a supply of gravel (I do not mean big, rough stones mixed with a little mud or sand) or crushed stone. Where the people have to depend on clay roads, about all that can be done is to trail a split-log drag over the road after each rain, thus keeping the road well rounded up and free from ruts. In this case the weatherman has some control of the number of days' work as well as the township council.

The split-log drag is a good thing on any road whenever there are ruts beginning to form. It keeps the road in a shape which will shed the water, thus preventing it from becoming soft and cut up, and it is much less expensive and easier to operate than is the roadgrader. Its frequent use during spring and fall will save the road a great deal. It also prevents much gravel or crushed stone from being scattered out to the sides and finally into the ditches. Another good feature about its use is its ability to keep the "dish" out of the centre of the road caused by single drivers. No horse can step comfortably in this trough-like centre where the outside of its foot strikes the ground before the inside does. Such footing cannot but be straining on the tendons and is hard on the shoes.

Grey Co., Ont. ALAN D. CAMERON.

[Note.—We hope that few of the Pathmaster's "beats" in Ontario are worked on a basis of that outlined at the beginning of our correspondent's article. Some of the best roads we know are maintained under statute labor where every farmer takes an interest and does his share. It is not the system so much as the men doing the work that should be blamed where the work is slighted. Would these shiftless, careless men do any better work hired on the road? We fear not.—Editor.]

Making Sweet Clover a Crop.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of July 19 "Investigator" asks other farmers who have grown sweet clover to step forward and give their experience and state facts regarding the crop. In 1914 I sowed five acres of sweet clover in May along with oats. Both oats and clover came along until the end of June, when the grasshoppers swept the field clean of the oats and left the sweet clover. This, no doubt gave the clover a better chance, as I cut some of it in September for hay. The remainder grew two feet high; this I pastured. Twenty lambs were put into the field. For a few days the lambs paid no attention to the sweet clover but grazed along the fences. One day I saw a few lambs making a start, then a few more and so on till the twenty were at it, and stayed with it till I had to take them out for fear of too close pasturing. When the lambs were put into the field they were loaded on a wagon and when they were taken out they were also loaded, and I was surprised how they had grown and fattened during the month they were pasturing on the sweet clover. This spring it came up with a rush. It was green before anything else. Other clovers were a failure on our farm so I left it for hay. It grew about an

inch to the hour as the saying goes. It was ready to cut June 20, and was from three to seven feet high. I am safe to say that it averaged 5½ feet as any common man went out of sight when he walked into the rankest of it. I did not know how this field could ever be saved for hay so I left it for another week, and by this time it was in full bloom. I started to cut the end of June, and the weather was the very best for making hay. About that time I noticed an article with illustrations in "The Farmer's Advocate" giving a plan to save alfalfa by stacking it on frames made of poles, triangular-shaped; I knew at once this was a good idea and we made the frames just as illustrated and stacked the field that way, the clover being 15 inches from the ground on the frames, and when the stack was built the centre was hollow so that there was a good circulation of air going through the clover. We drew it in after leaving it on the frames two days just as green as when it was cut, and the leaves did not drop off by curing in this manner. I sowed three acres more this spring and will put the lambs on it next week. At present I am ploughing twelve acres which I intend to sow with sweet clover early next spring without a nurse crop, as the land is too poor to grow anything else. "Investigator" described sweet clover just as I have found it. I intend to grow forty acres of sweet clover for pasture as soon as I can get the seed and the ground ploughed, so there is one man who is not going to let it "severely" alone.

Lanark Co., Ont. J. E. MANSON

Roast Corn and Limed Potatoes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Have just read Peter McArthur's article entitled "Roast Corn." I too have sampled that delicacy in my boyhood and the memory lingers still. But I had the advantage of being desperately hungry and "to the hungry soul every bitter thing is sweet." Tell him next time to start out without supper and tramp through brush for miles hunting for coons until after midnight and I believe his appetite for green corn will be renewed.

Now to the more serious problem—the potato rot—I will share my plan with my fellow farmers. When living in Eastern Ontario my potatoes began one winter to rot badly in the cellar. Being a plasterer by trade and knowing the germ-killing power of lime, I divided the potatoes into two parts and experimented by sprinkling dry, air-slacked lime, a good handful per bushel on one half and left the other half as they were. In a short time the untreated half was a putrid mass, while in the other half the disease was arrested and the affected spots dried up.

Since then I use the lime as a preventive of rot. As soon as the warm, murky, foggy, summer nights come I take a can (a gallon apple or baking powder can will do) and perforate the bottom with a nail. I fill this with dry, air-slacked lime. I have an old spade handle about a foot long fastened to the side of mine. I walk along the rows early in the morning while the dew is on and dust the plants with the lime, and have never had any trouble from rot since. I have practiced this for over twenty years. Thunder Bay District. JAMES M. MUNRO.

Field Crop Competition Awards at Ottawa.

There was little grain at the Central Canada Exhibition outside of that included in the Field Crop Competition exhibit erected in the Horticultural building, but the vegetables and grain of that exhibit made a very pleasing display. The grain was exhibited both in sheaves and in sacks. The results of the judging were as follows:—

Awards.—Sacks, Oats: 1, Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay, Abundance; 2, Alex. McKague, Galt, water, Bumper King; 3, Wm. Johnstone, Imp. White Wave; 4, H. L. Goltz, Bardsville, Scotch. Spring Wheat: 1, Sam. McMillan, Cobden, Marquis; 2, R. S. Frisby, Unionville, Goose; 3, Jas. A. Rennie, Milliken, Goose. Fall Wheat: 1, W. C. Shaw, Hespeler, Golden Jewel; 2, Richard Fess, Fisherville, Winter King. Barley: 1, Geo. C. H. Ketcheson, Belleville, O.A.C. 21; 2, Geo. Simpson, Cainsville, O.A.C. 21; 3, Alex. Morrison, Creemore, O.A.C. 21; 4, S. Bingham & Sons, Hillsburg, O.A.C. 21. Peas: 3, A. Muelhaugen, Lion's Head, Golden Vine. Potatoes: 1, Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg, Canadian Standard; 2, R. & J. Woods, Metcalfe, Carman No. 1; 3, H. L. Goltz, Bardsville, Davies Warrior; 4, Robt. Plunkett, Weston; 5, J. P. Thompson, Billing's Bridge. Sheaves, Oats: 1, Arthur Daoust, Alfred, Washington; 2, Carson Moore, MacLennan, Ligow; 3, H. L. Goltz, Bardsville, Scotch; 4, R. M. Mortimer & Son, Honeywood, English. Spring Wheat: 1, Sam. McMillan, Cobden, Marquis; 2, Jas. Goose; 3, R. S. Frisby, Unionville, Goose. Fall Wheat: 1, Richard Fess, Fisherville, Winter King. Barley: 1, Geo. Simpson, Cainsville, O.A.C. 21; 2, W. E. Vanderwater, Belleville, O.A.C. 21; 4, S. Lawrence, Verner, O.A.C. 21.

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J. E. MANSON

Corn and Lined Potatoes.

Farmer's Advocate":
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Wire Fencing Going Up.

According to advices received from men con- nected with wire fence manufacturing there is some danger of a shortage of wire and higher prices. The war has advanced steel and material used in galvanizing and enormous quantities of barb wire used in building entanglements have also served to stiffen prices. The governments of the nations at war are now said to be seeking to place orders and when placed wire may go still higher. The advice of our correspondent is that farmers wanting fencing buy early.

THE DAIRY.

Buttermaking Competition at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

One of the features that always draws an interested audience at the Canadian National Exhibition is the competition in buttermaking. Although this work has been carried on for years the people of both town and country fill the dairy arena each day and take a keen interest in the work of the competitors. At the close of each day's work the judges are urged by many to tell who got the prizes—those looking on failing to realize that competitors have to repeat the work two or three times and the average score of the work as well as the average score of the butter must be taken into consideration.

The score card reads thus:—Skill in ripening cream, 5; Preparation of utensils, 5; Straining and coloring cream, 5; Granular Butter, 10; Washing and Salting, 5; Working the butter, 10; Neatness and cleanliness, 20; Exhaustive Churning, 10; Time, 10; Butter (1-5 of score) 20; Total 100.

The question is naturally asked "What is meant by one-fifth of the butter score?" The butter is judged the same as the rest of the butter that has been sent to exhibition using the following score card:—Flavor, 45; Grain, 25; Color, 15; Salt, 10; Package, 5; Total 100.

Looking over the score cards it will be seen that all parts of the work are considered from the receiving of the cream to the washing up of the utensils when the work is finished. The object of writing this article is to show where improvements have been made and where improvements might still be made in the work. Taking it as a whole the work was decidedly well done—the majority of the competitors doing splendidly. The greatest drawback the contestants have to meet is the high temperature of the room where the work is done. On many days the room got so warm that the firmest butter became soft before there was time to work it sufficiently. Despite this fact, perhaps there never was a year when the butter scored so high for both color and salting, there being very few cases of mottled butter or undissolved salt. This was a noticeable feature in connection with this year's work.

Occasionally the cream is churned at a rather high temperature, and there is a great temptation to use a high temperature when a competitor is anxious to get full marks for "time" and uses this means of gaining a few minutes. The minutes gained, however, often mean a loss in quality of product which will reduce the apparent gain, if not overbalance it. When we think of it, the object is to make good butter and to make it in the best and cleanest way and in the shortest time that is consistent with good workmanship.

Another noticeable feature was the condition of the butter granules. In most cases the butter in the churn resembled grains of golden wheat, there being very few cases of under or over-churning.

The chief places where improvements might be made are in the washing and the working of the butter. When the butter comes soft and the wash water is milky it would pay to give the butter an extra wash water. It would not only mean butter with a clearer brine but a firmer butter to work as well. The extra minutes used in this way would be well repaid in the quality of the finished product.

In working the butter, pressure should be used, but a sliding, greasing or cutting movement should be avoided. Any method that will spoil the grain of the butter and cause it to be greasy instead of firm and waxy will reduce the marks received when the butter is scored.

There are many buttermakers on our Ontario farms who would do good work in these buttermaking competitions, yet this year only three people competed in the amateur class. It is to be hoped that many new contestants will try for the prizes next year.

BELLA MILLAR.

Review and Forecast of Dairying 1915-16.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The season of 1915 draws to a close. Already some of the creameries that have a short season are closing or are thinking of doing so, in spite of the fact that the fall pasturage in Ontario is probably the best that we have had for many years.

PASTURE AND OTHER DAIRY CROPS.

Under conditions which prevail on most dairy farms in Canada, the weather and its effects upon grass and corn have a great deal to do in deciding whether or not the season is profitable. Most farmers depend on grass for milk production during the summer season. "No grass, no milk," is a proverb which holds true in the majority of cases for the summer months. The season of 1915 has been phenomenal for the growth of pasture. We do not remember seeing such excellent grass for many years as may be seen at the time of writing—middle September. The rains have been excessive and the second growth of clover almost equal to, if not better than, the first crop, where it has not been pastured. The third crop of alfalfa is also excellent. Corn too has done well, in spite of the late start. Coarse grains have been good, though in some districts there has been difficulty in harvesting owing to the storms. On the whole, it has been a good season for feed and the prospects are that dairy cattle will go into winter quarters in good condition, which means much in caring for them during the cold season. Thin fall cattle means poor animals all winter, while on the other hand, cattle in good heart and flesh when they enter the stable are able to hold their own even with ordinary feed and care. The prospects for winter feed are that there will be an abundance, especially of roughage and coarse grains if not sold too closely, which would be a serious mistake, as live-stock interests, in Ontario, at least, are paramount.

So far as milk production goes the season has been a good one and the prices, generally speaking have also been good,—a rather unusual combination. The cheese season opened at prices not seen within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Some factories received 19 cents per pound for May cheese and we were told of one factory that was paid over 19 cents for part of their May cheese. This caused the cheese business to take on an interest not known for many years. However, the inevitable "sag" occurred during the season of greatest production, as is usual with farm produce, and prices went as low as 12½c, or even lower. Things began to look "blue," but those in charge seem to know when the farmer's patience is about exhausted and prices began to rise after the bulk of the cheese were out of farmer's hands.

There is something very peculiar about this. An American writer, in an American journal of Sept. 7, issue says: "A fortnight ago in these columns I told of having seen a letter sent by a Canadian concern of authority, which read to the effect that the cheese market would be one cent higher at or around the first of September. From the very day that letter reached the receiver here there has been a firmer feeling." Cheese farmers and salesmen naturally ask, where did this "Canadian Concern" get its information which enabled it to so accurately forecast the market, and why was this information not available to those who have greatest need for, and best right to, obtain the intelligence which would enable them to market their cheese to advantage? Undoubtedly the marketing end is the weak end of all farming operations. Apparently farmers are helpless when it comes to marketing their produce. They are up against combinations too powerful for either farmers or Governments to cope with. Just now the war-drum is throbbing

at an alarming rate, but it will pay farmers to close their ears to this alarm and place at least one ear on the ground to note the methods of the market manipulator while he garners in the fruits of the harvest, to dispose of at leisure and at prices very much advanced over that paid to the farmer.

THE BUTTER BUSINESS.

It is estimated that butter production for the season, will be from 20 to 25 per cent. below that of 1914. Prices on the whole have been somewhat lower than during the previous year, but it was necessary to maintain the price of butter at a fairly high level, else the creamery business would have been in a bad way. One creamery manager reports an increase during August 1915, over the same month last year, of nearly 50 per cent. This, however, is unusual and is the result of hard work and good management.

The British markets have been fairly firm all season. A London, Eng., firm in their report for July 23rd, say: "The butter market, although quiet, is very firm for all best goods of which there is an undoubted scarcity at the moment."

Under date of August 6th, they say: "A prominent feature of the market at the present moment is the continued scarcity of finest descriptions, and exceptional prices are ruling in consequence." Again on August 20th, they report: "The market, which at the beginning of the week was somewhat quiet, is now more active, due no doubt to the news that the S.S. Grodno, with 28,000 casks of Siberian butter on board, has been torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine."

Assuming that the foregoing extracts fairly reflect the condition of the British butter market, the wonder is that higher prices have not prevailed on this side the Atlantic, as both the Canadian and American butter business has been somewhat of the dull order.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

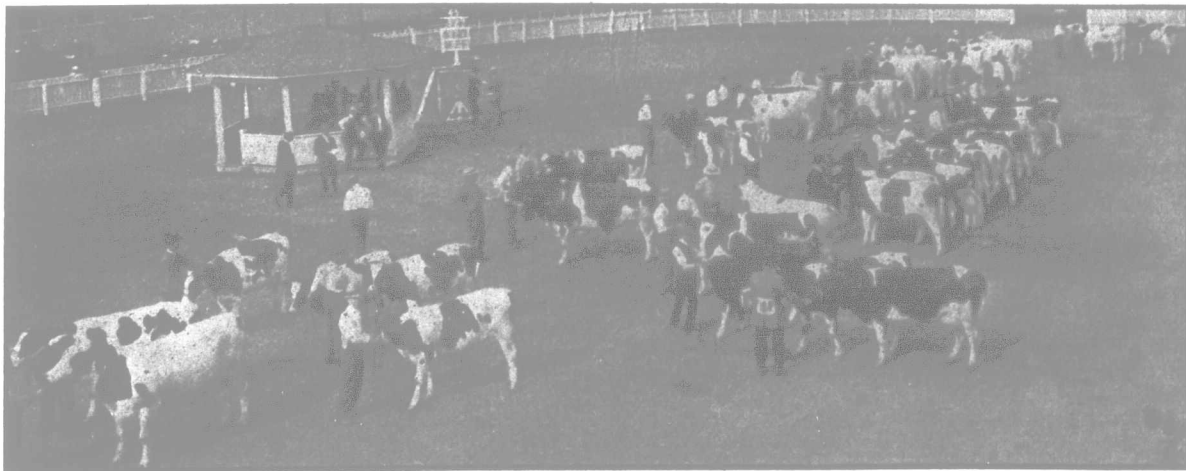
The role of a prophet is a somewhat dangerous one, unless the prophecy is of such a nebulous character that almost any and all kinds of interpretations may be placed on it, which is the usual method of so-called prophets; however, we shall briefly "dip into the future," so well as we are able.

As previously stated, there is likely to be plenty of Autumn and Winter feed. This augurs well for a normal, or above normal milk production, assuming that we have the usual number of fresh cows during the fall and early winter. We have heard of no serious outbreaks of disease that might cause a reduction in fresh cows for winter milk.

This fact means that there is not likely to be any great scarcity of milk, therefore there is not likely to be any phenomenally high price for milk or milk products, but we may expect the usual or slightly above previous years' prices for milk and cream used in direct consumption. This seems a reasonable expectation as all surplus milk is likely to be profitably manufactured into cheese or butter, for which two articles the demand is likely to be steady during the whole winter.

An American trade journal says in its issue of Sept. 8: "Probably the basic cause of the recent upward movement of cheese values in this country (United States) has been the re-entry of the British Government as a buyer on English and Canadian Markets." Speaking of American stocks this same New York paper says: "In order to clear the storage stocks of this season's make of American cheese by next spring we will be forced to export considerable cheese."

Here we have the matter in a nutshell. The British Government is buying and is likely to continue purchasing cheese in large quantities for army purposes. Canada and the United States,



Holsteins at Canadian National.

Judging fifty head of Holsteins in the ring at one time at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1915.

together with the coming season's make in New Zealand are the chief sources of supply. If Canada had the British market to herself, she might expect exceptionally high prices but this is not the case. Our neighbors to the south evidently have a lot of surplus cheese to dispose of, while the New Zealand make is no small factor in the situation, but which is more or less speculative at present. Everything considered then, our cheese farmers may expect good prices for the remainder of the fall make and also for winter goods, but it is not likely that the inflated prices of the spring of 1915 will be repeated. Someone, no doubt, dropped considerable money on the spring gamble in cheese.

We are, however, living in unusual times. The writer has before him "The International Market of Milk and Dairy Produce Report" for the 2nd quarter, 1915, published in Switzerland. We read: "Governments to-day are playing a part as purchasers and employers which would heretofore have been deemed an impossible one. The falling-off in supplies below their accustomed level has become, in the greater number of trades, a matter no longer of any consideration owing to the very large deliveries effected for government requirements." Again we read in this report: "One is compelled, on the other hand, to become conscious more and more of the fact that England's arm is long. England reigns supreme in the world's markets. The trade of neutral states is rendered difficult and troublesome by all manner of restrictions."

One word about the future of butter. There is an undoubted scarcity of this article in practically all countries except the United States. The prospects look good for a steady remunerative demand for creamery products during the remainder of 1915 and at least up to the grass season of 1916.

O. A. C.

H. H. DEAN.

Buttermaking Competition, Western Fair, London, 1915.

Amateur class: 1, Miss Warner, 92.75; 2, Miss Scott, 92.50; 3, Miss Dove, 92.00; 4, Mrs. Dove, 91.50; 5, Mrs. Young, 90.55. Free for all: 1, Miss Gregory, 98.25; 2, Miss Cole, 97.75; 3, Miss Bryden, 97.25; 4, Mrs. Hill, 96.75; 5, Miss Barber, 96.12; 6, Miss Scott, 95.37. Sweep-stake: 1, Miss Barber, 98.37; 2, Mrs. Hill, 98.00; 3, Miss Bryden, 97.87; 4, Mrs. Young, 96.37; 5, Mrs. Dove, 95.37; 6, Miss Dove, 95.25. Special prize, churn: won by Miss Barber.

THE APIARY.

The Care of Extracted Honey

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A few years ago Dr. Phillips, of the Bureau of Entomology, Washington, prepared a valuable paper for the National Association of Beekeepers, on "The Care of Extracted Honey." The writer will attempt to give the main points of the paper.

He first drew attention to the fact that nectar contains a large percentage of water, which, during the process of ripening, will be reduced down from 20 to 25 per cent. in normal honey, while some very ripe honey will contain as little as 12 per cent.

"The ripening of the honey consists not only in the evaporation of the surplus water contained in the nectar, but especially the transformation of the sugars of the nectar into the levulose and dextrose of honey." Unripe honey contains a large proportion of cane sugar, and the longer the honey remains in the hive the less cane sugar will be found.

Most beekeepers allow this ripening to take place in the hive by waiting until the honey is capped, and by this method honey gets its characteristic flavor to a greater extent than is possible by evaporation outside of the hive.

Honey should be strained as it leaves the extractor. As soon as possible put it up in the packages in which it is to be sold, leaving exposed to the air as little as possible. Not that it will ferment because thoroughly ripened honey will not, but it has great affinity for water, and the exposed surface soon becomes thin from contact with atmospheric moisture. In order to get a uniform article a great deal of stirring is necessary, and this hastens decaying.

If honey is sold in bottles it is necessary to extract at the close of each flow in order to keep honey from different sources separate, as far as possible.

THE GRANULATION OF HONEY.

Different kinds of honey vary as to the length of time they take to granulate. Formerly, the general public believed that granulated honey contained cane sugar, but it is now generally understood that pure honey will granulate in time,

and this crystallization is considered as a test of purity. In bottling honey it is necessary to completely liquefy the entire quantity before the operation is begun. Honey should never be liquefied by direct application of heat nor should it reach a temperature above 160 degrees F. Above this temperature honey loses flavor, becomes darker in color, and a decomposition of the sugar takes place, resulting in an article which is not honey because the chemical composition is changed. To liquefy honey immerse the receptacle in water and heat to 160 degrees F., and let it remain until the honey is all liquid and free from crystals.

"Honey is made up of dextrose and levulose in about equal proportions. The candied portion is largely dextrose, for the levulose probably does not granulate at all." For this reason liquid portions of honey must not be drawn off from that which has been candied, because neither will be pure honey.

Since honey separates into its component parts in granulation it is necessary that all the honey in the receptacle be thoroughly mixed before any portion is removed for bottling, else none of the bottles will contain absolutely pure honey.

PACKING OF EXTRACTED HONEY.

Honey should be sealed as soon as possible after extracting so that its delicate flavor will be retained. It is marketed in bottles, tins and barrels.

Honey sells largely on its appearance, and the apiarist cannot exert too much care in the packing and labelling so as to make the honey attractive to the purchaser. A bottle makes a neat and attractive package and shows off the contents to good advantage. When honey is packed in bottles granulation should be retarded, as a partially granulated bottle is not attractive. To aid in this retardation the honey must be entirely liquefied and run into the bottle warm. The bottle should be filled as full as possible and hermetically sealed while still warm, either by using some style of clamp cover or by sealing a cork with a mixture of beeswax and paraffin.

Barrels are used for large shipments for supplying the baking and confectionery trade. Barrels for the storage of honey must be thoroughly dry and tight when dry, because the honey will take up any moisture in the barrel, causing it to leak. Honey should never be kept in a cool or damp place but kept in a warm, dry room.

Wellington Co., Ont.

W. F. GEDDES.

Dark Honey Crop Report.

The Crop Report Committee of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association met on Thursday, Sept. 9th, to consider the crop of Dark Honey. It was found that 105 members had reported 116,400 lbs. from 5,807 colonies; being an average of 20 lbs. to the colony. This is about double of last year's average. The committee advises members to ask 7½c to 8½c per lb. wholesale, depending on the size of package and the quantity sold in one order. No buckwheat honey should be retailed for less than 10c per pound. The local demand for white honey is exceedingly good as many people are buying honey to put away instead of canned fruit, and the prices recommended by the committee are being realized. Wholesalers are cautious about buying all lines of goods, including honey, and naturally have made an effort to buy as low as possible. A few large orders have been filled at slightly lower figure than recommended, but these orders were for ton lots.

There is yet a large quantity of light honey unsold, but the market is firm and a great many of the smaller beekeepers report their crop all sold at prices recommended by the committee. All considered the committee feels that honey need not be sold below prices recommended.

MORLEY PETTIT, Sec.-Treas.

A report from Ottawa indicates that up to a recent date the imposition of the war tax on letters and post cards had decreased the volume of mail posted in Canada by about thirty per cent. In four months there was an increase of revenue to the extent of about \$1,100,000 due, however, largely to the sale of stamps for cheques, money orders, etc. The actual returns will fall far short of the estimated amounts. As soon as the tax went on the people began to economize in their correspondence. The way to promote business is not to put restrictions upon it.

The perfection to which modern bombardment has been brought is illustrated by an American war correspondent at the front and under fire in Antwerp and Dunkirk. Overhead a big German aeroplane sent wireless directions to the German batteries twenty-three miles away, and forthwith came the shells everyone hitting the mark, burying large houses and even an hospital with all the occupants in their own rooms.

POULTRY.

To Get Rid of Mites.

If the pullets are to commence laying early and the yearling hens are to get down to business soon after their molt is complete it is not good policy to have them tormented by all kinds of vermin. Lice and mites do more to keep down the egg record than is generally considered, and a good season's work cannot be expected from an irritated flock of hens, such as are too often forced to exist in a dark, poorly ventilated house where lice and mites thrive best. Lice can usually be driven from the fowls by dusting the latter with insect powder, but mites can only be exterminated by a very thorough house cleaning. The Poultry Division of the Central Experimental Farm has recently issued a circular describing mites and recommending treatments for their extermination. In this circular they describe the red mite as follows: "Unlike the ordinary hen louse they are not as a rule found on the fowl, neither are they killed by dusting, as the ordinary body louse is. These pests breed very rapidly, especially during the hot weather, usually in cracks containing filth or in dirty nesting material. They are not red in color as is popularly supposed, but gray; it is only after they have come into contact with the fowl and have become filled with blood that they appear red. The young mites are white and have only six legs, but after casting their skins, which they do several times, they have eight legs. The cast skins may be seen like a white powder around the perches, this often being the first indication of the presence of mites. They are able to live and reproduce for months without animal food, the first food of the young probably being filth or decayed wood. They thrive best in dark, dirty houses, and have been found to exist in houses the following season after the fowl had been removed. They usually attack the birds at night but are sometimes found on laying hens, and they frequently drive broody hens from the nest. They pierce the skin with their needle-like jaws and suck the blood, after which they retire to the seclusion of the cracks and crevices of the roosts, nests or other parts of the house. They will bite man or other mammals causing severe irritation, but they never remain on them for any length of time."

If the hens are not laying as they should and upon examination are found to be thinner than they should be, a sharp lookout should be kept for mites. At night they may be seen either on the fowl or running along the perches, while in the day time they may be concealed in cracks and crevices of the roosts and walls. If mites are found to be present the first step to be taken in getting rid of them is to give the house a thorough cleaning. Remove all droppings and old nesting material. Scrape and sweep out every particle of dirt and burn it. Then if the buildings are so equipped that water pressure is available turn on the hose and force the water into every crack. If this convenience is lacking scrub down the walls with a brush or old broom, after which thoroughly spray or paint the roosts and walls with a good disinfectant. This wash should be repeated in a few days to destroy the mites which hatch after the first application. Usually a hand-spray pump is a part of the equipment of a farm, and it can be used very nicely for this purpose. The fluids should be used fluently and every crack flooded. Fresh air and sunlight are wonderful disinfectants, and when the poultry keeper combines them with cleanliness they make good preventives against many of the ills of the poultry yards. The circular in question advises the use of the following preparation against mites: "Dissolve 1½ pounds of concentrated lye in as small a quantity of water as possible. Do so two or three hours before it is required, as the lye should be cold when used. Put 3 quarts of raw linseed oil in a 5-gallon stone crock and pour in the lye very slowly, stirring all the while. Keep on stirring until a smooth liquid soap is produced, then gradually add 2 gallons of either crude carbolic acid or commercial cresol, stirring constantly until the resulting fluid is a clear dark brown in color. Use two or three tablespoonfuls of the mixture to a gallon of water."

Where it is considered that the foregoing preparation requires too much time and labor any good, strong solution of a commercial coal-tar product may be used.

Ordinary coal oil will kill mites, but as it evaporates quickly its effect is not quite so lasting. An excellent "paint" to apply to the nest boxes and roosts is composed of one part crude carbolic with three or four parts coal oil.

Even after the house has been cleaned the cracks in the roosts and nest boxes should be flooded at regular intervals with some of the fore-mentioned preparations. These will go far to keep the pests in check but they must be re-

POULTRY.

Get Rid of Mites.

Let us commence laying early. Laying hens are to get down to business when their molt is complete it is not to have them tormented by all kinds of lice and mites do more to keep down than is generally considered, and their work cannot be expected from a flock of hens, such as are too often kept in a dark, poorly ventilated place and mites thrive best. Lice can be gotten from the fowls by dusting the nest with insect powder, but mites can only be gotten by a very thorough house cleaning. The Division of the Central Experimental Station recently issued a circular describing the best methods of mite extermination. In this circular they describe the following: "Unlike the ordinary hen mite, which is not as a rule found on the fowl, the mite which kills by dusting, as the ordinary mite is. These mites breed very rapidly during the hot weather, usually containing filth or in dirty nesting places. They are not red in color as is popularly supposed, but gray; it is only after they have been in contact with the fowl and have become covered with blood that they appear red. Mites are white and have only six legs, and cast their skins, which they do every eight days. The cast skins are seen like a white powder around the mite, this often being the first indication of their presence. They are able to live for months without animal food, and the young probably being fed on wood. They thrive best in dark, damp places, and have been found to exist in the following season after the fowl had been removed. They usually attack the birds at the same time as the lice, and sometimes found on laying hens, and they drive broody hens from the nest by piercing the skin with their needle-like beak, after which they retire to the cracks and crevices of the nest or other parts of the house. They are not other mammals causing severe irritation, they never remain on them for any length of time."

When hens are not laying as they should and their eggs are found to be thinner than usual, a sharp look-out should be kept at night they may be seen either on the perch or running along the perches, while in the day they may be concealed in cracks and crevices of the roosts and walls. If mites are present the first step to be taken is to give the house a thorough cleaning. Remove all droppings and material. Scrape and sweep out the dirt and burn it. Then if the house is so equipped that water pressure is available on the hose and force the water through the cracks. If this convenience is lacking wash the walls with a brush or old cloth which thoroughly spray or paint the walls with a good disinfectant. This should be repeated in a few days to get rid of mites which hatch after the first application of a hand-spray pump is a part of a farm, and it can be used for this purpose. The fluids should be changed and every crack flooded. Fresh water and wonderful disinfectants, and poultry keeper combines them with kerosene make good preventives against mites of the poultry yards. The circular advises the use of the following against mites: "Dissolve 1½ pounds of lye in as small a quantity of water as possible. Do so two or three hours before it is used. The lye should be cold when used. Add of raw linseed oil in a 5-gallon can and pour in the lye very slowly, stirring constantly until a white soap is produced, then gradually add of either crude carbolic acid or formalin, stirring constantly until the mixture is a clear dark brown in color. Three tablespoonfuls of the mixture should be used."

It is considered that the foregoing method requires too much time and labor any solution of a commercial coal-tar disinfectant is used. Kerosene oil will kill mites, but as it is so volatile its effect is not quite so lasting. A "paint" to apply to the nest boxes is composed of one part crude kerosene or four parts coal oil. The house has been cleaned the roosts and nest boxes should be washed at regular intervals with some of the above preparations. These will go far to get rid of mites in check but they must be re-

garded simply as a check, and the thorough or annual house-cleaning, previously mentioned, should be put into effect as soon as possible. To facilitate this operation all fixtures, such as roosts or nest boxes, should be made movable. If they are stationary at present take them out and change them at the first opportunity.

Does the Average Hen Lay 100 Eggs?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We often see in print or hear leading poultrymen make the statement that the average Ontario hen lays from 90 to 100 eggs in a year. I have sometimes wondered as to the authority for this statement and always doubted the truth of it. It must be remembered that, notwithstanding the advancement being made yearly in the direction of better poultry husbandry, owing largely to the work of the agricultural press and the various Government agencies intended to improve and foster the business, the majority of the laying hens are still of the mongrel-bred, dung-hill variety, all ages from pullets to decrepit ten-year-olds. From experience we know that the old hen and the mongrel scrub cannot and does not lay 100 eggs in a year. Is it possible then for the pure-bred pullets of a laying strain to lay enough over 100 eggs each, and they in the minority, to make up for the deficiency of egg production of the old and cull hens kept in such large numbers? The average farmer still pays little attention to his hens. They are hatched, scratch the greater part of their living, and stay around the place roosting on the horse-stall partitions, in the pig pen or on the backs of tick-infested sheep until they die of old age or tuberculosis. I for one do not for a moment believe that the average hen in Ontario lays 100 eggs annually or anywhere near it. To back up this statement I selected the second day of last October fifteen bred-to-lay White Wyandottes, including four year-old hens and eleven choice April and May-hatched pullets. These have not had free range, but have been well housed and had a small outside run. They had green feed in abundance all winter, and have been well supplied with it during the summer months. They have had mash consisting of rolled oats (dry) and shorts (wet). Grit and oyster shell have been always before them. In the morning they have had regularly a full feed of mixed grain, wheat, buckwheat and corn, equal parts by weight. Occasionally barley took the place of buckwheat in this mixture. Rolled oats when fed, were in a hopper where the hens had free access to them all the time. When shorts were fed they composed the noon meal. At night the grain mixture was fed again. These hens got the scraps from the table, and were well supplied with clean, fresh water. Now, for the results. I will not give the full account as I hope to furnish you at a later date with profit and loss results, but these hens, pure-breds of a good breed and a laying strain of that breed have only produced about 100 eggs each and their year is very nearly up. They are far better than average hens and have had a great improvement on average care. This is one reason I, for one, do not believe that the average hen lays 90 or 100 eggs annually. Next year I shall repeat the experiment with pullets.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

"WYANDOTTE."

One week recently was devoted in England to receiving contributions of one million eggs for wounded soldiers and sailors. The number was exceeded by 36,000 eggs.

HORTICULTURE.

Ontario Horticultural Exhibition Off

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Owing to the abnormal conditions still existing in the Province, the Directors of the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition at a largely attended meeting held on Thursday decided to again defer the November Show for another year. All the buildings on the Exhibition grounds will be occupied by the soldiers in training and no other building suitable can be located in Toronto. It was felt also that the association could help the Red Cross Society better by giving a grant from the funds in the hands of the Treasurer rather than risk putting a great deal of expense and energy in holding a show, the gate receipts from which might not in the end amount to as much as could be given the other way.

P. W. HODGETTS,
Secretary.

Classes at the O. A. C. are not as large as usual this year. Of those who attended college last year no less than 60 are at the front or on their way to the battle lines.

Chance for a Compromise.

Judging from the character of orders which come from the West for fruit it seems necessary for fruit growers to do all in their power to inform consumers regarding the qualities of different varieties of apples. Dealers are, of course, aware that some varieties are suitable for dessert purposes while others do very nicely for cooking, yet, consumers who take it upon themselves to purchase outside of dealers or agencies sometimes suffer unnecessary loss in ordering heavily of one particular variety. The Northern Spy has been so much talked about and has become so well known that buyers often ask for Spys only. Most fruit growers' associations are embarrassed by these heavy orders for Spys and sometimes for McIntosh Reds and Snows. Growers should make every effort to acquaint consumers with the fact that Northern Spys, McIntosh Reds and Snows are specially dessert apples and are valued on those grounds. Baldwins, Greenings, and a score of other varieties will do for cooking purposes, and in fact the Greening under many circumstances is equal to the three dessert apples named for cooking purposes. If this were universally known consumers would be money in pocket by buying a small quantity of dessert apples and a bulk for cooking purposes. This applies more particularly this year when apples are scarce in some parts and when prices range fairly high. It should not be left entirely with platform speakers and with the Press to bring this before the public. Literature and communications emanating from fruit growers and fruit growers' associations should emphasize the relative importance of different varieties and for what purposes they are best suited. Growers and consumers could compromise with regard to different varieties and thus save money and trouble for both.

Cutting Down Spraying Cost.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I read with interest the article by R. B. Dale on "Spraying Ten Acres of Apples" and his deductions as to cost, etc. I think he could reduce his expenses very materially. For instance he says he pays \$10 per barrel for commercial lime-sulphur. This is a very high figure. In the Niagara Peninsula we do not pay more than \$8.00, and we get a refund of \$1.00 on empties. As a matter of fact I do not use the commercial now, as I have had very poor results from using it to control San Jose scale. We boiled our own spray this year. I paid \$2.10 for 120 pounds of sulphur, and 30 cents for a bushel of un-slacked lime, and I estimate the cost of 40 gallons of home-boiled spray, including the time of one man to mix and boil same, at about \$4.00, and I have obtained wonderful results as regards controlling San Jose scale, having it almost under complete control. My six-acre apple orchard was badly infested with this disease two years ago. I use a hydrometer and put the first application on at a strength of 1.075 before the buds burst. The arsenate of lead I can buy through my co-operative co. at 10 cents per lb. in 50-lb. lots. I also use a power sprayer, but we find we can turn it with two men and a team, the man on the sprayer should be able to handle the team. I think if your correspondent were to try boiling his own spray he would be surprised to find what a saving he could make on expenses, and it is not, after all, such an objectionable job. Some growers claim better results are obtained from the first spraying if the spray is put on hot.

Lincoln Co., Ont.

M. TEESDALE.

FARM BULLETIN.

This Treatment Useless.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Early last spring there was a preparation called "Corvusine" advertised in "The Farmer's Advocate." Among other things claimed for it was that it was a sure cure for smut in grain. It was recommended so highly that I sent to Montreal and purchased a can for \$2.25, which contained enough of the preparation to treat 12 bushels of oats. I treated that amount according to directions. I might just as well have sprinkled some blackstrap molasses over the oats for all the good it did. I cannot see that it did one particle of good to the oats in the way of preventing smut. The field with the treated seed was just as badly affected with smut as another field that was not treated at all.

Oxford Co., Ont.

JOHN MCKEE.

[Note.—Corvusine was advertised in these columns last spring and we have tried it at "The Farmer's Advocate" farm, Weldwood, and found it of little or no value as a smut preventive. We shall not use it or recommend it hereafter. Formalin is a safer and surer treatment. Prof. Zavitz, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., has warned people through these columns against the use of Corvusine, as it injured the germination of the seed on which it was used in experiments at Guelph.—Editor.]

Nova Scotia's Provincial Exhibition.

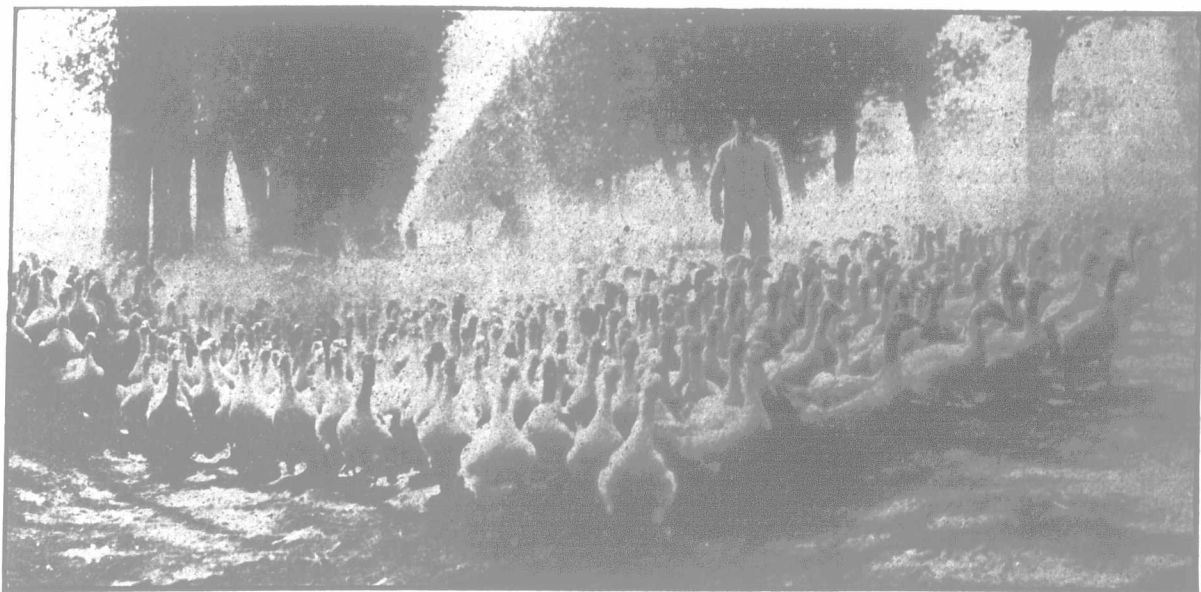
The Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition was held at Halifax, September 8 to 16, and although the weather for the most part of the time was all that could be desired, the attendance was not up to former years.

The exhibits in the main building were fairly good, perhaps the most interesting feature was the military exhibit. Red Cross tents fitted with cots, surgical kits, bandages, etc., showed how the wounded are cared for on the battle fields; in another booth, a big 4.7 gun and a machine gun were shown, also shrapnel and high explosive shells in different stages of manufacture. Perhaps the most spectacular display in the building was that of John Starr & Sons, electrical supplies, which was artistically arranged and was much admired by the visitors to the Fair. The Mines Building, as would be expected in Nova Scotia, contained a rich and varied display. Gold, silver, lead, iron, copper and coal were shown in different stages of refining.

One of the best arranged and most interesting features of the whole show was the fisheries exhibit. The big turtle weighing about 1,000 pounds occupied a large basin in the centre of the building. A fisherman's dory with two dummy fishermen clad in oil cloths and fully equipped was one of the most ingenious pieces of work we have seen. When we remember that Nova Scotia's fisheries are worth about ten million dollars a year or about one-third of those of the whole of Canada we are not surprised that the Nova Scotia Provincial gives considerable space to fisheries.

The display in the Horticultural Building was not as good as in some former years. The season has been too damp and cloudy for the development of the best fruits and flowers, and the fruitmen consider the dates of the exhibition too early for a show of the best that the province can produce in the way of fruit.

The show of vegetables and roots in the Agricultural Building was hardly up to former years.



Geese Commandeered by Germans in Russia.

Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

In fact the vegetables shown on the city market on Saturday morning were as good as any on exhibition; however, it is too early in the season for field roots to be anything like at their best.

The show of live stock, on the whole, was good, and the stables and pens fairly well filled.

The horse stables were only fairly well filled, and the exhibit of heavy draft horses, both Clydesdales and Percherons, showed considerable improvement in quality.

R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N. B., won first in the aged Clydesdale stallion class with Belgradan Royal John. McFarlane Bros., Fox Harbour, N. S., won second on Baron Squire, and H. J. Jewitt, Fredericton, third. Snowball also had good exhibits in the class for aged Clydesdale mare, and mare and colt. McFarlanes showed, besides Baron Squire the three-year-old stallion, Boreland Crest by Scottish Crest; the brood mare Nell Bowie with her foal, "Golden Chief"; the yeld mare Bess Spencer; the three-year-old filly, Balmanagan Belle (imp.) sired by Iron Duke, and two yearling fillies of their own breeding. They also showed the Standard-Bred stallion Canadian Prince, a big, strong fellow which, although only winning fourth place in his class, is the kind that should sire a lot of good useful carriage horses. Clydesdales were also shown by Geo. M. Holmes, Amherst, and Robert P. Fraser, New Glasgow.

Percherons were shown by N. C. Jewitt, Fredericton; A. Fleming, Truro, and Alex. R. McKay, Charlottetown, and they were a really good lot, heavy, compact and active.

Hackneys were not numerous, but some good ones were shown by Frank Archibald, Truro; Frank Foster, Kingston, and Otis Gardner, Shubenacadie.

The Standard-Breds were well represented, the principal exhibitors being N. C. Jewitt, Fredericton; Blanchard, Brentwood; W. H. Musgrave, Halifax; and Hammond Kelly, Charlottetown.

The beef cattle stables were quite well filled. Shorthorns were shown by R. A. Snowball, Chatham; I. M. Laird & Son, Kelvin Square, P. E. I.; Geo. Calbeck, Summerside, A. N. Griffin, New Minas, N. S.; and Alfred Johnson, Truro. In the aged bulls, Griffin won first on a beautifully deep, sappy bull bred by J. A. Watt, of Elora, Ont. Snowball won second; Laird, third.

Laird & Son showed ten Shorthorns, winning first on two-year-old bull, second on senior bull calf, second on junior bull calf, second on aged cow, first and second on junior yearling heifers, and first on cow and two of her offspring.

Geo. Calbeck, Summerside, P. E. I., showed four Shorthorns and won two firsts, one second and one third prize.

A. N. Griffin showed ten Shorthorns and won four firsts, one second, and three third prizes.

R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N. B., showed sixteen Shorthorns of the massive, growthy type, and won seven first prizes, three seconds and three third prizes.

Herefords were shown by Wm. O'Brien & Sons, Windsor Forks, (48 head); Edward Anderson, Sackville, N. B.; and James O'Brien, Windsor Forks. Wm. O'Brien & Sons won the lion's share of the prizes in this class.

Aberdeen-Angus were shown by A. G. Spofford, Compton, Que.; and J. M. Laird & Son. Laird & Son won first on old herd, and Spofford on young herd; Spofford showed sixteen of the black beauties and won six firsts, five seconds and three third prizes. Laird & Son had nineteen head and won thirteen firsts, four seconds and two third prizes.

Devons were represented by Wm. A. Pinkney's herd, and one or two from St. Catharines River Farm, Port Mouton, N. S.

The dairy cattle exhibit was good, the cattle were in good condition and included some excellent animals.

Ayrshires put up the strongest show, being exhibited by McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N. B.; A. McRae & Sons, Charlottetown; John McDonald & Sons, Shubenacadie; and P. Blanchard, Truro. McIntyres won first on aged bull and five other firsts, one second, and one third prize. McRae's show of fourteen high-class Ayrshires won nine firsts, two seconds and one third prize; winning first on both aged and young herds, first and second on four animals sired by one bull, and first on two animals, progeny of one cow.

Guernseys were a beautiful and useful lot, being shown by H. W. Corning, of Yarmouth; H. A. Dickson, Truro, and Roper Bros., Charlottetown. H. W. Corning won five firsts, three seconds and three third prizes; winning first on the aged cow Dairy Maid, a cow of good dairy form, good constitution, and a great performer at the pail.

H. A. Dickson won seven firsts, three seconds and four thirds; winning first and grand champion on his aged bull, a bull of good size and excellent dairy conformation. Roper Bros. won five firsts and five seconds.

Jerseys were probably the largest class in the

show, and were shown by H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst, (25 head), who won first and championship on their aged bull "Brampton His Reverance," and first on senior yearling bull with a son of Brampton Bright Prince, and first on a two-year-old bull of their own breeding. Pipes won nine firsts, seven seconds and eight thirds, including first and third on young herds, second and third on aged herds. Cann Bros., Yarmouth, showed sixteen Jerseys and won first on aged herd, and second on young herd; winning altogether seven firsts, three seconds and two thirds.

Thos. C. Latham, Sylvester, N. S., and J. E. Baker & Sons, of Barronsfield, N. S., also showed Jerseys.

Holsteins were not as large a show as we have seen at Halifax, but Lee & Clark, of P. E. I., showed a large herd of first-class animals of good type and great capacity.

The classes for grade stock, both beef and dairy, were fairly well filled, and there were some really useful animals in both classes.

Lincolns were shown by A. Boswell, P. E. I., and Carlyle Pugsley, Barronsfield. Shropshires by Geo. Boswell, P. E. I., and A. G. Spofford, Compton, Que. Cotswolds by Charles Symes, Minudie, N. S.; Geo. Retson, Truro, and John Tweedie, P. E. I. Cheviots by Chas. Symes, Cephus Nunn, P. E. I., and Robert Furness, P. E. I. Leicesters by L. Boswell, Geo. Retson and John Retson. Oxfords by J. E. Baker & Sons, Barronsfield, N. S. Southdowns, J. E. Baker, and Oliver Saunders, P. E. I. Dorsets by Alfred Servant, Yarmouth; and Geo. Boswell, P. E. I. Suffolks by A. Boswell, P. E. I. Hampshires by Cephus Nunn and Allan Boswell, P. E. I.

Perhaps the Maritime Provinces are making a mistake in dividing their attention among so many breeds of sheep, rather than selecting a few breeds and improving them.

THE RUSH IS OVER!

We particularly desire you to interview other farmers in your vicinity who are not already subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, and endeavor to have them take it. Our subscribers know the value of a high-class agricultural journal, and can highly recommend the Farmer's Advocate to any friend, who will certainly be greatly benefited by receiving it regularly. We do not want you to do this for nothing, we will either send you some of our valuable premiums announced from time to time, or we will advance the date on the label of your own paper six months for each new yearly subscriber you send accompanied by \$1.50. It is NEW subscribers we want. We never employ fake agents who give trashy fountain pens, pencils, or other worthless articles, as is done by some other publications; we give value in the publication, and our present subscribers are our best agents.

Sandy's Three Sieves.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Durin' the course o' the past simmer I hae had the privilege, mair or less, o' entertainin' a few o' ma friends frae the city an' elsewhere, an' it has been quite an education for me tae watch the young folks an' tae study their ways an' habits. They're unco' different from what the young people used tae be in my day, but as tae whether they are better or worse I would na' like tae say. For ae' thing they're wunnerfu' polite tae ane another when they meet, an' gin they can haud oot a compliment tae ye they will na' fail tae dae it. This is a' richt an' naebody will be findin' ony fault wi' it, for it promotes guid feelin' an' friendship, an' doesna' cost onything, na neither how free they may be wi' their kind remarks. But I hadna' been makin' ma observations lang before I noticed that they could criticize as weel as pay compliments, an' if onything, they were mair at home in this line than they were in the ither. Of course it was when the victim wasna' present that he cam' in for his roastin'. For instance, gin they had been invited tae the neebors for tae they wad aye be tellin' when they got back what like a supper they got. The bread was bad an' the butter wisna' guid an' they called the cake "dope," an' the tea wis sae strong ye couldna' sink a submarine in it, an' a' that sort o' thing. An' the pair auld lady that had invited them came in for her share, as ye may sup-

pose. I will hae tae admit that they got off some pretty guid jokes on her an' her auld mon. They made oot an' inventory o' the auld chap frae his "seven-league" boots up tae his "moth-eaten" whiskers. They had taken notice o' mair things in a couple o' 'oors than I had in a' the time I had known the auld couple. I wisna' vera weel pleased at their "slams," as they called them, but I said naething at the time. The next day wis the Sabbath, an' the young folks said they wad gae tae church "tae pit in the time." I hitched up the horse for them an' me an' the auld wumman stayed at home, for the buggy wouldna' haul us a'. Ma brither happened tae be stayin' wi' us at this time, an' he said he wad gang tae the kirk on foot. Sae off they went. In about a couple o' 'oors they were back, as hungry an' noisy a bunch as ye can imagine. Aifter they had got weel started at their dinner I says tae them, "Weel, what like sermon did ye get the day. Can ony o' ye tell me where was the text?" "Oh," says aye o' the lassies, "ye canna' expect us tae dae that, Uncle Sandy, but we can tell ye what kind o' a preacher ye've got. Where did ye get him onyway? He looke unco' like if he had juist come oot o' the ark. He ought tae be preachin' tae some o' the generations that lived a few thousand year back." An' then the rest o' them started in, an' before I could dae onything tae help the pair auld minister, they had him an' his sermon all torn tae ribbons. When things had begun tae quiet doon a bit, ma brither, who had been eatin' his dinner a' this time an' no' sayin' a word, spoke up. He says, "I wad like tae tell a wee story that I heard when I was a sma' chap, an' which I hae never forgotten. It was my schule teacher telt it tae me, sae na doot it's true. It seems there was a mon lived in the Auld Country a guid many years ago, wha wis never known tae be in ony trouble or scrape o' ony kind, an' the people aifter wondered ho' it was, for his business brocht him intae contact wi' a' classes o' men, but someway he wad aye get along wi'oot makin' ony disturbance or ill-feelin' whatever. Finally one o' his friends asked him ho' it was that he had got sae far along in sic a world as this, an' made sae little trouble for himsel' an' ither. "Gin it's a secret," says his friend, "I wish ye wad let me in on it." "Weel," says the mon, "it's no secret, but at the same time there doesna' seem tae be mony o' the people wha are livin' on this airth that ken about the plan that wad mak' lie for them an' their neebors a hale lot happier an' smother than they are findin' it at present. Gin I've had mair friends an' less enemies than the average mon it's a' due tae the fact that I've tried tae mak' use o' this plan whenever an' wherever I could. An' gin ye'll allow me tae speak figuratively I'll juist tell ye what it is. Whenever I am about tae pass a remark in reference tae ony person I stap for a meenute an' I rin it through the three sieves. The first o' these sieves is: 'Is it true?' The second o' them is: 'Is it kind?' An' the third o' them is, 'Is it necessary?' Gin the remark I had in mind will pass through a' these sieves I feel free tae let it gae. Otherwise I juist try an' haud ma tongue. An' that's a' the secret about ma keepin' oot o' trouble an' a' the rest o' it."

"That," says ma brither, "is ma story. It's no' vera lang, an' it's no' very interesting, an' gin ye ask me for the moral I'll tell ye tae juist hunt it up yerself, gin ye think there is ony. I'm no' a preacher, which ye are na' doot thankful for, but I'm no' above pittin' in a word for them, noo an' again, gin I think it may dae them ony guid." "Weel, Uncle James," says one o' the lassies, "I think I can see the moral o' yer story a' richt. Ye think we hae been sayin' a lot o' things that are no' true or kind or necessary about people in general an' about yer minister in particular. An' I guess we hae been daein' juist that. It's a bad habit we hae; this slamin' ilka person we happen tae be talkin' about. An' it's worse for oorselves than for onyone else. We canna' develop muckle character in oorselves by rummin' doon the character o' ither." "Guid for you," says I, "I guess I ken one lassie that will be usin' the three sieves aifter this, eh?" "I will that, Uncle Sandy," says she, "just as often as I dinna' forget. What willna' pass through the sieves will juist remain unsaid sae far as I am concerned."

"Weel," says I, "ye're on the richt track I'm thinkin'. This wad be a bonnie world tae live in gin everybody made the same resolution an' lived up tae it. Mony's the time I hae been able tae tell when someone had been rinnin' lang doon behind ma back juist by the manner o' the ither chap towards me. It aye mak's a bad impression whether there's ony truth in it or not. I'm o' the idea that gin ye young folk are gaein' intae the sieve business I'll juist get a set for ma sel', for though I'm no' in the habit o' "slamin' the preachers," as ye say, still I guess I hae said mony a thing in the past that was neither kind or necessary, whether it was true or not. Here's tae yer Uncle James. He can aye tell a guid story, an' what's mair there's na doot about it gaein' through the three sieves. He tak's care o' that. SANDY FRASER.

In Behalf of the Stiff-tooth Cultivator.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": In a recent issue you invite the experience of your readers as to the best method of fall cultivation. The method that has given me the best results has been to work up the stubble, or even sod in some cases, with the rigid-tooth cultivator without previous plowing.

times with the cultivator you have your ground both plowed and cultivated? In the case of sod it might be better to plow first, but in the case of quack grass I certainly would not plow first but go right on the sod and work it up, to be plowed later on, or possibly better, ribbed up for the winter.

Of all my tillage implements there are none that have made me the money that my stiff-tooth cultivator has. As a quack-grass exterminator it stands without a rival and with the

wide points I should imagine it would be equally effective in ridding land of thistles, although I have never had occasion to use it in that way, but I can testify to its efficiency in dealing with quack grass.

In the "Advocate" during the past few months several methods have been outlined in dealing with quack, but the stiff-toothed cultivator beats them all and I have tried everything.

Leeds Co., Ont. C. H. McNish.

Some Interesting Canadian Hog Cholera History.

Hog cholera, swine plague or swine fever, the most dreaded and fatal disease which works havoc in the pig pens and paddocks and for many years serious in the United States seems gradually to be gaining a stronger hold in Canada, at least Canadian hog producers, on a large or small scale and situated in certain exposed areas, are beginning to consider the possible and probable sources of infection and the prevalence of the disease before venturing too far into the hog-breeding and hog-feeding business.

should be prohibited in Canada and, in consequence, the following Order in Council was passed:

"The use of hog cholera serum, or virus, being considered a source of danger, the importation, manufacture, sale or use of such serum or virus is prohibited."

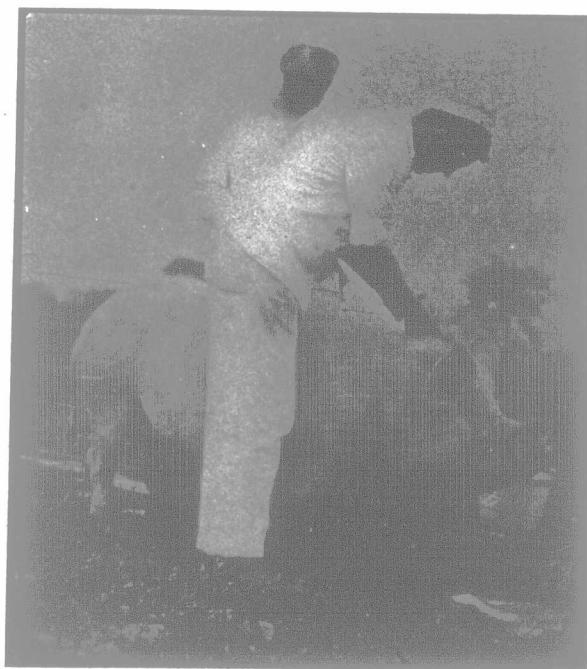
For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, the number of hogs killed because of the prevalence of this disease was 9,900, showing a dangerous increase.

Then came the disastrous outbreaks of 1914 so well remembered by hog producers when 34,779 hogs were slaughtered. A careful study of these figures will show that during the past few years, at least, hog cholera has been on the increase in Canada. So far this year, however, there have been no very serious outbreaks, and

products making the hog end of the business one of the pillars of the undertaking. But hog cholera took the hogs on the last day of October, 1914. Undismayed but much perturbed Mr. Cottrelle sought to build up a herd of immunized hogs for breeding purposes, and here is where the agitation for the introduction of hog cholera serum and virus into Canada really began.

WHAT SERUM AND VIRUS ARE.

Right here it might be well to explain what serum and virus really are for there may be some interested who do not know. Hog cholera is caused by an organism which is so small that it will pass through the finest filters made, and technically known as Bacillus cholerae suis. Hog cholera serum is produced from blood drawn from hogs having been first immunized unless naturally immune and then hyperimmunized to cholera virus.



Administering Serum and Virus to a Sow at Amherstburg, Ont.

Unfortunately eleven years ago swine plague was by some undetermined means introduced to the County of Essex, Ontario, when 143 farms were declared infected. It also appeared in the County of Kent in 1889 and has been allowed to continue to exist and break out periodically ever since.

Dr. McEachran's report for 1897 also stated that: "The disease known in Britain as swine fever and in America as hog cholera and swine plague has continued during the past year to appear here and there in the Counties of Essex and Kent, and during the year 3,395 pigs, young and old, were slaughtered under quarantine regulations as diseased and in contact with. The sum of \$10,119.83 was paid in indemnity."

The following table will show the number of outbreaks in Kent and Essex from 1902 to 1911. Note that in 1909-1910, there were no outbreaks reported, but the disease developed again in 1910-11.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Outbreaks, Animals destroyed, Compensation. Rows include years 1902-03 to 1910-11.

Dr. Torrance's belief that the disease may reach a maximum in certain years and then weaken and practically die out for a time and then gradually work up again to the maximum may be correct. However, the point is plain that the disease is growing, and the annual outlay is alone sufficient to warrant the Government in putting forth an increased effort to forestall and combat the disease.

A BEGINNING IN SERUM AGITATION.

Canadian authorities have in the past, as already hinted in this article, attempted to stamp out the disease by killing all infected hogs and others on infected premises, disinfecting and quarantining such premises. It was deemed the safest and surest method of controlling the disease and for the greater part of Canada worked very well, but certain special areas like Essex and Kent counties, Ontario, seemed to require something more than killing if the hog owners were going to get anywhere in their work.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford's report of 1911-12 placed the number of outbreaks in Ontario at 64, in which 1,499 hogs valued at \$12,382 were destroyed. In that year 4,249 hogs were destroyed in Canada at a cost of \$23,446.51 in compensation.

Dr. F. Torrance's first report in 1913 gave the number of hogs killed in 1912-13 as 8,466, valued at \$79,179.46 and compensated to the extent of \$52,785.94. These figures showed an increase amounting to practically double the numbers of the previous year. This was accounted for by the scarcity of hogs in Canada and the large influx of American pork.

SANDY FRASER.

immunity produced by treating hogs. This table is by no means strictly accurate but is based on practical experience, and may give an idea of what to expect of serum in immunizing hogs.

Age of Pig	Approximate Weight.
3 days to 1 week	6 to 8 lbs.
1 to 3 weeks	8 to 18 lbs.
3 wks. to 8 wks.	18 to 35 lbs.
8 wks. to 3 months	35 to 65 lbs.
3 mos. to 6 mos.	65 to 160 lbs.
6 mos. to 12 mos.	160 to 250 lbs.
Over 12 months	250 and over

PROOF OF IMMUNITY.

The foregoing table indicates how long pigs treated with serum alone are immune. With regard to the simultaneous method we may say that it has now been very well established that hogs of sufficient weight and age properly immunized once are for life immune, at least big breeders in the United States do not hesitate to guarantee such to be immune for life. Tests on one of the largest hog-producing farms in Iowa, for instance, where, in August, 1912, a young, immunized barrow was placed in a herd of hogs in which an outbreak of cholera had occurred remained there fifty-five days without contracting the disease and was brought back and placed among the other double-treated hogs on the home farm none of which contracted cholera, and where on January 2, 1913, three other barrows were sent out and placed among hogs dying from cholera, these barrows remained among those sick hogs for over six weeks, eating and sleeping with them, but not one of the three became infected or showed any ill effects from the rigid test, prove that immunization may be complete. On this farm the permanent immunization of hogs is a business pure and simple to use the words of the manager. In May, 1911, there were 172 hogs in this particular herd when cholera broke out. Serum was at once used on all the pigs and the herd came through the outbreak 127 strong. A neighboring herd of 165 animals whose owner did not believe in and did not use serum dwindled to 5. In treating pigs it is claimed that a loss of from 2 to 5 per cent. may be looked for but on this big farm in Iowa over 1,200 hogs were dosed without the loss of a single animal. Properly administered the right kind of serum and virus are not dangerous to the treated hogs. Other large owners of some of the highest-priced breeding stock in the United States have immunized their herds "purely as a business proposition" it being the only way they could save them. When the largest pig breeders in the cholera-infected areas in the United States, will, as they do, guarantee double-treated pigs from their herds free of cholera for life and will refund purchase money to buyers if at any time any hogs bought are lost through cholera the effectiveness of the double treatment is assured.

CANADA READY?

And now comes the question: Is or was Canada ready for the serum and virus? Were conditions in certain localities severe enough last fall to warrant a change in the policy of the Veterinary Director General's Department in dealing with hog cholera in this country? Evidently yes, for serum alone is now used on outbreaks by inspectors in charge of the work and in one case at least the serum simultaneous method has been employed and a part of a large herd (Mr. Cottrelle's) permanently immunized.

NOT A CURE—A PREVENTIVE.

Before going any farther we desire to make it plain that serum is not "a cure" for hog cholera. Certain erroneous statements to this effect have been made. Neither is the simultaneous treatment "a cure." They are both preventive in their action. The prevention of the disease, and through prevention the ultimate eradication of it, would be a better object for the enthusiasts who call serum "a cure." Doubts are still expressed as to the possibility of the ultimate eradication of the disease by any means but the immunization of the herds must be a great step forward.

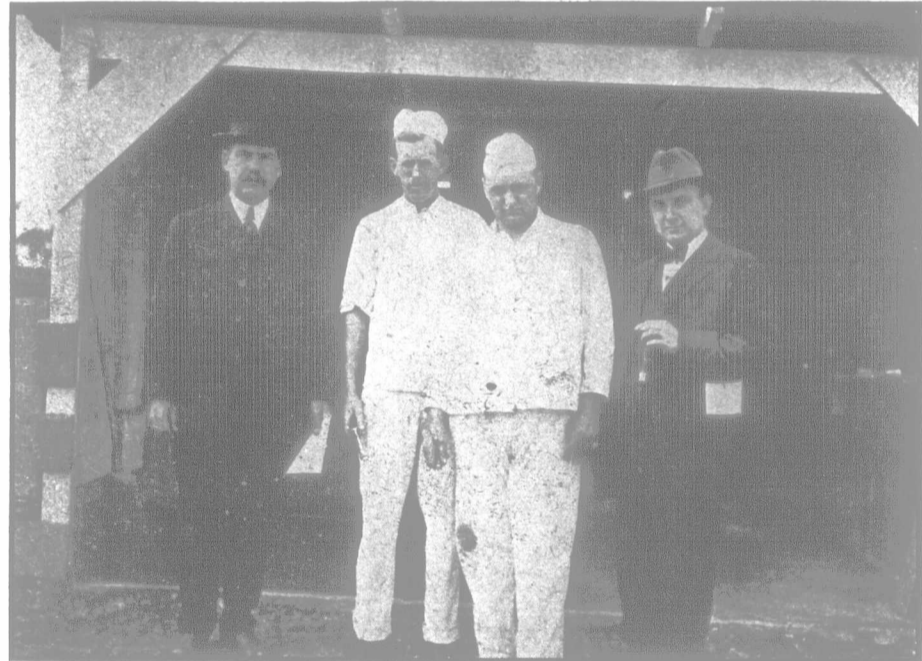
THE EXPERIMENT AT AMHERSTBURG.

Last spring Mr. Cottrelle got into communication with Dr. Torrance, Veterinary Director General, and after explaining the situation to him, which we might point out was simply this: unless something could be done in the way of immunizing the pigs on the Essex County Seed Farms this important branch and one of the main sources of revenue on the place would necessarily have to be dropped. Dr. Torrance, anxious to do all he could enter into an agreement with Mr. Cottrelle to have the entire herd of hogs then on the place double-treated and immunized. A quarantine area was established on the farm and all treated hogs placed in this were not allowed out only for immediate slaughter, a permit from the Department being necessary before the hogs may be shipped even for slaughter and permits only granted provided 30 days have elapsed between treatment and shipment. The

serum and virus were to be procured by Mr. Cottrelle from the Gregory Farm Laboratory in Illinois or such other laboratory as agreed upon. The virus and serum to be administered by a

Length of Immunity.	
Serum Alone Method	Simultaneous Method
2 weeks	4 weeks
4 weeks	6 to 8 weeks
5 to 7 wks.	2 to 4 mos.
7 to 8 wks.	5 to 6 mos.
8 to 10 wks.	8 to 10 mos.
8 to 12 wks.	About one year
8 to 14 wks.	1½ yrs., perhaps for life

veterinarian supplied by the Gregory Farm or other veterinarian later agreed upon, but under the supervision of an Inspector of the Department. Because some sows were in pig and other pigs too young to treat the simultaneous treatment was not to be completed at one time but all the young pigs and sows in pig were to get the serum alone treatment and the double treatment later. Hogs were to be kept in the infected area for 30 days then dipped and placed in the free portion of the quarantined area. All expenses were borne by Mr. Cottrelle with the exception of those incurred by the representative of the Dominion Department. The agreement was adhered to and upwards of three score pigs were double treated and more given serum alone, the total number being 161, the first week in July. Dr. Torrance reported favorably on the quality of serum and virus manufactured at Gregory Farm and it was used and administered by Dr. E. B. Giller and Dr. Chas. A. Marker of the Gregory Farm Laboratories. Mr. Cottrelle, being anxious



The Men Who Treated the Hogs.

At the left, Dr. Perdue of the Health of Animals Branch; at the right, G. R. Cottrelle, owner of the hogs; and in the center, Drs. E. B. Giller and Chas. A. Marker.

to test the treatment out, proposed that three weeks after vaccination the hogs be given a shot of virus alone and at the same time give the hogs, not previously given the simultaneous treatment, the same quantity of virus alone. This would prove the quality of the virus and the value of the double treatment, but the Veterinary Director General did not wish to make any experiment to demonstrate the potency of the virus and advised and permitted its use only in the simultaneous treatment. Dr. Torrance, however, asked that untreated hogs be placed in the runs with those which had been given the double treatment and this was done, two outside hogs from cholera-free farms being placed in with the treated hogs. The treated pigs did well. Only one pig of the 161 died and only one small lesion was found in the carcass not believed by the owner sufficient to have caused death, although, in the Veterinary Director General's opinion, a case of hog cholera. The other pigs made good gains for shoats and young sows at pasture. From July 21 to August 18 the double-treated lot averaged a gain of 36½ lbs. each. Dr. Perdue of the Health of Animals Branch was present at the administration of the treatment and for the Department took charge of the experiment, if such it might be called. The hogs have gone on fine. Temperatures and all data were carefully kept by Mr. McKenney and now it is time for the double treatment of those sows and young hogs which got the serum alone before. Some should have had it earlier. Mr. Cottrelle is anxious to go on with the work and we are assured by Dr. Torrance that it will be carried out. The owner of the farm, having had good results with the serum and virus used, is anxious that the same be used again and administered by the same veterinarians under the same supervision.

The Department at Ottawa has been purchasing a guaranteed serum from another firm in the States and apparently desire to use this, so far as we are able to ascertain the serum manufactured by either of these firms is fully guaranteed and should be suitable, if properly administered, there is an added advantage in getting the serum from the same source as that previously obtained in that experienced veterinarians who have had much to do with hog cholera may do the actual work of administering the doses under the supervision of a competent man from the Dominion Department. This serum we may state is thoroughly tested by the Laboratories where it is made particularly against foot-and-mouth disease which has been very bad in the United States during the past year. It is tested on calves by cutting the dental pad and rubbing the virus in the mouths of the calves taking temperatures every day for two weeks thereafter. The Laboratory is under Federal inspection, is a small concern instituted particularly to manufacture serum for the use of the owner and every precaution is taken to guard against infection through serum and virus manufactured there. The Government has guarantees that the serum manufactured by the other company in question is also right in every particular. We understand, on good authority also, that the Gregory Farm people will give bond to back up their guarantee so that no matter which concern furnishes the serum, if it is properly administered, the results should be as uniformly good as in the test already made.

A FURTHER GUARANTEE.

To further strengthen what we have already said about the proof that the simultaneous method will produce immune herds we might quote two articles from a guarantee given by a large hog breeder in the United States with hogs sold for breeding purposes from his herd.

(1) "That they are immune from cholera, which means that if they should die from cholera from any cause whatever that I will either replace the hogs free of charge or refund the purchase price at your option."

(2) "That hogs purchased from me will not infect your herd with cholera even though that herd is made up of hogs that have not been immunized." A similar guarantee to this is given with hogs purchased from several of the large breeders in the United States who have immunized their herds by the double treatment.

A VISIT TO THE FARM.

After hearing of the experiment carried on at Amherstburg through an article published in a local (Amherstburg) paper and after further press comment had been made regarding the test a representative of this paper visited the farm at Amherstburg and saw all the hogs which had been treated. These pigs were in good field condition and were showing no evil symptoms of either the serum alone or serum and virus treatment. It was while on this visit and also while interviewing Dr. Torrance, Veterinary Director General, that the foregoing information was gleaned. Many of the pigs which had the serum alone treatment were found to be far enough advanced for the simultaneous treatment, which should be done as soon as possible. Anxious to get a proper diagnosis of the whole situation upon which to base remarks Dr. Torrance was visited in his office at Ottawa.

AN INTERVIEW WITH DR. TORRANCE.

Previous to a few months ago, as already mentioned, the manufacture or importation of either serum or virus was prohibited by the laws of Canada. The Regulations were changed a short time ago to permit of serum coming into this country, and serum is now being used on several outbreaks of hog cholera.

Asked as to why the chance was made Dr. Torrance replied that it was simply to cut down the expense connected with the fighting of the plague. Previously all hogs in an infected area were slaughtered, and of course the Government was called upon to reimburse the farmer to a certain extent. The use of serum, if it is successful in preventing the disease, will, of course, cut down the expense of the Department, but this fact admits that the serum must be of some use

ment at Ottawa has been purchasing serum from another firm in the apparently desire to use this. So far as to ascertain the serum manufacturer of these serums is fully guaranteed suitable, if properly administered, added advantage in getting the serum from the source as that previously obtained. Experienced veterinarians who have had with hog cholera may do the actual administering the doses under the supervision of a competent man from the Dominion. This serum we may state is thoroughly by the Laboratories where it is especially against foot-and-mouth disease. It has been very bad in the United States last year. It is tested on calves by dental pad and rubbing the virus in of the calves taking temperatures for two weeks thereafter. The Laboratory Federal inspection, is a small concern particularly to manufacture serum of the owner and every precaution is taken against infection through serum manufactured there. The Government states that the serum manufactured by company in question is also right in color. We understand, on good so, that the Gregory Farm people had to back up their guarantee so that which concern furnishes the serum, if administered, the results should be good as in the test already made.

FURTHER GUARANTEE.
 Dr. Torrance pointed out that we must remember that the greater part of Canada is not overrun by hog cholera, and that conditions are such in most of the country that in his belief his Department would not be warranted in allowing the double treatment for immunizing hogs. Conditions may be a little different in Essex and Kent and certainly they are vastly different in the United States, where, in many cases, it would be impossible to raise hogs at all were it not for the method of immunizing practiced.

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in preventing the disease. It will also save pigs and money to the farmer.

Dr. Torrance made the statement that in his belief two-thirds of the hog cholera in Canada is directly due to pork from the United States being admitted into this country and parts thereof from used uncooked in garbage feeding here. American corn for feed, over which rats living in cholera infested areas have run, has also been found a source of the disease. New settlers bringing in pails, troughs, etc., very often carry the infection to Canada, and birds, flying from infected areas across the border, may also be a potent influence in carrying the disease into our herds.

Dr. Torrance still sticks to the belief that killing, combined with better sanitation and disinfecting is the best method to employ in the greater part of Canada, and pointed out that some of the best veterinarians speaking at the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association meeting, still proclaimed the advantages of care and cleanliness and the destruction of all infected hogs.

In the belief of the Veterinary Director General a herd of immune hogs may be produced, but by the use of serum and virus, of course, the disease cannot be finally stamped out. It must be propagated in order to produce the means of keeping it in check. Where serum and virus are used hog cholera must always exist. Of course, these might be produced on an isolated island or in some isolated position remote from hog breeding and hog feeding areas.

Dr. Torrance pointed out that we must remember that the greater part of Canada is not overrun by hog cholera, and that conditions are such in most of the country that in his belief his Department would not be warranted in allowing the double treatment for immunizing hogs. Conditions may be a little different in Essex and Kent and certainly they are vastly different in the United States, where, in many cases, it would be impossible to raise hogs at all were it not for the method of immunizing practiced.

Compared with the extent of the hog industry in Canada the losses from cholera are still small. In 1911, there were in this country 3,610,428 hogs according to the figures published in the Agricultural War Book, so the losses represent a very small percentage of the annual revenue from this industry. However, when one particular district is affected to such an extent as that from which Essex and Kent suffered last fall it might be well to make a special case of such districts. Dr. Torrance did not seem unfavorable to such a move, and said emphatically when asked whether or not the experiment on Mr. Cottrell's farm was to be carried on, "Of course we are going on and give the rest of the hogs the double treatment."

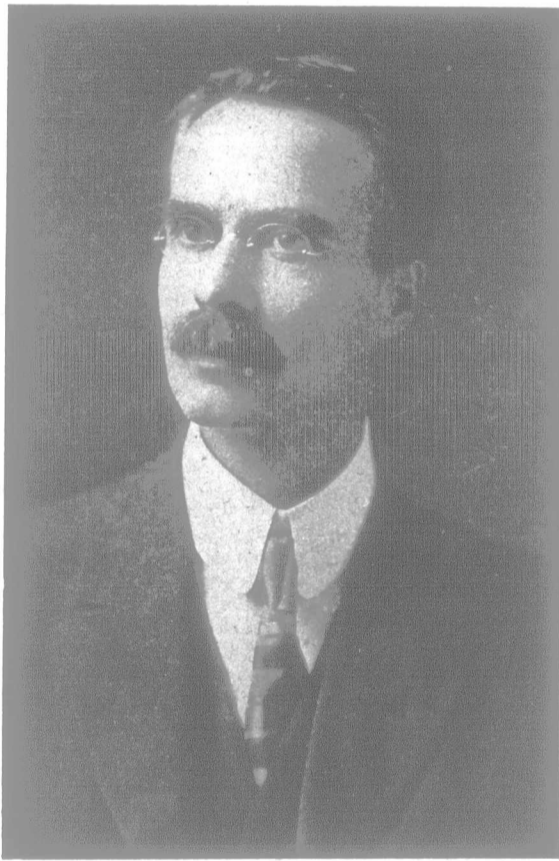
Questioned regarding whether or not he would be willing to allow other farmers, situated as Mr. Cottrell is, to carry on the same form of treatment he intimated that he would be willing to do so. Of course, it must be remembered that this is a special case on a large farm where hog breeding is gone into on an extensive scale and where it is highly important that an immune herd be kept on the premises.

There has been some talk of late of the need of our Government establishing laboratories for the manufacture of serum right here in Canada. Of course, there are many things in favor of such a move. If hog cholera increases as it has done during the past few years and our Government sees fit to increase the use of serum and probably virus to combat the disease, large quantities of serum might be needed. However, at the present time the Veterinary Director General states that the serum can be bought from the United States much cheaper than that it could be manufactured here, and he is satisfied that the guarantee of the firm with which he deals is sufficient to safeguard his Department in the use of the serum which they are now furnishing free where it is being used. We might say here that a fair price for serum as purchased in the United States is about 2 1/2 cents per cubic centimeter. A Canadian laboratory for the manufacture of hog cholera serum and virus is not in sight.

Dr. Torrance still holds the belief that there is some danger of hogs treated with the serum and virus becoming carriers of the disease, and so the greatest care must be taken in the changing of the rules governing this particular product, and the methods of administering it and caring for the hogs. It would surely be a bad thing for the country were the whole sale distribution of all kinds of serum and virus allowed. Where it is allowed at all it should certainly be under the control of competent authorities. In the past infection has seldom recurred on premises where hog cholera cases were destroyed and quarantine and disinfection practiced. For the greater part of Canada the head of the Health of Animals Branch believes that this system is still the one to be relied upon and backs up his belief by statements of prominent veterinarians both in Canada and the United States, who agree that it is about the only possible way of stamping out the

trouble. However, Dr. Torrance pointed out that with our 4,000 miles of boundary separating us from a country ravished by the disease we cannot hope to keep entirely free from it. New infection almost invariably is traceable to the United States. He looks with favor upon the use of serum according to conditions and is allowing its entry and use where an outbreak is detected in good time and the number of hogs visibly affected by the disease is small compared with the number in the herd, and where the herd, not containing any clinical cases, has most likely been exposed to infection through close proximity to an infected herd. Where most of the herd is visibly affected and the number that might be saved so small the serum should not be used. In all cases the usual method of slaughter of diseased animals and disinfection of premises is to be carried out as before. The serum treatment, as practiced, is an addition to former methods but does not replace them. The serum is not to be used on any hogs showing symptoms of cholera. Animals having a temperature of over 105 degrees should not be treated. Immunized hogs must be quarantined and must not leave the premises except for immediate slaughter. The shoes of the veterinarian administering the dose should be disinfected before leaving the premises. The doses of serum recommended are: 10 to 25 lb. pigs, 10 c.c.; 25 to 50 lb. shoats, 15 c.c.; 50 to 75 lb. shoats, 20 c.c.; 75 to 100 lb. shoats, 25 c.c.; 100 to 125 lb. hogs, 30 c.c.; 125 to 150 lb. hogs, 35 c.c.; 150 to 200 lb. hogs, 40 c.c.; 200 to 250 lb. hogs, 50 c.c.; all over 250 lbs., 60 c.c.

These are the regulations covering the use of the serum at the present time.



J. B. Reynolds, M. A.

Professor of English at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, who has been announced as the new President of Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

Dr. Torrance's Department is taking a deep interest in the work. His efforts have been to safeguard the pig business in Canada, but conditions have been changing year after year until now it may be that slaughtering alone is too costly both to the Department and the hog owner and that in special localities like Kent and Essex, where conditions are much like those in the corn belt, in the United States, where hog cholera is so prevalent the serum alone and the serum simultaneous treatment may be necessary. No one can blame the Department very much for moving slowly in the matter. More so because there never has been, up to the present time any unity of opinion among the authorities in the United States, some holding that the serum alone treatment was the better, others that the simultaneous treatment was the only one which was any good, and still others which did not favor either.

DIFFERENT VIEWS.

In a letter from the Chief Veterinarian in the State of Indiana some time ago he pointed out that conditions were such in his State that it was impossible to secure satisfactory results by using the single method of vaccination in healthy herds. Indiana has many outbreaks of hog cholera and the infection is well scattered over the State. Temporary immunity with serum alone runs out in a few weeks, so that with later exposure hog

cholera may occur in a treated pig. Dr. Craig stated that in his belief there is no danger of spreading hog cholera by a coming hogs with the serum and virus provided the serum is potent, the method of vaccination proper and the necessary care given the hogs after vaccination. Venturing a statement regarding Canada he said: "I do not believe serum or virus should be used by anyone except the quarantine officials. We would have much better results in our country if we could practice the quarantine of infected herds and the use of serum and virus by State and Federal quarantine officers."

At the same time as we received the foregoing letter we received a communication from Dr. Ward Giltner, of the East Lansing, Michigan Agricultural College, in which he took objection to the simultaneous method in the strongest terms, except in such instances where it seems unavoidable that cholera will constantly reappear, such as in garbage feeding outfits and in certain sections where cholera is very prevalent. Dr. Giltner expressed himself as a great admirer of Canada's method of handling hog cholera, but mentioned the fact that in certain areas the disease seemed to be getting beyond control. In these he advised the serum alone treatment, and under no consideration did he advise the manufacture of serum in Canada unless on a quarantined island.

MUCH DEPENDS ON LOCALITY.

From these letters it will be seen that there is some difference of opinion according to the States from which they come. They were written last fall; shortly after the bad outbreaks in Essex County. They also serve to show that our Veterinary Department at Ottawa has been wise in taking precautions against the promiscuous importation and use of serum and virus in this country. Furthermore, it is seen that the method of treatment to be used depends upon the locality in which it is to be used and the prevalence of the disease in that locality. For most of the counties in Ontario, for the Maritime Provinces and for the Western Provinces where hog cholera is not prevalent we believe the practice of killing and looking after the sanitary condition of the place with properly quarantining and disinfecting is the best and safest remedy, but in districts like Essex and Kent, very similar to the corn belt, and where hog cholera has become more prevalent under the system of killing and where it is very difficult to control there is much to be said for the use of the double treatment in immunizing the large herds. We advise the greatest care in this matter, and we are pleased to note that the Health of Animals Branch is willing to give the simultaneous treatment a fair trial in the infected districts of Essex and Kent, and is giving the serum alone treatment a fair trial in districts which warrant its use.

Where hogs are slaughtered we believe a higher compensation should be paid. Ten dollars maximum is not much for a good grade brood sow. Dr. Torrance seems favorable to a higher rate, and we understand the Minister of Agriculture has this under consideration.

CONCLUSIONS.

We have traced hog cholera from its first recorded outbreaks in Canada to Sept. 27, 1915. It has increased and changed conditions have warranted changes in methods of fighting it. Serum alone is now being used by the Department in Canada. A start has been made with the double treatment. It must not be stopped or further delayed half way. An individual farmer has spent his good money to demonstrate its effectiveness, and he must be allowed and helped to finish his experiment with a trial of the treatment. The Department seems anxious to help in every way possible, and at the same time safeguard the interests of our hog-breeding industry. Essex and Kent seem to demand more of the double treatment. They surely will if this experiment is successfully completed as it must be. For the rest of Canada serum alone where deemed advisable by the Department and the killing, cleaning, quarantining and disinfecting seems to be best and safest. We would caution all veterinarians and breeders and feeders alike to be careful not to carry the infection on boots or clothing, and to promptly report to the proper authorities any appearance or symptoms of the disease. As a preventive then, serum and the double treatment according to conditions, as a means of stamping out, killing, quarantining and disinfecting.

The war between the North and the Southern States had to be fought to a decisive finish, and Prof. George T. Ladd, of Yale University, declares that there will be war upon earth and in heaven until the supreme issue of the conflict in Europe is settled, determining whether a military autocracy or a representative democracy will be the dominant force.

Uncle Bije says if governments will so keep open the way to the world's markets that products can be sold to advantage, farmers will not need a Royal Commission to tell them what to grow.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, from Saturday, Sept. 25, to Monday, Sept. 27, numbered 313 cars, comprising 2,691 cattle, 146 calves, 1,416 hogs, 1,591 sheep, and 3,206 horses. Cattle was of fair quality. Trade active and strong. Butchers' steers and heifers, \$7.25 to \$7.75; good, \$6.75 to \$7.25; medium, \$6.25 to \$6.75; common, \$5.75 to \$6.25; cows, \$4.50 to \$6.25; bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.75; feeders, \$6 to 6.75; stockers, \$4.50 to \$6; milkers, \$7 to \$10; calves, \$4.50 to \$11. Sheep, \$8.50 to \$6.25; lambs, \$8 to \$8.70. Hogs, \$9.65 to \$9.90 off cars; \$9.50 fed and watered, and \$9.15 to \$9.25 f. o. b.

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	27	628	655
Cattle	101	5,498	5,599
Hogs	431	6,828	7,259
Sheep	1,640	6,693	8,333
Calves	42	904	946
Horses	20	4,896	4,916

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1914 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	67	536	603
Cattle	1,131	7,385	8,516
Hogs	234	8,257	8,491
Sheep	1,713	6,682	8,395
Calves	338	752	1,090
Horses	204	1,523	1,727

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 52 cars and 3,189 horses, but a decrease of 2,917 cattle, 1,282 hogs, 62 sheep, and 144 calves, compared with week corresponding in 1914.

Good to choice butchers' cattle, steers and heifers, and cows and bulls, have had a steady and increasing demand all the past week, and advanced 15c. per cwt. There was still a strong demand for above classes. The daily markets disposed easily of all the lesser grades, and the strong advance was not noticeable here. The market closed firm at the advance. There were ten or twelve cars of Western steers on the market, and sold around 7c. per lb., choice butchers', 900 to 1,100 lbs., selling up to \$7.60 at the final. Thursday was draggy, there being not enough of any one class present to make a market, and some buyers did no business at all. Thursday has almost ceased to be a real market day in beef. Stockers and feeders showed a little more activity, due to American orders, but prices were only steady. Good to choice animals only were in demand and found a good market. Several orders for this class cannot be filled as yet. Milkers and springers have the advantage of many competitive bidders, as there are not enough yet to go around. More than a few Shorthorns and Holsteins sold from \$100 to \$120. The large dairies in Quebec Province are sending in orders for good to choice cows. The lamb market, in spite of large consignments, became strong, with a 15c. advance in the early week, and closed the same. Light, choice lambs, are in demand, and will sell better than price listed. Light sheep was draggy at first, but finished better, up to 6 1/2c. Heavy sheep were steady. Choice veal calves were scarce, and sold strongly, at 10 1/2c. to 11c. Common and grass calves have been largely in the majority, and, while slow sale, are never left over. Hogs are away below last year in size of receipts, and many buyers are paying more than the price set down for the week. This market has a strong tendency to advance. Ten cents per pound was paid off cars, and \$9.60 fed and watered.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice butcher steers, \$7.25 to \$7.60; good, \$6.75 to \$7.15; medium, \$6.25 to \$6.75; common, \$5.75 to \$6.25; inferior, light steers and heifers, \$5 to \$5.75; choice cows, \$6.25 to \$6.65; good cows, \$5.75 to \$6.25; medium cows, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common cows, \$4.50 to \$5.50; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.75; bulls, \$4.15 to \$6.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Common grades were at easy values. Choice feeders, 850 to 1,000 lbs., sold from \$6.50 to \$6.75; feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., \$6 to \$6.50;

stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6; common stock steers and heifers, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Milkers and Springers.—Choice milkers and springers sold at \$90 to \$105; good cows, \$70 to \$80; common and medium cows, \$45 to \$65 each.

Veal Calves.—Choice veal calves sold at \$10 to \$11; good, \$8.50 to \$9; medium, \$7 to \$8; common calves, \$5.50 to \$6.50; grass calves, \$4 to \$5.

Sheep and Lambs.—Demand still active for feeding lambs, and feeding and breeding ewes. Light sheep, \$5 to \$6.25; heavy, fat ewes and rams, \$3 to \$5; spring lambs, \$8.25 to \$8.50.

Hogs.—Selects, weighed off cars, \$9.65 to \$9.90; fed and watered hogs, \$9.50; f. o. b., \$9.15 to \$9.25. Heavy, fat hogs, weighing over 230 lbs., 50 cents per cwt. deducted. Sows sold at \$2 per cwt., and stags \$4 per cwt. less than prices paid for selects.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 winter, per car lot, 90c. to 92c.; slightly tough, 80c. to 85c., according to sample; sprouted or smutty, 70c. to 85c., according to sample. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.02, track, lake ports; No. 2 northern, \$1, prompt shipment.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, 38c. to 39c., according to freights outside; No. 3 white, 36c. to 38c., according to freights outside.

Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 84c., track, lake ports; Canadian, No. 2 yellow, 81c., track, Toronto.

Rye.—Outside, No. 2, 75c. to 78c., according to freights outside.

Barley.—Good malting barley, 52c. to 54c., according to freights outside. Feed barley, 43c. to 45c., according to freights outside.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, nominal.

Flour.—Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$5.75; second patents, \$5.25; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$5.05; in cotton bags, 10c. more; Ontario, 90-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, \$3.80, seaboard, or Toronto freights, in bags, prompt shipment.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 winter, per car lot, 90c. to 92c.; slightly tough, 80c. to 85c., according to sample; sprouted or smutty, 70c. to 85c., according to sample. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.02, track, lake ports; No. 2 northern, \$1, prompt shipment.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, 38c. to 39c., according to freights outside; No. 3 white, 36c. to 38c., according to freights outside.

Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 84c., track, lake ports; Canadian, No. 2 yellow, 81c., track, Toronto.

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Barley.—Good malting barley, 52c. to 54c., according to freights outside. Feed barley, 43c. to 45c., according to freights outside.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, nominal.

Flour.—Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$5.75; second patents, \$5.25; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$5.05; in cotton bags, 10c. more; Ontario, 90-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, \$3.80, seaboard, or Toronto freights, in bags, prompt shipment.

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$15 to \$16.50; No. 2, \$13 to \$14, track, Toronto.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$6.50.

Country Produce.

Butter.—Creamery butter remained stationary, but separator dairy advanced one cent on the wholesale during the past week, creamery pound squares selling at 27c. to 29c. per dozen.

Eggs.—Eggs advanced two cents per dozen, wholesale, during the past week, selling at 27c. to 29c. per dozen.

Cheese.—New, large, 15 1/2c. to 16c.

Honey.—Extracted, 10c. to 11c.; comb, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen sections.

Beans.—Hand-picked, per bushel, \$3.75; primes, \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Potatoes.—Ontarios were selling at 70c. per bag, track, Toronto; New Brunswicks, at 70c. per bag, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Live weight: Turkeys, per lb., 20c.; spring ducks, 12c. per lb.; spring chickens, 14c. per lb.; fowl, heavy, 12c. per lb.; light, 10c. per lb.; squabs, per dozen, 10 ounces, \$3.60 (dressed).

Hides and Skins.

City hides, flat 18c.; country hides, cured, 17c.; country hides, part cured, 16c.; country hides, green, 15c.; calf skins, per lb., 18c.; kip skins, per lb., 16c.; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$2; horse hair, per lb., 35c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lamb skins and pelts, \$1.20 to \$1.35; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$2; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5 1/2c. to 7c.; wool, washed, fine, per lb., 40c.; wool, combed, washed, per lb., 35c.; wool, unwashed, fine, per lb., 30c.; wool, unwashed, coarse, per lb., 28c.; rejections, per lb., 28c.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Peaches have literally over-run the market during the past week, huge quantities coming in every day, and the quality has improved greatly. The first of the week the demand was good, but the large quantities gradually weakened it, and on Wednesday and Thursday sales were slow and draggy, the peaches selling at 12c. to 25c., and the 11's at 22 1/2c. to 50c.

Plums have not been shipped so heavily during the past week, the Green Gages selling at 30c. to 35c. per 11-quart flats; Prunes and Damsons at 50c. to 60c. per 11-quart basket, and common varieties at 20c. to 30c. per 11-quart basket.

Pears have lately been of inferior quality with a few exceptions, selling at 20c. to 40c. per 11-quart basket, fancy quality Bartlets bringing 50c. to 75c. per 11-quart baskets.

Tomatoes have been scarce, and the price has advanced, the 11-quart baskets selling at 30c. to 50c., and the 6-quart baskets at 17 1/2c. to 35c.; green ones, 15c. to 20c. per 11-quart flats.

Strawberries of splendid quality, equaling the best on the market this season, continue to come in, N. A. Bowen, of Aldershot, shipping from one to four twelve-box crates about twice a week for the past three weeks, which sell at 20c. per box.

Corn has become a glut on the market, the Evergreen only selling at 8c. per dozen, and other at 5c. per dozen.

Apples, 20c. to 40c. per 11-quart basket, \$2.50 to \$4 per barrel; extra fancy, 50c. per 11-quart basket; bananas, \$1.25 to \$2 per bunch; blueberries, \$1 to \$1.25 per 11-quart basket; cantaloupes, 20c. to 35c. per 11-quart basket; 30c. to 60c. per 16-quart basket; grapes, California, \$2.25 per case; Canadian, 20c. to 30c. per 6-quart basket; lemons, Verdilli, \$3.50 to \$4 per case; California, \$3.25 per case; oranges, \$5 to \$5.50 per case peaches, Canadian, 6-quart baskets, 12 1/2c. to 25c.; 11-quart baskets, 22 1/2c. to 50c.; pears, California, \$2.75 to \$3 per case; plums, Canadian, 20c. to 40c. per 11-quart basket, a few extra choice at 50c. to 60c. per 11-quart basket; beets, 75c. per bag; cabbage, 75c. per crate, 35c. to 40c. per dozen; cauliflower, no good on the market; carrots, 25c. to 35c. per 11-quart basket; 90c. per bag; corn, 5c. to 8c. per dozen; celery, small, 20c. to 30c. per dozen; large, 40c. to 50c. per dozen; cucumbers, 25c. per 11-quart basket; gherkins, 50c. to \$1.25 per 11-quart basket; eggplant, 20c. to 30c. per 11-quart basket; peppers, 20c. to 30c. per 11-quart basket; red, 20c. to 40c. per 11-quart basket; potatoes, 85c. per bag; tomatoes, 30c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket; 17 1/2c. to 35c. per 6-quart basket.

Flour.—The price of Manitoba flour was steady, but demand was slow. Manitoba spring wheat first patents were \$5.85; seconds \$5.35, and strong bakers' \$5.15 per barrel in bags. Ontarios were unchanged. Choice patents still sold at \$5.50 per barrel, and straight rollers \$4.80 to \$5 per barrel in wood.

Millfeed.—The market for bran held steady last week at \$25 per ton, including bags, but shorts were \$1 higher, at \$27 per ton. Middlings were steady, at \$32 to \$33 per ton, including bags. Pure grain mouille was \$2 per ton lower, at \$33 to \$34 per ton, and mixed at \$30 to \$31 per ton.

Hay.—The market for hay seems to have struck its level again, and prices were unchanged last week. No. 1 was quoted at \$18.50; extra good No. 2 at \$17.50 to \$18; No. 2 at \$17, and No. 3 at \$15 to \$16, ex track.

Hides.—The market was unchanged, save that lamb skins were 5c. higher. Beef hides were 20 1/2c., 21 1/2c. and 22 1/2c., respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1. Calf skins were 18c. and 20c. per lb. for Nos. 2 and 1, respectively. Lamb skins were \$1.35 each. Horse hides were \$2.50 each for No. 2, and \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow was 6c. for refined and 2 1/2c. for crude.

Cheese Market.

Montreal, finest Westerns, 15 1/2c.; finest Easterns, 14 1/2c.; Cornwall, 14 1/2c.; Pictou, 14 1/2c.; Iroquois bid 14c.; Perth, 14 1/2c.; New York, State whole milk fresh flats, white and colored specials, 14 1/2c. to 15 1/2c.; average fancy, 14 1/2c.; St. Paschal, Que., 14c.; Stirling, 14 9-16c.; Peterboro, 14 11-16c.; Woodstock bid 14c.; Kingston, 14 1/2c. and 14 9-16c.; Vanhook Hill, white, 14 1/2c.; colored, 14 1/2c.; Brockville, 14 1/2c.; Alexandria, 14 1/2c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5 to \$10.40; cows and heifers, \$2.85 to \$8.25; calves, \$7.25 to \$11.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.60 to \$8.40; mixed, \$6.85 to \$8.40; heavy, \$6.60 to \$8.25; rough, \$6.60 to \$6.80; pigs, \$5.75 to \$8.25; bulk of sales, \$7.20 to \$8.20.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$5.50 to \$6.45. Lambs, native, \$6.50 to \$9.

Butter.—The market for creamery is strengthening. Quality arriving was first class, and prices ranged from 30c. to 30 1/2c. for choicest, with fine selling at 29 1/2c. to 29 3/4c., and second quality about 1c. under. Dairy was steady, at 23 1/2c. to 24c. per lb.

Cheese.—The market for cheese showed little change, being, however, a fraction easier. At the local option, No. 1 white sold at 14 1/2c., and No. 2 at 13 1/2c., while some No. 3 sold at 13 1/2c., No. 2 colored being 13 1/2c. Exporters, however, asked higher figures, being as follows: Finest colored, 15c. to 15 1/2c., with white 1c. to 1 1/2c. less. Finest Eastern, 14 1/2c. to 14 1/2c. Undergrades sold around 13 1/2c. to 13 3/4c.

Grain.—Fluctuations in wheat were frequent and wide, and prices were generally firm. The market for oats declined again. No. 2 Ontario white oats sold at 43 1/2c. per bushel, with No. 3 at 42 1/2c., and No. 4 41 1/2c. per bushel, ex store. No. 2 Canadian Western were quoted at 44c., and No. 4 old barley at 59c. American No. 2 yellow corn was 87 1/2c. to 88c., ex store.

Flour.—The price of Manitoba flour was steady, but demand was slow. Manitoba spring wheat first patents were \$5.85; seconds \$5.35, and strong bakers' \$5.15 per barrel in bags. Ontarios were unchanged. Choice patents still sold at \$5.50 per barrel, and straight rollers \$4.80 to \$5 per barrel in wood.

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Grain.—Fluctuations in wheat were frequent and wide, and prices were generally firm. The market for oats declined again. No. 2 Ontario white oats sold at 43 1/2c. per bushel, with No. 3 at 42 1/2c., and No. 4 41 1/2c. per bushel, ex store. No. 2 Canadian Western were quoted at 44c., and No. 4 old barley at 59c. American No. 2 yellow corn was 87 1/2c. to 88c., ex store.

Flour.—The price of Manitoba flour was steady, but demand was slow. Manitoba spring wheat first patents were \$5.85; seconds \$5.35, and strong bakers' \$5.15 per barrel in bags. Ontarios were unchanged. Choice patents still sold at \$5.50 per barrel, and straight rollers \$4.80 to \$5 per barrel in wood.

continued moderately large, and the price showed no change, at 13 1/2c. to 14c. per lb. for abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock.

Honey and Syrup.—There were some changes in the price of honey. White-clover comb was quoted at 13 1/2c. to 14c., while extracted was 11c. to 12c. per lb. Buckwheat honey ranged from 8c. to 9c. per lb. Brown honey was about 1 1/2c. per lb. less than white. Maple syrup was neglected. In 8-lb. tins the price was around 90c.; in 10-lb. tins \$1.05; in 13-lb. tins \$1.45. Maple sugar ranged around 12 1/2c. per lb.

Eggs.—Receipts fell off, and as demand was good the market was a little higher. Strictly fresh were quoted at 33c. to 34c., while selects were about 30c. per dozen. No. 1 candled eggs sold at 27c. to 28c. per dozen, and No. 2 candled at 24c. per dozen.

Butter.—The market for creamery is strengthening. Quality arriving was first class, and prices ranged from 30c. to 30 1/2c. for choicest, with fine selling at 29 1/2c. to 29 3/4c., and second quality about 1c. under. Dairy was steady, at 23 1/2c. to 24c. per lb.

Cheese.—The market for cheese showed little change, being, however, a fraction easier. At the local option, No. 1 white sold at 14 1/2c., and No. 2 at 13 1/2c., while some No. 3 sold at 13 1/2c., No. 2 colored being 13 1/2c. Exporters, however, asked higher figures, being as follows: Finest colored, 15c. to 15 1/2c., with white 1c. to 1 1/2c. less. Finest Eastern, 14 1/2c. to 14 1/2c. Undergrades sold around 13 1/2c. to 13 3/4c.

Grain.—Fluctuations in wheat were frequent and wide, and prices were generally firm. The market for oats declined again. No. 2 Ontario white oats sold at 43 1/2c. per bushel, with No. 3 at 42 1/2c., and No. 4 41 1/2c. per bushel, ex store. No. 2 Canadian Western were quoted at 44c., and No. 4 old barley at 59c. American No. 2 yellow corn was 87 1/2c. to 88c., ex store.

Flour.—The price of Manitoba flour was steady, but demand was slow. Manitoba spring wheat first patents were \$5.85; seconds \$5.35, and strong bakers' \$5.15 per barrel in bags. Ontarios were unchanged. Choice patents still sold at \$5.50 per barrel, and straight rollers \$4.80 to \$5 per barrel in wood.

Millfeed.—The market for bran held steady last week at \$25 per ton, including bags, but shorts were \$1 higher, at \$27 per ton. Middlings were steady, at \$32 to \$33 per ton, including bags. Pure grain mouille was \$2 per ton lower, at \$33 to \$34 per ton, and mixed at \$30 to \$31 per ton.

Hay.—The market for hay seems to have struck its level again, and prices were unchanged last week. No. 1 was quoted at \$18.50; extra good No. 2 at \$17.50 to \$18; No. 2 at \$17, and No. 3 at \$15 to \$16, ex track.

Hides.—The market was unchanged, save that lamb skins were 5c. higher. Beef hides were 20 1/2c., 21 1/2c. and 22 1/2c., respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1. Calf skins were 18c. and 20c. per lb. for Nos. 2 and 1, respectively. Lamb skins were \$1.35 each. Horse hides were \$2.50 each for No. 2, and \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow was 6c. for refined and 2 1/2c. for crude.

Cheese Market.

Montreal, finest Westerns, 15 1/2c.; finest Easterns, 14 1/2c.; Cornwall, 14 1/2c.; Pictou, 14 1/2c.; Iroquois bid 14c.; Perth, 14 1/2c.; New York, State whole milk fresh flats, white and colored specials, 14 1/2c. to 15 1/2c.; average fancy, 14 1/2c.; St. Paschal, Que., 14c.; Stirling, 14 9-16c.; Peterboro, 14 11-16c.; Woodstock bid 14c.; Kingston, 14 1/2c. and 14 9-16c.; Vanhook Hill, white, 14 1/2c.; colored, 14 1/2c.; Brockville, 14 1/2c.; Alexandria, 14 1/2c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5 to \$10.40; cows and heifers, \$2.85 to \$8.25; calves, \$7.25 to \$11.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.60 to \$8.40; mixed, \$6.85 to \$8.40; heavy, \$6.60 to \$8.25; rough, \$6.60 to \$6.80; pigs, \$5.75 to \$8.25; bulk of sales, \$7.20 to \$8.20.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$5.50 to \$6.45. Lambs, native, \$6.50 to \$9.

Butter.—The market for creamery is strengthening. Quality arriving was first class, and prices ranged from 30c. to 30 1/2c. for choicest, with fine selling at 29 1/2c. to 29 3/4c., and second quality about 1c. under. Dairy was steady, at 23 1/2c. to 24c. per lb.

Cheese.—The market for cheese showed little change, being, however, a fraction easier. At the local option, No. 1 white sold at 14 1/2c., and No. 2 at 13 1/2c., while some No. 3 sold at 13 1/2c., No. 2 colored being 13 1/2c. Exporters, however, asked higher figures, being as follows: Finest colored, 15c. to 15 1/2c., with white 1c. to 1 1/2c. less. Finest Eastern, 14 1/2c. to 14 1/2c. Undergrades sold around

Trading Markets.

continued moderately large, and the price showed no change, at 13½c. to 14c. per lb. for abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock.

Honey and Syrup.—There were some changes in the price of honey. White-clover comb was quoted at 13½c. to 14c., while extracted was 11c. to 12c. per lb. Buckwheat honey ranged from 8c. to 9c. per lb. Brown honey was about 1½c. per lb. less than white. Maple syrup was neglected. In 8-lb. tins the price was around 90c.; in 10-lb. tins \$1.05; in 13-lb. tins \$1.45. Maple sugar ranged around 12½c. per lb.

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Cheese.—The market for cheese showed little change, being, however, a fraction easier. At the local option, No. 1 white sold at 14½c., and No. 2 at 13½c., while some No. 3 sold at 13½c., No. 2 colored being 13½c. Exporters, however, asked higher figures, being as follows: Finest colored, 15c. to 15½c., with white 1c. to 1½c. less. Finest Eastern, 14c. to 14½c. Undergrades sold around 13c. to 13½c.

Grain.—Fluctuations in wheat were frequent and wide, and prices were generally firm. The market for oats declined again. No. 2 Ontario white oats sold at 43½c. per bushel, with No. 3 at 42½c., and No. 4 41½c. per bushel, ex store. No. 2 Canadian Western were quoted at 44c., and No. 4 old barley at 50c. American No. 2 yellow corn was 87½c. to 88c., ex store.

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Cheese Market.

Montreal, finest Westerns, 15½c.; finest Easterns, 14½c.; Cornwall, 14½c.; Pictou, 14c.; Iroquois bid 14c.; Perth, 14½c.; New York, State whole milk fresh flats, white and colored specials, 14½c.; average fancy, 14½c.; St. Paschal, 14c.; Stirling, 14 9-16c.; Peterboro, 14 11-16c.; Woodstock bid 14c.; Kingston, 14c. and 14 9-16c.; Vankleek II, white, 14½c.; colored, 14½c.; Brockville, 14½c.; Alexandria, 14½c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5 to \$10.40; cows and heifers, \$2.85 to \$8.25; calves, \$7.25 to \$11.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.60 to \$8.40; mixed, \$5.85 to \$8.40; heavy, \$6.60 to \$8.25; bulk of sales, \$7.20 to \$8.90.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$5.50 to \$6.45; Lambs, native, \$6.50 to \$9.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - - \$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid up - - - 11,500,000
Reserve Funds - - - 13,000,000
Total Assets - - - 180,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL
Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada

Accounts of Farmers Invited
Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at all Branches

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle trade at Buffalo last week was the highest and snappiest for many a month at the leading Eastern live-stock market. Receipts fell away below the demands, resulting in prices being advanced from 15c. to 50c., Canadian steers especially showing as heavy an increase as any grades offered. Best native steers here sold at \$9.25, there being no real choice steers, while the best Canadians ranged from \$8.70 to \$8.75. Not many Canadians over for the past few weeks have shown as complete finish as Eastern killers desire, and a half fat, plain and coarse kind of shipping steers from the Dominion are selling very weak. In the handy butchering line, prices were fifteen to a quarter higher, except on some medium and common kinds, which ruled about steady. Yearlings topped the market the past week at \$9.35, and the best kinds of handy steers offered ranged from \$7.75 to \$8.25, very few being good enough to bring the outside price. Canners and cutters and bulls generally showed about steady prices. The stocker and feeder and fresh cow and springer trade has been resumed at Buffalo, and there is every reason to conclude that a good, active market will be enjoyed right along on these. There are large orders here for stockers and feeders, but at the present time the call appears to be for the better grades, but all kinds appear to be wanted. On dairy cows, the east has been cut off from the supply for so long a time that the general impression is that values will be high. Receipts the past week were 3,025 head, as against 4,050 for the preceding week, and 7,025 head for the corresponding period last year. Quotations:

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime, \$9.25 to \$9.50; fair to good, \$8.75 to \$9; plain, \$8 to \$8.50; very coarse and common, \$7 to \$7.50.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$8.75 to \$9; fair to good, \$8 to \$8.50; best handy, \$7.75 to \$8.25; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7.75; light, thin, \$5 to \$5.50; yearlings, prime, \$9 to \$9.35; yearlings, common to good, \$7.50 to \$8.50.

Cows and Heifers.—Prime, weighty heifers, \$7.50 to \$8; best handy butcher heifers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; common to good, \$5.75 to \$6.90; best heavy fat cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; best butchering cows, \$5.75 to \$6; medium to good, \$4.75 to \$5.50; cutters, \$4 to \$4.50; canners, \$2.50 to \$3.75.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$6.75 to \$7.10; good butchering, \$6.25 to \$6.50; sausage, \$5.50 to \$6.25; light bulls, \$4.50 to \$5; oxen, \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$7 to \$7.50; common to good, \$6 to \$7; best stockers, \$6.50 to \$7; common to good, \$5.50 to \$6.25; good yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7; common, \$5.25 to \$6.

Hogs.—Market occupied a very favorable position the past week, prices being stronger from day to day. A good margin was held over all other points, and the feature of the trade was the big jump in prices on pigs. On the opening day extreme heavies sold down to \$7.50, and grades weighing around 250 and 260 pounds sold from \$8 to \$8.30, while later in the week, or on Friday, hogs weighing better than 280 pounds sold up to \$8.30, and the 250 and 260 pound grades reached up to \$8.50. Monday,

mixed grades and Yorkers sold from \$8.30 to \$8.40, and before week was out same weight hogs brought up to \$8.65 and \$8.75, with three or four decks of fancy Yorkers reaching \$8.80. Pigs on the opening day moved at \$7.35, Tuesday these weights sold at \$8, and the next three days the general pig price was \$8.50. Roughs around \$6.50 and \$6.75, some fancy ones reaching \$7, and stags \$6 down. Receipts the past week totaled approximately 23,800 head, being against 24,636 head for the previous week, and 32,800 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Buffalo's receipts for the past week reached around 14,000 head, as compared with 14,217 head for the week before, and 25,400 head for the corresponding week a year ago. The week opened with top lambs selling generally at \$9.25; Tuesday's range on best lots was from \$9.25 to \$9.40; Wednesday the best lots brought \$9.50 and \$9.65; Thursday's top was registered at \$9.35, and Friday prices dropped back to \$9.50 and \$9.60 for the best. On Tuesday's market a load of Canadian lambs sold at \$9.10, and Wednesday a deck from across the river moved at \$9.25. Cull lambs the fore part of the week went from \$8 down, and the latter part the best throwouts brought up to \$8.50 and \$8.75. Sheep were steady all week, wethers ranging from \$6 to \$6.25, and while the top quotation for handy ewes was \$5.75, the general ewe range was from \$5 to \$5.50, as to weight. Several orders for feeding lambs were in this week, and on Wednesday's market a load that averaged only 38 pounds went out at \$8.50.

Calves.—A big jump in prices was noted in the calf department the past week. Monday and Tuesday nothing brought above \$11.50; Wednesday tops brought \$12; Thursday's top was \$12.50, and Friday, under a red-hot demand, the choice lots reached up to \$13 and \$13.50. Cull grades, \$10 down; heavy, fat calves, \$7 to \$9, and grassers, \$5.50 down. Receipts Friday included three decks of Canadian calves, and included was some of all kinds, running from a common grasser to a pretty good veal. The tops out of the offerings from the Canadian section, which were not choice, sold at \$12; some on the heavy, fat order moved at \$7.75, and the grassers sold down to \$4.50. Receipts the past week were approximately 1,675 head, being against 1,385 head for the previous week, and 2,175 head for the same week a year ago.

Gossip.

Messrs. J. H. Patrick & Son, Iderton, Ont., report that they have shipped already this season two carloads of Short-horn bulls to Alberta.

H. M. Vanderlip, breeder and importer of Large English Berkshires, and a constant user of our advertising columns, announces that his address is now Brantford, Ont., R. R. No. 1, instead of Cainsville, Ont., as formerly.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Oct. 14.—W. A. Reburn & Co., R. R. 1, North Hatley, Que.; Jerseys.

Oct. 20.—D. Campbell and D. H. Sells, Komoka, Ont.; Holsteins.

Oct. 21.—Estate of W. J. Beaty, Sprucedale Farm, St. Thomas, Ont.; Dairy Shorthorns, Berkshires, farm, stock, etc.

Oct. 28.—Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.; pure-bred stock.

Nov. 10-11.—Western Ontario Consignment Sale Co., London, Ont.; pure-bred stock.

Dec. 9.—H. Bollert, R. R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.; Holsteins.

Jersey breeders and parties interested in the breed should not fail to study the catalogue, which will be sent upon application to W. A. Reburn & Co., R. R. No. 1, North Hatley, Que. On Oct. 14, at 9 a. m., at the proprietor's farm, four miles south of North Hatley on the Boston and Maine Railway, 73 head of Jerseys will be disposed of by auction. The great St. Lambert strain of Jersey runs through this herd, in which there are 30 cows in milk, 20 two-year-old and yearling heifers, and some extra fine heifer calves. One aged bull, yearling bulls, and bull calves will also be offered. All the cattle two years old and over are registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club. Write the proprietor for a catalogue.

The "Last-Hour" Will

WILLS drawn and executed while the Grim Reaper is fast approaching the bedside, often prove to be sources of doubt, hard feelings and expensive court proceedings.

It is altogether too much to expect that a person wracked with pain or weakened by disease should dictate a fair and equitable division of property.

While you have your health and strength, consult with our officials as to your will and the appointment of your executor.

We can give you valuable information. It will cost you nothing, and you are left under no obligation.

The Canada Trust Co.

Incorporated 1894

Head Office and Main Branch:
446 Richmond Street, LONDON, ONT.

(Managed in connection with The
Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation)

T. G. MEREDITH, K. C., President
HUME CRONYN, General Manager

Hill View Farm, Komoka, Ont., will be the scene of an interesting event on Oct. 20, 1915, when D. Campbell and D. A. Sells will dispose of a number of pure-bred Holstein cattle. The offering includes the herd-header, Homestead King Colantha Abieskerk 10467, also a yearling son of his, with Lady Hengerveld De Kol as dam, which at two years and eleven months made an R. O. M. record of 1,612.62 lbs. milk, and 68.10 lbs. butter in thirty days. Among the lot are some two-year-old heifers in milk that are making good. There are also five heifer calves from the herd-header, and from cows that have produced from 10,000 to 15,000 lbs. milk in 39 weeks. Ten grade cows, some of which are newly in milk, will also be offered. One heavy filly, two years old, is also to be disposed of. Look up their advertisement elsewhere in these columns, and secure a catalogue from the proprietors.

Buyers will be able to secure a farm, farm stock, or farm implements at their own price at the dispersion sale to be held at Sprucedale Stock Farm, St. Thomas, Ont., Thursday, Oct. 21, 1915. The magnificent herd of dairy Shorthorns which the late Wm. J. Beaty had developed while on Janeville Stock Farm, near Guelph, will be disposed of on that day. In the herd are upwards of 50 head, including such notable individuals as Lady Robins, the highest three-day testing Shorthorn in Canada. She gave at Ottawa Dairy Test 179 lbs. milk, testing 3.9 per cent. butter fat in three days. Other cows in R. O. P. test are Verchoyles Blossom, which gave at Ottawa Dairy Test 129 lbs. milk, testing 4.5 per cent. butter-fat. Others are Ramsden's Pearl 78680, Dorothy Ramsden 103238, and Meadow Queen 102467, all having high official records. There are 25 of these big, heavy-producing cows, all in calf to Darlington Major and Braemar Victor. The latter bull, a son of that great sire, Braemar Champion, is also included in the sale, and is a great prospect for anyone desiring a bull to head a dairy Shorthorn herd. Nine horses, Berkshire pigs and Oxford Down sheep will go. Hay, grain, feed and implements for a 300-acre farm, as well as household furniture, will be sold. The 300 acres are divided into two parcels, made up of 100 acres and 200 acres respectively. On one parcel of land a magnificent dwelling-house is located. Write to Mrs. W. J. Beaty, St. Thomas, Ont., for catalogue of this excellent herd of Shorthorns and get particulars re the numerous articles which will be offered for sale on that day.

Trade Topic.

HOMESEEKERS' SPECIAL TRAIN
LEAVES TORONTO 10.45 P. M.
EACH TUESDAY.

For the accommodation of homeseekers' and general tourist traffic to Western Canada, through train carrying tourist sleepers and colonists cars, leaves Toronto 10.45 p. m. each Tuesday until further notice, running through to Winnipeg.

Attention is directed to the remarkably low round-trip fares in connection with homeseekers excursions to Western Canada via Canadian Pacific Railway. Tickets are on sale each Tuesday until October 26th, inclusive, and are good to return within two months from date of sale.

Apply to J. H. Radcliffe, C. P. A., C. P. R., London, for full particulars, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Young Adolphus de Milyuns was out driving his own car. He was a scorcher and believed in going straight ahead. It was in the heart of Yorkshire.

Suddenly a terrific clucking under the wheels told him that some accident had happened. He pulled up and glanced back. Two fowls lay dead in his track, while another two were fleeing screeching, back to home and safety.

"That will be fourteen shillings, please," remarked a burly man in corduroys, who appeared on the scene promptly. "That's three-and-six apiece for the four."

"Four!" gasped Adolphus. "But I only killed two."

"That's right," agreed the fowl owner, "but them other two will never lay a blessed egg after this."

"I'm sorry," said the motorist, as he handed over the money. "Due to the fright, I suppose?"

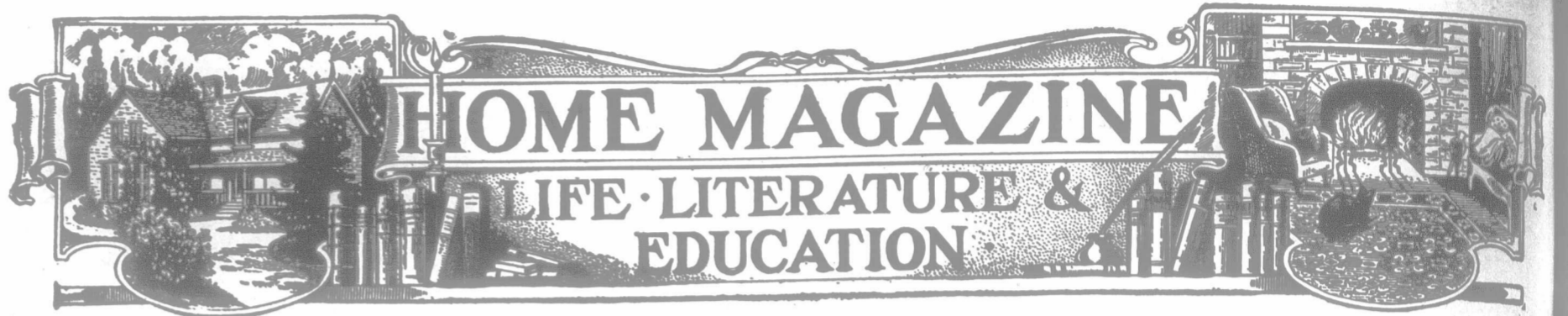
The countryman shook his head as he slammed the silver into his pocket.

"Partly fright," he agreed slowly, "but mainly, I reckon, it's because they ain't hens!"

Jimmie giggled when his teacher read the story of the Roman who swam across the Tiber three times before breakfast.

"You do not doubt that a trained swimmer could do that, do you, Jimmy?"

"No, sir," answered the boy, "but I wondered why he didn't make it four, and get back to the side his clothes were on."



The Common Road.

(By Martin Schutze, in "Forum.")
 And now for reaches of open road,
 With sun and flowers and fragrance
 abroad,
 With sun and breezes and birds in the
 leaves.
 And the year on the turn in yellow
 sheaves.

A road not so new it troubles the mind,
 Nor so storied, memories limp behind,
 Where hoof and foot and tire unite
 One large inseparable tale to write.

Each bird has a voice and different air;
 Is it thrush or yellow-throat? What
 do I care!
 The trees tell tales, and the hill-streams
 shout;
 I do not trouble to make them out.

I do not strain after clues that fail,
 I do not camp on the edge of the tale,
 Nor teach my feet to falter and stray,
 But hold to the immemorial way.

I hear but one great voice abroad,
 Singing the song of the common road,
 When the season's traffic burdens the air
 And the sun spreads blessings e-erywhere.

And it's: Ever to keep on an even way,
 Never to hasten, never to stay,
 Nor vainly linger, nor backward yearn,—
 Onward and sunward, and never turn;

Attuned to the one great voice abroad,
 Heeding the call of the common road,
 When the season's traffic burdens the air
 And the sun spreads blessings everywhere.

The Origin of "God Save the King."

By William Q. Phillips.

[The refusal of the General Anglican Synod, recently held in Toronto, to restore the second stanza of the National Anthem to the Anglican hymn-book lends especial interest to the following essay. The majority of the Synod, it may be recalled, looked upon the disputed stanza as akin to Lissa's "Chant of Hate" against England.—Ed.]

Enquiries into the history and origin of our National Anthem have been carried on for a full century, and in that time much ingenious misinformation has got into print, and is still extant. The net result is that the average citizen of the Empire, who sings "with heart and voice" has little or no idea of the strange chapter of accidents that have made our National Anthem what it is. He probably thinks that it just "grewed," like Topsy—and this is not far from the truth. He may have seen something about Carey or Bull in a hymn-book, but few notice such things; and hymn-book ascriptions of authorship or composition are not infallible, most editors being content to credit their material to the source from which they actually derive it.

Beyond this, there has been a tendency on the part of critics to assume a patronizing air towards the music, and to treat the words with contempt. A writer who is sane enough in some ways, and has produced a readable book about English songs, quotes the National Anthem in full, as few people know it, he says, and remarks that the words are "sad doggerel." Carey wrote such stuff, and therefore probably wrote "God Save the King."

There is no need for any such loose assumptions, for the late editions of Grove's Dictionary of Music and Julian's Dictionary of Hymnology both give concise and accurate information, and both quote with confidence from the one com-

prehensive book on the subject by the late Dr. W. H. Cummings. His conclusions may be summarized at once. The oldest form of the tune of our National Anthem is found in a manuscript book of the works of Dr. John Bull, one of the organists of the Chapel Royal in the reign of James I. The words are anonymous, but the whole weight of tradition points to the first stanza, and "O Lord, our God, arise," as the words of a Jacobite song, used by the followers of the misguided James II. at the time he fled to France, never to return to power. The other stanza, "Thy choicest gifts in store," first appears in 1745, when the hymn had ceased to be a party tune, and was revived as a patriotic hymn and sung in the theaters. It was received with enthusiasm, and the contemporary newspapers show that it became popular immediately, and from that time may be regarded as well established. But its general use at concerts, plays, and public meetings, dates from the accession of Queen Victoria. The earlier Georges were not the sort to command the personal devotion of the English people, always slow to express their emotions in any event. When the youthful Princess Victoria came to the throne, under circumstances we all know so well, the National Anthem became the expression of a personal loyalty which had lain dormant since the time of Charles the First.

Dr. Cummings' monograph is published at three and six by Novello, and may be easily obtained; but it is a book for the student, and not an easy book for those who do not read music fluently. Some further extracts may be of interest, and it may be noted that in addition to his many engagements as a musician, Dr. Cummings was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and a painstaking investigator. Much of his work in connection with the origin of "God Save the King" was in the nature of separating the penny-worth of truth from the intolerable deal of misinformation that had grown up around it.

There is nothing mythical about Dr. John Bull. He was born in Somersetshire, in 1563, became one of the boysingers of the Chapel Royal, and at the age of nineteen was appointed organist of Hereford Cathedral. In 1586, he took the degree of Mus. Bac. Oxon., having practiced the faculty of music for fourteen years. Five years later, Cambridge admitted him to the degree of Mus. Doc., and in the next year he obtained the same distinction from Oxford, later becoming the first lecturer in music at the new Gresham College. His appointment as organist of the Chapel Royal is supposed to date from 1591, and after serving ten years he obtained permission to travel abroad on account of his health. From this time on he seems to have vibrated between England and the Continent, and in 1617 was appointed organist of the Cathedral at Antwerp, holding this until his death in 1628. He was buried in the Cathedral, and we may hope it will not be long before his bones will stir to the music of the organ that has literally gone around the earth. Yet he did not write it for a National Hymn—it was simply an Ayre for the virginals or the organ, and may have been written during his residence in the Low Countries. At all events, it was not made in Germany!

Bull's music was not printed, but was copied, and doubtless he allowed his brother musicians to examine it and use it. In this way it became known in Flanders, in Denmark, and in France, and being a taking melody, was put to all sorts of uses. It may very well have happened that the unknown author of the Jacobite song heard the tune in France, and wrote the words to fit. Whoever he was, we may assume that he

was a staunch supporter of the Stuart cause, and a religious man who knew his prayer-book. The versicles "God save the King," and "Long live the King," are of Old Testament origin, and have been familiar ever since the Church Services were done into English in the sixteenth century. Before that, the petition "Domine salvum fac Regem" occurred in the numerous Latin liturgies. The line, "Send him victorious," is perfectly clear as referring to a king in exile, for it would not be applied to a king in possession unless he were away on a foreign expedition. Altogether, the first stanza is a highly characteristic expression of an Englishman's loyalty, marked by sober reserve and religious feeling, and is no more doggerel than any other simple verse in plain, honest language.

As to the stanza, "O Lord, our God, arise," this is obviously founded on the beginning of the 68th Psalm, the tremendous *Exurgat Deus*, one of the ageless war-songs that no one can read at the present time without emotion.

Let God arise, and let His enemies be scattered;

Let them also that hate Him flee before Him.

Like as the smoke vanisheth, so shalt thou drive them away:

So runs the Prayer-book version. One should hear it sung to the 8th Gregorian Tone to get the full effect of supplication and confidence. Yet this stanza was excluded from Victorian hymn-books, because of the apparent profanity of "Confound their politics." Now this word "confound" is commonly used in the Psalter in the sense of "confuse," and a vulgar degradation need not obscure its original sense, which indeed has never been lost. We speak of "confounding" things in the sense of confusing them, and in the Athanasian Creed we have the line:

Neither confounding the Persons: nor dividing the Substance.

Most familiar of all is the concluding verse of the Te Deum:

O Lord, in Thee have I trusted:
 Let me never be confounded.

That is, never put to confusion and open shame. The fact is that as an expletive it was never of real importance, and as a sound word used by Milton, and by the framers of the Prayer-book and the Authorized Version it is both vigorous and distinctive. The present crisis has brought back the stanza, and we no longer boggle at confounding our enemies and frustrating their knavish tricks. War is sometime a purifier of language.

There is just a possibility that "God Save the King" was originally a Latin Hymn, used in the Catholic Chapel of James II. Dr. Cummings has discovered the following version:

O Deus Optime!
 Salvum nunc facito
 Reem nostrum;
 Sit laeta victoria,
 Comes et gloria,
 Salvum jam facito,
 Tu Dominum.

Exurgat Dominus;
 Rebelles dissipet,
 Et reprimat;
 Dolos confundito;
 Fraudes demittito;
 In Te sit s'ita spes!
 O! Salva nos.

The third stanza, "Thy choicest gifts in store," appeared with the revival of

the hymn in 1745, and Carey may have had something to do with it. But he died in 1743, and the claim to authorship was made by his son, many years after, who was seeking a pension for himself—which he did not get! There is a story that Carey, who was a general practitioner of music, sang "God Save the King" in 1740, announcing it as his own composition, and that it was received with applause. But there is no very direct evidence of this, and Dr. Cummings thinks that Carey may have sung something else, and quotes several songs that may have been used, of the bombastic sort, likely to catch the crowd.

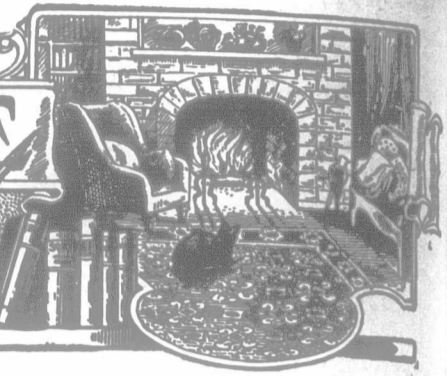
The revival of 1745 was carried out thoroughly, the hymn being formally and regularly sung in the theaters. The immediate source of the words and music may have been a publication which is supposed to date about 1740; but supposing the Jacobite song was used secretly and clandestinely after James II. came to the end of his course, it would naturally linger in many places, especially in Scotland, where the Stuart cause was a long time in dying. This accounts for claims of Scottish origin, for there are plenty of Scotch variations which fit the tune, and express the general sentiments of the hymn, which is exactly what we might expect with a party song, orally transmitted.

Dr. Arne, who made the arrangement sung at Drury Lane Theater, said that "He had not the least knowledge, nor could he guess at all, who was either the author or composer; but that it was a received opinion that it was written for the Catholic Chapel of James II." Dr. Burney, who arranged it for Covent Garden Theater in the same year, said: "We believe it was written for King James II., when the Prince of Orange was hovering over the coast; and when he became king, who durst own or sing it?"

A certain romance attaches to the tracing of the tune. In 1814, Richard Clark, a bass singer, who served at various times in the Chapels Royal, Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, published a little book in which he set forth the Carey theory of composition, but eight years afterwards he came out in support of Dr. John Bull. At this stage he was depending on the published index of the Bull Manuscripts, which included a piece distinctly labelled "God Save the King." Clark assumed it must be the same.

The book itself was in the hands of Dr. Kitchener, an amateur of music, and being in old notation for obsolete instruments, he took the trouble to have this particular composition translated into modern score. It turned out to be an organ piece, consisting of twenty-eight variations on the notes C, G, F, E, which in no way resemble the tune we know. Clark eventually bought the book, and, fortunately, enlisted the aid of more competent musicians, which led to the discovery of an "Ayre" in a minor, probably a gaillard, in triple time, which when translated into the major key, is practically the National Anthem as now sung.

Clark was so anxious to maintain himself as the original discoverer of the Bull composition that he set up the theory that the "Ayre" was a continuation of the organ piece, and it is to be feared that he tampered with the manuscript. After his death, his widow tried to sell the book to Queen Victoria or to the British Museum for £100, but did not allow Dr. Cummings to see it, although he called with a view to purchase. Later on he was informed that it had been disposed of, and from that point it has disappeared. If not carelessly destroyed, it must be in the collection of some antiquary who has no idea of its present value. In the meantime the careful



transcriptions of Rimbault and Smart, made with no ulterior purpose in view, are sufficiently good evidence.

There are two portraits of John Bull reproduced in Dr. Cummings' book. His face is a striking one, but not the John Bull of the cartoonists, who was a later invention altogether. The face is full and oval, with high cheek bones; the eyes prominent and well separated, and the ears unusually large. Altogether, it is the face of a man of great sensibility and considerable mentality, and we can understand that he was a gifted composer in the style of his day, even though his compositions are dull according to our ideas. His simple "Ayre" may have cost not more than a few minutes' work, and yet it has gone round the earth, and is probably the best-known tune in the world.

It may be interesting to note that the German version of a National Hymn to the same tune was borrowed from Denmark. The two hymns used in the United States were written for the tune, apparently without realizing its peculiar position as the British National Anthem. We can afford to be reasonably generous about it—and what a delightful coincidence that the best-known tune should be a genuine John Bull! As Kipling remarks:

"Take hold of the wings of the morning,
And flap round the earth till you're dead!
But you can't get away from the tune
That they play
To the bloomin' old rag overhead!"

Thoughts.

"The measure of a man is the quality of his hope."—Hugh Black.
"The power of graft is a transient deception."—David Starr Jordan.
"Genius is simply hard work with no let-up."—Julia M. Rowe.
"There is every probability that the Allies will win a complete and final victory about May, 1916."—Jean Pinot.
"The abolition of beer and whisky would be as miraculously beneficial to this country as the abolition of vodka has been in Russia."—Arnold Bennett.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Curse Reversed

Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return.—Gen. iii: 19.

I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them.—Rev. xiv: 13.

"This life of ours doth but our life be in,
Is but outside the porch of the abode;
And death the going home—the entering in,
The stepping forth on the wide world of God."

I have chosen two texts to-day, one from the first Book of our Bible, and one from the last. In the first we hear the sentence of death passed on the guilty. The sword is cursed for man's sake, and he is strilly told that the penalty of death must be carried out. In the second text we find the curse transformed into a blessing. From henceforth those who die in the Lord are "blessed." An angel was sent out to preach the everlasting gospel unto all that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people. What is this everlasting gospel, this unending Good News? It is this message: "Fear God, and give glory to Him; for the hour of His judgment is come." It is good news to those who have kept "the Commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus." God is the Righteous Judge, and those who have suffered in the cause of righteousness are found in the ranks of the great host standing on Mount Zion. When they sing their new song before the throne, the great volume of sound is "as the

voice of many waters, and as the voice of a great thunder."

"But they are dead," we say sadly, "they have been forced to end their torturous being innocent—and how can that wrong be made right?"

That is God's secret, still unrevealed to us. It is enough for us to know that He can reverse the curse, that those who have come out of great tribulation and "have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb," join wholeheartedly in the song of the angels, saying, "Amen: Hallelujah, and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and honor, and power, and might, be unto our God for ever and ever. Amen." It was "for the joy that was set before Him" that the Author and Finisher of our faith "endured the cross, despising the shame." The curse is a very real curse. There is nothing imaginary, about pain and shame, but they may be transformed into joy.

Not long ago before the war—a writer declared that "the world just now wants heroes." And yet the world was full of heroes, disguised as common men! No one would venture now to say despondingly: "The world lacks heroes." As for fear of death, it seems to have dropped like an old clock from millions of hearts. Listen to this story, told by a Canadian (if a Canadian—the hero's name being unknown on earth).

"The morning shells were beginning to find us, and one shell severed our telephone lines. Without waiting for the order, a young signaller leaped over the parapet, uncoiling a new wire as he ran through a perfect rain of bullets and shrapnel. He got the wire fixed, and on his way back he actually stopped to repair another. He stood there quite calmly, just as if he didn't know the awful risk he was running. I expected to see him drop, but he ran back to the trenches untouched, and all he said when he flung aside the empty coil was, 'Whew, I think that's all right now.'"

Forty years ago Bishop Bickersteth asked the question so many hearts are asking now, whether it is possible to have peace, perfect peace, while death is shadowing us and ours, and our future is all unknown. We know the answer to that question, know it with our minds—have our hearts fully accepted it and so found the secret of peace in a world of storm? "JESUS we know, and He is on the throne. JESUS has vanquished death and all its powers. In JESUS' keeping we are safe and they."

We pray earnestly and continually for a dear lad at the front. The—it may be—our prayers for his protection seem to have proved powerless, for his name is on the "honor roll," and the sun seems to have gone from our sky. "He is dead!" we say sadly and hopelessly. But there comes a voice from heaven saying: "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord . . . and their works do follow them." Did you think that because they rest from wearing toil, they are doomed to sit with folded hands and "do nothing for ever and ever?" Read the last chapter of your Bible and you will see, "There shall be no more curse . . . and His servant shall serve Him: and they shall see His face . . . and they shall reign for ever and ever." Has not our Lord told us that the only true greatness and glory is the glory of service? "My Father worketh, and I work," He says. Would there be any real greatness or happiness in doing nothing for ever and ever? Would that be like God?

"Surely He, the mighty Worker,
He Who slumbers not, nor sleeps,
Leaveth not in us His silence
Those He keeps."

Unless we are greatly changed after death from our idea of happiness here, we shall find far more bliss in giving than in getting, in serving than in being served.

We are often very inconsistent. We sing joyful hymns about our desire to reach the "happy land," we profess to believe that the pleasures of this life are not worthy to be compared with those of the "Beyond," yet all the time we cling with frenzied clasp to the smallest possibility of a chance of prolonging life here. We shrink with shuddering fear from the meeting with our God. If our aims and ambitions are all, or nearly all, for this

world, of course we shall be very anxious to stay here. One who has devoted all his energies to the task of making money, and cares little for any other pleasure, naturally feels that death means utter loss. The money has taken a lifetime to rake together—and it must be left behind! A reporter in Warsaw said that he knew personally four men in that city who were millionaires one week and entirely penniless the next. So the "Rich Fool" in our Lord's parable was torn from the well-filled barns in which all his treasure had been stored. He did not find it a "blessed" thing to die, for he had never cultivated a taste for heavenly joys, and cared nothing for God.

But those who die in the Lord are blessed. We show very little faith in Christ when we yield to a slavish fear of death, or sorrow, even as others which have no hope when the Great Captain calls a happy warrior to His side. Do we think God can take care of him in Eternity but not in Paradise? Do we venture to call those who die in the Lord "poor," when He calls them "blessed"? Do we really think that we who linger here, oppressed by fear and care, are more blessed than those who have fought a good fight and finished their course? It may well be that they speak of us as "poor"—and yet, it can hardly be so, for they know that we also are loved children of our rich Father.

"Beside the dead I knelt in prayer,
And felt a presence as I prayed,
Lo! it was Jesus standing there,
He smiled, 'Be not afraid!'"

"Lord, Thou hast conquered death, we know,
Restore again to life, I said,
'This one who died an hour ago.'
He smiled, 'She is not dead!'"

"Asleep, then, as Thyself did say,
But Thou canst lift the lids that keep
Her prisoned eyes from ours away."
He smiled, 'She doth not sleep!'"

"Nay then, tho' happy she doth wake,
And look upon some fairer dawn,
Restore her to our hearts that ache."
He smiled, 'She is not gone!'"

"Alas! too well we know our loss,
Nor hope again our joy to touch
Until the scream of death we cross."
He smiled, 'There is no such!'"

"Yet our beloved seem so far
The while we yearn to feel them near,
Albeit with Thee we trust they are."
He smiled, 'And I am here!'"

"Dear Lord, how shall we know that they
Still sleep unseen with us and Thee,
Nor walk nor wander far away?"
He smiled, 'Alide in Me!'"

When thousands who have little hope of a hereafter are facing death fearfully for themselves and their nearest and dearest, as they are in this time of war, shall we who believe in Christ let the watching world think that Death is mightier than our Master? We say that our Lord has conquered Death—do we show that we believe it?
DORA FARNCOMB.

The Theology of the Farm

The cultivation of the soil is the alpha and omega of human art and human life. "The groves were God's first temples," and man's first paradise. In the fields began his divine co-partnership, and his first communion; and this co-partnership and communion shall endure. The mandate of the Supreme to "till the earth" antedates all other mandates. It antedates any direct injunction of worship or adoration, yet unquestionably both were ordained and involved in the constitution of the universe. Work is worship. It is the outward and visible expression of co-ordination with the Divine Worker Himself. Work, with high aim and right motives, is theology, religion, liturgy and sacrifice.

Agriculture was antecedent to any system of theology or prescribed form of religious observance. It was prior to written law. The plow is older than the pen. It is older than formulated creeds or beliefs. The primal command was, neither to build temples nor to preach sermons, but to "till the earth." Hence, agriculture is not merely an art and a science; it is theology and religion. It is man's primal and proper work; his

first and his last. For, "The earth endureth for ever." "The earth hath He given to the children of men for an everlasting possession."

When the Deity had flung this planet of ours from His Omnipotent Hand into space, clothed it with beauty, and placed man upon it, man held special relation with his Maker, which he has forfeited by moral and intellectual degeneracy. This special relation shall be restored in the renovated earth of the future, when happier and longer life shall be attained, and noxious things shall disappear. When, "Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the myrtle shall come up the myrtle tree." When "The child shall die an hundred years old."

Improved methods and appliances shall continue to lighten the labor of the farmer, enhance his well-being, and eventually make his world a paradise where "nothing shall hurt or destroy." When "temples made with hands" shall have crumbled into dust, man shall enjoy the ample fruits of the earth as a free child of nature, and worship the God of nature through the holy of holies, the temple of nature itself.

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

The Kingfisher.

For the handsome Kingfisher, go not to the tree,
No bird of the field or the forest is he;
In the dry river rock he did never abide,
And not on the brown heath all barren and wide.

He lives where the fresh, sparkling waters are flowing,
Where the tall heavy Typha and Loose-strife are growing!
By the bright little streams that all joyfully run
Awhile in the shadow, and then in the sun.

He lives in a hole that is quite to his mind,
With the green mossy Hazel roots firmly entwined;
Where the dark Alder-bough waves gracefully o'er,
And the Sword-flag and Arrow-head grow at his door.

Then the brown Water-Rat from his burrow looks out,
To see what his neighbor Kingfisher's about;
And the green Dragon-fly, sitting slowly away,
Just pauses one moment to bid him good-day.

O happy Kingfisher! what care should he know,
By the clear, pleasant streams as he skims to and fro
Now lost in the shadows, now bright in the sheen,
Of the hot summer sun, glancing scarlet and green!

MARY HOWITT.

The Song of the Union Jack.

This is the song of the Union Jack,
The red, the white, the blue;
White for purity, red for pluck,
And blue for the heart that is true.
St. George's cross, St. Andrew's cross,
The cross that St. Patrick gave;
The flag that knows how the tempests toss,
The flag that can dance on the wave.

St. George was brave and St. George was pure,
His cross is red on white;
Faith in God's justice, firm and sure,
Led him in every fight.

St. Andrew's cross is white on blue,
His Lord's first follower he;
And Scotland's sons, the pure and true,
Among the first will be.

St. Patrick came to the Sister Isle,
To do, to dare, to teach;
We see him still in the Irish smile,
In the genial Irish speech.
Then cheer our flag, all ye British youth,

Till our cheers came echoing back;
Our flag of purity, courage, truth,
Our dear old Union Jack.
—William Platt, (of the Home School, Grindleford).

The Dollar Chain

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

Contributions for the week from Sept. 17th to Sept. 24th were as follows:

Amounts over \$1.00 each:— 'Unknown,' \$15.00; Alves' Children, Shebeshekong, Ont., \$2.00; Caistor Baptist Church, Caistor Center, Ont., \$7.25; Cora, Lila, Alta, Ethel and Clara McIntyre, Powassan, Ont., \$5.00; Mrs. Duncan McEwen, Maxville, Ont., \$2.00; 'Margaret,' Durham Co., Ont., \$4.00.

Amounts of \$1.00:— D. Birrell, Claremont, Ont.; Jas. Collins, Bowen Island, B. C.; A Friend, Staffa, Ont.

Miscellaneous Amounts:— R. C. McCorkindale, Guelph, Ont., 50 cents.

Total amount from Jan. 30th to Sept. 17th.....\$1,768.75

Total to Sept. 24th.....\$1,802.50

THE JAM SHOWER FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Asked for—Jam, honey, marmalade, jelly.

Contributions for the week from Sept. 17th to Sept. 24th were received from:— Mrs. Toole, London, Ont.

Box from Meldrum Bay containing 48 sealers, sent by:—Mrs. A. Fisher, Mrs. Geo. Wickett, Mrs. Jos. Millman, Mrs. Robt. Lisson, Mrs. Thos. Morrison, Mrs. Angus McDonald, Mrs. Steve Jollineare, Mrs. David Young, Mrs. F. Cockwell, Mrs. M. Steele, Mrs. P. Tobyant, Mrs. W. Russ, Mrs. Bert Johnson, Mrs. S. Woods, Mrs. D. Sullivan, Mrs. F. Lovelace, Mrs. C. Joyce, Mrs. J. Morrison, Mrs. Robt. Baillie, Mrs. A. Gareau, Mrs. C. H. Falls, Mrs. W. J. McDonald, Mrs. Robt. Phillips, Mrs. Donald McDonald, Mrs. T. Kelly, Mrs. Langman, Mrs. F. Morrison.

Box from Lucknow, R. R. 6, 12 jars, sent by:—Mrs. Little, Mrs. K. MacKinnon, Mrs. John MacLeod, Miss Hannah MacDonald, Miss Cassie MacDonald, Miss Jean MacKenzie, Miss Dean MacKenzie, Miss Donald MacDiarmid, Miss Dean MacLeod, Miss Mary MacLeod.

Crate from Shetland Women's Institute, Miss Ethel Moorhouse, Secretary.

Jar of honey from Mr. Porte, London, Ont.

Box from Putnam, Ont.—Mrs. R. Clifford, Sr.; Mrs. R. MacKenzie.

Box from Powassan, Ont.—Cora, Lila, Alta, Ethel and Clara McIntyre.

Crate from Zurich, Ont., from ladies of Blake Women's Institute, 31 quarts and 26 pints:—Mrs. Wm. Douglas, Mrs. R. N. Douglas, Mrs. A. T. Douglas, Mrs. A. J. McDonald, Mrs. David Tough, Mrs. Walter Stevens, Mrs. Harry Talbot, Mrs. Thos. Johnson, Mrs. Jas. Carney, Mrs. Wm. Carney, Mrs. H. C. Zapfe, Mrs. John Sparks, Mrs. Wm. Finley, Mrs. John Consitt, Mrs. W. J. Tough, Mrs. John English, Mrs. Jas. Allan, Mrs. E. Esler, Mrs. J. Manson, Miss Jessie Tough, Miss Polly Sparks, Miss Margaret Johnstone, Mrs. Geo. Sparks, Miss Annie Sparks.

Crate from Woodville, Ont., 12 jars:—Mrs. A. McMillan, Mrs. Maurice McMillan, Mrs. A. Jamieson.

Contribution from Miss Mary Durham, St. George, Ont.

Crate from St. George, Ont., R. 2:—Mrs. Wm. Rosebrugh, Mrs. Robt. Rosebrugh, Mrs. Fred Rosebrugh.

Crate from Denfield, Ont.—Mrs. J. Sinclair, Mrs. J. Dickson, Mrs. D. Burrett, Mrs. J. Marshall, Mrs. Mark Dann, Mrs. T. Marshall, Miss Pearl Ashworth, Mrs. W. Parkison, Mrs. John Dann, Miss M. G. White, Mrs. Fred. Weir.

Directions for Sending Jam.

PLEASE NOTE CAREFULLY.

AS THE RED CROSS IS OBLIGED TO PAY OUT SO MUCH MONEY FOR EXPRESS, IT WILL BE GREATLY APPRECIATED IF SENDERS WILL UNDERTAKE TO PREPAY EXPRESS CHARGES. This will greatly prevent the funds of the society from being depleted, and will leave so much more

money to be spent for socks, bandages, antiseptics, etc. When several contribute jars to the same box, a very small fee from each will suffice to cover express charges, and we are sure Canadian women will not object to that. Those who simply cannot afford to prepay, yet wish to forward jars, may send them to have express collected at this end.

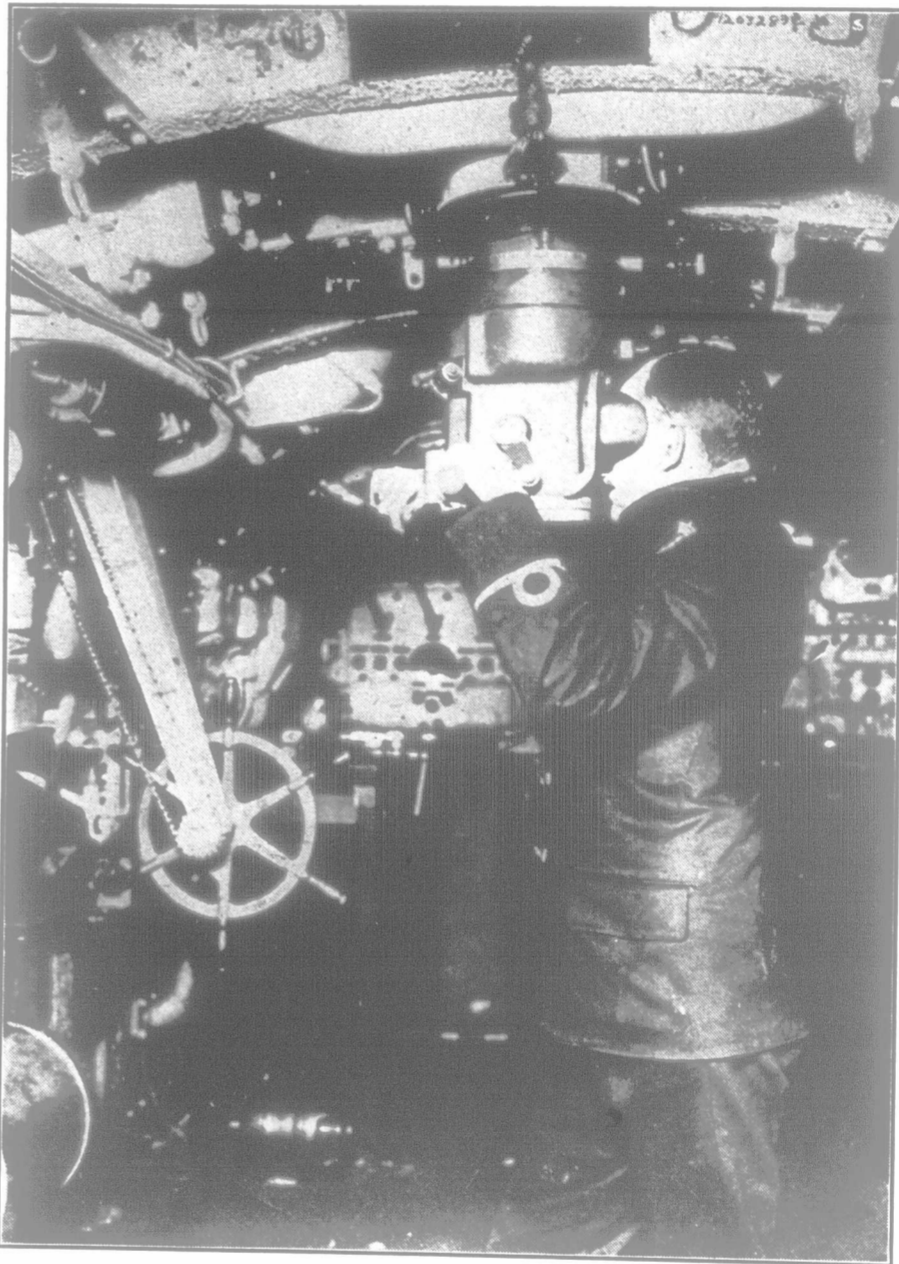
PACK ALL JARS VERY CAREFULLY. ADDRESS TO "THE RED CROSS," LONDON, ONT.; WRITE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE JAM SHOWER" ON UPPER LEFT-HAND CORNER OF BOX, AND, IN ORDER THAT CONTRIBUTIONS MAY BE ACKNOWLEDGED IN "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE," SEND A LIST OF NAMES OF DONORS, WITH POST-OFFICE ADDRESS, DIRECTLY TO "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.

The Windrow.

Cold salt water is being largely used at the front for the immediate treatment of wounds.

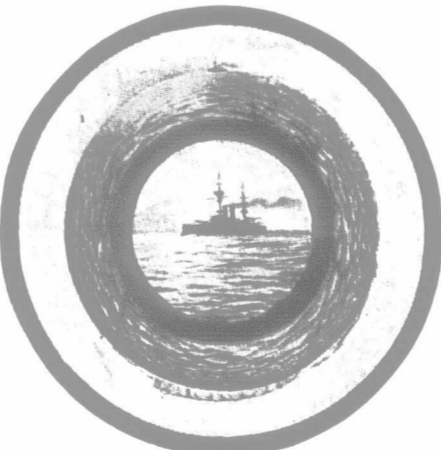
A new disease known as "trench-back" has appeared among soldiers living in the trenches. It is apparently due to the fall of masses of earth or sand-bags on the backs of stooping men.

The supervisor of the postage stamps issued by the Bureau of Printing at Washington is a woman—Miss Margaret Kerfoot. Last year she handled the issue of twelve billions of stamps without making a mistake.



Looking Through the Periscope of a British Submarine.

An unusual photograph showing the interior of a British submarine operating in the war zone. At the left of the officer a steering wheel is seen. Photo by Underwood & Underwood.



Seen Through the Periscope.

A complete ring-shaped image of the horizon surrounds an image of the ship in sight.

An automobile which will run on water as well as on land is the invention of a Viennese engineer named Zeiner.

variety has been discovered in Peru, a brown species in Egypt, Peru and Hawaii, a yellow in China, and a gray in India. In addition, experimenters in South Carolina have developed a green kind, and another in a Boston laboratory has declared that it is possible to grow a blue variety.

The discovery of Dr. Dumba's instrumentality in fomenting trouble among Austrian munition workers in the United States, and otherwise "meddling in the internal affairs" of the country, was made when the British authorities seized certain papers carried by James Archibald, an American war correspondent who sailed from New York on August 21st on the Holland-American liner Rotterdam. The Rotterdam was ordered into Falmouth, where, in Archibald's stateroom were found a number of confidential communications from the Austrian and German Ambassadors at Washington to their home government. Archibald has been summoned home, where he will have to explain his apparently treasonous conduct. He claims that he was a victim to Teutonic cunning.

The late Sir William C. Van Horne was one of Canada's most enthusiastic art collectors, and his galleries in his home in Montreal contain many treasures. He was most versatile, both in his tastes and his abilities, and was of unflagging energy, permitting little time to be wasted in his hands, as may be judged from the fact that in his leisure hours he made himself proficient as an architect, painter, antiquarian, geologist, botanist, and author. He was born in Joliet, Ill., and went to work at fourteen as an office boy. He was thirty-nine years of age, and President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, when he was summoned to Canada to carry through the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Through him, almost immediately, Thomas George Shaughnessy, now President of the C. P. R., was joined to Canadian railway forces.

The Gaekwar of Baroda has contributed five lakhs of rupees (\$160,000), to provide aeroplanes for use on the British front. Last December he purchased the C. P. R. steamer Empress of India as a hospital ship for Indian troops. Soon after the war began he offered all his troops and resources to aid the British.—World Wide.

John L. Edlund, of Claresholm, Alta., has invented a "life saving suit-case." When folded, it resembles an ordinary suit case, and can be used to carry things in. When necessary, the lower part can be expanded into a pair of water-tight trousers. By stepping into the case, one can stay afloat for an indefinite length of time, while food enough for several days can be carried.

Hard Luck.

He was a Canadian, and he wore a corporal's stripes. There he sat snugly in a sheltered part of his trench in that little corner of Belgium and played poker with a quartet of his comrades. Luck was against him. He had lost about everything he had to lose, when, at the very height of the game—just after the dealer had done his best and worst—a shell came through the roof of the shelter, passed between the Canadian's long, lean legs (luckily without hitting him), and buried itself harmlessly in the soft earth. The others of the party leapt up in not inexcusable haste and fled from the place, but the Canadian did not move.

The disturbance brought the company commander on the run. "What's up?" says he. "Well, sir," says the Canadian, "that there shell drops in on us, and when it don't explode at once I judge it is pretty safe not to go off at all. So I just set where I am. The curst luck of it is that I've been playin' away here all mornin', drawin' rotten cards and losin' my shirt, and here, just as I holds the first four of a kind that's gladdened my two eyes since Hector was a pup—and kings at that, sir—at that identical moment there comes this pillin' German turnip, and the other fellows beats it."—New York Evening Post.

Fashion Dept.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

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.

variety has been discovered in Peru, a brown species in Egypt, Peru and Hawaii, a yellow in China, and a gray in India. In addition, experimenters in South Carolina have developed a green kind, and another in a Boston laboratory has declared that it is possible to grow a blue variety.

The discovery of Dr. Dumba's instrumentality in fomenting trouble among Austrian munition workers in the United States, and otherwise "meddling in the internal affairs" of the country, was made when the British authorities seized certain papers carried by James Archibald, an American war correspondent who sailed from New York on August 21st on the Holland-American liner Rotterdam. The Rotterdam was ordered into Falmouth, where, in Archibald's stateroom were found a number of confidential communications from the Austrian and German Ambassadors at Washington to their home government. Archibald has been summoned home, where he will have to explain his apparently treasonous conduct. He claims that he was a victim of Teutonic cunning.

The late Sir William C. Van Horne was one of Canada's most enthusiastic art collectors, and his galleries in his home in Montreal contain many treasures. He was most versatile, both in his tastes and his abilities, and was of unflagging energy, permitting little time to be wasted in his hands, as may be judged from the fact that in his leisure hours he made himself proficient as an architect, painter, antiquarian, geologist, botanist, and author. He was born in Joliet, Ill., and went to work at fourteen as an office boy. He was thirty-nine years of age, and President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, when he was summoned to Canada to carry through the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Through him, almost immediately, Thomas George Shaughnessy, now President of the C. P. R., was joined to Canadian railway forces.

The Gaekwar of Baroda has contributed five lakhs of rupees (\$160,000), to provide aeroplanes for use on the British front. Last December he purchased the C. P. R. steamer Empress of India as a hospital ship for Indian troops. Soon after the war began he offered all his troops and resources to aid the British.—World Wide.

John L. Edlund, of Claresholm, Alta., has invented a "life saving suit-case." When folded, it resembles an ordinary suitcase, and can be used to carry things. When necessary, the lower part can be expanded into a pair of water-tight trousers. By stepping into the case, one can stay afloat for an indefinite length of time, while food enough for several days can be carried.

Hard Luck.

He was a Canadian, and he wore a corporal's stripes. There he sat snugly in a sheltered part of his trench in that little corner of Belgium and played poker with a quartet of his comrades. Luck was against him. He had lost about everything he had to lose, when, at the very height of the game—just after the dealer had done his best and worst—a shell came through the roof of the shelter, passed between the Canadian's long, thin legs (luckily without hitting him), and buried itself harmlessly in the soft earth. The others of the party leapt in not inexcusable haste and fled from the place, but the Canadian did not move.

The disturbance brought the company commander on the run. "What's up?" says he. "Well, sir," says the Canadian, "that shell drops in on us, and when it doesn't explode at once I judge it is pretty safe not to go off at all. So I just set me there I am. The curst luck of it is that I've been playin' away here all mornin', drawin' rotten cards and losin' my shirt, and here, just as I holds the four of a kind that's gladdened my eyes since Hector was a pup—pops at that, sir—at that identical moment there comes this piffin' German shell, and the other fellows beats it."—New York Evening Post.



8745 Long Waisted Gown for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8757 Belted Coat for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8768 One-Piece Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8763 One-Piece Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



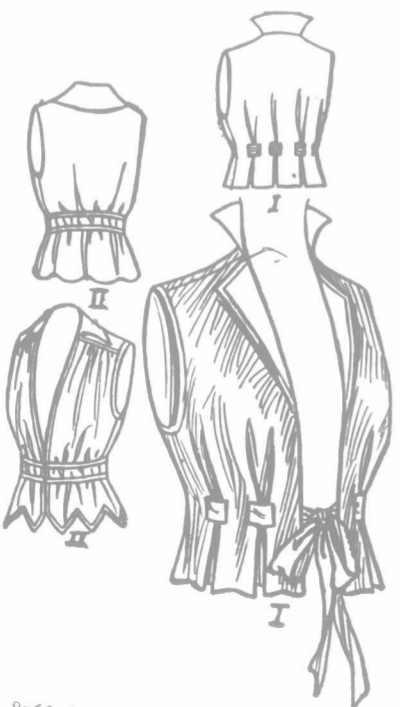
8748 Girl's Coat, 6 to 12 years.



8751 Coat Dress, 34 to 44 bust.



8755 Six Gored Skirt, 24 to 36 waist.



8766 Over-Bodices, 34 to 42 Bust.



8754 Girl's Dress, with or without Yoke, 8 to 14 years.



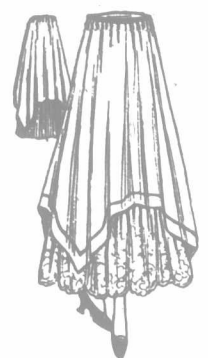
8747 Child's Overalls with Blouse, 2 to 6 years.



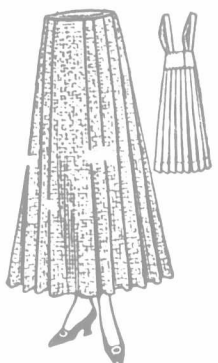
8761 Child's Dress, 2, 4 and 6 years.



8759 Child's Rompers, 1, 2 and 4 years.



8746 Tunic Skirt, 24 to 32 waist.



8750 Plaited Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.

The Beaver Circle

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

[For all pupils from Senior Third to Continuation Classes, inclusive.]

A Child's Prayer.

Sailor, sail on the deep,
Guarding me while I'm asleep,
Don't forget the children pray
For your safety every day.

Soldier, who dost fight and die,
That no danger may come nigh,
Here another Army stands—
The little Army of joined hands!

Flying-man, high up in air,
Thank you for your watchful care.
Shielding me, remember, too,
That my little prayers shield you!
—Agnes M. Blundell, in The New Witness.

Funnies.

Aunt Lindy had brought around her three grandchilren for her mistress to see. The three little darlings, in calico frocks, stood spinning in line while Lindy proudly surveyed them.

"What are their names, Lindy?" her mistress asked.

"Dey's name' after flowers, ma'am. Ah name 'em. De bigges' one's name' Gladola. De nex' one, she name' Hello-trope."

"These are very pretty," her mistress said. "What is the littl'st one named?" "She name' Artuhficial, ma'am."—Woman's Home Companion.

"Who can describe a caterpillar?" asked the teacher of a group of young nature students.

"An upholstered worm," spoke up one of the youngest in the class.

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your most interesting and successful Circle. I read almost every letter in the Junior and Senior Beaver Circles, and enjoy reading them. Of course, my father has taken this paper for a long time, and finds it quite a help to him.

Well, I noticed some of the Beavers told about their examinations, so I thought I would tell about mine. I passed from the Junior Fourth into the Senior Fourth. Each one in my class did splendidly. There are only three in my class, and the per cent. of each was, from the highest down, 82, 77 and 72 per cent. On the whole, I think the school did fairly well.

This is very rainy weather, isn't it, Beavers? In Welcome, we had a two-days' rain, and it was certainly terrible. We had to clean out our cistern, and my mother proposed to have it done the morning of the first day of the rain. Of course, we did not know the rain was coming, but I can tell you this: we just got the whole thing done when the rain pelted down. It was a good thing we got it done in time, wasn't it? Yes, it was; but I didn't like the rain coming and spoiling the swimming for a while. Now, I think I will end my letter with a riddle; but do rock the hungry w.-p. b. so my letter may keep out of its arms.

What is the difference between an orange and a yellow dog? Ans.—You'd be a great one to go into a store and ask for oranges. If you didn't know the difference she might give you some yellow dogs.

Well, I will close. From your new and interested Beaver.

DOUGLAS M. WESTINGTON,
Welcome, Ont. (Age 12).

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As I have been thinking of your charming Circle, and saw my last letter in print, I will write again. There are quite a number of campers coming along the Grand River just now. The weather has been very queer these last few weeks. We get rain nearly every day, and some of the oats are flat, just as if a roller had gone over them. We got a little mule the other week, and I wish some of the Beavers could see it, as it is so nice. We live on the main road leading from Berlin to Preston, and then to G. I., and as there are about a dozen houses going there has been a great change this year, up, all red brick so far, just on the way to Berlin from our place. The Sanitarium is just a short way down the road from our place, and is beginning to look as one. They want to finish it up this year; they got a lot of money last year, so they left it till this year. Our school began the first of September. We have our old teacher back, and everyone is glad. As my letter is getting long I will ring off, but hope the w.-p. b. is asleep when this arrives. Wishing the Beaver Circle every success, I remain,

RUTHIE SHANTZ,
Berlin, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I am going to tell you how I spent the summer holidays. On the first of July I went down to the city and stayed till the fifteenth. It would take a lot of paper to tell all the places I was at, so I will leave them out. When I was coming home, I did not get on a train as the day I was coming with. I missed the first train, and she was on it. I got on the next one and changed at Orangeville. I got home safe. My two brothers were at the station to meet me. We had lots of company when I got home. Some time later mamma, two cousins and myself, went to an uncle's. We went early in the morning, and came home at eight o'clock. We had a good time. I think I had a good time during the holidays this year.

I think I shall tell you that I tried for Junior Fourth Class and passed. It was a surprise to me when I heard I had passed. I did not expect to pass, for exams. seemed hard. Every one of the school children passed. Two tried the Entrance: one passed; the other failed. I think I had better close for the w.-p. b. will swallow my letter all up. Yours truly,

RAY HELLYER,
(Age 10, Jr. IV. Book.)
Kenilworth, Ont.

Dear Puck,—I wish to express my thanks to "Eva," who lives at Owen Sound, for the beautiful pictures received from her. Not knowing her address, I cannot write to her. Your English Beaver.

LUCY HARWOOD,
Lee's Rest Farms, Charlbury, Oxford, England.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As I saw my last letter in print, it encouraged me very much to write again. I suppose all you Beaver Circle readers are reading about the war. Isn't it awful? I had two cousins killed there. I tried an exam. for the Junior Fourth this summer and passed.

My brothers and I have a tent that we sleep in in the summer-time. It is nice and cool, and we have two little kittens which come in and lie at the foot of the bed. I have about twenty roosters which I intend to fatten and sell. Well, as my letter is getting long I must close. I would like some of the Beaver Circle readers to write to me. Hoping this will escape the w.-p. b., I remain,

ELGIN CAUGHLIN,
(Age 11, Jr. IV.)
Belfountain, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. I have often thought I would like to be one of your Beavers, but I always put it off. My father took "The Farmer's Advocate" for many a year when we were on the farm, but we keep the store at Mongolia now. I like reading the nice stories and letters from the Beavers, so may I be one of your Beavers too. Well, I hope the w.-p. b. is not hungry when this letter gets there. I will close, as my letter is getting rather long. I remain your new Beaver.

BESSIE DARLING,
Mongolia, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my third or fourth letter to your Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for as long as I can remember, and we like it fine. I have a dog named Polo and a horse named Minnie. Polo can do some tricks. He will lie down, and you can lay something to eat under his nose and he will not touch it until you tell him he can have it, and he will sit up in the middle of the floor and will not get down until you tell him to get down. Well, I guess, as my letter is getting long, I will close with best wishes, and hoping this will escape the w.-p. b.

RUBY KENNEDY,
(Age 10, Sr. III.)

P. S.—Dear Puck, will you please tell Jean M. Stirling that I am very sorry I did not answer her, but I never saw her letter until to-day. My address is Harwood, Ont. Tell Jean to be sure and write to me.

OUR JUNIOR BEAVERS.

[For all pupils from the First Book to Junior Third, inclusive.]

Back to School.

(Written by B. M. C.)

Holidays are over,
Schooldays have begun,
Teacher's in the doorway,
With a smile for everyone.
Here's Elsie who hates to study,
And Flora who thinks its fun,
And here's Industrious Charlie,
And Harry, who likes a gun.

Alex, who's fond of fishing,—
He's Scotch, from A'erdren;
Ernest, with hat and baseball,
And lively Charlie Green,
And here's Jackie, who never is quiet,
From early morn till e'en,
And Bert, who came from England,
And who King George has seen.

Still with merry laughter,
They hasten on their way,
Helen, from old, old Glasgow,
Greta, with chatter gay,
Gladys, with flaxen ringlets,
Fair as a morn in May;
And many, many others,
On this "opening day."

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my fourth letter to your charming Circle. My grandfather takes "The Farmer's Advocate" and I enjoy reading the letters. For pets I have a black dog; her name is Maud. I have a Holstein heifer calf; I call her Lily, and a little colt which is a great pet. We have a good garden this year. I hope the w.-p. b. is asleep when my letter arrives. I will close with a riddle.

Four stiff standers, four bill-banders,
Two lookers, two hookers, one hicker, and a switcher. Ans.—A cow.

INEZ BARRER (Age 10, Jr. III),
Eauclair, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to your Circle. I have two sisters; their names are Mae and Margaret. Mae is six now, and will be seven on the 21st; Margaret is just two years old. We have a little cousin living with us; she is just one year old; her name is Naomi. There is a lake about half a mile away. I have been in the lake a few times. I cannot swim. I have a brother who can; his name is Clarence. As my letter is getting long I will close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

FRANCES EDMONDS,
(Age 9, Sr. II.)

P. S.—I wish some Beaver of my own age (nine) would write to me.

Silverwood, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. I like reading the Beavers' letters. They are building a new school for the English children. We picked a lot of raspberries this summer and made them into jam. There is one big patch that we go to. Our friend, Miss Hartnell, drives us up. It is two miles from our house, right back in the bush. Mother has a nice lot of peas, beans, tomatoes and cabbage in her garden. She has other things as well, but not so many of the same kind. I have a little garden of my own, with peas, beans and tomatoes in it. I have one sister named Dorothy. I guess I will close now.

IDA FARLEY,
(Age 10, Class II.)
St. Jovite, Co. Terrebonne, P. Q.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. My uncle takes "The Farmer's Advocate" and likes it fine. I go to school every day. My teacher's name is Miss Higgins. I am going to the School Fair. I have a plot; I took potatoes and asters. I took eggs, but something happened them; I got full marks for them. I had a visitor during vacation. I hope the w.-p. b. will not be hungry when this arrives. Wishing the Beavers success.

TESSIE MARTIN,
Bainville, Ont.

The Honor Roll.

All the letters cannot go in this time, so, as it is getting so late, we must put some names in the Honor Roll:

- Orin Bowls, Sombra, Ont.
- Harry Jewett, Lucknow, Ont.
- Evelyn Pollock, Ripley, Ont.
- Hazel Silverson, Huberdeau, Que.
- Gertrude Bassett, Mongolfis, Ont.
- Ida Lang, Camborne, Ont.
- Margaret Gilmore, Blenheim, Ont.

"What is your name, dear?" asked a school-teacher of a little boy on his first day at school. "Peter Hawkins, ma'am," he answered. "How old are you Peter?" "Six, going on seven." "You don't look more than five," she said. "I shall have to ask you to bring me a certificate of your age. When you go home ask your mother to write me a note telling me when and where you were born." After lunch, when the children had reassembled in the school-room, Peter presented himself at her desk, flushed with triumph. The glow soon faded from his face, however, as he felt in his pockets and failed to find the note his mother had written. He began to cry. "What is the matter?" asked the teacher. "I've lost my excuse for being born!" sobbed Peter.

News of the Week

The town of Mitchell, Ont., with a population of 1,700, in a few days raised over \$6,000 for the Patriotic Fund.

A new issue of waterproof boots of the best quality, two pairs to each soldier, also great quantities of warm woollen clothing, are being made ready, to be sent to Canadians at the front.

The cost of the war to France is now estimated at \$13,800,000 per day.

A British horse transport, the Anglo-Columbian, bound from Montreal to Liverpool, was torpedoed and sunk off Fastnet on Sept. 21th. All the men on board, including many Canadians, were saved.

The Germans admit the loss of 38 Zeppelins and 9 Parsevals up to August 1st.

Women are said to be helping with trench-digging on the Austro-Italian fighting line.

It is reported that 450,000 Armenians have perished and 600,000 are homeless, because of the massacres that are being carried on by the Turks in Armenia.

Thirty supposed fishermen setting drift petrol cans for the use of submarines from Guernsey Island, were found to be German agents. They will probably be shot.

Negotiations are under way for a United States loan of \$700,000,000 to the Allies at an interest of five per cent.

A tiny submarine, to be known as a "fishboat," equipped with a powerful searchlight for use under water, has been invented by Prof. Herschel Parker, of New York, and has been recommended by Henry Ford for use in the American Navy. It is claimed that the invention will render the present type of submarine obsolete.

In Great Britain taxes are to be greatly increased to meet the necessities of the war. Income tax will be increased by 40 per cent., and a supertax will be added to all drawing large incomes. The tax on sugar is to be raised, and a heavy tax will be levied on the profits of manufacturers of war supplies. An ad valorem duty will be placed on foreign manufactured goods, postal and telegraph rates will be raised, and the duty on gasoline increased by six cents a gallon.

"The attempt of the Russian Parliament to assume power in the Government," says The Independent, "has been nipped in the bud." The aged Premier, Goremykin, it appears, has secured the Czar's signature to a ukase proroguing the Duma until the middle of November. It is expected that the members of the Duma will appeal to the Czar in person to reconsider the decision.

The great war news for the week has been of the smashing victory gained by French and British troops on September 25th and 26th. In this, the Allies, with the co-operation of British war vessels bombarding the Belgian coast, succeeded in taking more than 20,000 prisoners, more than 30 field guns, and great numbers of machine guns. In the battle, the sphere of operations of the British was in the country to the north of Lens, where they took possession of the important Lens-laBasse road and of Hill No. 70, just one mile from Lens. The British also gained 600 yards of trenches east of Ypres and the Belgians 200 yards on the right bank of the Yser river. In all, the British and Belgians succeeded in taking a front of five miles to a depth of 4,000 yards. In the meantime the French were scoring a brilliant victory in the Champagne region, where they captured 15 miles of trenches to a depth of 2 1/2 miles taking the village of Souchez and advancing towards Givency in such a way as to imperil seriously the army

of the German Crown Prince. Upon the whole, the two days' operations are regarded with the greatest satisfaction were it only for the moral effect of the victory upon the Bulgarians, who, while continuing to mobilize a large army, also continue to assert that their action is merely for self-protection. Another restraint upon Bulgaria, without doubt, has been the prompt action of Premier Venizelos of Greece, who has advised his monarch, King Constantine, to intervene in behalf of the Allies, and who has been authorized to set afoot, therefore, the mobilization of 350,000 troops. . . . Along the front between the Teutons and the Russians the fortunes of war have varied during the week. In the north, Von Hindenburg continues his drive towards Dvinsk and Riga, but less rapidly than before; while in the south the Russian advance into Galicia and Volhynia, under General Ivanoff, has been marked with signal success. The Russians, on Sept. 24th, re-captured Lutsk, taking 4,000 Austrian prisoners, and raising the total number of captured during three weeks to 70,000. . . . The Italians, too, have succeeded in repulsing the Austrians in the Carnic region, and are pressing on towards Villach, its most important railway junction.

A "Goose King" and His Realm.

It is said that poultry farming is in most instances as hazardous as backing a theatrical enterprise. To the uninitiated the undertaking looks easy and promises large profits, which explains the numerous failures we see or read about in the newspapers. That with the right kind of attention a poultry farm can be made profitable is proved by the story of how William A. Firke, a banker, of Piatt County, Illinois, has made heaps of money out of geese. Mr. Firke's farm is located a few miles from Mansfield and not far from Danville. His place is sometimes called "Goose City," and he is generally known as the "Goose King." At present ten thousand geese are grazing around the Firke farmhouse. The story is told in the St. Louis Republic:

In this great flock there are a few bad actors. They get into arguments with their neighbors, and if their keepers are not on the job some "rough-neck" starts trouble. And invariably some members of the gander gang gets hurt.

But trouble-makers among the goose colony are handled just as if they were men. A calaboose has been erected on the farm, and every bad-acting gander is locked up just as soon as his character becomes known. The calaboose is divided into cells in order to prevent prisoners attacking one another. Ganders on this farm must conduct themselves just as any gentleman would do in polite society.

A gander caught misbehaving is given "thirty days" in the calaboose. While he is incarcerated he gets all he can eat and drink, and when he has served his time he is so fat that he can hardly waddle. But instead of being permitted to associate with self-respecting geese again he is hustled off to the market.

When a goose slides on the ice and breaks a leg or wing, or meets with misfortune otherwise, it is rushed off to the goose hospital, which is one of the most impressive buildings on the farm. Every attention is given the patient. If the case needs surgical attention it gets that, but the large percentage of inmates of this institution suffer from maladies which require treatment with medicines.

Mr. Firke admits that he is the "goose king," and is proud of the distinction "I can make more money out of my geese in a few weeks than I can out of my bank in a year," said Mr. Firke.

While the State Bank of Mansfield is a thriving little institution—everything Mr. Firke interests himself in must thrive, for that matter—it would take but small rank among the banking industry, while the goose farm is the largest in the world. It was through marked success in dealing in geese the bank was made possible, and it takes more than goose sense to make cents enough to start a bank, even a rural State bank.

But Mr. Firke has other interests

aside from the thriving little bank and his 10,000 geese that fatten his yearly income by getting fat fast. He is one of the largest landowners in that section of Illinois, having acquired more than a thousand acres of the land, not an acre of which is valued at less than \$250.

Mr. Firke's operations in geese have to do only with the fattening of the birds. Few are hatched on his large estate. Hatching geese is too slow a process for a man who wants to make large profits out of geese.

Young and gaunt, they are received by carloads from the South, principally Tennessee and Kentucky. Round and fat they are shipped a short time later to the Eastern markets. But in that brief interim such a change is effected that a car which holds 2,500 upon their arrival at the Firke farm will scarcely hold 1,700 when they are hurried off to the market.

An average goose upon its arrival at the Firke farm is worth about 70 cents. The same bird brings \$1.70 when it starts for the market. The feed consumed in working the change is worth about 30 cents, while the transportation charge both to and from the farm will not exceed 20 cents, leaving the feeder an average of 50 cents profit on each bird handled.

Ten thousand geese! Five thousand dollars for three weeks' work is fair returns, even for a banker. But the investment and the risk? The risk is comparatively small. Geese are remarkably hardy and free from diseases that infect other poultry, and their habits are such that they require little attention.

The Firke geese get some green stuff, but their principal diet consists of shelled corn and fresh water. During the last two weeks before market-day they are shut up in sheds and fed all the corn they can eat. The Republican proceeds:

Occasionally corn fodder is added to the ration, and it takes a flock of geese to beat a brindle cow eating corn fodder. In these later years, now that the silo has come into general use, the geese on the Firke farm are treated occasionally to green corn or ensilage.

The 10,000 geese in a flock is not the only interesting sight on the Firke farm, and sightseers are always welcome. A conspicuous sign near the Firke sheds reads: "Inquire at the house; an attendant will show you around." Firke believes in advertising, and is never more delighted than when strangers pay his farm a visit.

The birds are housed in immense, well-constructed sheds. These sheds are proof against the changeableness of Illinois weather. The sheds are warmly built, have solid concrete floors, an abundance of light, but are not heated, for a goose when protected from the weather can withstand a temperature of 20 degrees below zero. All of the birds fattened on the Firke farm are on the New York market long before zero weather prevails here.

When the goose-fattening season is over the sheds are used to house stock, for Mr. Firke is also an extensive cattle, hog, and sheep feeder.

The founder of the Firke farm is now sixty-six years old, yet he insists that he and his novel business are just in their prime. Formerly he did all the work himself, but now he is able to hire men to look after the sheds and to tend the geese while they are in the fields.

In the management of the farm he is assisted by his son, Ralph Firke, who in the past few years has done most of the buying. Late in the summer of each year the young man spends several weeks in Tennessee and Kentucky, in the hills of which States goose-raising is an important industry. There the geese are purchased, often in large flocks, but more frequently in small and widely scattered lots.

Often the geese are assembled in places remote from the railroads and must be driven many miles before they are loaded. The driving is comparatively easy, but before the long march over the rough and rugged roads can be commenced the geese must be shod, for rough roads will make even a goose foot-sore, and this method of shoeing geese is original with the people of the hills and mountains of these States far from railroads.

Shoeing a goose is even easier than it sounds. The birds are driven through a bed of soft tar or pitch and then immediately into sand-heaps. This is allowed to harden, and then the geese are ready for their long march to the train. The driving is not an unusually slow process, for the geese are fair walkers.

The sheds now in use on the Firke Farm cost more than \$4,000. Next March, after the cattle, which will follow the geese as occupants, are shipped to the market, Mr. Firke will experiment with chickens.

Mr. Firke's wealth, like all other accumulated fortunes, had its origin in thrift. His mother was 1 ft panned by the death of his father when the future "goose king" was but one month old. His education was very meager, receiving his first schooling from a subscription school in a log building in Indiana, and at an early age he commenced work, as a farm laborer, on a farm near Mansfield, Ill. So thrifty was he that out of a salary of \$22 per month he managed to save nearly \$200 per year. He invested his savings in Illinois prairie, which then could be purchased for an average of 1.50 than \$35 per acre. The increase in valuation of his land alone made him wealthy, his holdings being worth approximately \$400,000.

The idea of making large returns from fattening geese is not an original idea with Mr. Firke. It was gained from a former partner, L. Clouser, who first suggested it to Mr. Firke, and they fed two seasons as partners and then each fed separately, but so persistently and successfully has Mr. Firke applied the idea that he is pre-eminently the "goose king" of the world.

Truths That Stick.

Opposition cures apathy.
Faith creates the future.
Fatalism takes all force out of life.
A man may be loud and yet not say much.
Happiness is never gained until it is given.
Many would rather be in sin than out of style.
Manufacturing sorrow is one of the worst of sins.
Character is the only cash that is current in heaven.
Nature may make some fools, but all the fops make themselves.
Throwing millstones at men is not the same thing as giving them flour.
The man who has no mind of his own often has most of it to give away.
It is a good deal easier to condemn a new idea than it is to comprehend it.
The greatest coward is the one who is afraid of being charged with fear.
Many a man thinks he is getting a corner lot in glory when he puts a dime in the collection that he couldn't pass on the street-car.
The chief difficulty about loving our neighbor not infrequently arises from the fact that we have seen him.
When shall we exchange our tinsel for true gold and make an end of our childhood?
Never say an ill thing of a person, when thou canst say a good thing of him; not only speak charitably, but feel it, too.—Elizabeth Fry.

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.]

Blows.

The other day an artist in speaking of another, younger artist's failure to win prizes at this year's exhibitions, said: "C—— did much better last year. He is feeling rather badly over this year's results, but the blow will not hurt him. He has been doing rather careless work lately, and this will wake him up." Lying awake in bed last night the words came back to me, and then reflection drifted on to a consideration of blows in general.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my fourth letter to your charming Circle. My grandfather takes "The Farmer's Advocate" and I enjoy reading the letters. For pets I have a black dog; her name is Maud. I have a Holstein heifer calf; I call her Lily, and a little colt which is a great pet. We have a good garden this year. I hope the w-p. b. is asleep when my letter arrives. I will close with a riddle.

Four stiff standers, four billbanders, two lookers, two hookers, one flicker, and a switcher. Ans.—A cow.
INEZ BARRER (Age 10, Jr. Ill),
Eauclair, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to your Circle. I have two sisters; their names are Mae and Margaret. Mae is six now, and will be seven on the 21th; Margaret is just two years old. We have a little cousin living with us; she is just one year old; her name is Naomi. There is a lake about half a mile away. I have been in the lake a few times. I cannot swim. I have a brother who can; his name is Clarence. As my letter is getting long I will close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

FRANCES EDMONDS,
(Age 9, Sr. Ill.)
P. S.—I wish some Beaver of my own age (nine) would write to me.
Silverwood, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. I like reading the Beavers' letters. They are building a new school for the English children. We picked a lot of raspberries this summer and made them into jam. There is one big patch that we go to. Our friend, Miss Hartnell, drives us up. It is two miles from our house, right back in the bush. Mother has a nice lot of peas, beans, tomatoes and cabbage in her garden. She has other things as well, but not so many of the same kind. I have a little garden of my own, with peas, beans and tomato in it. I have one sister named Dorothy. I guess I will close now.
IDA FARLEY,
(Age 10, Class II.)
St. Jovite, Co. Terrebonne, P. Q.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. My uncle takes "The Farmer's Advocate" and likes it fine. I go to school every day. My teacher's name is Miss Higgins. I am going to the School Fair. I have a plot; I took potatoes and asters. I took eggs, but something happened them; I got full marks for them. I had a visitor during vacation. I hope the w-p. b. will not be hungry when this arrives. Wishing the Beavers success.
TESSIE MARTIN,
Bainville, Ont.

The Honor Roll.

All the letters cannot go in this time, so, as it is getting so late, we must put some names in the Honor Roll:
Orin Bows, Sombra, Ont.
Harry Jewett, Lucknow, Ont.
Evelyn Pollock, Ripley, Ont.
Hazel Silverson, Huberdeau, Que.
Gertrude Bassett, Moncolla, Ont.
Ida Lang, Camborne, Ont.
Margaret Gilmore, Blenheim, Ont.

"What is your name, dear?" asked a school-teacher of a little boy on his first day at school. "Peter Hawkins, ma'am." He answered. "How old are you Peter?" "Six, going on seven." "You don't look more than five," she said. "I shall have to ask you to bring me a certificate of your age. When you go home ask your mother to write me a note telling me when and where you were born." After lunch, when the children had reassembled in the school-room, Peter presented himself at her desk, flushed with triumph. The glow soon faded from his face, however, as he felt in his pockets and failed to find the note his mother had written. He began to cry. "What is the matter?" asked the teacher. "I've lost my excuse for being born!" sobbed Peter.

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The William Weld Co., Limited, London, Canada

It goes without saying that we do not like them. They make us "feel rather badly." No matter how brave or indifferent the front we put on, through pride or independence, the hurt rankles, gnawing at our hearts, and, for a time, taking the glow out of the sunlight, and the color out of the flowers, and the gladness out of all the earth. And not only do blows of "adverse fortune" make us feel thus. Perhaps most of all do the criticisms of friends wound us. No matter how anxious the spirit that may have prompted those criticisms—anxiety for our own better-doing or better-growing, as our friend sees it—the words wound, perhaps to agonizing, and in the first shock it seems as though a gap exists that can never be bridged, a great gray, yawning, bottomless gulf that fills all the future to the exclusion of almost everything else. The friend may have been right, and in that case self-condemnation brings its own sorrow, and puts an edge on the fear of severance through the disapproval expressed. Or, again, he or she may have been wrong—may have misjudged us—and then resentment arises to an extent that threatens to obscure altogether the real love for us that were it not for our blindness, we could see underlying the rankling words.

Doubly do we resent the criticism if it has been spoken to another. Yet, if we know all, perhaps we would be less harsh in our resentment. We should understand, then, how words might be spoken in a hot moment of disappointment of us, and we should know and feel the bitter agony of repentance that has since wrung the soul of the offender for that moment of distrust and unguardedness. It is well, a thousand times well, to bridle the tongue, no matter what the provocation, but people are not always discreet, and even friends are not always perfect. Surely the measure of our friend's repentance should be the open sesame to our forgiveness of him. If not, how can we ourselves hope for universal forgiveness?—for we are all, at one time or another, offenders, and in need of forgiveness.

On the other hand, there is a silver lining even to this cloud. It is, perhaps, almost always true that blows, in the end, tend to our growth. We have lost money: perhaps we were becoming too fond of material things. A dear one has slipped out of the world: his going may have built between him and us a golden stair up which our thought may mount nearer to the Infinite. The friend's criticism, if true, may reveal ourselves to ourselves—the first step in every advancement we make. If not true, it may lead to such a shaking and proving of the friendship as shall, if it has ever been a real friendship, re-establish it on a more candid, more honest, and more solid foundation than ever.

To let the unforeseen blow overpower and crush one, to let the hurt keep on rankling, and to dislike because of it, and permit the sundering of what might otherwise be a beautiful communion—these are the things that make one less strong, less wise, less great and good than one may be; these are the things that permit earth to be hades when it might be heaven.

To accept blows—and to mount upon them and by them—surely in this may be our opportunity for a great good. Surely in this may the once weight of blackness become as light as the thistle-blow, soaring upward and onward in the sun.

As Browning has said:

"Then welcome each rebuff
That turns earth's smoothness rough,
Each sting that bids nor sit nor stand,
but go!
Be our joys three parts pain!
Strive, and hold cheap the strain;
Learn, nor account the pang; dare, never
grudge the throe!" —JUNIA.

If.

If I knew you and you knew me,
'Tis seldom we would disagree;
But, never having yet clasped hands,
Both often fail to understand
That each intends to do what's right,
And treat each other "honor bright."
How little to complain there'd be
If I knew you and you knew me.
—Selected.

BOOKS ON ENTERTAINMENT.

Dear Junia,—Like so many others, I have come for help. We are always wanting for a programme when an harvest home or church entertainment, and I often thought perhaps you or some of the Ingle Nook readers could give me the name of some good books on that line—some good dialogue books for elderly people. I greatly enjoy the Ingle Nook Department in this valuable paper.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

The T. Eaton Co., Toronto, would probably be able to supply you with books on entertainment, or the Penn. Publishing Company, Philadelphia, which makes a specialty of books of this kind. Short plays, of high quality, with directions for staging, are sold by the University Extension Department of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. Write your requirements to any of these and ask for prices. In writing to the University you are sure of the quality. When writing to the book companies, specify that only high-class dialogues will be required, and warn them against sending anything bordering on the vulgar.

FALLING BREAD—CLEANING NICKEL.

Dear Junia,—I noticed in a number of "The Farmer's Advocate," in a letter from "Bleeding Heart," of Perth Co., that she was having trouble with her bread falling when put in the oven. I, too, have had the same trouble, but think I have overcome it. Perhaps, like myself, she puts a little butter in her bread. I have found if this is melted it will cause the bread to fall, making it dark and coarse, but if used perfectly cold—the harder the better—the bread will come out quite different. There may be other causes, but this is certainly one.

For cleaning the nickel on the stove, a thin paste of whiting and water allowed to dry, and then polished with a soft cloth, will keep it bright. Hoping this may be a help, yours truly.

QUEBEC BREADMAKER.

Quebec.

REMOVING PAINT OIL.

Dear Junia,—Like many others, I also come for help. Could anyone please tell me how to take paint oil out of a white undershirt, and a black-and-white muslin dress? I have tried turpentine and benzine, also gasoline, and none of those will remove it. The oil is down the front of my dress. Please try and help me out.
J. A.

Algoma, Ont.

Scientific American says:—Paint stains that are dry and old may be removed from cotton or woollen goods with chloroform. First cover the spot with fresh butter.

WEDDING QUERIES.

Dear Junia,—I have been a silent reader of the good things in "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long while, and have received much help. I am venturing to write for some information for a fall wedding. What is the correct way to seat the guests at supper,—bride and groom, bride's parents, groom's parents, and clergymen? Also, after the wedding cake is cut, who passes it? Do the waitresses pass it around?
P. E. I.

MAPLE LEAF.

The bride and groom should sit side by side at the center of the table reserved for the bridal party, the clergymen may sit opposite. It is really immaterial how the others sit, except that the parents shall be given the posts of honor next to the bride and groom, the bride's father taking the groom's mother to the table, and the groom's father taking the bride's mother. The waitresses may pass the wedding cake.

ANSWER TO VIOLET.

Dear Junia,—I see by a recent issue that Violet asks for a cure for goitre, or thick neck, and you advise a reliable physician. I was bothered with it and

BOOKS ON ENTERTAINMENT.
Dear Junia,—Like so many others, I have come for help. We are always wanting for a programme when an hour at home or church entertainment, and often thought perhaps you or some of the single Nook readers could give me the name of some good books of this kind—the good dialogue books for elderly people. I greatly enjoy the single Nook department in this valuable paper.

A FARMER'S WIFE.
Lambton Co., Ont.
The T. Eaton Co., Toronto, would probably be able to supply you with books on entertainment, or the Penn. Publishing Company, Philadelphia, which makes a specialty of books of this kind. Short plays, of high quality, with directions for staging, are sold by the University Extension Department of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. Write for requirements to any of these and for prices. In writing to the University you are sure of the quality. In writing to the book companies, specify that only high-class dialogues will be required, and warn them against sending anything bordering on the vulgar.

ROLLING BREAD—CLEANING NICKEL.
Dear Junia,—I noticed in a number of the Farmer's Advocate, in a letter on "Bleeding Heart," of Perth Co., that she was having trouble with her bread falling when put in the oven. I have had the same trouble, but think I have overcome it. Perhaps, like myself, she puts a little butter in her bread. I have found if this is melted it will keep the bread to fall, making it dark and coarse, but if used perfectly cold—harder the better—the bread will come out quite different. There may be other reasons, but this is certainly one.
For cleaning the nickel on the stove, a paste of whiting and water allowed to dry, and then polished with a soft cloth, will keep it bright. Hoping this may be a help, yours truly,
QUEBEC BREADMAKER.

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Dear Junia,—Like many others, I also come for help. Could anyone please tell me how to take paint oil out of a white muslin skirt, and a black-and-white muslin dress? I have tried turpentine and benzene, also gasoline, and none of those remove it. The oil is down the back of my dress. Please try and help me out.
J. A. Goma, Ont.
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The bride and groom should sit side by side at the center of the table reserved for the bridal party, the clergymen may sit opposite. It is really immaterial how the others sit, except that the parents shall be given the posts of honor next to the bride and groom, the bride's father taking the groom's mother's place at the table, and the groom's father taking the bride's mother's place. The waitresses may pass the wedding cake.

ANSWER TO VIOLET.
Dear Junia,—I see by a recent issue that Violet asks for a cure for goitre, or neck, and you advise a reliable physician. I was bothered with it and

consulted two reliable physicians and doctors, and it cost a good deal and I got very little help. But someone told me what had helped her and I tried it. Much to my satisfaction it helped me. So it seems to me there's nothing like passing a good thing along. This is the recipe, which you get filled at the drug-gists, and costs thirty cents: Five grains potassium iodide in eight ounces water. Dose, take one teaspoon before or after meals. It may take two bottles, or half as much again to cure, but it helped me. But the doctor will tell you it is often the water that is the cause when it is not good. Ours is not good, and the doctor said he couldn't do me any good unless I boiled the water I drank, so I boil a pitcher of water and cool it every day, and have done that for nearly two years. You see, what would bother some would not effect others. Hoping this will help.
A WOULD-BE HELPER.
Lambton Co., Ont.

On Cooking Some Unusual Vegetables.

Jerusalem Artichokes.—In late fall take up the artichoke tubers and cook them. They are of equal value with the potato as food. Here are two methods for cooking them: (1) Creamed Artichokes.—Pare the tubers thinly and boil in salted water. Drain, cover with cream sauce, and serve. (2) Oyster Artichokes.—Peel and slice the tubers and boil in a little water. When done, add rich milk and a bit of butter. When hot, season and serve. A small bit of codfish added to this will make it taste more like oysters.

Vegetable Oysters or Salsify.—This vegetable may be scraped and cooked in exactly the same way as artichokes.

Brussels Sprouts.—These are much better after frost has come. Cut off the sprouts and cook like cabbage.

Swiss Chard.—This plant will also stand severe frost, and may be lifted with balls of earth and kept ready for use on into the winter. Strip the leaves from the stalks and cook like spinach or other greens. The stalks or midribs of the leaves may be cooked in salt water and served with milk sauce, or even with butter and vinegar.

Eggplant.—The eggplant fruit should be cooked before it is very ripe. Here are several methods for cooking: (1) Fried Eggplant.—Cut the fruit into thin slices, dip each into lightly-beaten egg, then into sifted breadcrumbs, and fry until brown in very hot fat. Drain on soft paper, and serve hot with tomato catsup. (2) Eggplant in Batter.—Beat an egg light and add 1 cup milk, 1/2 teaspoon salt, a little pepper, and 1 1/2 cups sifted flour. Beat until smooth. Cut the fruit into quarter-inch slices and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Dip each slice into the batter, and fry. (3) Baked Eggplant.—First parboil the fruit in boiling water for half an hour. Cut into halves and scrape out the soft part, leaving the shell. Chop the part that is removed, adding 1 cup crumbs, a large tablespoon butter, salt and pepper to taste. Mix well and put into the shell with a covering of buttered crumbs. Bake until brown. Chicken meat and onion juice may be added to the stuffing if liked. In this case, put a sliced onion and carrot, and a few cloves, into the baking

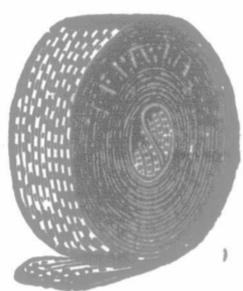
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150 feet	7 inches	4	29.75	150 feet	8 inches	6	54.60
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pan and add a quart of stock. Baste frequently.

Vegetable Marrow with Ginger.—Peel and cut the marrow into small dice and allow equal quantities of sugar. Mix, add the juice of a lemon and leave over night. Boil to a pulp, then add some ginger root tied in a bag and boil for another half hour, then put in jars. When cold, tie down and keep in a cold place. Or seal the jam while hot in sealers.

Horseradish.—Grate the root and mix with vinegar, adding a little salt and sugar if liked. Just before serving, add whipped cream.

Kale.—Let freeze thoroughly before using. Cook the leaves in boiling salt water, drain them, and wash with fresh water. Reheat, cut fine with a knife, add butter, salt and pepper, and serve. A cream sauce may be poured over if liked.

Martynia.—This curious plant is grown for its seed-pods, which are picked while young and tender, and made into pickles, just as are nasturtium seeds.

Stuffed Peppers.—Cut off the stem ends of 7 peppers, remove seeds, and parboil 8 minutes in 1 quart of boiling water to which has been added a pinch of soda. Put half a can of tomatoes in a small saucepan, and add 1 slice of onion, 1 sprig parsley, 5 peppercorns, and 3 cloves. Simmer until thick, then put through a vegetable ricer. Add 1/2 cup boiled rice and one sweetbread boiled and cut in cubes. Season, fill pepper cases with mixture, cover with buttered cracker crumbs, and bake until crumbs are brown. Remove to pieces of buttered toast, garnish the top of each with a sprig of parsley, and pour the following sauce around.

Sauce.—Melt 1 tablespoon butter, add 1 teaspoon flour mixed with 1 teaspoon mustard, and stir until well blended. Add 1/2 cup boiling water, 1 tablespoon vinegar, and the slightly-beaten yolks of 3 eggs. Cook in a double boiler, stirring constantly. Season with salt and pepper, and just before serving add 1 tablespoon currant jelly separated in pieces.

Home Gardens and the Homemakers.

By R. Bedington Dale.

[Do not wait until spring to begin your garden. Begin it now. Plow, harrow and fertilize it, and so seize time by the forelock. The mellowing influences of winter will complete your work. And remember this,—that the best gardeners are usually the best "homemakers." The two seem to go together. You cannot afford to be without a garden, were it only for the binding of home interests that it creates.—Ed.]

Horticulture in any of its phases needs no definition here, though in the world at large it is not so clearly understood as could be desired; and it is there, too, we find that homemakers are not yet as well known as they should be, or as highly prized as is their due, since it is the silent influences of such that mean so much in times of crisis.

Taking it for granted that it is the general consent to-day that woman is largely the homemaker, it is this aspect of the question which we will take for discussion. Ruskin wrote: "Home—is the place of peace; the shelter not only

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will have their next illustrated advertisement in Oct. 7. Last big advertisement was on page 1531 of Sept. 23.

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SHORTHORNS, BULLS—One 2-year-old Bull, price \$100.00. Three 1915 Bulls, born 6th Jan., 28th Jan. and 27th April, prices, \$75.00, \$60.00 and \$45.00 respectively.

ALFRED LIMOGES, - VERNER, ONT.

For Sale—Creamery, in Southern Ontario, doing good business. Good reasons for selling. A good opportunity for right person. Particulars to those only who mean business. Address: Box J, Farmer's Advocate.

PUMPKINS WANTED

Cash paid for any quantity of good ripe pumpkins. Apply **London Canning Co.,** London, Ont.

Mention The Advocate

from injury, but from all terror, doubt, and division. As it is not this, it is not home; so far as the anxieties of outer life penetrate into it, and the inconsistently-minded, unknown, unloved, or the hostile society of the outer world is allowed by either husband or wife to cross the threshold, it ceases to be home; it is then only part of that outer world which you have roofed over and lighted fire in. But so far it is a sacred place, a vestal temple, a temple of the hearth, watched over by the household gods, before whose faces none can come but those whom they can receive with love—so far as it is this, and roof and fire are types only of no light shade and light—shade as of the rock in a weary land, and light as of the pharos in a stormy sea—so far it vindicates the name and fulfils the praise of the home."

"And wherever a true wife comes, this home is always around her. The stars only may be over her head; the glow-worm in the night-cold grass may be the only fire at her feet, but home is yet wherever she is, and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than ceiled with cedar, or painted with vermilion, shedding its quiet light afar, for those who else were homeless. This, then, I believe to be the woman's true place and power."

Woman is the salvation or destruction of the family. She carries its destinies on the folds of her mantle, and when education has formed strong, noble, and serious women, in whom conscience and reason hold sway over fancy and sentimentality, then we shall be able not only to honor woman, but to make a serious end of gaining her consent and adhesion.

It is true that by every way in which woman is broadened and lettered, so the life of the family is benefited. Times have changed and are rapidly changing, since it is not so very long ago that the thought of emancipating woman from the thralldom of ignorance by giving her a liberal education met with most strenuous opposition, and all kinds of dire results were prophesied. At that time the ideal woman was of the clinging-vine type, unable to support herself upright, depicted always in a graceful, reclining position, weeping oceans of tears over the imaginary woes of Angelina and Augustus, and as a result of bearing the burden of such sorrow, was not in a condition to take real life earnestly or seriously into consideration. To-day it is the educated woman and women with "missions" who count; the women who, instead of filling their tear-soaked handkerchiefs, harvested from imaginary woes, fill them with work in order to make a practical demonstration of sympathy for the real sorrowing and suffering ones, and give their best thoughts for that which uplifts and upholds. Without its current, a stream suffers, and so, too, does a life without its mission, and the homemakers find in the horticultural field a valuable accessory to their life mission work—the garden, standing in relation to the life of the home for something not realized by those less interested in finding the difference between real living and merely existing. The purposeless life is the one which utters words indicative of failures, and full of pessimism, and it is the homemakers' highest duty to encourage in every way, and create, wherever possible, a desire to make the most and best of life. There are homemakers and housekeepers, and this difference means that the latter class have not yet measured up to their full privileges, since a woman may be an immaculate house-keeper and yet lack those finer qualities which belong to the homemaker. Where the two are blended into one, it is a happy combination, and beneficent influences reach far beyond the four walls of the building called "home."

Horticulture has been deemed a masculine profession, and women were warned by many signs to keep out of the field, being assured most solemnly that it was much too strenuous for the weaker vessels of humanity to stand, but, with that beautiful perversity which is always attributed to woman, the very warnings did but prove attractions to feminine minds, and the signs so carefully posted as danger signals were considered things to be treated as targets to be practiced upon, and each well-directed shot was aimed to hit the mark, resulting in breaking down the erected and carefully-labelled barriers, and today records show

that horticulture and women are rather intimately acquainted in many places—and successfully so. Efficiency in productiveness is said to be the distinguishing mark of success in modern life, and it has also been said that "but few of us stop to take into account the physical penalty exacted by inexorable nature, owing to nerves," yet these same nerves are the things which really distinguish the human from the inanimate machine. We go on with the daily grind until suddenly a halt is called, and the man or woman is laid aside for repairs, which, not infrequently, have been delayed beyond such possibility. We hear of so much attributed to "nerves," yet all of life's physical pleasures are brought to us through our nerves, and it is through the medium of feeling that the higher joys of intellectual and spiritual life are ours. For this reason it behooves us to strive to keep our nerves normal. Women, and men, too, cultivate the habit of hurrying, and race through each day's existence as if under the lash of some tyrant, with the result that conditions become abnormal.

There was a time when, to be without some form of "nerve trouble," was to be voted hopelessly "uninteresting and common," but another day has dawned, and now women go about setting their lives right, regulating food, considering exercise, rest, occupation, and all other important matters, not for themselves alone, but considering that these are related to all under their care. Women are thinking earnestly to-day, thinking and studying methods of life, trying to find that which is likely to give better mental tone and poise, saner and more hopeful standards of living, and this is why horticulture appeals to them. There are women who garden for pleasure, others who garden for profit, and those who garden for pleasure find a profit which cannot be calculated in dollars and cents, while those who garden for profit derive a pleasure not known or understandable to the non-gardening sections of the community.

Woman, the homemaker, has awakened to the dangers of the mad rush of to-day, and thoughtfully tries to lead her household into quieter and more peaceful ways of living, whenever opportunity is afforded.

The garden-loving woman, if, like Martha, cumbered with many cares, turns to her garden, not only to find supplies to meet the daily needs of her household, but to gather through communion with nature that which calms the overstrained nerves—strain due to the innumerable demands falling of necessity upon every real homemaker—and thus she gets back again the lost balance caused by the over-loading cares of the day, and feels that something of those spiritual blessings which are considered Mary's part in life has come to her also, giving strength and fortitude, which enable her to go calmly on her way again. Nature is the old cure, and the only cure for the desiccation that follows too mechanical and too material a life.

Women specialists in gardening state that, though it demands hard work and business methods, it is attractive, it is health-giving, and it pays.

For the homemaker who gardens, not for the possible marketable value, much can be said. It is she who will lead the tired, over-wrought working members of her family down the garden path, there to find rest and gain strength for the duties of the coming morrow. Demonstrate to the housekeeping woman that the garden's harvest benefits her family physically, morally and mentally, and also makes a difference in the housekeeping accounts, and she will enthuse over kitchen-garden contests.

There are innumerable people who can tell much of the value of garden life, but who can estimate the amount saved when health takes the place of half-health, or what it means to be comfortable living together in the home when semi-invalidism is removed, tired brains are rested and refreshed, and ragged nerves are reduced to smooth edges again? If one could even get an approximate estimate of what this would mean in one home, and then multiply this by the number of homes, it would even then be far from the real truth as to its actual value.

Our recreations, though designed to recreate us and thus fit us anew for the tasks assigned to us, are more wearing

THE GREATEST MILK PRODUCER

Michigan Farmer Cotton Seed Meal has no equal. Worth in feeding value from \$1 to \$8 per ton over cheap meal because it contains from 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. more protein than other brands.

MICHIGAN FARMER Brand Choice Cotton Seed Meal

is guaranteed 41 per cent. to 48 per cent. protein, 7 per cent. to 12 per cent. fat, and not over 10 per cent. crude fibre, is bright yellow in color, fine ground, free from lint and excess hulls. A positive milk producer. Increases the flow and reduces the feeding expense.

What One Canadian Feeder Says:
Mr. Geo. H. Bradley, City View, has written us as follows: "I have been feeding your 'MICHIGAN FARMER BRAND CHOICE COTTON SEED MEAL' and I find it is the best producer of milk I have ever used. Send me your card price as I intend sending you an order for two carloads for the winter use."

Quality Unexcelled
Insist on having "MICHIGAN FARMER BRAND," the old reliable brand. A big yellow tag with complete analysis and feeding directions attached to every bag. It's sold by the best dealer in every town. If your dealer will not supply you with "MICHIGAN FARMER BRAND" do not take a substitute but write us, we will ship you direct from our nearest Canadian warehouse and save you money. Write for price, and for our free "Feed Facts" booklet.

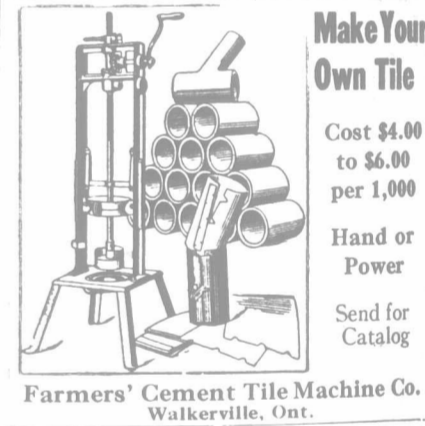
J. E. BARTLETT CO.,
101 Mill Street,
"The Old Red Mill," Jackson, Mich.

Make Your Own Tile

Cost \$4.00 to \$6.00 per 1,000

Hand or Power

Send for Catalog



Farmers' Cement Tile Machine Co.
Walkerville, Ont.

PEEL COUNTY FARM FOR SALE

45 acres, Peel County, mile from railway, forty miles from Toronto. Twelve acres bush. Small frame dwelling included with property. Price complete, fifteen hundred dollars.

JOHN FISHER & CO.,
Lumsden Building, Toronto, Ont.

CREAM WANTED

We meet any competition for good quality cream. We have experience, the capital and the market connection in the largest city in the Province. Prompt remittance. Cans supplied. Charges paid. References: Any shipper or any banker. It will be worth your while to ship us.

TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LIMITED
Toronto, Ontario

"1900" Gravity Washer

Sent free for one month's trial. Write for particulars.

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

WANTED

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

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

FOR SALE—130-acre farm 4 miles from Guelph city limits; 100 acres under cultivation; 15 acres permanent pasture; 15 acres good young timber; good buildings, land in good state of cultivation. For particulars apply to I. R. Thompson, Box 235, Guelph, Ont.

WANTED—Experienced man to take charge of fairly large sheep flock. Apply, stating qualifications, to Stock Farm Department, Macdonald College, Que.

THE GREATEST MILK PRODUCER

Michigan Farmer Cotton Seed Meal has no equal. Worth in feeding value from \$1 to \$3 more than other cheap meal because it contains from 3 per cent. to 10 per cent. more protein than other brands.

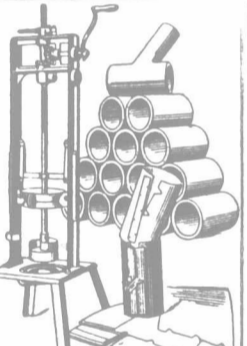
MICHIGAN FARMER BRAND Choice Cotton Seed Meal

Guaranteed 41 per cent. to 48 per cent. protein, 7 per cent. to 12 per cent. fat, and not over 1 per cent. crude fibre, is bright yellow in color, fine ground, free from lint and excess shells. A positive milk producer. Increases milk flow and reduces the feeding expense.

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J. E. BARTLETT CO.,
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Make Your Own Tile
Cost \$4.00 to \$6.00 per 1,000
Hand or Power
Send for Catalog

Farmers' Cement Tile Machine Co. Walkerville, Ont.

PEEL COUNTY FARM FOR SALE

20 acres, Peel County, mile from railway, forty miles from Toronto. Twelve acres bush. Small home dwelling included with property. Price complete, fifteen hundred dollars.

JOHN FISHER & CO.,
Lumsden Building, Toronto, Ont.

CREAM WANTED

Meet any competition for good quality cream. We have experience, the capital and the market connection in the largest city in the Province. Prompt remittance. Cans supplied. Charges paid. No commission. Any shipper or banker. It will worth your while to ship us.

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often than the work we are engaged in, and in the insane pursuit of what we unwisely consider frequently the great aims of our lives, we fail to get the best out of life, or see the best in life.

However, we take our recreations in most unreasonable ways, and one might justly infer that the word moderation had never been known, since, whether at work or play, we do what we attempt with all our might, as if the object of all life's labors was almost within grasping distance, and one more frantic effort would gain the coveted prize.

How painfully we take our amusements, and how many intolerable things are done in the name of enjoyment. How little genuine enjoyment is afforded by these things to those who most assiduously cultivate them, is apparent to anyone who will composedly stay in some crowded place, in a secluded corner, and mark the medley of mechanical noises about him—the unreal laughter and fantastic gibberish which fills up the intervals. As a matter of fact most of our everyday amusements are merely the result of a blind and hysterical desire to keep going, to be on the move, and have nothing to do with heartfelt pleasure. Most of the enjoyment that we really have we find in those hours of quiet and useful activity when we are not thinking in the least of pleasure; hours touched with the tenderness of friendship or domestic love, with spirits kindled to a crystal flame by the earnestness of quiet and undemonstrative converse.

And where can these quiet, restful times be found better than in the garden, or where can more healthy, rest-giving themes for converse be more readily discovered? and this is surely within the homemaker's legitimate sphere.

It is stated that young people leave the home because of the lack of attractiveness, and its failure to interest and entertain them, and there is, alas, but too much truth in the statement. The home, with its garden interests, would change many conditions deplored by thoughtful people, who see in the street life adopted by young people in lieu of the home life, the place where human flowers rapidly deteriorate into the weeds of humanity.

Today, more and more, people are rebelling against the strain of social life as prescribed by present customs, and yet there must be a just recognition of the fact that we are social beings, and since there are social interests to consider—and rightly so—and some attention must be paid to the customs of the day, the wise homemaker looks round to find that which restores the balance and gives strength to meet the demands of the hour.

And so those who find it impossible to realize their ideals, learn to "idealize their rears," as one writer quaintly terms it, thus illustrating what John Ruskin meant when he wrote, "While I live, I trust I shall have my trees, my peaceful landscapes, my fine country life, and while I possess so much, I shall own 100,000 shares in the Bank of Contentment."

The Cost of Dying.

By Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, in The Independent.

In the first place, he was probably to blame for getting married when he did. But that has nothing to do with the purpose of this story. As a matter of fact, he did get married, for reasons which concern him more than anybody else, and when this story begins he had two beautiful children, a girl of eight and a boy of five.

He was an average country school teacher in the grades, with a salary of \$56 a month. Teaching eight months in the year, and having an unusually good manager in his wife, he actually lived on that salary, and sometimes put \$5 a month into the savings bank.

It should be said at this point that he was thirty-five years old, and the savings had reached the sum of \$85 so far.

One night the little girl was suddenly taken ill. A doctor was called the next day. He called ten times, and then advised taking the child to the hospital for an operation.

She was accordingly taken there, and,

after five days, was operated upon, apparently recovered from the operation, but died seven days later.

The father went to the undertaker to buy a casket. The cheapest casket in the place was \$25. The next in price was \$40. The father took that because the \$25 article looked cheap.

A lot in the cemetery was next purchased, at 50 cents a foot. Just ground enough for one grave, 8 by 5 feet, cost \$20. After the man and his wife had recovered from the heart shock, and could count up the total in cold figures, this is what they found it to be—that is, this is what the cost of dying is in one American family:

Doctor, ten visits at \$3 the visit	\$ 30.00
Hospital expenses for twelve days	28.00
Surgeon's fee for operation	125.00
Casket	40.00
Services of undertaker	16.00
Cemetery lot	20.00
Hearse	5.00
Two carriages at \$5 each	10.00
Total	\$268.00

The father could not bear to think of owing for the casket and the immediate expenses of the funeral, so he drew out the entire savings from the bank, amounting to \$85, and paid for the casket, the cemetery lot, the undertaker, the hearse and the two carriages, making exactly the entire amount. For the balance, he had on hand from his month's salary enough to pay the doctor \$10, leaving unpaid the balance of \$173. Counting the teacher's salary at \$56 a month for eight months of the year is a total of \$448. Subtracting the \$173, leaves as a balance for a year's living, \$275.

But this American father and mother, when they were able to talk composedly about the entire matter, could not help wondering about some of the items of expense, and especially the matter of the casket. The young man, being thirty-five years of age, and above the average of intelligence, having spent five years of his young manhood as a carpenter, and knowing something of the cost of lumber, in his spare moments, when he was able to figure on it, reckoned that he could buy for \$1.50, at the nearest planing mill, all of the material for the making of such a casket as he bought for \$40. His wife, who had been before her marriage a dressmaker in a large furnishing establishment, figured that the pique plush, even at the high price of \$1.25 a yard, would cover the entire casket, including the lining, for less than \$4. In other words, this one item in the cost of dying could be easily cut down to \$6 or \$7 at the outside.

As to the surgeon's fee, they asked no questions, neither considering the expenses at the hospital, nor the doctor's visits. Land to be buried in is always expensive. People who never rode in a hearse in their life while they were living would naturally be a little surprised to have to pay \$5 to be carried in one when dead, even though the distance, as in this case, was less than one-quarter of a mile.

This is not a story out of a book, but a story out of a life. Any one good in mathematics can easily figure how long it will take this young man to pay the balance of the cost of his child dying—that is, the \$173 out of a salary of a total of \$448 a year. This is the price the American people pay some of the splendid young men and women of this country for teaching their children. Some get more, some less. Those who get less ought not to get married. If they do, it is at their own risk. If they have children, and these children occasionally die, then they must pay the price. Children come high, especially when they get sick and have to be buried. But can the American people give any reason why they should have to pay \$40 for a box to be buried in, when the box could be made for about one-eighth of the price? Also it is in order to ask several other things, but life is too short. Let us eat, drink and save money, for to-morrow we die, and we may need the money to pay the cost of dying.

Topeka, Kansas.



Redpath
is the Sugar
for Jams and Jellies.

When you pay for good fruit, and spend a lot of time over it, you naturally want to be sure that your jellies and preserves will turn out just right. You can be, if you use **Redpath** Sugar.

Absolutely pure, and always the same, REDPATH Sugar has for sixty years proved most dependable for preserving, canning and jelly-making.

It is just as easy to get the best—and well worth while. So tell your grocer it must be REDPATH Sugar, in one of the packages originated for REDPATH—

2 and 5 lb. Sealed Cartons.
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Cloth Bags.

"Let **Redpath** Sweeten It"

142
CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.



Lawrason's Snowflake Ammonia

gets all the grime and grease off pots and pans. Contains no "grit" to scratch them. Especially good for aluminum.

Ask for it by name—say "Snowflake."

5 and 10 cent packages.

Made in Canada.



Halters for the wild ones AT HALF PRICE

Don't let him pull out of his first halter. The habit may grow. Put a Griffith Giant on him and hold him. If it doesn't, claim your money back. We will refund.

The next strongest halter on the market will cost you \$2.00. Save \$1.00 per horse on halter. Buy two for the price of one. Ten to one your dealer has them. Ask him.

\$1.00 Griffith's Giant Halter

POST PAID

G. L. Griffith & Son 68 Waterloo St. Stratford Ont.

Please Mention "Farmer's Advocate"



Start 'em Hunting the Nest

Pullets will start laying early by proper feeding. You can also feed hens so as to hurry them through the moult and make them active layers.

By correct feeding you can get your flock laying weeks ahead of your neighbors'. This, thousands of poultrymen have proved. They feed now to get eggs in November and December, when prices run to 50c. and 60c. a dozen. And you can get your hens to pay you just as well if you watch the health of your flock during the heavy feeding for egg-production. Feed for eggs, but keep the hens' digestive organs toned up, or you may have sick birds just when they should be starting to lay.

Pratts Poultry Regulator makes feeding for eggs safe and profitable. The hens are kept active and healthy. They get full value from their feed. They start laying early and lay right through the winter. At a cost of one cent a hen a month you can turn the entire flock into good layers. You get more eggs or your money back. Prove it at our risk with

Pratts POULTRY REGULATOR

25c., 50c. and \$1.00 packages and larger
money-saving sizes up to 25-lb. pails at \$2.50

SOLD AT ALL DEALERS ON OUR MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

Lower the Cost of Feeding

You feed for eggs. The cost of feed is not so much per hen but so much per dozen eggs. On this basis, your feeding bills can be greatly reduced by simply adding Pratts Poultry Regulator to the ration, because you will get more eggs—at the high price per dozen. Think this over.

What a hen finds on wild range—the herbs, the seeds, the thousand and one digestive agents—she also needs in winter. This is just what Pratts Poultry Regulator supplies. It acts as a gentle but direct aid to digestion, tones up the liver and turns the lazy bird into an active layer.

Pratts Poultry Regulator greatly increases the egg producing value of all feed.

Pratt Experts Will Help You

Every mail brings letters from poultrymen in distress. It is our desire to help amateurs and professionals alike to keep their flocks paying. To make our advice practical, we maintain the Pratt Experiment Station, a 100 acre poultry farm. Every letter is answered promptly by experts without charge. Do not hesitate to write telling plainly what your troubles may be.

Poultryman's Complete Handbook

You would pay \$1.00 for a poultry book no better than this one. It contains 160 pages of clear instructions, with 150 illustrations, shows how to build modern poultry buildings; how to feed for profit. It answers many of the puzzling questions that come to both beginners and experienced poultrymen. Send ten cents for a copy postpaid.

Poultry Wrinkles Free

A sixty-four page book of real live ideas to use every day in the year. Mail the coupon for a free copy. You miss something every day you wait.

Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Limited
68 G. CLAREMONT ST., TORONTO



PRATT FOOD
CO. OF CAN.,
LTD.
TORONTO.

Send Free
Poultry Wrinkles

Meet trouble before it gets into the pens

Hens never make egg records in dirty pens. Clean out disinfect early and often. To insure health and more eggs, keep the pens free from disease with **Pratts Disinfectant**.

50c. qt., \$1.50 gal.

Keep after the Lice

Never let lice get a start or you will pay for your neglect in eggs. Keep the hens free from insects by dusting liberally with Pratts Powdered Lice Killer, 25c., 50c. Pratts Liquid Lice Killer, 35c. qt.

Look out for Roup

Roup can be cured. Watch for the first signs and act quickly. Pratts Roup Remedy (tablets or powder) will save the sick birds and protect the flock. Better to keep some on hand than to lose valuable birds through delay in treating them. 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

Guard Against Disease

If you have trouble and know what it is, ask your dealer for the special Pratt Remedy to check the disease promptly. If you can't tell what is wrong, write for the free advice of our experts.

Pratts Poultry Remedies

Pratts White Diarrhoea Remedy—25c., 50c.

Pratts Cholera Remedy—25c., 50c.

Pratts Head Lice Ointment—25c.

Pratts Gape Remedy—25c., 50c.

Pratts Bronchitis Remedy—25c., 50c.

Pratts Condition Tablets—25c., 50c.

Pratts Chicken Pox—Sore-Head Remedy—25c., 50c.

Pratts Scaly Leg Remedy—25c., 50c.

Every Pratt Preparation sold on Money Back Guarantee



Nest

laying early by proper feed-
feed hens so as to hurry them
and make them active layers.

ing you can get your flock lay-
your neighbors'. This, thou-
n have proved. They feed
ember and December, when
a dozen. And you can get
ust as well if you watch the
g the heavy feeding for egg-
e hens' digestive organs toned
they should be starting to lay.

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art laying early and lay right
can turn the entire flock into
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THE POULTRYMAN'S COMPLETE HAND BOOK
WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT

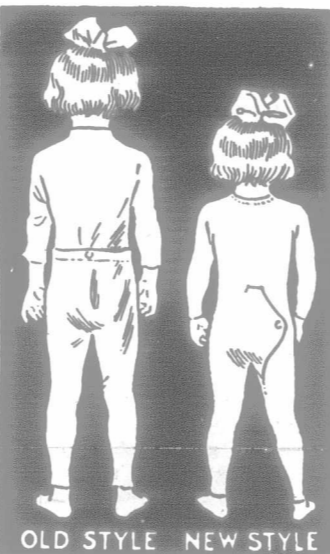
NEW POULTRY WRINKLES

PRATT FOOD CO. OF CAN., LTD. TORONTO.

Send Free Poultry Wrinkles

Give children the benefit of modern ideas in underwear

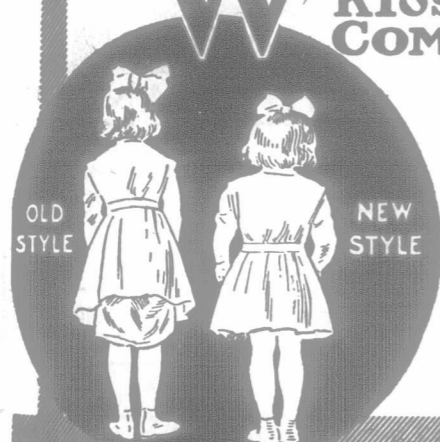
Don't put old-style uncomfort-
able bothersome underwear on
them. Watson's Children's Union
Suits are made expressly for
little folks' comfort and conven-
ience.



They are snug fitting, neat and comfortable. Made
according to the Klosed Krotch idea that the grown-
ups esteem so highly.

The fabric? Spring Needle Rib—uniform, elastic,
smoothly finished, good for wear.
Fit the youngsters out with

WATSON'S Klosed-Krotch COMBINATIONS



We also make Waists,
Vests, Drawers, Bloom-
ers and a full line of
Infants' Goods in all
fabrics.
Ask your dealer.

THE WATSON MFG.
CO., LTD. 28
Brantford - Ontario

In Autumn Time.

Dreamy the halcyon weather,
The golden days too brief,
While fade and fall together
Later bloom and leaf.
The birds not all departed,
Seem conscious 'tis the fall,
Some sing in tones half-hearted,
And some but chirp and call.

Through haze the round sun reddens,
Sounds come from far away;
Dusk falls, and distance deadens
The onward steps of day,
Their gold lamps lit already,
As sinks the sun from view,
Come out the stars, and steady
Burn they in the blue.

A silence scarcely broken
By some far waterfall,
Makes night a peaceful token
Of death—the end of all,
But still the stars keep beaming,
Nor is their light withdrawn,
Until, as if from dreaming,
Awakes the ruddy dawn.

O, autumn! season tender,
For all thy brilliant hues,
Come thoughts that sad engender
Deep lessons for the muse.
How soon from earthly glory
Slips proud-souled man away!
His, too, like thine, a story
Of grandeur and decay.
—Moses Teggart in Springfield Repub-
lican.

What War Meant to Me.

By Aimee Georges.

I have read in the papers that on the
day when the troops left Berlin two
thousand marriages were performed. It
was only a little item, quite hidden be-
tween the crowding columns of war news,
but it brought back into my mind a
flood of memories that for forty years I
have been trying to forget. Forty-four
years ago I saw the troops leave, not
Berlin, but Paris. There were many
marriages performed on that day, too,
and one of the soldiers who marched
away was my husband, and one of the
marriages was mine.

Before this story is printed I shall
read of great ships sunk, and cities de-
stroyed, and brave men mowed down like
wheat. But of one thing I find little
mention. I mean the women.

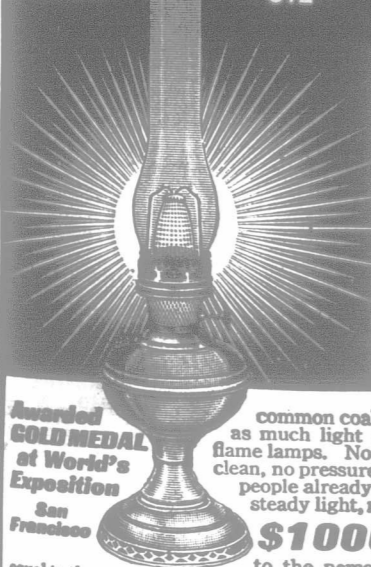
I remember when the Prussians entered
Paris at the close of the awful siege.
They had claimed the right to march in-
side the gates and spend one night, and
there was nothing to do but consent.
Our fortifications were battered down;
our young men were killed or captive;
we were nothing left in the splendid city
of Paris but old men, and women and
children. We had to let them come in,
but they could not compel our entertain-
ment. Everywhere shutters were up, and
streets empty. Everywhere, also, the
national colors were flown upside down,
and crape mingled with them. Over the
doors of restaurants and theaters were
banners of mourning, and on them in-
verted shields inscribed, "Closed on ac-
count of national bereavement." It was
like a dead city. But from behind the
shutters of our houses we saw the Prus-
sians come. I was nineteen then. My
father and mother were old. I remem-
ber standing with my parents to catch
a glimpse of the marching columns, and
how as they came striding up the street
my father cursed them with quiet fervor
under his breath. I hated them pas-
sionately. They were so well fed, so
healthy—and for more than a hundred
days they had kept us starved! Sudden-
ly as we watched, a woman leaped
from a cellar-way almost directly under
our window, and stood on the curbstone
waving her arms and shouting. Her
hair was white; she must have been fifty

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Almonte	" 6th
Carleton Place	" 7th
Stittsville	" 8th
Ottawa	" 9th, 10th and 11th
Smith Falls	" 12th
Brockville	" 13th
Kingston	" 14th and 15th
Glenvale	" 16th
Harrowsmith	" 17th and 18th
Verona	" 19th
Hinchinbrooke	" 20th
Sharbot Lake	" 21st
Clarendon	" 22nd
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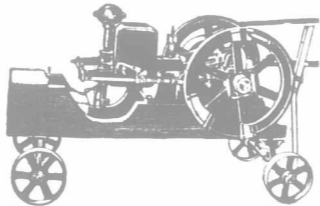
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years old, but she had an air of command.

"Arretez!" she shrieked at them. "Meurtriers, poltrons, arretez!"

One or two of the soldiers nearest her turned to nudge each other and laugh, but the others marched on, unconscious of her cries. Her hand dropped quickly to her waist and then rose again. I started back in horror. She held a revolver. It spoke three times in quick succession, and three Prussians nearest her dropped bleeding on the pavement. Immediately a dozen men were upon her, reaching for her weapon, and one struck her heavily in the face. There was no need for it; she handed the revolver over quietly.

"Take the gun!" she cried. "It has done its work. You took my man, and my two sons. I take three of you. Ha!"—it was a frightful mockery of a laugh. "You can have the gun. Give it to the three on the pavement there. Perhaps it will bring them back."

They hurried her away to the guard-house. She was mad, they said, and I never saw her after that. Hundreds went mad in those days. It is the thought of them that makes me say, the sorrows which women suffer in the war are too deep for words. It is for that reason that you read nothing of what the war means to women. We know what it means; we would tell if we could, for if the story could be told in all its awful power, if all women knew what some of us know, there would never be another war.

I was eighteen, I remember, when the war was declared. My father was in the wool business, and we lived just outside the city in a pleasant old house with a garden around it.

We did not want a war. Napoleon had given France enough of war for a long time—too much. But the Prussians had been preparing for it many years, and when the declaration came there was nothing for us but to defend ourselves. Our Emperor bore Napoleon's name. We trusted him. We had not discovered then how incapable he was; and he, in turn, trusted the men around him, who assured him that the army was perfectly equipped and supplied, and that war would be only a matter of a few swift days. We all believed them, and him.

"It will be just a little outing," young men said to each other, and the whole nation shared something of their youthful enthusiasm; all except those few old people whose memories ran back to the days when Napoleon had laid levy after levy upon France. They shook their heads, and muttered to themselves.

But the young men gathered to the colors, and for a few days before the army marched away, Paris was as gay as a holiday.

"A Berlin! A Berlin!" people shouted, expecting that within a week or two the news would come back that our boys had fought their way through to the very capital of the Prussians, and entered it.

Francois and I had been engaged for three months; we were to be married at Christmas-time. He was called to his regiment, the Sixty-second, and for three days or more before the troops marched away he came every evening with news of the mobilizing, until the evening before the last day. That evening there was a note of seriousness in his voice that had not been there before. He spoke of rumors that had floated about the camp. The Prussians, it was said, were much stronger than had been supposed. He did not tell me many details; I guessed at them somehow. Some note in his voice, some little added tendresse in his manner, something, je ne sais quoi, told me. Suddenly I could stand the suspense no longer.

"Suppose," I burst out, "only suppose, Francois, that you should not come back!" He was silent. I glanced up into his eyes, thoroughly frightened.

"Francois!" I almost shrieked. "Why don't you answer me, Francois?"

For reply he reached over and took my hand. "I have been thinking, Ainee," he said, "that perhaps—perhaps it would be just as well if we were to be married to-morrow."

I clutched his hand convulsively. "One cannot always be quite sure what may happen in a war, and—What do you think?" he asked, looking straight down at me.

It was a long time before I answered. In those minutes I seemed to pass from

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Richards QUICK NAPHTHA THE WOMAN'S SOAP
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girlhood into through at one that make up of in that instant Francois, wheth I must bear my ed in that insta to be his wife.

"Let us go to I said simply words; we un stepped out onto my parents sat them of our ta seemed to me ju he was a man. gleam in my fat he was proud of

"The children a mother. "We v tomorrow."

Francois came with his mother together, to the ments had been r attention to the drifting. Franc war; my mind k over and over a

"Till death yo finished solemnly speak. I nodded

The regiment v noon. I walked sidewalk to see t streets were afn colors; crows fl though it were e diers marched d and shouts, but spirit descended sights then whic upon again.

All along the si old men stood w kerchiefs or liffi dren high up to I saw it all as a fixed upon the la in the front ra shoulder, Francoi

I did not cry. I was resolved t his heart made n memory of my te forth bravely, un thought, and taki with him dry-eye we came close t kissed me there. gan the long, slo home.

Others have wri Paris who know f first we did not l siege; we could reports that our all gladdening.

enemy and conqu Our cavalry had the enemy's troo cannon. Our ar ward Berlin. T quick succession; lieved them. Bu ports, not publish mouth to mouth.

We had conquered driven back. M were wounded, at last came the was to be besiege

Even then we danger serious, coming home wit cutting great slice

My mother spok better to save the of a siege."

He laughed loud said. "What of long."

But before man differently. The f the city. The s people fleeing, th their arms. Fro the walls we co glasses, the ene fortifications, and my life I heard t felt the air shudd so very used to t got it, as one fo clock.

For four month of bread. A fe long before the si gone. All hors s streets. The Go and the elephants

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THE

WOMAN'S SOAP

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girlhood into womanhood. I swept through at one leap all the experiences that make up our woman's lot. I knew that instant that whatever came to me in Francois, whether life or pain or death, I must bear my portion of it. I wanted in that instant more than ever before to be his wife.

"Let us go to my father and mother," I said simply. We did not need more words; we understood. Quietly we stepped out onto the back veranda where my parents sat. There Francois told them of our talk. Yesterday he had seemed to me just a boy, but to-night he was a man. I could see a little gleam in my father's eye as he talked: he was proud of Francois.

"The children are right, dear," said my mother. "We will go with them tomorrow."

Francois came early in the morning with his mother, and we went, all together, to the chapel, where arrangements had been made. I tried to fix my attention to the ceremony, but it kept drifting. Francois was going away to war; my mind kept repeating it to me over and over again.

"Till death you do part," the priest finished solemnly, and waited for me to speak. I nodded weakly.

The regiment was to leave that afternoon. I walked down and stood on the sidewalk to see them march away. The streets were aflame with the national colors; crowds flocked up and down as though it were a festival. As the soldiers marched down there were cheers and shouts, but after a time a graver spirit descended on the crowds. I saw sights then which I would never look upon again.

All along the sidewalk women and bent old men stood weeping, waving wet handkerchiefs or lifting terror-stricken children high up to see their fathers pass. I saw it all as in a haze; my eyes were fixed upon the last company, and there in the front rank, his gun across his shoulder, Francois came.

I did not cry. That came afterward. I was resolved that he should not have his heart made more burdened with the memory of my tears. And so I stepped forth bravely, uncaring what was said or thought, and taking his hand I marched with him dry-eyed and firm-lipped until we came close to the city gates. He kissed me there. Then I turned and began the long, slow, dragging walk back home.

Others have written about the siege of Paris who know much more than I. At first we did not know there was to be a siege; we could not believe it. The reports that our Government issued were all gladdening. Our army had met the enemy and conquered it, killing many. Our cavalry had cut off a company of the enemy's troops, and captured many cannon. Our army was marching toward Berlin. These reports came in quick succession; and for a time we believed them. But then came other reports, not published, but whispered from mouth to mouth. It was not true that we had conquered. Our army had been driven back. Many were killed, many were wounded, many were captured. And at last came the news that Paris itself was to be besieged.

Even then we could not believe the danger serious. I remember my father coming home with four fine hams and cutting great slices for each of us.

My mother spoke: "Would it not be better to save the ham? There is talk of a siege."

He laughed loudly. "Oh, a siege," he said. "What of it? It cannot last long."

But before many days he talked very differently. The Prussians closed in upon the city. The streets were filled with people fleeing, their possessions under their arms. From the highest spot near the walls we could see, through field glasses, the enemy throwing up their fortifications, and for the first time in my life I heard the roar of cannon and felt the air shudder. Afterward we grew so very used to the sound that we forgot it, as one forgets the ticking of a clock.

For four months I never saw a piece of bread. A few potatoes we had, but long before the siege was over they had gone. All horses disappeared from the streets. The Government took them, and the elephants in the parks. We

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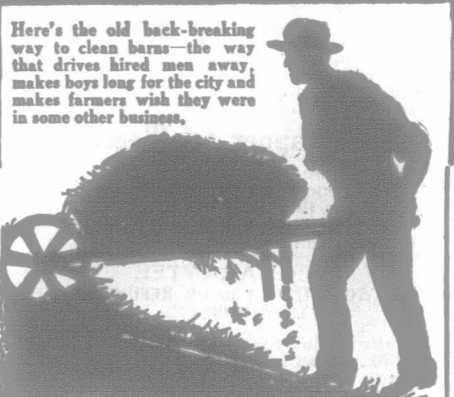
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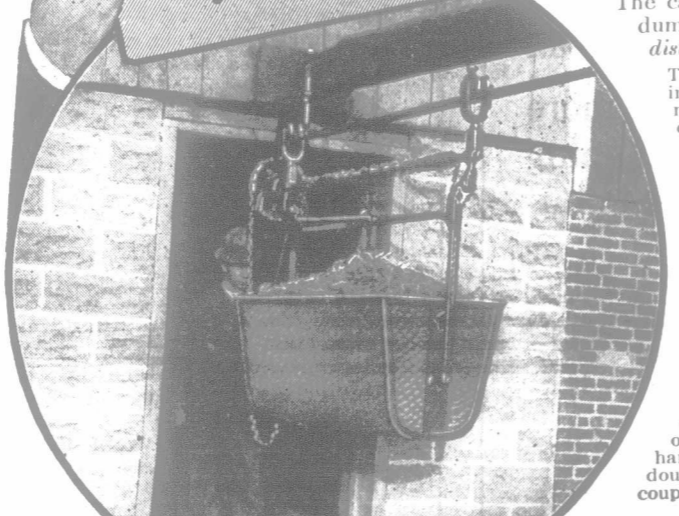
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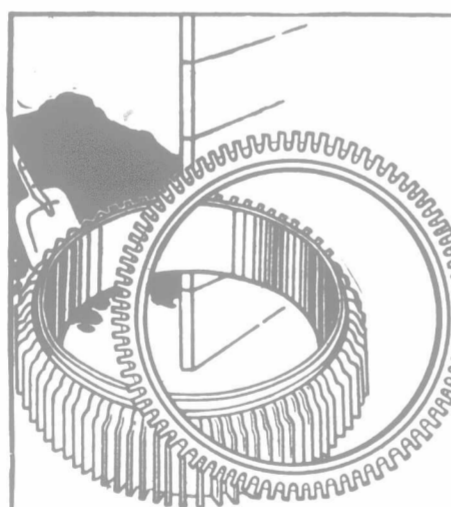


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Send "Comfort and Health."

were issued a card on which was indicated how much horse or elephant meat would be allotted to us every four days.

I walked home alone one afternoon in the dusk; two old men, beyond the age of military service, walked in front of me, and as they came opposite our house one stopped, and, snatching something hastily from the ground, hid it in a bag. "It will mean food to-morrow," he said triumphantly to his companion.

Afterwards I discovered what it was that they had snatched up so eagerly. It was our cat.

Next door to us was a woman who had sent two boys to the battle: they were members of the Sixty-second also. She was older than I, as old as my mother, but from the day when the first bad news came to Paris until the siege was raised we were inseparable. We had sent our men out to bleed, and our hearts bled with them.

From the very first I used to hear her at night walking up and down her room, walking, walking, walking, walking, with never a pause. Later, when the news grew bad, or, worst of all, when there was no news, I, too, walked.

I will not say that it is harder to wait than to shoot: I do not know. But it seemed to me in those terrible four months that every shell that was fired sent its own agony into my heart. The woman whose sons were gone, and I, followed the same routine. At six o'clock the firing called us. Hastily I would dress and snatch a mouthful of food, and always I found her waiting for me, impatient to be off.

We would run in the direction of the firing, sometimes a mile, sometimes two, and arriving breathless and distraught we would call to the sentries:

"What regiments fight here?"
Then they would tell us: and if, as often happened, the Sixty-second was not engaged, we would hurry across the city to another point where there was the noise of firing. So sometimes all day long we wandered from one far corner of the city to another, and came home at night tired out, but for the moment relieved. The Sixty-second had not fought that day.

Some days there was no fighting, and we sat all day to make bandages, tearing our best linen sheets and tablecloths. We gave them gladly.

But generally our days were spent cowering underneath the walls.

"The Sixty-second fights here," the sentry would call. And then would come the cruel, slaying wait.

Here is a wounded man brought through the gate! Run quick. "Oh, s'il vous plait, un moment, let me see his face!"

"Ce n'est pas Francois!"
"Ce n'est pas mon fils!"
"Grace a Dieu!"

All day long we would stand, darting out as each new stretcher was carried by, or following the hospital train to its destination, dreading to look at the ghastly passengers were carried out, yet dreading not to look.

There came at last a morning when there was no firing, when the news went round that the war was over. I remember how we wept: and, also, by some trick of fancy, I remember the first man who walked through the gates from outside after the siege was raised. He carried a great loaf of white bread. A crowd followed him for blocks laughing and crying out to him, and smacking their lips.

Francois came back. He looked old. There were dark lines under his eyes; he seemed to stoop a little, as though the weight of the gun had dragged him down. But the same smile was on his face, the same light in his eye. I threw my arms around his neck: it seemed as though my tears would never stop.

"A bloody battle," the newspapers say. "Twenty-five thousand killed and wounded and missing." But no paper tells of twenty-five thousand women who, back home, are killed and wounded, not by bullets, but by the news. For twenty-five thousand of them there will be no more sunrise—I think of them all day long, and sometimes at night—the thousands of mothers who will struggle heartsick through life with fatherless children, the thousands of sisters left unprotected, and the thousands of wives, some of them young wives, some of them married on the day the troops marched away, as I was.—Selected.

Agricultural Instruction Coaches

The Ontario Department of Agriculture and the Canadian Pacific Railway have completed arrangements to run Agricultural Demonstration Cars over the Railway's Ontario lines from October 4th to November 15th. The equipment will consist of two coaches—one for transportation of the various classes of live stock produced in Ontario, including heavy horses, beef and dairy cattle, poultry, swine and sheep. The other coach will contain illustrative and demonstrative material covering seed selection and testing; identification and eradication of weeds; rodding of farm buildings; drainage; soil moisture; poultry raising, housing and equipment; insects and fungus diseases attacking farm, orchard and garden crops; feeds and feeding; marketing farm products, etc., etc.

Competent instructors will be in charge of the equipment throughout the day, prepared to answer questions. Valuable agricultural literature will be distributed to those who avail themselves of this opportunity of visiting the Better Farming Coaches.

In order that the farmers may be permitted to thoroughly inspect the many educational exhibits contained in the coaches, the Department of Agriculture have arranged for the cars to remain a full day at each place visited, the Instructors being in charge from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., except at a few places where the coaches will be open for inspection for the afternoon only. One of the Department's most competent Women's Institute workers will, at 2.30 p.m. daily, address the local Women's Institute. At 8 p.m. a Public Meeting will be held in the Town Hall of the place visited, when addresses will be given by lecturers from the staff of instructors. These lectures will be supplemented by lantern views, and, in those places where electricity is available, moving pictures, illustrative of up-to-date agriculture, will be shown. These pictures have been secured by the Department of Agriculture at considerable cost, and should prove not only entertaining, but educative. Part of the itinerary has been arranged, and is as follows:—

Place	Date	Train may be visited.
Claremont	Oct. 4	10.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Burketon Jct.	" 5	11.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.
Blackstock	" 5	(Afternoon and Evening Meetings)
Tweed	" 6	1.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.
Apple Hill	" 7	11.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Finch	" 8	9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Winchester	" 9	9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Kemptville	" 11	9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Merrickville	" 12	9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Carleton Place	" 13	9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Stittsville	" 14	9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Perth	" 15	9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Norwood	" 16	9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Lindsay	" 18	11.30 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.
Coldwater	" 19	2.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.
Craighurst	" 20	9.30 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.
Alliston	" 21	9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Tottenham	" 22	9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Bolton	" 23	9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Shelburne	" 25	11.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Chatsworth	" 26	12.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.
Owen Sound	" 27	1.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.
Flesherton	" 28	9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Orangeville	" 29	9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Brampton	" 30	11.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

The itinerary of the coaches from November 1st to 15th will appear in a later issue.

Competent men will be in charge of the Live Stock and will demonstrate the characteristics of the various classes represented and give instruction in judging, breeding and feeding, from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m. Where possible, Live Stock will be secured locally to supplement the animals carried on the train. Seats will be provided for the use of those attending the Live Stock Judging Demonstration, and, should the weather be unfavorable, a tent will be erected.

The staff of instructors will be drawn from the Agricultural College, the Department of Agriculture and the regular Institute staff. Only men with special training and experience have been selected to give instruction. The Hon. Mr. Duff, Dr. Creelman, Prof. G. E. Day, and other well known leaders in agriculture will address some of the evening meetings.

While the special trains which have been operated in Ontario during recent years have been an important feature in the dissemination of agricultural knowledge, we believe that the method to be followed this season will be more effective than in former years.

We cannot urge too strongly upon the farmers, business men of the towns and girls of our High schools, as well as the boys and girls of the Public Schools and higher grades in the Public Schools, to take advantage of this special opportunity to gain valuable agricultural information from a visit to the Better Farming Coaches and Stock Judging Demonstrations during the day, by hearing the instructive addresses and seeing up-to-date agricultural operations, selected stock and beautiful farm home scenes reproduced by the moving picture machine at the evening meeting.

GEO. A. PUTNAM,
Superintendent.

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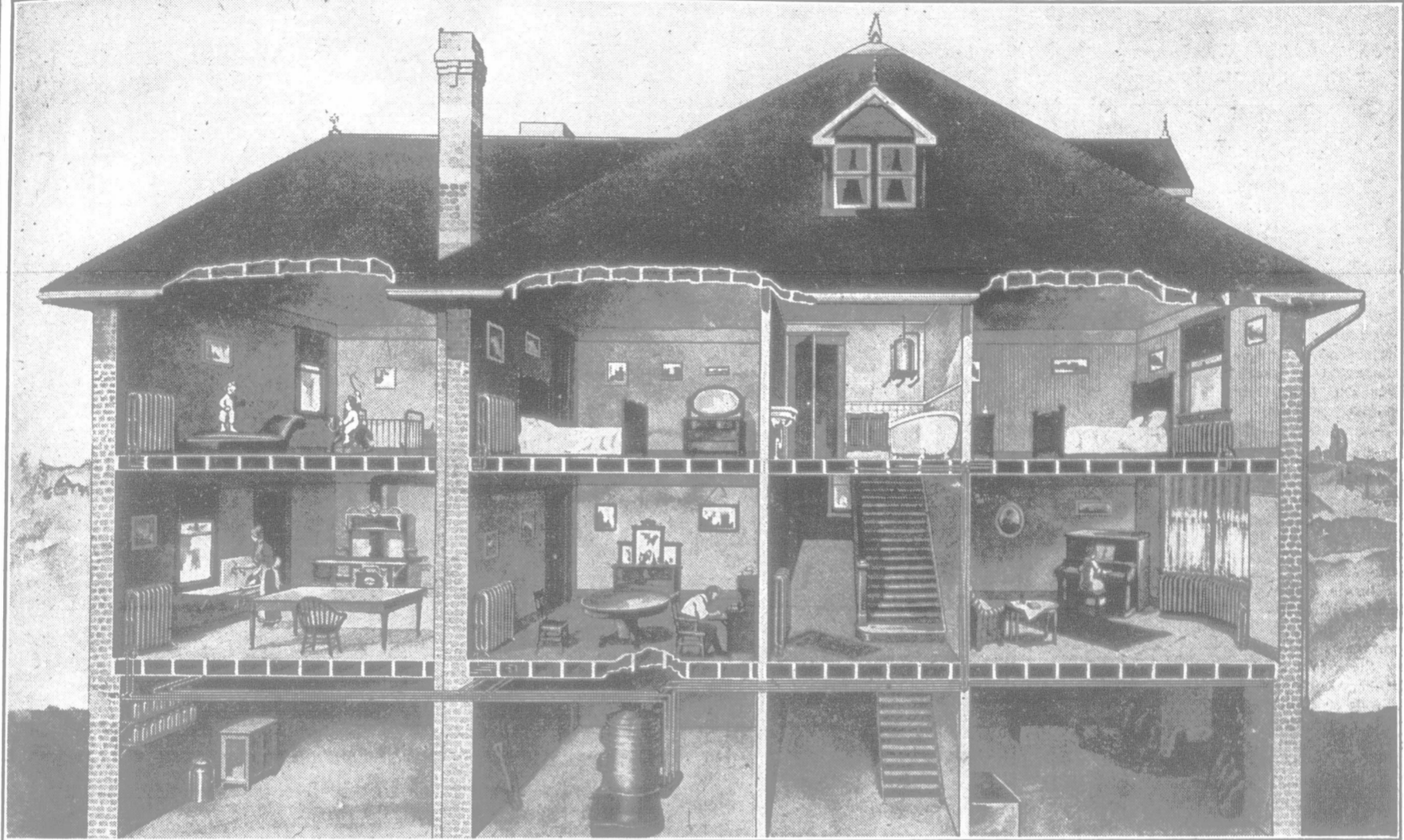
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GEO. A. PUTNAM, Superintendent.



DON'T WAIT TO BUILD. HAVE IT NOW!

The picture shows a house equipped with Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating. This house is absolutely comfortable every day of the winter, no matter how low the temperature may drop or how bitter cold the winds may blow. Every room, every hall, from cellar to attic, is filled with a natural, balmy warmth, just exactly the amount of heat the owner wants. You can have this, too, *without waiting to build*. Your present house can be made as comfortable as the finest city home, at small cost. What you need is

GURNEY-OXFORD HOT WATER HEATING

The simplest, most efficient and easiest real-heating-system to instal ever devised for the farm home.

Study this picture for a minute. It gives a good idea of how a Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating Plant works. A hot water boiler is installed and a system of pipes lead from this boiler all through the house, and back to the boiler. These pipes are full of water, which is kept in circulation by the heat in the boiler on a ceaseless round through the pipes all over the house and back to the boiler. Just like the circulation of the blood from the heart, all through the body and back again to the heart—that's the principal of Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating.

In the course of its circulation, the hot water runs through radiators in the various rooms or halls, and these give off the heat to just the right amount needed for that particular place. You'll see from this that no "water system" is required. A few buckets of water placed in the pipes in the fall last all through until spring.

The boiler itself burns either coal, or wood up to 40-in. in length, depending on the type of boiler you select. We have, of course, many styles and sizes to choose from.

Now, what is the advantage of hot water heating? Briefly this: Hot water heating warms the air just as it is found inside the house—no system of air-shafts or cold-air ducts is needed. Moreover, it heats the air with-

out changing it, without adding gases to it, without using it up. It's the latest and most scientific way of heating. You'll notice that every city home of any standing has hot water heating—and you'll notice, too, that it's generally Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating that's used.

The Gurney-Oxford Boiler is the best known and most scientific in the market. It's made by a firm who have been pre-eminent in the heating business for 70 years. One feature alone, the exclusive Gurney-Oxford Economizer, has been revolutionary—this Economizer enables you to gauge your heat to suit exactly the weather conditions outside. A turn up or down modifies or increases the heat just as you wish, to suit the temperature outside the house.

Now, some farmers say: "Yes, I wish I had Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating, and if I build again I'll have it." And they go on being cold and miserable five months of the year in the house as it is! Here's the principal point of this whole advertisement. We want you to know your present house can be heated now with a Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Plant with far less carpentry and bother than you'd imagine.

And don't forget the big savings after the plant is in. It means one fire only, to heat the whole house. No stove is needed, then, except for cooking. No carrying fuel into, and ashes out of, two or three rooms, no bother, to say nothing of danger from there being two or three fires in the house. Just comfort, absolute comfort, every hour of the 24.

The point is, the comfort and convenience of hot water heating might as well be yours NOW. The cost is low. You can plan to get your home heated well before the winter sets in. At any rate, we want you to write for our new pamphlet, "City Comfort for Country Homes," to-day. This gives you detailed information, pictures and letters from satisfied users, and posts you generally on the advantages of the Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating Plant. Send us to-day. A post card will do. Address:



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Our Serial Story

"THE CHAPERON."

By C. N. and A. M. Williamson.

(Copyrighted.)

Chapter XVI.

RUDOLPH BREDERODE'S POINT OF VIEW.

(Continued.)

"By Jove, here's a lark!" exclaimed Starr, at the breakfast table, looking up from the Paris Herald.

It was at the Amstel Hotel, on the fourth morning, and he and I were taking coffee together, as an Ancient Mariner and his Albatross should. The ladies had not yet appeared, for they were breakfasting in their rooms.

"What's up?" I asked.

"It's under the latest news of your Queen's doings," said he, and began to read aloud: "Jonkheer Brederode, who is equally popular in English and Dutch society and sporting circles, has taken for the season a large motor-boat, in which he is touring the waterways of Holland, with a party of invited friends, among whom is Lady MacNairne. It was her portrait, as everybody knows, painted by the clever American artist, Mr. R. L. Starr, which was so much admired at the Paris Salon this spring. Funny, how they strung that story together, isn't it? But it's a bore—in the circumstances, their having got hold of my aunt's name."

"People who weave tangled webs mustn't be surprised if they get caught in them sometimes," said I.

"I wonder how Miss Van Buren will like this? She's sure to see it," Starr went on, reflectively.

How she liked it mattered more to me than to anybody else, because if she disliked it, I was the person upon whom her vexation would be visited. But there was a still more important point which apparently hadn't come under the Mariner's consideration. How would Lady MacNairne's husband like it?

Evidently Starr doesn't know that there has been an upset of some sort between Sir Alec and the charming Fleda; and as Fleda is his aunt, but has not confided in her nephew (while she has in me) no matter what trouble the newspaper paragraph may cause for the entire party, it would be a breach of confidence for me to enlighten him.

"By Jove," I said to myself, "what will MacNairne do if he sees in the paper that his wife, who has run away from home without telling him where she's staying, is the principal guest on board a boat of mine? I ought to warn Starr that there may be a crash, but I can't."

The only thing I could do was to pump him, in the hope that he knew more of his aunt's affairs than I supposed.

"My stock's pretty far down in the market with Miss Van Buren already," said I. "It can't go lower. I wonder how these asses think of such nonsense? But I suppose it came of registering 'Lorelei' in my name, which I had to do, to use the flag of the Sailing and Rowing Club of Rotterdam. Somebody heard of the boat's being registered by Rudolph Brederode, and voila the consequences. But where is Lady MacNairne?"

"Heavens, don't yell at the top of your voice," groaned Starr, in a dreadful whisper. "There may be some one at the next table who can speak English. I've had an awful lesson, as nobody knows better than you, to behave in a restaurant as if I were at church. The real Lady McN., who is not upstairs at the present moment breakfasting with Tibe, may be in Kamschatka for all I know, though I think it probable that she's not. All I do know is that she's never answered two frantic telegrams of mine. She's not at home. She may be anywhere else—except in Holland, where she's wanted."

"It would be awkward if she should turn up now," I remarked.

"Was wanted, I ought to have said."

For Clean Fast Work
Remington-UMC
Repeating Shot Gun

- For six swift shots—
- For greater accuracy and perfect pattern—
- For bottom ejection and absolute safety—
- For expert targeting and extra heavy service tests—
- For clean-cut lines; durable finish—

- For the best in materials and workmanship—
- For the fruits of a century's experience—the benefits of four great plants—
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Three Popular Canadian-Made Shells
 "Nitro Club"—the famous "Speed Shell". Steel lined. "A bird in every shell."
 "Remington"—the new, popular, low-priced high-grade smokeless shell.
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GLOWING WARMTH

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Why start up the big stove or furnace when a Perfection will give you just the heat you want for these chilly nights and mornings?

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Easy—The New Agents Wanted. 4 Clinton Place.

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Canning and done—says the wife. A few gon left. Do as the an extra supply for jam and jelly.

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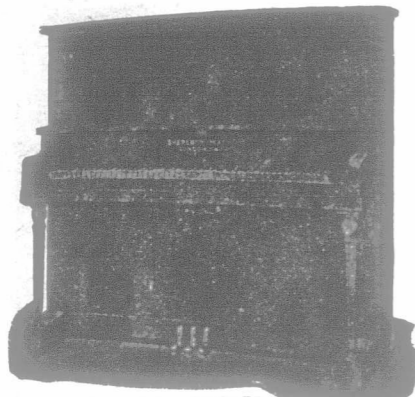
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We believe that if we can put into your hands positive proof of our ability to save you \$100 on the price of a piano, you will be interested.

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"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

is the height of achievement in case, tone, finish, workmanship, durability, action, hammers, strings—any and every part; and you get it for \$100 less, backed by a ten-year guarantee.

WRITE FOR THE PROOF
Write Department 4 for our handsome Art Catalogue L and it comes to you by return mail, with satisfactory proof of every claim we make.

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London, Canada.
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Noiseless HAND

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The NOISELESS is far and away the easiest to operate Dolley Type hand washing machine on the market.

There are no wheels, cogs or springs about it to get out of order. It does the work perfectly, quickly and is a wonderful labor saver. Investigate it at your dealers or write us direct.



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The "EASY WASHER" is Different and Better. The principle is right. Two vacuum basins force the air and suds through the clothes. Simply press handle. No wear, no tear. The Easy washes quickly, easily and well. It's all steel galvanized; sanitary and durable. Will not dry out and fall to pieces. Light and easy to handle. Washes blankets, curtains and all kinds of wearing apparel. Will outlast 5 wooden machines. Get the

Easy—The Newest, Latest and Best. Live Agents Wanted. **EASY WASHER COMPANY,** 4 Clinton Place, Dept. F. A., Toronto

FRUIT BULLETIN

Canning and Preserving Fruits are almost done—says the Government Notice to Housewife. A few good Niagara Grown Peaches still left. Do as the Government says—Put down an extra supply this year—Plums and Grapes for jam and jelly.

MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE

at a small cost by using our Attachable outfit. **FITS ANY BICYCLE.** Easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for bare FREE BOOK, gain list and free book. **FREE BOOK** describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, \$25 and up. **SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.** 79 Dept. Gatesburg, Kansas.

But she's such a good pal, I should fix things up with her somehow."

"I doubt if you would with her husband," I thought, though aloud I said nothing. I was sure now that he was in ignorance of the situation, blissful ignorance, since he could not guess what developments it might lead to for him, and for the Chaperon whom he had provided at such cost.

"If anything happens, I shall have to help him through it somehow," I decided, "as it's more than half my fault, re-listening 'Lorelei' in my name. Besides, I can't let the party be broken up, until I've had a fair chance to raise Br.d.rods stock in the market."

To know that any moment Sir Alec MacNairne might pounce upon us, denounce the Chaperon as a fraud, disgust the girls with Starr, and put a sudden end to the adventure as far as the two men in it were concerned, was not conducive to appetite. I forgot whether I had just begun my breakfast, or just finished it, but in either case it interested me no more than eggs and toast would have interested Damocles at the moment of discovering the sword.

"The principal thing is not to let the girls see the Herald," said Starr.

I wished it were the principal thing; still, I said nothing, and getting up, we went into the hall.

"Miss Van Buren would think it cool of you, perhaps, if she knew you'd registered her boat in your name," said Starr, taking up the subject again. "She wouldn't understand—"

"What would Miss Van Buren think cool?" asked Miss Van Buren's voice behind us, and the Mariner started as if we were conspirators.

"Oh, nothing particular," he answered simply.

"Please tell me."

"I'll tell you," I said, with a sudden determination that she should know the worst, and do her worst, and be conquered by something stronger than her prejudice. The tug-of-war was coming between us now, that tug-of-war I had been expecting and almost desiring.

"I registered your boat in my name," I said calmly, "and Starr thinks you wouldn't understand."

She threw up her head, flushing. "I don't understand."

"It gives us the right to use the flag of my club."

"We could have got on without it."

"Often with grave inconvenience."

"I would have risked that."

"Forgive me, but amateurs are always ready to take risks."

(At this moment I became aware that Starr had slipped away.)

"Isn't it rather late," she flashed at me, "to ask for my forgiveness for—anything?"

"It was a mere civility," I answered with equal insolence. "I've done nothing for which I've felt the need of your forgiveness, Miss Van Buren; but if you think I have, pray tell me once for all what it was, that I may defend myself."

"You don't feel," she echoed, "that you've done anything for which you need my forgiveness? Oh, then you're more hardened than I thought. I hoped that by this time you were repenting."

"Repenting of what?"

"Of everything. Of—putting yourself in your present position, among other things."

"You mean in the position of your skipper? I may say that if I haven't repented, it isn't your fault. But really, I've been so busy trying to make myself useful to the party in more ways than one, that I've had no time for repentance."

"Oh, you have made yourself useful," she had the grace to admit. "If it hadn't been for the beginning, I—I should have been grateful. You know things which none of the rest of us know. You've shown us sights which without you we should never have seen or heard of. But as it is, how can I, why should I, be grateful? It's only for the sake of the others, and their pleasure, that I—"

"So you said before," I bro'e in. "But now I refuse to accept toleration from you—we won't say consideration."

Mr. Married Man---Do This

Write out instructions for your wife to follow with reference to earning an income for the support of herself and your children after your death.

After you have found out how "easy" it is to write out these instructions, figure out how "easy" it is going to be for your wife to carry them out.

The task we think will convince you that you must maintain as much life assurance as you can possibly afford in order that your family shall not be dependent upon the charity of others, if you should die.

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
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FLEMING'S SPAVIN CURE (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

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 Present offering—20 cows and heifers and a few extra choice young bulls; they are bred so that they will produce money makers in the dairy and steers that will be market toppers and the prices are so low it will pay you to buy. Come and see them.

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Oakland—61 Shorthorns
 For Sale—Our stock bull Scotch Grey 72692; one of the finest aged Roan bulls in Ontario, also 11 others from 6 months to 2 years old and a dozen females of the profitable kind.

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Shorthorns—Bulls, females, reds, roans, size, quality, breeding milkers over 40 years; cows milking 50 lbs. a day. The English, Rothchild's bull, Mortimore, in herd, the kind you want. Prices easy. **Thomas Graham, R.R. 3, Port Perry, Ont.**

for that's too warm a word—for the sake of others. The boat is yours. I am your skipper. If, after serving you as well as I could for a week, you wish me to go, I will go."

She stood and stared at me from under lashes meant only for sweet looks.

"You will go?"
 "Certainly. This moment. I only wait your word." I heard myself saying it; and in a way I was sincere, though I was the same man whom only a few minutes since, had vowed to do anything rather than let the trip end. Of course I would have to go now, if she told me to go. But I knew that I should not go. As skipper, I was her servant, if she chose to give me the name; but as a man I felt myself her master.

"I—I" she faltered, and I saw her throat flutter. "You're putting me in a horrid position. We—I thought we'd settled this matter, things being as they are."

"Not at all," said I. "Nothing was settled."

"You're Mr. Starr's friend, and I can't send you away."

"You can, easily," I replied. "And since that appears to be your only reason for not doing so, I'll not wait for your orders to go. Good-by, Miss Van Buren, I'll do my best to get you another skipper, a professional this time."

I moved a step away, and my blood was beating fast. Everything depended on the next instant.

"Stop! Please stop," she said. I stopped, and looked at her coldly.

For a moment we stood regarding each other in silence, for it seemed that, having detained me, she could think of nothing more to say. But suddenly she broke out, with a fierce little stamp of the foot.

"Oh! Sometimes I can understand why it was that Philip liked to torture the Dutch."

It was all I could do not to burst out laughing. But it would have spoiled everything for me if I had laughed.

"You have tortured the Dutch," said I. "But now it's finished. The Dutch have tired of the torture."

"Oh, you're tired? Then you had better go, I suppose. Why are you waiting?"

"You stopped me for something. What was it?"

"I hardly know. It was only—I was going to propose."

"You were going to propose?"

"That—you stayed a little longer. You were to take us—them, I mean—on an excursion to-day in your motor-car. They're getting ready now. They'll be—so disappointed."

"I'll lend you—them—my car and my chauffeur."

"No, it would be horrid without you—it would be too ungracious. I—they—couldn't accept."

"I'm sorry."

"Don't you think maybe you'd better stay a little longer?"

"No, Miss Van Buren, I go now, or I go with you to the end." I wonder if she guessed just what I meant by those words? "I'll not stop, after what's passed between us, for a day longer, except on two conditions."

"Conditions? You make conditions with me?"

"Certainly. I have the right."

"You are extraordinary."

"I am a Dutchman."

"Oh, here comes Lady MacNairne—in her motor-coat and hood. She bought them yesterday—because they're Tibecolor. What excuse can I make? Oh, what are your conditions?"

"First, that you tell me you want me to stay."

I do—on their account."

"That's not the way."

"Well, then, I ask you to stay. I hope your next condition isn't as hard."

"You must be the judge. It is, that you'll be civil to me, and friendly—at least in appearance. I have done, and will do my best for you and 'Lordelei,' in return I'll have no more snubs."

"But if they're been deserved? No! I won't be brow-beaten."

"Nor will I. Good-by, again, Miss Van Buren."

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 Five Scotch bulls, 10 months old, from good milking dams. Low-set, thick, deep, well formed, growthy fellows, showing breeding, quality and scale. You are invited to inspect this offering. Bell Telephone.
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Willow Bank Stock Farm
 The imported Cruickshank Butterfly Roan Chief—60865—heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes to offer. Also an extra good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from imported sires and dams.
James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE
 FOR SALE—Three young bulls fit for service—One well-bred Duchess of Gloster. Two sired by Sityton Victor (imported)—50993, your choice for \$160. 10 shearing ewes, 2 shearing rams, 30 lambs and a few ewe lambs. Come and see them before choosing.
WM. D. DYER, R.R. No. 3, Oshawa, Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.

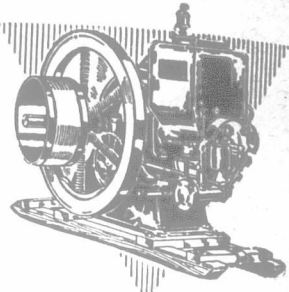
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R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ontario

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R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ontario

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 Our Shropshire lambs this year by a Butter ram are an extra lot, well grown, well covered and well balanced. They are for sale, both sexes, also milking bred Shorthorns, young bulls, cows and heifers.
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The Auld Herd SHORTHORNS

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A. F. & G. AULD,

R. R. No. 2, Guelph, Ontario

For Sale—Three-year-old, grey, a 11 good one will make a ton horse and will be sold at a reasonable price.

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ELORA, ONT.

HAY P.O., ONT.

many heifers for sale. Write your wants Harry Smith Standard.

Shorthorns and Jerseys Blair = 84578 = a Clara-bred son of Waverley. Several sons and Jersey females. Official records in our specialty. ONTARIO, WESTON STATION.

Five Scotch bulls, 16 months old, from good milking dams. Low-set, thick, deep, well finished, quality and scale. You are invited to inspect this HERD, ELORA, R. R. No. 1

Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep. Herd established 1855: flock 1884. Herd Roan Chief = 60865 = heads the herd. Young stock extra good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont.

FOR SALE:—Three young bulls fit for service. One well-bred Duchess of Gloster. Two sired by Sittyton Victor (imported) = 50983, = your choice for \$160. 10 shearing ewes, 2 shearing rams, 30 lambs and a few ewe lambs. Come and see these before choosing.

DALE SHORTHORNS very best quality. Sired by Gainford Select (one of the celebrated Gainford Marquis).

WATT & SON, R. R. No. 3, Flora, Ont. Pure Scotch and Scotch topped—Booth. Also five (5) young bulls from ten to twenty months old, of the low down, thick kind, good colors—reds and roans. Prices reasonable.

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Shorthorns Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped. Breeding unsurpassed. Limited number of thick, mossy heifers.

Owen Sound, Ontario

AND SHORTHORNS

am an extra lot, well grown, well covered and milking bred Shorthorns, young bulls, cows and heifers. HURSTIE & SON, Manchester, Station and P.O.

to encourage me with a sample of future treatment; and giving way to impulse at last, I held out my hand.

"Shake hands on the bargain, then, and it's signed and sealed," I said.

She laid her fingers delicately in mine, and dared not look resentful when I gently pressed them.

For all I cared, she might see the Paris Herald now. For all I cared, the sky might fall.

(To be continued.)

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 enclosing.

Veterinary.

Infectious Ophthalmia.

Heifer's eyes became sore, and she became blind in one in August. A week ago the other became sore, and she is now blind in it too. The eyes are covered with a white scum. Now a steer is suffering from the same trouble, and a cow is also affected. Will her milk be fit for use? J. P.

Ans.—This is infectious or contagious ophthalmia. Isolate the diseased in a partially-darkened building excluded from draft and strong sunlight. Give each a laxative of 1 to 1 1/2 lbs. E. som salts, according to size. Get a lotion made of sulphate of zinc, 20 grains; fluid extract of belladonna, 40 drops, and distilled water, 4 ounces. Bathe the eyes well with hot water three times daily, and after bathing put a few drops of the lotion into each. In most cases the patients regain their sight, but in rare cases permanent blindness of one or both eyes results. The milk of an affected cow is healthful. V.

Miscellaneous.

Sowing and Curing Rape and its Value as Feed.

1. How much rape should be sown to the acre, and what value has it as feed? 2. How should it be saved, and what should it be fed to? J. O. S.

Ans.—1. This will depend upon the way it is sown. Two pounds of seed per acre is sufficient when sown in drills from 26 to 30 inches apart. When grown in this way a very good crop is obtained. Weeds are kept down by cultivating, and it is grazed off by sheep or swine with little loss through tramping. When sown broadcast on well-prepared land, 4 to 5 lbs. of seed per acre is the customary amount.

2. It would not be wise to sow rape with the intention of curing it or preserving it for winter feeding. However, a surplus of it may be saved during favorable falls up till the middle or the last of December. This has been done by cutting it and leaving it in small heaps to freeze. When the weather is constantly cold the frozen heaps will remain all right, and a quantity sufficient for one day's feeding can be taken to the barn at one time. During an open fall, or during weather which is alternately warm and cold, this system of saving rape is rather faulty. Rape can be fed to cattle, sheep and swine with very profitable results. The feeding value can only be estimated by comparing it with other crops. In one experiment we have in mind, 33.5 lbs. less grain were required to produce 100 lbs. of gain in pigs than when they were fed on clover pasture. More definitely it may be stated that with pigs from 4 to 10 months old an acre of rape when properly grown, has a feeding value when combined with a ration of corn and shorts, equivalent to 2,436 lbs. of the mixture of these grains. It is valuable in the fall of the year for flushing ewes and preparing cattle for winter feeding. Throughout the summer it makes excellent forage ground for cattle, sheep and swine, especially when they have access to other pasture or some grain.

Robt. Miller Still Pays The Freight

And in addition he can furnish great, strong thick fleshed Shorthorn bulls at a price that will surprise you. Many of them bred to head good herds and improve them. Many of them of a kind to get good feeders and great milkers, and all of them low down, thick and smooth with good heads and horns, that will grow into big weights and bring more money in the market than you are asked for them now. Some high-class heifers for sale too. Write for what you want.

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

Escana Farm Shorthorns

For Sale—Herd header, one Red 15 months bull, Grandam Imp. he is a son of the noted sire Right Sort, imp. eleven of his get won 14 prizes at Toronto last fall. Visit our farm, see Right Sort and our this year's show herd 12 head all by him. MITCHELL BROS., BURLINGTON P.O., ONT. JOS. McCRUDDEN, Manager Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Bulls of serviceable age all sold; have some good ones a year old in September, and am offering females of all ages. Have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman = 87809 =. Also four choice fillies, all from imported stock. L.-D. 'Phone A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, Strathroy, Ontario

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

We have five young bulls of serviceable age that we will sell at moderate prices. In Clydesdale we have eight imported mares with foals. We can spare some of these, and will sell them worth the money, or would consider some good Shorthorn females in exchange. We also have a two-year-old stallion and a pair of good yearling fillies. Station: Burlington Jct., G.T.R. J. A. & H. M. PETTIT (formerly W. G. Pettit & Sons), FREEMAN, ONT. Phone Burlington

SHORTHORNS

Three bulls, 11 months, a number of younger cows with their calves, cows in calf and yearling heifers for sale. Good individuals. Good Pedigrees. Inspection solicited.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by the two great breeding bull, Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex KYLE BROS., DRUMBO, ONTARIO Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

Fletcher's Shorthorns

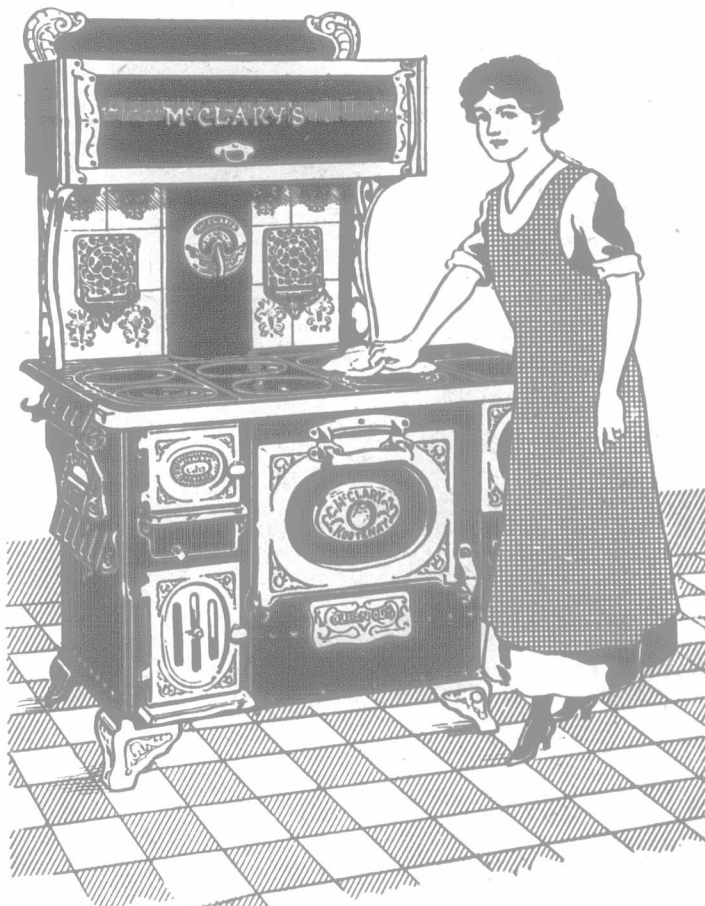
Young bull for sale. Roan Sailor = 100457 = A choice dark roan, 15 months old. Roan Lady bull from imported dam. Our shorthorn herd Toronto winners both 1914 and 1915. Geo. D. Fletcher R. R. No. 1, Erin, Ont. L. D. Phone Erin Station, C.P.R.

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

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Fill out the coupon and mail it to-day if interested in the purchase of a range.

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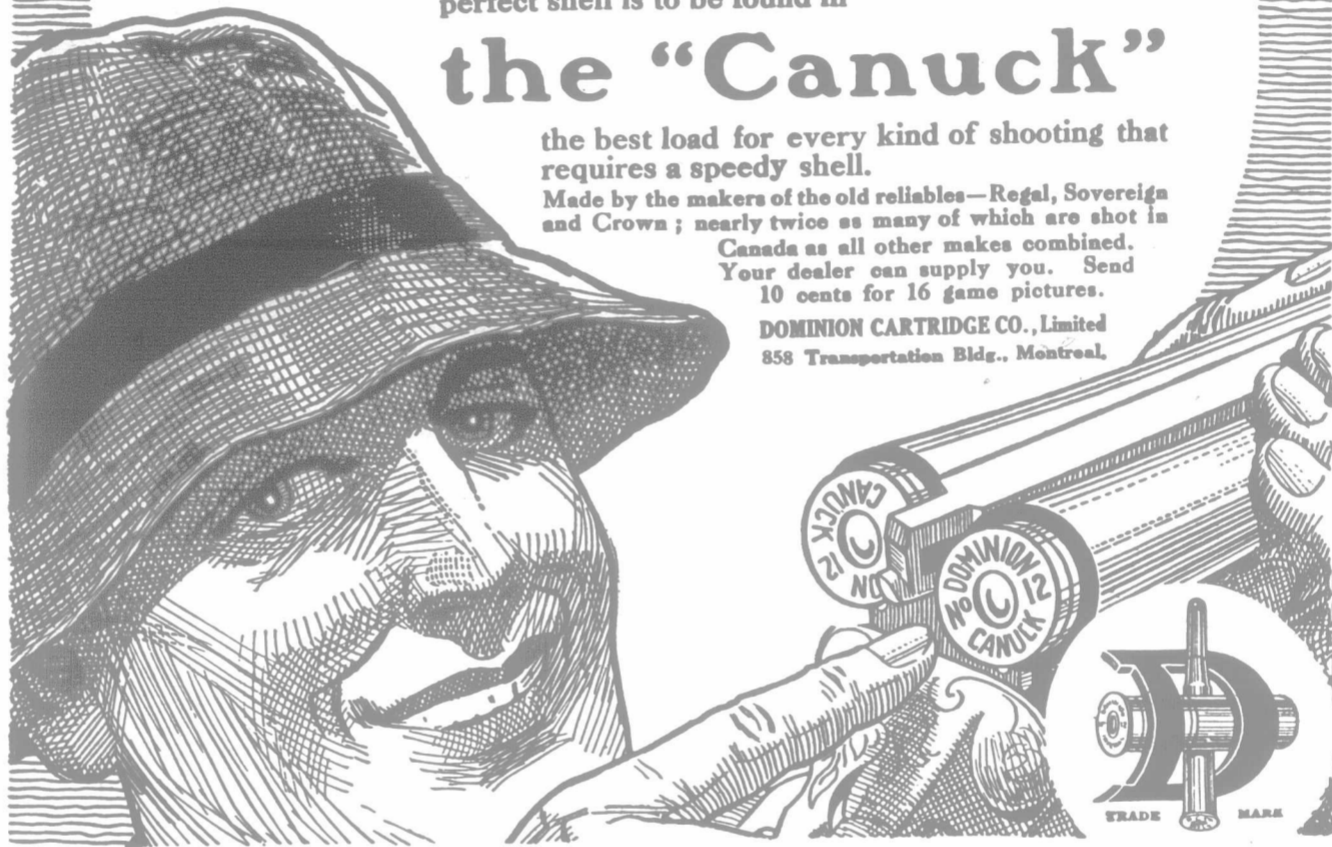
Every element that enters into the making of a perfect shell is to be found in

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the best load for every kind of shooting that requires a speedy shell.

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Insist on "GOOD LUCK" Brand
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41 to 48 percent Protein
IT MAKES RICH MILK
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One yearling bull by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate, whose dam is a g. daughter of King Segis; 18 bulls under a year old, one from a 29-lb. cow and sired by a son of Pontiac Korndyke. Females any age.
R. M. HOLTBY
R. R. 4 PORT PERRY, ONT.

Maple Grove Holsteins
If you are in need of a bull to improve your dairy herd, and want one that you can feel proud of, then get a son of the great King Lyons Hengerveld.—You can buy him right.

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Pioneer Farm Holsteins—Bulls nearly ready for service from daughters of Prince Aaggie Mechthilde whose first junior two year old daughters averaged 14600 lbs. milk, 656 lbs. butter in R. O. P., and five juniors now in R.O.P. test have averaged 10893 lbs., have nearly four months to complete records and still giving from 40 to 50 lbs. each daily. For prices write **WALBURN RIVERS, R. R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.**

RIDGEDALE HOLSTEINS For Sale. One bull calf ready for service, and 3 young bulls, one of them sired by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate; also 2 young cows. Prices low for quick sale. **R. W. Walker & Sons, R. R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ont. Manchester, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Bell Phone**

SHORTHORNS OF SHOW-RING QUALITY We have this year the best lot of young bulls we ever bred from the famous sire, Mildreds Royal, Sr. Calves, Matchless and Emmilines, they are all of showing calibre.
GEO. GIER & SON, WALDEMAR P.O. AND STATION, R.M.D.

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Established 50 years our herd was never so strong as now, of strictly high-class quality and breeding we have young cows in calf, heifers all ages, high-class young bulls, show animals a specialty. Lincoln sheep, ram and ewe lambs of highest quality.
JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS WESTON, ONTARIO

BLAIRGOWRIE SHORTHORNS
I have now on hand a big selection in one, two and three-year-old heifers of richest possible breeding and highest possible quality, the best lot I ever had, also choice young bulls and high-class Shropshires.
JOHN MILLER, ASHBURN P.O. MYRTLE STA. C.P.R. and G.T.R.

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS
For this season's trade we have the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding Gifts, Strathallans, Crimson Flowers and Kiblean Beautys, sired by Broadhooks Prime. These are a thick, mellow, well bred lot. Heifers from calves up.
WM. SMITH & SON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Holstein Cattle
Canary Mercedes Pietertje Hartog 7th heads our herd. His dam gave 116 lbs. milk in one day and 6197 in sixty days and made 34.60 lbs. butter in 7 days. There are more cows in our herd giving over one hundred lbs. of milk a day than any other in Ontario. We have both bulls and heifers for sale.
D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. No. 2, HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Long-distance Telephone

OURVILLA HOLSTEINS As we have 30 daughters of Royalton Canary Alban in our herd we are offering him for sale. Two of his sisters, his dam and 4 of her sisters average for the 8 cows 106 lbs. milk per day.
LAIDLAW BROS., R. R. No. 1 AYLMEER, ONT.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE Pure-bred cows, heifers, and heifer calves. 66 HEAD MUST BE SOLD, having disposed of my two stock farms. Come and make your selection. Price and terms to suit. Cattle will be in good working shape, not forced or fitted for sale purposes.
HAMILTON FARMS, SOUTHEND P.O., ONT.
Telegraph and Phone Niagara Falls. Farms 10 minutes trolley from Niagara Falls.

HOLSTEINS Do you want a young herd header backed up by generations of record-makers, g. sons of an ex-world champion? If so, write me. Am now booking orders for Hampshire and Chester White Swine.
C. E. KETTLE, Wilsonville P.O., Ontario
Long-distance telephone from Waterford

Lakeview Stock Farm, Bronte, Ont. Breeders of high-class Holstein-Friesian cattle, offers for sale: A choice young bull, born May 27, 1915, out of a 25-lb. three-year-old dam, and sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, herd sire No. 2, who is a full brother to the world's champion two-year-old milk cow. Price and particulars on application.
E. F. OSLER, Proprietor, T. A. DAWSON, Manager

Questions and Answers.
8. Miscellaneous.

Pruning Cherry Trees.
Should cherry trees, Early Richmond and Montmorency, be pruned, and is it right time now to do them?

D. F. M.
Ans.—Sour cherries require little pruning. All that is necessary is to cut out dead limbs, or those crossing one another.

Likely Ringbone.
I have a two-year-old colt that has been lame for about a year. It has what I think are ringbones on both its hind feet. Can anything be done for it? The colt does not do very well. The ringbones first appeared when the colt was very young.

B. B. M.
Ans.—This is likely ringbone. See answer to "Farmer" in this issue.

Treating Cotton to Retain Heat.
What preparation is used on cotton so it will prevent the radiation of heat, and serve the same purpose as glass in a greenhouse?

R. S.
Ans.—For this purpose a heavy unbleached cotton is used, and one material for dressing it may be made of three parts pale linseed oil, one ounce acetate of lead, and four ounces of white resin. Grind the acetate in a little oil, then add the resin and the rest of the oil. Melt in an iron kettle over a gentle fire until well mixed and apply warm to the cloth.

Spraying Dandelions.
Will you please let me know what will kill dandelions, as I want to seed down a new lawn this fall, and it is just a solid mass of them. Could I kill them now for good before I seed down? Please give me your advice, along with the stuff which you spray them with.

WM. H. M.
Ans.—According to tests made at the Ontario Agricultural College, spraying will kill the dandelions. It requires six sprayings a season, commencing just after the first few dandelions come into flower, and repeating promptly enough to prevent dandelion leaves forming. Three or four days after each spraying rake off the dead dandelion leaves and water well. The solution consists of two pounds of iron sulphate dissolved in each gallon of water.

Ringbone.
Have a four-year-old Percheron colt which has a ringbone on front foot, and is very lame. She has never been worked or driven very much. Has been lame about six months. Can I do anything to help her?

FARMER.
Ans.—The proper treatment is to get your veterinarian to fire and blister. Repeated blistering sometimes helps. Take two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides and mix with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the parts; tie so she cannot bite them; rub well once daily for two days, and the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Let loose now and oil daily until scale comes off, then tie up and blister again. Blister monthly as long as necessary. However, you had better get your veterinarian to fire and blister.

Flour Mill—Holidays and Wages.
1. Could you give me the name of any firm that manufactures a small hand-mill that will grind whole wheat fine enough for making into bread?
2. In your issue of Sept. 9 you gave the holidays that a hired man is entitled to during the year. If the hired man is engaged for a year at a monthly wage, can he claim his wages for those days?
3. Can a hired man take every second Sunday off, from chores of any kind, and claim his board in the bargain?

W. J. B.
Ans.—1. Manufacturers should advertise in these columns.
2. Yes.
3. The hired man is supposed to do necessary chores on all Sundays, but agreements generally allow the man every other Sunday off. Of course, if he stays about the place on Sunday he should help with the chores.

Questions and Answers.
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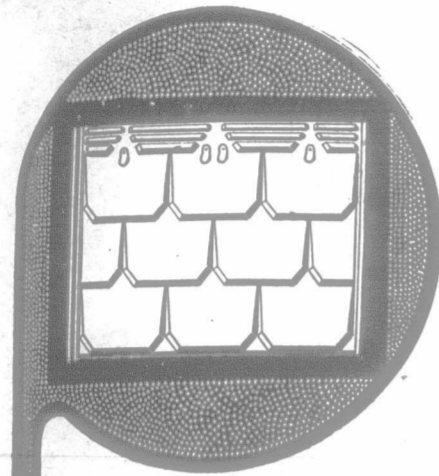
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Reduce Your Roofing Costs, Protect Your Buildings From Fire, Lightning and Weather

You accomplish all these results by using our heavily zinc coated

"Eastlake" Metallic Shingles

They give longer service than any other roofing. Cost less to lay. Are rust-proof and do not require painting. Those laid 28 years ago are still giving good service. Send for free book that shows how "Eastlake" shingles make your buildings lightning fire, and weather-proof and why they cost less per year than any other roofing.

We manufacture a complete line of Sheet Metal Building Material

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Manufacturers
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King and Dufferin Sts., TORONTO

Send For Free Book



The Secret of Good Butter is Windsor Dairy Salt
it's Made in Canada

FOR SALE!

We have for sale a few pure Karakul Rams and Ewes

Imported direct from Bokhara previous to the outbreak of the war. Bred from the best registered stock. For prices and other particulars, apply to

THE ROYAL INVESTMENT EXCHANGE
Hyndman Building 61 Queen St.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Open Season for Beaver.

1. What is the open season for beaver in Ontario?

2. Also, what is the law for moose?

J. B.

Ans.—1. From Nov. 1 to April 1.
2. A license to hunt moose is required. Cow moose, fawns, etc., must not be killed at any time. No moose can be taken under one year. Only one bull moose may be taken by a hunter in one year.

Contagious Abortion.

Having seen in your last issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" a few questions and answers about methylene blue for abortion in cows, would like to know more about it, and would like you to answer the following questions:

1. How much methylene blue could I feed in a gallon of salt regularly to cows and heifers, in all stages of pregnancy?

2. Would this be a good way to use it as a preventive against abortion?

3. Would it work satisfactorily with cows that have aborted?

4. Would you advise feeding any of this to the stock bull?

R. G. R.

Ans.—1, 2 and 3. We would not advise feeding methylene blue in salt. Better feed each animal one heaping teaspoonful in a little grain once daily for five weeks. Feed it to all females of breeding age. It may do good. We are not sure as yet whether it will cure in all cases.

4. Yes.

Feed for Horses.

What do you consider the best feeds to put plenty of flesh on my three horses? Each weigh about 1,200 pounds. I can buy corn, oat chop, bran, oil cake, etc., as I will not have many oats to feed them this winter. I have plenty of timothy, oat hay, etc. Kindly say how much of each feed per meal to give them to put flesh on in the shortest time.

C. S. F.

Ans.—The amount that each horse will eat will depend largely on the horse. About 1 lb. for each 100 lbs. of horse is considered by some good feeding of roughage, and many consider a like weight of grain feed plenty. Some horses require more. If you use oil cake you will need little bran. Corn and oats, half and half, might be a good grain mixture to use. Start the horses on a moderate ration and increase to the maximum gradually. Three gallons of grain feed to each daily, and the hay as cleaned up, with perhaps a pound of oil cake added, should do the trick.

Rape for Pigs and Lambs—Silage and Straw for Horses.

1. I have a small field which I sowed to rape last spring for my pigs, but they simply will not eat it at all. What is the reason? My pigs are Tamworths, farrowed in April. Some tell me that "red" pigs will not eat rape, which I don't believe. Others tell me that I did not turn them into the rape early enough.

2. Would the rape be good to fatten lambs for market this fall, and should the change be made from their grass pasture gradually? Or would it be all right to turn them into it and shut them in?

3. Have very little hay this season, and would like to save it for spring's work. Could I winter my horses to advantage on cut straw and silage, or should the corn and straw be uncut? Horses will not be working any more than enough for exercise through the winter.

C. L. S.

Ans.—1. There should be nothing in the color of the pigs to influence their appetites for or against rape. It is more than likely that you did not turn in soon enough. If the rape is still green and fresh, try fasting the pigs.

2. It would be fine for the lambs. Make all changes gradually. As soon as the sheep are accustomed to the feed, shut them on it. Turn them on at first for an hour or so when the rape is dry.

3. If the silage is well preserved and fed in limited quantity, cut straw and silage would be all right. You had better add a few oats if they start to go down in condition. Do not attempt to feed musty silage or you may lose your horses.

When Milk is High

This is the Time to Make Your Profit

When the cows have been feeding on green grass all summer and the food is changed there is a big drop in milk production unless you feed SILAGE.

The silo is not an expense, because the returns for your investment are more positive than putting your savings in the local bank at 3%.

Chapman Economy Silo

is the real mortgage lifter for the farm.

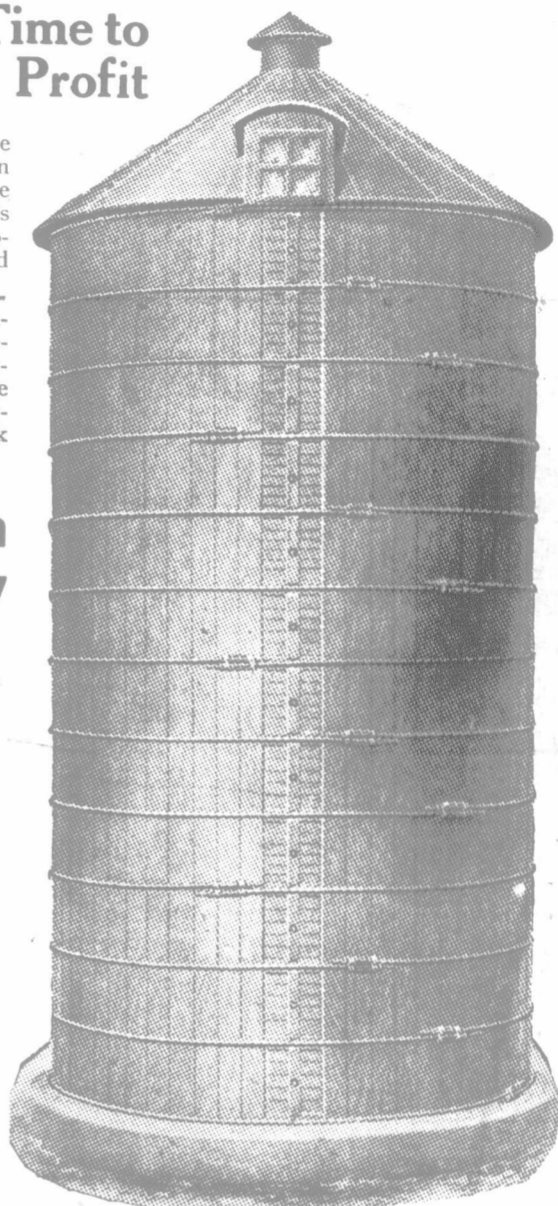
It is economical—

Because it is better value for the price than any other silo—

Because it is constructed scientifically to produce the best silage—

These are the reasons—now get the proof.

Send for our Special Silo Folder.



Ontario Wind Engine Pump Co.
Limited
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG CALGARY

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

Stonehouse Ayrshires Are a combination of show-yard and utility type seldom seen in any one herd. A few choice young males and females for sale. Write or phone you want to Stonehouse before purchasing elsewhere.
Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.

HILLHOUSE AYRSHIRES Show-ring winners. Dairy test winners. 75 head to select from. Bull calves and females of all ages for sale. Before buying, come and inspect our herd and get prices.
F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Oxford Co., Ontario.

Humeshaugh Ayrshires We have several February, March and April, 1915, bull calves, bred from some of our best imported and home-bred females, which we offer at **Alex. Hume, & Co., Campbellford, Ont., R. No. 3** good value for quick sale.

Brampton Jerseys We are busy. Sales were never more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from Record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any show ring.
B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM
Angus, Southdowns, Collies
Special this month:
Yorkshires
ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont.

Farnham Farm Oxford and Hampshire Downs
Flock Established in 1881 from the best flocks in England. We are offering a splendid lot of yearling rams and ram lambs for flock headers or show purposes. We ourselves have retired from the show ring so hold nothing back. We are also offering 80 yearling Oxford ewes and ewe lambs; a few superior Hampshire yearlings and ram lambs. All registered. Prices reasonable.
HENRY ARKELL & SON, Route 2 GUELPH, ONT.
Guelph, G.T.R.; Arkell C.P.R. Telegraph Guelph.
Long-distance phone in house.

Shropshires and Cotswolds for Sale—Yearling rams and yearling ewes, a few imported 3 shear ewes, an extra good lot of ram lambs from imported ewes. I expect an importation of rams of both breeds from England 1st. of August. Prices very reasonable.
JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.
Claremont, C. P. R., 3 miles. Pickering, G. T. R., 7 miles Greenburn, C. N. R., 4 miles.

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

Fairview Shropshires

We are offering a few yearling rams and ram lambs; also some young ewes, bred to imported Buttar ram, which we consider should be good value at the price we are quoting. Come or write.

J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ontario

Shropshires and Shorthorns—Present offering: Shearlings, ram lambs, breeding ewes and young bulls.

E. E. LUTON, R.R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont. Phone 704R4

150 Pure Shropshires For Sale—50 ram and ewe lambs, descendants from imported stock, sired by a Campbell ram, price from ten to twelve dollars each including pedigrees. Also twelve yearling rams, young and old ewes and pure bred Jerseys all ages, male or female all at moderate prices.

H. E. Williams, Sunnyside Farm Knowlton, P.Q.

Tower Farm Oxford Down Sheep—A choice lot of ram and ewe lambs, a few shearlings and two shear rams and shearling ewes.

E. BARBOUR, R.R. No. 2, Hillsburg, Ontario. L.-D. Phone.

Oxford Downs—We are in a particularly favorable position this year to supply Oxford Down breeders with a right choice Ram Lamb, also Ewe Lambs and Shearlings. WM. BARNET & SONS, R. R. No. 3, Fergus, Ont.

Shropshires of superior quality; both rams and ewes. Special offering for 30 days in Shropshires, Welsh ponies and Berkshire pigs.

J. LLOYD-JONES, Burford, Ont.

Oxfords I have a few shearing rams and ram lambs for sale at reasonable prices. Also the two-shear stock ram of Cooper and Nephews importation. Would prefer to exchange for a similar good imported sheep.

W. T. TILT, No. 6, R. R., Brampton, Ont.

Leicesters For Sale—One aged ram, one shearing ram, also ram and ewe lambs, quality and covering the best; good flock heads and in show fit, also some very fine Emden Geese correspondence solicited or come and see.

Trout Creek Farm, Lucknow, Ontario

Improved Yorkshires

A few choice young pigs, both sexes. All will be registered.

WELWOOD FARM

Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Morrison TAMWORTHS & SHORTHORNS Bred from the prize winning herds of England. Boars and sows all ages 150 head to choose from. Choice Shorthorns both sexes, good milking strain, one Clydesdale colt two-year-old bred from imp. stock. CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ontario

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—Overstocked. We offer one champion silver sweepstake sow coming two years old guaranteed in pig, one year-old boar extra type, and any number of young pigs, to be sold weaned three weeks hence and later.

POMONA FARM, COBOURG, ONT.

Cloverdale Large English Berkshires Sows bred, others ready to breed; boars ready for service; younger stock, both sexes, pairs not akin. All breeding stock imp. or from imp. stock. Prices reasonable. C. J. Lang, Burketon, Ont. R.R. 3.

Tamworths Young sows bred for fall farrow and some choice young boars. Registered. Before buying write for prices.

JOHN W. TODD, R.R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.

Poplar Lodge Berkshires I have something very choice in young Berkshires, both sexes, all ages. In Southdowns I have 2 aged and 2 shearing rams. Write for prices.

S. Lemon, Kettleby, Ont.

Elmfield Yorkshires Four young sows about ready to breed, one boar farrowed in March, some young sows farrowed in April and May, and expect lots of young pigs for Sept. from good breeding stock on side of both dam and sire. G. B. Muma, R.R. No. 3, Ayr, Ont. Phone Ayr R.R. 55 ring 2. G.T.R., Paris or Drumbo; C.P.R. Ayr.

Poland-China Swine Duroc Jersey's Berkshire and Chester Whites, also Dorset Horn sheep. Young stock of both sexes. Come and see, write or phone.

CECIL STOBBS, Leamington, Ontario Phone 284.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM Champion herd at Toronto and London Fairs; also Dorset Horn Sheep, young stock of both sexes for sale.

W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ontario

CLEARVIEW CHESTER WHITES For many years my herd has won the highest honors at Toronto, London, Ottawa and Guelph. For sale are both sexes of any desired age, bred from winners and champions.

D. DeCoursey, R. R. No. 5, Mitchell, Ont. INGLEWOOD AYRSHIRES AND CHESTER WHITE SWINE.—We are now offering boars four months old and pigs six weeks. Pairs or trios. Young sows of breeding age. Also a few bull calves. WILSON McPIERSON & SONS, St. Ann's, Ont.

Tamworths Buy your breeding stock now, as they will be very scarce this fall. I have a nice lot of boars ready for service, and sows ready to breed. Prices reasonable.

Herbert German, St. George, Ontario

Poland-Chinas From Canada's Champion herd, 100 head including many noted winners and their produce. Also Chester Whites and Shorthorn heifers and calves. Right quality. Moderate prices.

Geo. G. Gould, R. No. 4, Essex, Ontario

Ontario Beekeepers' Association Convention 1915.

The annual convention of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association will be held in the York County Council Chambers, 75 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 23, 24 and 25. The Executive have drafted a very attractive program that is sure to prove interesting and instructive. The principal outside speaker will be Dr. E. F. Phillips, in charge of Bee Culture Investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Dr. Phillips has been investigating wintering conditions of the colony, and at the opening session, Tuesday afternoon, will speak on "Temperature and Humidity in the Hive in Winter." In the evening he will give an illustrated lecture—"Some Bee-keepers of the United States." Being an extensive traveller and a keen observer, he is sure to have a valuable store of information for this occasion. On Wednesday morning, H. G. Sibbald, a large honey producer of Ontario, will deal with "Outdoor Wintering," and Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, will give a summary of the year's work. The varying seasons of the past three years have introduced new features into bee management. Swarm control and summer protection have been practiced by F. W. Krouse, and he will relate his experiences. For the beginner, as well as the experienced beekeeper, a discussion on honey production, both comb and extracted, will be interesting. An exhibit of apiary appliances will be a special feature of the Convention. These handy tools and jigs are the inventions of practical beekeepers, and greatly assist both for speed and accuracy many of the small operations and manipulations about the apiary. Time will be allotted during the last session on Thursday afternoon for an address on "Modern Apiary Equipment and Buildings," by Wm. Elliott, Adelaide, Ontario. Prof. L. Caesar, of the Department of Entomology, O. A. College, Guelph, will discuss "Poison Sprays and Their Relation to Bees." Programs will be sent to members of the Association as soon as final arrangements have been completed. For further details address the Secretary-Treasurer, Morley Pettit, O. A. College, Guelph.

Gossip.

J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont., write: "On account of illness we were not able to make our usual exhibit at Toronto and London, but a few things which we sold and which were exhibited at Toronto, gave a good account of themselves. We are still doing business at the old stand, and the goods we are offering should do the buyer some good. See our advertisement in this issue."

Few people realize the serious loss of life which results from trespassing on railroads. Almost 6,000 persons are killed, and about the same number injured in Canada and the United States each year while trespassing on the railroads, and more than 50 per cent. of those killed on railroads are trespassers. During six months ending June 30, 38 persons were killed and 34 injured on the Grand Trunk railway while trespassing. People should take notice of these figures and govern themselves accordingly, refraining from using railroads as public highways.

Robinson was one of those really good-natured souls who is always ready to lend a hand to a pal in distress.

One day, as he was peering along on his bicycle down a narrow country road, he came across a man holding a ram by the horns.

"Hallo!" cried Robinson. "Can I help?"

"I should be much obliged," replied the other, "if you'd hold this ram just while I get that cat over there open."

"Certainly," replied Robinson; and dismounting, he boldly seized the ram by the horns.

"Thanks, awfully," said the stranger, now on the other side of the gate. "The brute attacked me more than an hour ago, and I've been struggling with him ever since. So long, old chap. Hope you'll be as lucky as I was."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Fill Your Silo
Quicker with Less Power

We make all sizes of hand and power Feed Cutters for every kind of work. Our line embodies the latest improvements for lessening the danger and inconvenience met with in many machines of this class. Inspect the line of

Peter Hamilton
Feed Cutters and Silo Fillers

Our No. 7 Tornado Ensilage Cutter and Blower (illustrated) will handle 8 to 10 tons of corn per hour easily.

FRAME of selected Canadian hard maple, mortised and tenoned, always tight and rigid. FAN CASE is cast iron—stands friction and wear better than steel. FANS are hot-riveted in place, never get loose. KNIVES are high-graded steel, and adjustable for cutting all kinds of fodder. TOP ROLLER is self-conforming to uneven feeding.

Many other features will meet with your approval. Write to-day for booklet describing both hand and power outfits in full.

The Peter Hamilton Co., Limited
 Peterborough, Ont.

Sold by all John Deere Plow Co. dealers

ACORN
 CORRUGATED
IRON

Wood invites fire, lightning, rot, vermin. The modern farm building is made of everlasting Acorn Iron. If you are building, we have a book you will want to read—"Better Buildings."

FREE to farmers. Write for it.

The METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., Limited
 PRESTON

H. ARKELL W. J. ARKELL F. S. ARKELL
Summer Hill Stock Farm
 Largest and oldest importers and breeders of

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

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

Maple Shade Shropshires
 A few shearing rams and ram lambs are for sale. They are the right kind and out of imported ewes and sired by an imported "Buttar" ram. You may order any time, now for delivery later.

Will A. Dryden :: :: Brooklyn, Ont.

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns Boars ready for service. Sows due to farrow in September, others bred and ready to breed and a lot of both sexes ready to wean. Descendants of imp. and champion stock. Several extra choice young bulls and heifer calves, recently dropped; grand milking strains, bulls 5 and 8 months old. All at reasonable prices.

A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO Long-Distance Telephone

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
 From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.

H. M. VANDERLIP Breeder and Importer, CAINSVILLE ONTARIO
 Langford Station on Brantford & Hamilton Radial.

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

MAC CAMPBELL & SONS :: :: NORTHWOOD, ONT.

Sunnybrook Yorkshires and Shropshires
 Your opportunity to secure stock bred from our CHAMPION hog which is winner of twelve firsts and five CHAMPIONSHIPS in the last four years and has never been beaten. Are offering choice stock of the best breeding. Stock guaranteed as represented. Wm. Manning & Sons, Woodville, Ont.

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

Power with Less Power
 All sizes of hand and power Feed every kind of work. Our line latest improvements for lessening and inconvenience met with in many this class. Inspect the line of

Peter Hamilton
Cutters and Silo Fillers

Tornado Ensilage Cutter and Blower will handle 8 to 10 tons of corn per

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Many other features will meet with your approval. Write to-day for booklet describing both hand and power outfits in full.

The Peter Hamilton Co., Limited
 Peterborough, Ont.

Co. dealers

ACORN
IRON

rot, vermin. The modern farm Acorn Iron. If you are building, want to read—"Better Buildings." Write for it.

W. MANNING & SONS, Limited
 ESTON

ARKELL F. S. ARKELL
 Hill Stock Farm
 oldest importers and breeders of

OXFORDS

Look up our show record, it will give of the kind of Oxfords we have for sale.

Proprietors, Teeswater, Ont.
 tations of this advertisement

Shropshires

are for sale. They are the right kind and bred by an imported "Buttar" ram. Write now for delivery later.

Brooklyn, Ont.

ORTHORNS Boars ready for service. Sows due to farrow in September, others bred to wean. Descendants of imp. and champion sires, recently dropped; grand milking strains.

Long-Distance Telephone

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 on Brantford & Hamilton Radial.

JERSEY CATTLE
 desired age, bred from winners and champions for cows in calf and young bulls, high in quality and producing blood.

NORTHWOOD, ONT.

Shropshires
 CHAMPION hog which is winner of twelve firsts and has never been beaten. Are offering choice specimens. Wm. Manning & Sons, Woodville, Ont.

Kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Get Special Fall Prices

ON

Sarnia Corrugated Iron and Metal Sidings

Over two thousand farmers saved money by using Sarnia better building materials this season.

Let us send you the address of some one in your vicinity that has one of our roofs, so you can go and see how pleased they are with the material we furnished.

WHY LOW PRICES NOW

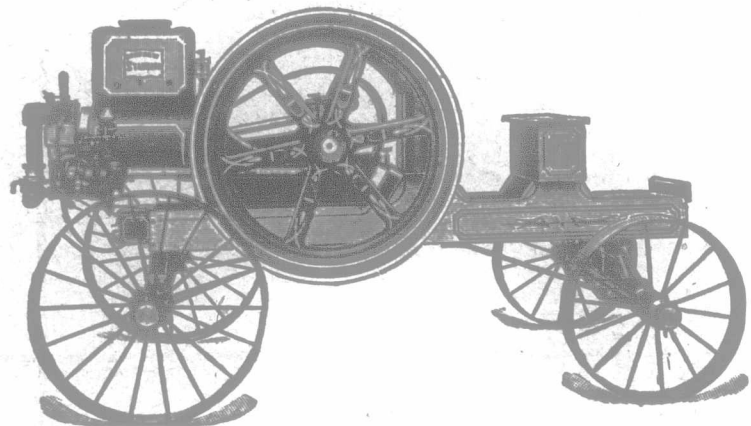
We have secured large contracts for war munitions, necessitating making room in our plant for more equipment, and our stocks of manufactured products have to be moved at once.

Write at once, telling what materials you contemplate using this fall, and we will submit our special prices by return mail.

The Sarnia Metal Products Co., Ltd.
 SARNIA, ONT.

Renfrew Standard

THESE two words stand for high quality. The word "RENFREW" means the very best in Truck Scales. The word "STANDARD" marks the height of perfection in Cream Separators. The words "RENFREW STANDARD" are found on the Gasoline Engines of the most advanced construction.



Two Ignition Systems No Extra Charge

The latest models of the Renfrew Standard Gasoline Engine offer more value for the money than ever before.

Two complete ignition systems instead of one, as formerly. One is the battery system. The other the high tension magneto.

A larger engine than ever. The 4 h.-p. Renfrew Standard now almost equals in size the ordinary 6 h.-p. engine. Other sizes show proportionate difference in favor of the Renfrew Standard.

The 6 h.-p. sizes and larger are equipped with Lever Type Friction Clutch Pulley without extra charge.

Besides these features, the Renfrew Standard has a very economical carburetor. It takes remarkably little gasoline to do a big job with this engine.

The fly-ball governor permits exceedingly close regulation. And the easy starting feature enables any young boy or girl to start the engine without cranking.

Get our latest Engine Catalogue. Read the complete description.

The Easy Machine To Operate

Anyone who has replaced an ordinary separator with a Standard will tell you that there is a wonderful difference in operation.

The Standard starts so easily and runs so easy. The crank shaft is the right height for easy turning, and the few but powerful working parts are in perfect alignment and run in a continuous bath of oil. There is no back-breaking work about this machine. It is a separator that is especially appreciated by women.

Another feature, too, that women like is the oil-proof casing which prevents oil from splashing out or leaking on to the floor.

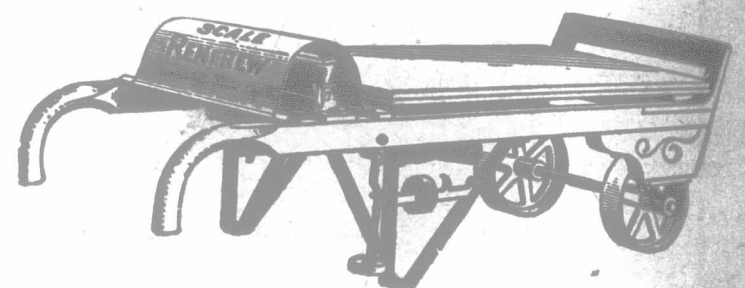


The One That Pays Big Profits

A separator to pay big profits must skim clean. A Waterville, Minnesota, man says: "I skimmed a 12-quart pail of milk in the evening with the Standard, and let the skim milk stand until next morning, and there wasn't one drop of cream on the milk." A Utica, N. Y., man says: "It takes down the cream closer than any other separator we ever heard of."

You see, this "Made-in-Canada" Separator has created a reputation for close skimming in the United States as well as in Canada.

It's the separator you need. Full particulars in the Separator Catalogue.



A Reliable Scale for Every Farm

Every farmer should possess a reliable scale—and preferably a Renfrew Truck Scale.

This scale will weigh anything from a pound to a ton. Its accuracy is guaranteed. The Government Inspector's Certificate is attached to each one.

It can be wheeled around as easily as an ordinary truck.

Only forty-nine ounces of weights are necessary to weigh a ton. Twenty pounds of weights are required to weigh a ton on an ordinary platform scale.

It is self-adjusting. You can weigh accurately on uneven ground. Many scales require a level floor.

It takes up practically no floor space when not in use. Tip it up and stand it in the corner.

Staunchly built especially for farm use. Get the scale booklet giving full particulars.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited

Head Office and Works: RENFREW, ONTARIO

Sole Agents Almost Everywhere in Canada