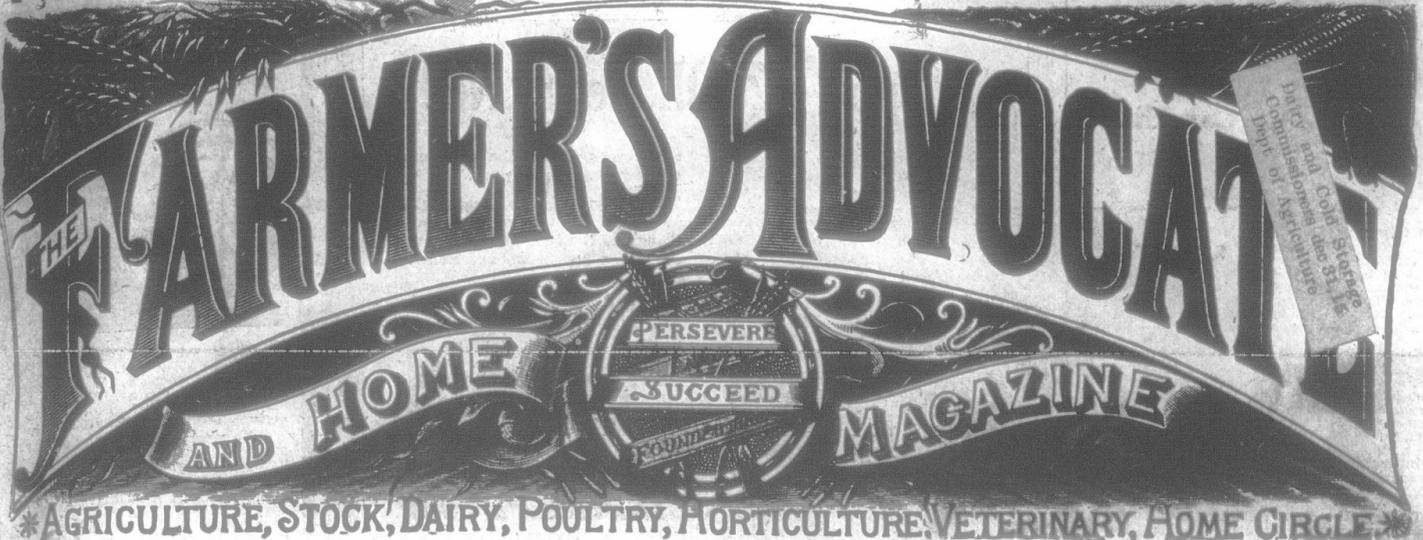


SEPTEMBER 16, 1915

\$1600

J. C. B. Hamilton, Ont.

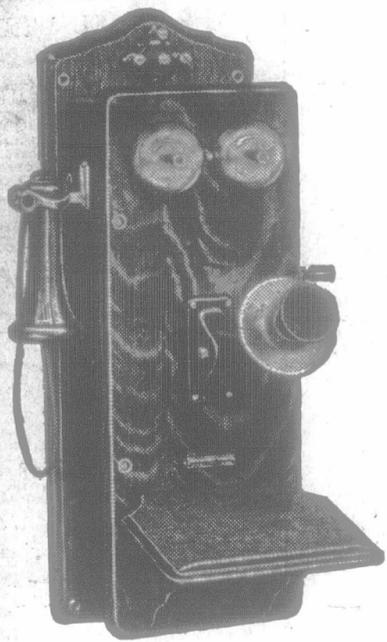
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Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 23, 1915.

No. 1200



Our Telephones For Rural Lines

have given the greatest satisfaction to independent local and municipal systems. They transmit the voice clearly and naturally. You hear distinctly everything that is said. The one illustrated is the latest type of bridging telephone, and a big step in advance over the ordinary telephones in use on rural lines to-day. If you are not using this type of telephone on your lines, write us about our Free Trial Offer.

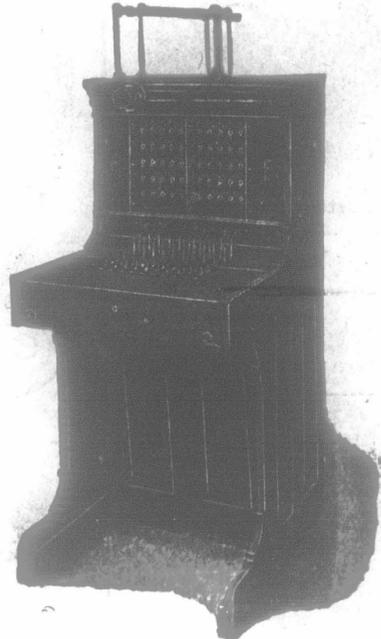
We also make central energy manual and automatic telephones for city and town systems, as well as the wonderful new Presto-Phone system for private inside use in factories, warehouses, institutions, etc.

If you know of anyone who wants an automatic telephone service for a factory, tell him to write us.

Switchboards Of the Highest Class

Like our telephones, our switchboards are of the most modern design. They are equipped with the most up-to-date self-restoring drops and jacks, and ringing and listening and ring-back keys. With this equipment operators can give a more efficient service with less effort than with any other switchboard. This is a strong statement, but one we can easily substantiate.

If you would like our Bulletins, write for them. They are FREE. The No. 3 tells how to build telephone lines. The No. 4 describes our magneto telephones. The No. 5 explains our automatic systems for private inside use.



**Canadian Independent
Telephone Company, Limited**

20 Duncan Street, Toronto



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

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.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years. cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

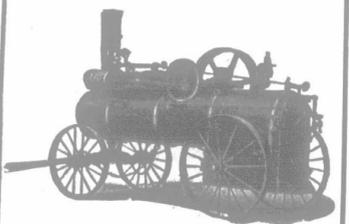
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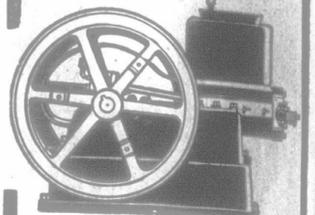
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\$17.60 per set



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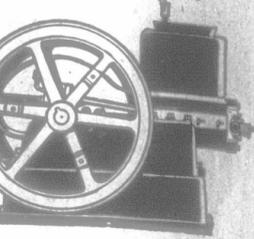


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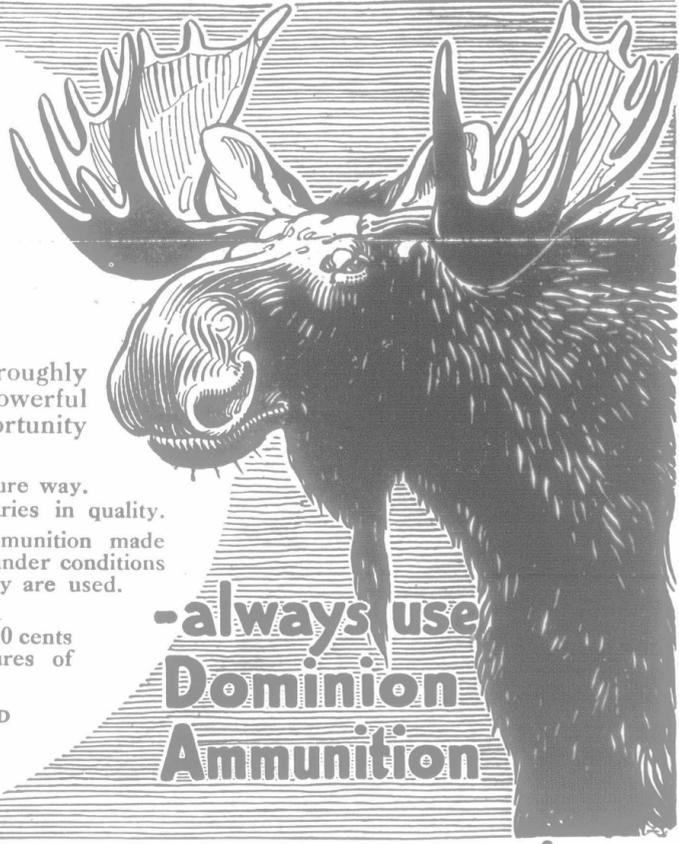
where to ride and exhibit a simple and stylish Bicycle, with all latest improvements.
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Your dealer can supply you. Send 10 cents for handsome set of colored pictures of Canadian game. Address:

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-always use Dominion Ammunition

Summer weather in your home this winter

It means a snug, warm kitchen, a cozy dining-room, a parlor you can go into without an overcoat, a bed-room that isn't an ice-house

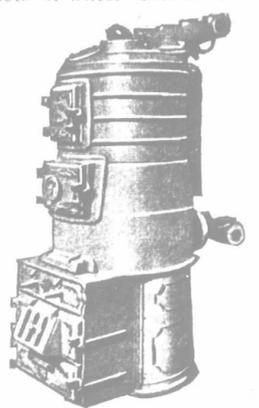
It's just as possible, just as necessary in the farm house as in the finest city home. **Gurney Oxford Hot Water Heating** is the way its done in the city. Now, we have made special arrangements for it to be done economically for the farmer.

Some farmers will put money into a motor car or a fine horse and buggy, and yet they will stint their families of a far less sum to put a heating system into the home that will make the five winter months comfortable and cheerful--and not miserable, dreary and sickening. Even the city man isn't as foolish as that. He HAS hot water heating, yet the farm home is far more exposed and needs more warmth than the city home.

Freezing cold kitchens at 6 a.m.—sickening cold bed-rooms that you hate to go to—a parlor you hurry past the door of! Why not change it all for your family's sake NOW?

What we want you to do is very simple and costs not one single cent

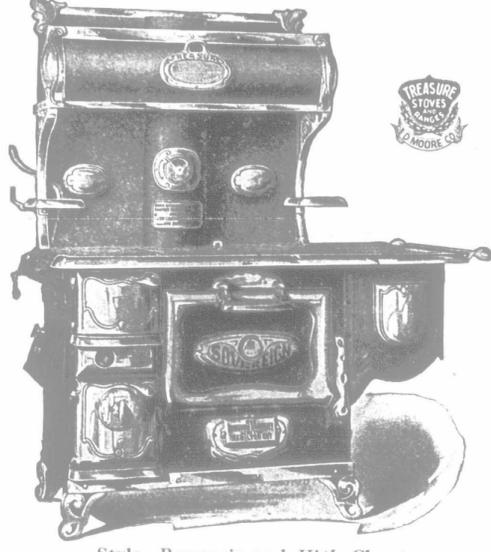
We have just published a new booklet called "City Comfort for Country Homes." It tells all about the **Gurney Oxford Hot Water Heating System**. How it is installed, how it heats every room and hall-way, where the boiler goes, how the pipes are put in. Pictures show everything clearly and far better than words how simple, clean, economical and thorough the **Gurney Oxford Hot Water Heating System** is. No stove is needed in the house except for cooking. You can use either coal or wood. **NO WATER SYSTEM IS NEEDED.** A few buckets of water does all the work from fall to spring. We say: Get the Booklet. Get light on the question of LIVING, not just EXISTING through the bitter winter weather. The Booklet, "City Comfort for Country Homes," is free. There is no obligation whatever in asking for it. Do so to-day. Address:



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The House of Gurney has a reputation 70 years old for quality and fair dealing.

"Sovereign" Treasure Steel Ranges Will Stand the Test



Style—Reservoir and High Closet

Top has six covers in three sections. Front section lifts up for Broiling, Toasting and putting in fuel.

Ask your dealer to show you the "SOVEREIGN" TREASURE, or write us for booklet and particulars.

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Largest exclusive manufacturers of Stoves and Ranges in Canada

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"SOVEREIGN" TREASURE Ranges are fitted with our latest Patent Ventilated Long-Life Firebox Linings. Are so constructed that there is a continuous current of air behind the Linings and connected with Ventilator Pipe to Flues of range, this prevents warping, also gives additional heat to the Oven.

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Every Range fitted with Thermometer.

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Made with either Right or Left Hand Reservoir.

Improve your cooking by using

"Wear-Ever" Aluminum Utensils

Aluminum utensils are NOT all the same.

"Wear-Ever" utensils are stamped from thick, hard sheet aluminum.

None but the best metal can withstand the pressure of the huge rolling mills and stamping machines used in making "Wear-Ever" utensils.

Replace utensils that wear out with utensils that "Wear-Ever".

Write for booklet, "The Wear-Ever Kitchen." It tells you how to save fuel, time and strength.

WANTED: Men to demonstrate and sell "Wear-Ever" specialties. Only those who can furnish security will be considered.



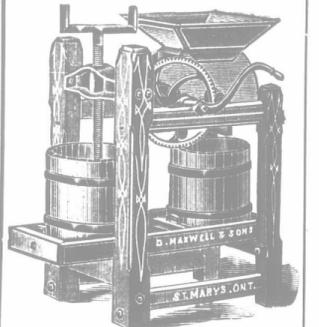
Northern Aluminum Co., Limited,
Dept. 75 Toronto, Ontario

Send prepaid, 1-qt. (wine-measure) "Wear-Ever" stewpan. Enclosed is 25¢ in stamps or coin—money refunded if not satisfied. Offer good until Sept. 20th only.

Name.....
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Save Those Apples BY USING A

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HOW many go to waste that might be turned into Cider or Cider Vinegar with a small investment! MAXWELL PRESSES are well made, of the best material, heavy, substantial frame, and cross section of extra weight and strength; furnished with two crates, galvanized hoops and tinned rivets. Made for either hand or power.

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There are several REAL reasons for every superior feature of the Remington-UMC Repeating Gun.

SWIFT—due to short hammer-travel; high-speed pump action; adjustable receiver; and thorough shell support in the magazine.

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are most essential for the outdoor life. Deacon Shirts are made of the best quality—in plain greys—blues—khaki or fancy Scotch flannels—coat style or closed body—high military collars attached or separate, or with reversible collar.

With one or two pockets, made in regular or over size—Fit and workmanship guaranteed.

Ask your dealer to show you "The Deacon" SHIRT

DEACON SHIRT COMPANY
BELLEVILLE - CANADA

Two English privates were discussing the wounding of a fellow private: "Where was 'e wounded," said Bill. "In the habdomen," replied Jim. "Habdomen nothin'," said Bill. "It's 'honly hollicers as has habdomens."

FOUNDED 1866

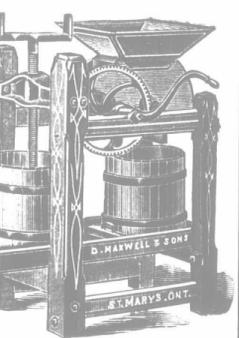
Improve your cooking by using "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Utensils. Aluminum utensils are all the same. "Wear-Ever" utensils are stamped nickel, hard aluminum. The best metal can withstand the heat of the huge rolling mills and stamping is used in making "Wear-Ever" utensils. Replace utensils that wear out with utensils that "Wear-Ever" for booklet, "The Wear-Ever Kitchen," you how to save fuel, time and strength. Men to demonstrate and sell "Wear-Ever" specialties. Only those who wish security will be considered.



The Aluminum Co., Limited, 75 Toronto Ontario. Enchased in 25c in stamps or coin—money if not satisfied. Offer good until Sept.

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MAXWELLS LIMITED ST. MARY'S, ONT.

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one or two pockets, made in over size—Fit and workmanship guaranteed. Dealer to show you "The Deacon" SHIRT COMPANY LLEWELLYN - CANADA

English privates were discussing the death of a fellow private: "He was 'e wounded,'" said Bill. "Habdomen," replied Jim. "Men nothin'," said Bill. "It's 'eagers as has habdomens."

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED ESTABLISHED 1875

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 23, 1915.

No. 1200

EDITORIAL.

Read the exhibition reports in this issue.

It is a good fall to fence. The ground is soft.

The successful stockman requires a silo. Corn is the great feed crop.

A dirty corn or root field should be plowed and worked up this fall.

The autumn is a good season to plan improvement in all classes of stock.

Educative features are the real lasting drawing card of any large fair. The Midway is not in this class and should go.

There must have been two 'St. Swithin's days this year judging from the way it has continued to pour rain on the soaked fields.

Newly seeded clover should never be pastured when the ground is soft. It is a question whether it should ever be pastured.

And now the corn harvester will advance on the serried ranks of the biggest fodder battalions ever assembled out of Canadian soil.

Every young person should be taught how to do something. The demand for good workmen is always great and never fully supplied.

Among the many advantages of the corn crop is its ability to survive a wetting at harvest time and go into silo storage practically unimpaired.

Never before did we hear so many people remark that they are doing certain things because it is their duty to do them. The great war is having some influence for good.

Judging by the way queries are coming in regarding the treating of seed wheat for smut there will be less smut in the wheat in 1916. Formalin, properly used, will keep the fields clean of blight.

It is not always that the best animal wins, but it is encouraging to hear breeders say: "Well, we got about all that was coming to us." This shows the right spirit, and this kind of man will come again and win.

Some fifty years ago the United States was in the throes of a great war for the freedom of the enslaved black race; to day great Britain with the Allies is battling for the freedom of the world from an iron militarism.

We have little time for the man or woman who reaches over and takes the prize money won by his or her child at the School Fair. If the child takes care of the plots or chickens and then wins in the competition, who else has any right to the money?

When able-bodied men loaf in a harvest like this has been, refusing to work on the farm for a good wage, and where they would get free a good bed and first class board, no one can blame the farmer if he does without hired help in the season when he does not really require it.

The Midway—Cleaned Up or Cleaned Out.

Many of our smaller fall fairs have closed their gates to the side show and the fakir, we hope, forever, and judging from the class of "fun, sport and amusement" furnished by the "Midway" on the grounds of our larger exhibitions it too could and should go never to return. Some Toronto papers, commenting on this year's great Canadian National, classed the Midway as the poorest feature of the entire exhibition and no sane person could do otherwise. The Midway at others of our large shows is just as disappointing, just as low-grade, just as degrading. When side shows must be closed up on the grounds and are allowed to open out again later with a censored and revised show, and when nearly all the shows are built up on much the same principles or contain freaks of the human race which should be in hospitals rather than displayed before thousands of exhibition goers, it is time for a general clean up. There is nothing educative, edifying or interesting in any of it. We are told that a "Midway must be a Midway." If it must always be a Midway such as fair-goers of the last decade are familiar with, then let us have no Midway. It is the young people who patronize the side shows in largest numbers and what do they get for their money?—nothing or worse than nothing, for many of the shows really do harm. The fakir with his rings to throw over worthless knives, the hoopla sharper, the man with the spots to cover with the little brass discs—these should go out with the rest of the gang and stay out. Surely, there are a few amusements which should stay—the roller coaster, chute the chutes, merry-go-round, royal gorge and such real amusements which have no fake connected with them and which are open to the public and the people see what they are to get for their money and are not disappointed. More such might be added, but the tented Midway of bad dancers, disgusting freaks and fakirs of all kinds is no drawing card for any show. Find a man or woman, if you can, who goes to a big fair to see the Midway and nothing else, or with whom the Midway is the main attraction which induces either to attend and what have you? We doubt whether one could be found and if so have our own opinions of such people. The Midway is a revenue getter. True, some real, live educative feature in its place would be a better puller for the show. One man at Toronto emphatically stated that a really good place to eat would bring more people and more money to the big Fair than any Midway could do. Who would trade a show such as is put on in front of the grand stand at big fairs for all the Midways ever seen in Canada? When the fair-goer has seen one Midway he has seen them all. They do not even include a good clown any more, and all the side shows controlled by one man or company as they are tends to lower the production year after year, consequently these shows leave a dirty, dark-brown taste in the mouth of the person who bites. If a Midway cannot be built up with clean, wholesome fun, clever acrobatic feats or educative features as a basis then it has no place on our exhibition grounds. So far it has been of the class that should be barred by all shows. It should be cleaned up or cleaned out, preferably the latter.

Changing Work.

The place to learn to co-operate is right at home. The time to begin is in a season like this has been in Ontario, where much crop is still unharvested because of the wet weather and the shortage of help on the fine days. "What can we do for men?" was the cry heard on every hand, and a drive to the nearest town or village did not solve the problem. There were few men there, and in some cases those who were idling did not care to do farm work. What could be done? Just one thing. Neighbors could show their neighborliness and change work. This is the real beginning of co-operation. A man cannot draw in grain alone to advantage, but he and his neighbor together can make good time. A grower of fruit on a small scale cannot always market to advantage alone, but a number of such growers together, marketing a uniform product can get the prices and find a ready market. The same is true to some extent in the marketing of most of the products of the farm. But we must return to the changing work idea with which we began. Modern implements and machinery have made it possible for two men, working together, to accomplish great things, especially in harvest time. One man can cut and tie the crop and another, where a sheaf carrier is properly used, stook it. Two men, using slings, can draw in to fair advantage, and neighbors changing work can accomplish much more than where they work separately. Such work carried on fairly and in a straightforward manner cannot help but bring neighbors closer together and form the nucleus of an outgrowth of real co-operation. The mean man, who is always looking to take advantage of his neighbor, has been a detriment in the way of advancement in working together. But he can soon be put where he belongs by leaving him to his own resources. Farm hands may not be too plentiful in the near future, and changing work may help many a producer out of a difficult place.

The Military Outlook.

Some newspaper writers in Canada assure their readers that the fiery Theodore Roosevelt more correctly expresses the United States' attitude towards the war than President Wilson. Assuming that the ex-President means actual participation with the Allies, then they are evidently mistaken, nor does this imply that the mind of the Republic is not against Kaiserism and all its atrocities and breaches of public faith. Mr. Wilson's messages to Germany express substantially the American mind. But the situation does not correspond with that when the Hearst coterie of newspapers fired the public and war was declared upon decrepit Spain in grossly mis-governed Cuba in 1898 following the destruction of the U. S. battleship, Maine, in Havana harbor with a loss of 266 lives. The United States have accepted with remarkable forbearance non-intervention in the Mexican turmoil right on their southern doorstep. It would seem that prudential considerations with an eye to future commercial ascendancy by conservation of her forces and resources is shaping the American attitude and temper. The American has a keen eye to business, though the world must recognize the truly magnificent generosity of the United States in personal service, material and money for the war sufferers, first to Belgium and the Allies.

Some deed of Kaiserism might any day kindle the dormant flame. The real statesmen and

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

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students of the future are under no illusions as to the peril that would await America and human freedom should the alliance of Germany, Austria and Turkey prevail or secure a draw. For months there has been unprecedented activity in the United States naval and military quarters, and there is unquestionably a strong movement under way for increased armament. In Canada, to meet the immediate duty of the hour, military organization is accelerated and munition industries created with a natural tendency to perpetuate themselves. The easy theory that the one course ahead is for each nation to meet the military preparedness of its neighbors means the forging of a still heavier yoke for men's necks, by turning the world into a camp and withdrawing multitudes from productive industries like that of the farm. What guarantee can we have that preparedness will frighten other nations into letting us alone? Optimism is good but obviously nations cannot go on spending about \$15,000,000 a day for perhaps years, destroying property and lives without having to face a day of reckoning. The chairman of the New York Clearing House, a far-seeing banker, sums up the situation by saying that the war has stimulated the demand for almost everything America has to sell, for it has diminished European production of everything except dead men. He might have added munitions. We shall see in the end about a dozen impoverished nations and even neutrals adversely affected. Poor men are not good buyers. There will be temporary inflation and then reaction, as the burdens fall due. Evidence is already coming to light from returned rank and file soldiers, the heroes of the fields of France, that like the toilers at home they will become missionaries for some better and more sensible way of conducting this world's affairs than by burning and butchering. The mad militarism of Germany and her perfidy has staggered faith and made the future task hard, but once justice is done as it must be,

at whatever cost, there is hope for humanity that death and devastation will create a revulsion of feeling and a demand for opening a new page. Men have a right to ask for it, and they will as the time draws on. What answer will statesmen give them? Civilized society, the world over, has succeeded in creating a body of law supported by public opinion, which, when we consider the weakness and vagaries of men, fairly well protects life and property through courts and if need be by policemen, giving effect to its collective will. Is it beyond nations to do something similar? Little nations like individuals have a right to live, do business and enjoy themselves. Dr. James B. Scott, an eminent American international lawyer, says the principle has been adopted by the nations of the world in the postal union, and he suggests as feasible a sort of judicial union and international court to recognize rights and settle disputes if need be, as a last resort by commercial pressure, non-intercourse or other methods of giving effect to public opinion. The Hague Tribunal did not avert the war, but by the time it has run its terrible course the nations, Germany included, will wish the job had been entrusted to the Hague men for settlement and be ready for the adoption of some more rational plan than the one forced on the world.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

The chief agents in keeping in check the great insect host are insects themselves. We are prone to think of birds and man as being the most important factors in preventing too great an increase in insect life, but while both are decidedly active agents in this respect the main all-important and constantly effective check is the parasitism by other insects. Most of these parasitic insects belong to the Hymenoptera, the same order to which the bees, wasps and ants belong.

There are a great many species of these parasitic Hymenoptera, but the general life-history of one of these insects is as follows. The winged female searches for the special host species in that stage, egg or larval, on or in which the eggs are to be laid. This host may be an individual of a particular species or may be one of any one of several, usually closely allied species. The hosts represent most of the insect orders, although caterpillars of moths and butter-

flies as soon to overcome and almost extinguish locally the host species, which of course means starvation for the parasite and a new lease of life for the host.

The parasitic larvae feed upon the host in two ways, some species taking up the lymph of the host both through the skin and by the mouth, while others attack the solid tissues such as muscles and fat. In the case of the latter species their attacks avoid the vital organs as otherwise the host would be killed long before the parasitic larva was ready to pupate.

One family of these parasitic Hymenoptera is that made up of the Ichneumon-flies, and one of the most striking members of this family may be found in our forests. This insect, which is known as *Thalessa lunator*, is shown in our illustration, which depicts it in the act of boring into a tree with its remarkable ovipositor. This species parasitizes the Pigeon Tremex, an insect that bores into elms, oaks and maples and deposits an egg at the end of the holes which are half-an-inch deep. The larvae which hatch from these eggs burrow into the heart-wood of the tree. The body of the female *Thalessa* is two and a half inches long and the ovipositor is about five and a half inches in length. When she finds a tree infested by the Pigeon Tremex she selects a place opposite a Tremex burrow, and, elevating her long ovipositor in a loop over her back, with its tip on the bark of the tree, she makes a derrick out of her body, and proceeds to drill a hole. When the Tremex burrow is reached she deposits an egg in it. The larva that hatches from this egg creeps along the burrow until it reaches its victim, then fastens itself upon it and destroys it by sucking its blood. When the larva of *Thalessa* is full-grown it changes to a pupa within the burrow of the host and the adult when it emerges gnaws a hole out through the wood and bark.

THE HORSE.

If the colt didn't win it is not his fault, but his owner's. Likely he was not bred right or trained as he should have been.

It will take money to feed the horses this winter but what else can be done? It never pays to starve any of the live stock.

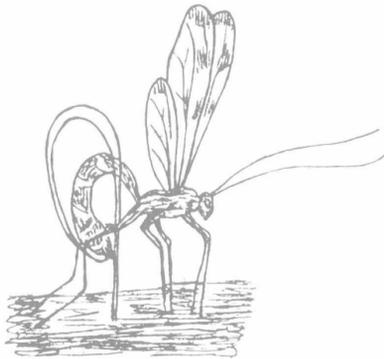
The only way to avoid losing money on horses when market conditions are as draggy as they now are is to find work for the horses.

Horses' Feet.

The cavalry branches of most armies pay due attention to the horses' feet. The veterinary officers realize that, if they wish to keep horses sound on their legs, they must see to it that their feet are all right. Persistent inspection, skilful shoeing, careful trimming when necessary—even toes shortened a little when so prescribed—it is all an essential part of the program. And it pays. Good feet will keep a horse going for a long time, and, in the event of a man's life being dependent on the animal's speed and endurance, it is important that he should not be handicapped in that way. Everything ought to be just as it should be, and it is as well to remember that constant and persistent care and attention are necessary to achieve the object indicated. A little slackness may do a lot of harm. Nor is an ordinary blacksmith less efficient in his work if he performs it occasionally under intelligent direction and supervision. He is excellent, as a rule, and thoroughly conscientious, but nobody is the worse for mental stimulus administered by others.—Live Stock Journal.

Carelessness is Dangerous.

There is a bigger danger, at the present time, that the horse business in Canada will suffer from careless breeding than from the fact that importations are practically cut off. Prices are low and many over-stocked horsemen are a little discouraged. In such a time there is a tendency toward carelessness, on the part of the mare owner particularly. He may not feel like paying out a high fee to insure his mare but at the same time he may not care to allow her to go barren for a year, so he breeds to the five-dollar or eight-dollar type of horse and gets a colt which is in every particular a misfit, unsaleable at any price and a bill of expense. The good horse is the only horse to patronize at any time, and more particularly when horses are slow sale. In such times the only horse to find a market is the best of his kind. It would be well for all mare owners to exercise more care than ever before in their breeding operations, and for all those contemplating the purchase of a stallion for use in 1916 to buy nothing but a good horse. The scrub must not be allowed to increase in this time of depression in horse breeding.



Thalessa Lunator, Drilling.

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LIVE STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

Readers of agricultural newspapers during the past month will find themselves much instructed concerning legal aspects of the farmer's interests. Thirteen judges of the highest court in Scotland wrestled stoutly with the stern problem of what constituted "Temporary pasture," and whether an out-going tenant was entitled to compensation for having laid down a number of acres of such pastures. A problem of this nature is unknown in Canada. It is only possible in an old country and under conditions of land tenure, such as are neither known, nor would they be tolerated in a new country. The tenant who lays down land to pasture undoubtedly makes the farm more valuable to his successor. But in the case which gave rise to all the trouble, and in connection with which the thirteen judges had to expend their brain power, the tenant was bound to leave as much of the land in pasture as he got in that condition, and the question that arose was whether the mere fact of him laying down more was in itself an improvement for which he was entitled to be compensated. According to the ipsissima verba of the Act it seemed to the arbiter that he was so entitled and he decreed accordingly. The arbiter did not consider the question as to whether the laying down of the pasture was really an "improvement" within the meaning of the Act; that is to say, whether the pasture that he left was better than the pasture that he got. He simply said the putting down of pasture over and above what he got is something for which he is entitled to be paid, and I find accordingly.

The Court was almost equally divided on the problem, seven judges taking one view and six the other. The disquieting thing is the principle on which the majority base their decision. They say that a tenant is not entitled to compensation if he only does what he contracted to do. This is a far-reaching principle. In my view it drives a "coach and six" through the whole legislature upon which agricultural arbitrations have been based since 1883 when the first Agricultural Holdings Act was passed. Up to that time the presumption of law was that whatever was in the land or on the land belonged to the man who owned the land. Hence, when a farmer entered upon the tenancy of a holding and began forthwith to improve it by tearing out the whins, clearing away the stones, draining and liming it, at the end of his lease, of say nineteen years, he generally found himself confronted with this alternative, "You must either give me an advance of rent or leave." If he did the former he was penalized for improving another man's property by sinking his capital in it; if he accepted the latter alternative he made the proprietor a present of the unexhausted value of his labor and capital. In either case his lot was a cruel and oppressive one. To remedy this state of matters the legislation of 1883 was introduced. That legislation said in effect, whatever is in the land or on the land belongs to the man who put it there, and the Act of 1883 was passed in order to constitute a statutory title to the value of the improvement, and to determine some method whereby that value could be appraised. Various methods to this end have been devised. Let it be admitted that it has not been found an easy thing to fix one, and the Act has been amended from time to time according as experience suggested. In 1908 all the various Acts were consolidated into one, and the English and Scottish Acts were included in the consolidation. One result of this was that some provisions which were really only applicable to English agricultural practice found a place in legislation which was operative in Scotland. This provision about Temporary Pasture is one of these.

The principle hitherto recognized in applying the legislation has been that an out-going tenant was entitled to compensation for the unexhausted value of any expenditure by him, which was of benefit to an incoming tenant. If there remained in the land an unexhausted value of capital expenditure on his part, as a result of which his successor was able to pay a higher rent for the land, then to that extent the out-going man was entitled to compensation. The equity of this procedure is evident, the obvious difficulty lies in assessing the value of what remains in the land unexhausted. In the case which has now been decided the majority judges have ruled that an out-going tenant is only entitled to compensation if he does something more than he contracted to do. It is obvious that according to this principle a landlord has only to impose impossible conditions on his tenant. If the latter fails to make good these he cannot claim any compensation at all, even if he should have greatly improved the holding, and left in the land a large proportion of unexhausted value. The argument of those who are disquieted by the decision is that it does not matter whether the improvement was

part of the contract or not, if there remains in the land or on the land unexhausted value resulting from expenditure of the out-going tenant's capital he is entitled to compensation. This appears to me to be the only safe principle on which to proceed if a tenant is to be encouraged to farm his land to the best advantage and to keep up its fertility to the end of his lease.

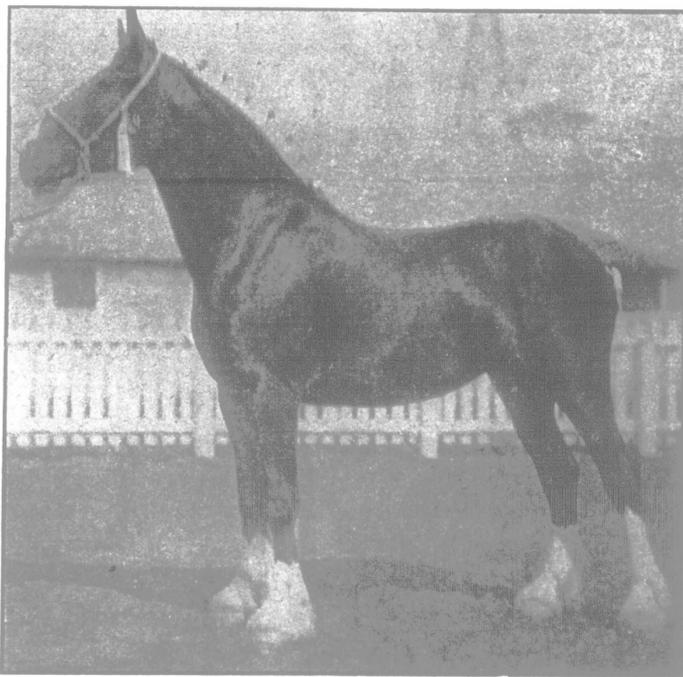
Another question that greatly concerns us is an increase of food production from the land during the ensuing year. It appears to be recognized now that Lord Kitchener's estimate that this War would last three years, that is until autumn of 1917, is likely to prove correct. In that event there is urgent need for improving the home production of foodstuffs. At present and for the better part of a twelvemonth, although we have been at war and the prices of foodstuffs have advanced about 30 per cent., there is no actual scarcity or want. We may have modified our consumption of certain articles, such as butcher's meat, but there is no evidence of anything that could be characterized as famine conditions. No one is in want, and

things as they are. The main thing to be arrived at in their view is to utilize all the grazing land in the country to the fullest advantage; to place the interests of agriculture in every case before those of sport; to encourage the keeping of pigs and poultry, and to stimulate production by the use of light manures, and the conservation of every form of plant food. Much grazing land in Scotland is given over to purposes of sport. The time for that sort of thing is not now, and the Scottish Committee urge the use of such land for the production of food and the killing of all vermin. We are up against a stern situation and the pinch has not yet been felt in this country. So far as the growing of wheat is concerned at present we import four-fifths of the wheat consumed in making bread. It is calculated that the utmost we could hope for, by cultivating every acre of wheat land in the country, would be the production at home of two-fifths of our requirements in place of one-fifth. It is therefore, obvious that to prevent famine we would need at all costs to keep the seas open in order to get in the three-fifths required. Nothing

would, therefore, be gained by fixing a minimum price for wheat at 40s. for five years. That would not make us independent of foreign supplies.

The wastage in calf life is one of the bad features of present-day British agriculture. There would appear to be some hope of remedy in this respect. There is urgent need of such. Lord Selborne has issued an extremely plain-spoken memorandum on the subject along with a new Order bearing on the slaughter of calves and in-calf cows. The extent to which this slaughter of in-calf cows is carried on is very disquieting, and no one can blame the authorities if they do something and put a stop to a practice which is as inhuman as it is uneconomical. The slaughter of calves from dairy cows goes on at a tremendous rate. It is unfortunate that a better class of bulls are not in use in commercial herds. Were such the case there would be less disposition to slaughter the calves. The War is teaching us many lessons. The unfortunate thing is that such useful lessons should only have been learned at so great a cost.

SCOTLAND YET.



Nancy Rycroft.
Champion Clydesdale female at Toronto.

many classes of the community are for the time being making enormous wages. But in order to do this we are buying heavily from abroad, and as exports are of necessity reduced, so many of our manufacturing works being engaged in the production of munitions, the situation of the country becomes grave. Imported foodstuffs must be paid for in gold if they are not being paid for in exported manufactured goods. Therefore, the Government are anxious to improve the volume of food products at home. Two Committees of Inquiry have been investigating the problem, one sitting in England and the other in Scotland. The former has reported in favor of the Government fixing the price of wheat at a minimum of 40s. per quarter for five years; the idea being that if farmers had this guarantee they would break up much of the grass lands and grow wheat. It is highly unlikely that even should such a guarantee be given by the Government it would ever require to be made good. As a matter of fact wheat is selling at a much higher figure at the present time. The answer of the Government to this suggestion of the English Committee is in the negative. It is of opinion that encouraged by the good prices ruling farmers will increase the wheat area wherever land is suitable for growing that cereal. There can be no doubt that this is sound policy. This year there is a very large increase in the acreage under wheat in England, and even in Scotland there is a substantial increase. One grand fallacy underlies all this talk about wheat. It is that notion that men live by wheaten bread alone. They do not. A simple proposition is this: wheat is food for men only; oats are food for man and beast. There is no sounder and wholesome food than oatmeal, and a man or woman deserves no commiseration whose breakfast consists of oatmeal porridge and milk and nothing else, unless it be a second course of oatmeal cakes and butter.

The Scottish Committee has gone in for no such revolutionary proposals as the English Committee. It confines itself to grappling with

Digestive Diseases of the Ox—VIII. Dysentery.

Dysentery or Bloody Flux is inflammation of the lining membrane of the intestines, accompanied by ulceration. It occurs as a sequel to protracted diarrhoea, or may originate as a disease of itself from exposure to cold, feeding on coarse innutritious food, and almost any debilitating influence which acts slowly but persistently. It may occur as an after-effect of poisonous agents.

SYMPTOMS.—Sometimes the disease is acute but more often chronic. In the acute cases there is increase of temperature and more or less well-marked abdominal pains in the early stages. The patient stands with arched back, and strains almost constantly, passing only a small amount of watery matter tinged with blood. Sometimes little vesicles or blisters may be seen on the mucous membrane of the nostrils. As the disease advances signs of abdominal pain increase in intensity, rapid emaciation takes place, and the patient sinks and dies from exhaustion. In the chronic form the symptoms are those of extreme debility; the patient becomes hide-bound, emaciation is generally soon well-marked, coat dry and staring, mucous membranes become pale, eyes sunken, ears pendulous, eyes dull and glazed, the anus is relaxed and constantly discharging small quantities of a sanguinous substance, and the rectum generally protrudes a little. The back is arched, the gait staggering and in many cases pressure upon the loins appears to cause pain.

When faeces are passed in quantity the odor is highly offensive, sanguinous, glairy, bloody and viscid in consequence of the amount of mucous present. The animal may remain in this state for a very long time, the appetite of course

almost gone, but thirst may be excessive. When at length death occurs or the patient is slaughtered, a post mortem often reveals that the stomach as well as the intestines was involved. The fourth stomach has its lining membrane reddened, with a gelatinous effusion into its substance and into the sub-mucous tissue. The small intestines are sometimes somewhat similarly affected, but not infrequently present, only a slight congestion of the mucous membrane. The large intestines are usually the main seat of the disorder. They show highly congested spots and congestive streaking, giving them a bluish color, ulcerations are also generally present, penetrating the mucous coat more or less deeply. The contents are of an offensive smell and tinged with blood.

TREATMENT is often very unsatisfactory, which, perhaps, is due to the fact that the diseased mucous membrane of the intestines is in such a state that absorption of medicines cannot readily take place. Treatment should be largely that recommended for acute diarrhoea except that in no case should a purgative or laxative be administered even in the early stages. Large doses of opium as two drams of powdered opium, or two oz. of the tincture (laudanum) with four drams each of catechu and chalk should be given three or four times daily. It is good practice to give astringent injections per rectum as alum water one oz. to a gallon of warm water. The patient's strength must be kept up and the heart's action stimulated by the administration of nutrients and stimulants, as a quart of boiled flaxseed and two oz. sweet spirits of nitre or one-half pint of whisky every few hours. Careful nursing is absolutely necessary, though some cases are so tedious that the attendant is liable to become discouraged and inclined to allow matters to take their own course. The food must be of first-class quality, dry and nutritious. While a large percentage of cases prove fatal even under the most energetic treatment, cases of recovery are not rare, hence efforts to cure should always be adopted. WHIP.

Give the Ewes a Chance.

Those sheep breeders who would have a large crop of lambs in 1916 should pay some attention to the care of the ewes during the breeding season which is now fast approaching. There is a practice, well known to sheepmen, called "flushing" the ewes, which means nothing more nor less than feeding up a little just before the ram is turned with the flock. After the lambs have been weaned ewes are very often not in the best condition. It is well to have them gaining in flesh during the breeding season, and to accomplish this lambs should be weaned early and the ewes put on fresh pasture for a few weeks before being bred. Those who have tried this system claim that a very pronounced increase in the lamb crop has resulted. Some go so far as to feed considerable grain to the ewes during this "feeding-up" time between weaning the lambs and breeding for next year's lamb crop. But this year pasture is so abundant on most farms that very little grain should be necessary to put the sheep in first-class condition. Those who have not already weaned their lambs should do so at once, in fact, they should have been weaned some time ago, and after weaning give the ewes the best pasture on the farm.

FARM.

Man and Science.

By Peter McArthur.

A few nights ago I was travelling on a fast express when we ran head first into one of the most violent thunderstorms I have seen this season. The lightning kept up such a blaze that the landscape could be seen from the windows almost all the time. The crashing of the thunder could be heard above the noise of the train, and the rain poured down as if it were coming at once. It was certainly such a night

"As ne'er poor sinner was abroad in."

I doubt, if even the wild ducks could travel in such weather, and I am sure that everything that could find shelter was glad to be in it. And yet several scores of people continued on their travels as comfortably as if the sun were shining and only spring zephyrs were blowing. It gave me a glow of pride in the achievements of man to reflect that we could go about our business in spite of the storm. Even though we could not control the elements we could ignore them in their most boisterous mood and that served our purpose equally well. By a proper use of his reason man is able to take a much more important place in the scheme of things than he is given, and there seems to be no limit to the distance he can go in the way of subduing forces to his need. It was a very gratifying theme for

reflection, and I allowed myself to enjoy it until we had entirely passed through the storm.

If I had stopped thinking I could have felt proud of myself as a man, but I suddenly remembered the part that railroads are playing in the horrible war. Without strategic railroads to carry the soldiers, food and munitions the conflict on its present hideous scale would have been impossible. The railroads have become one of the most monstrous forces of the war. This led to the reflection that all the other great achievements of man, such as the telephone, wireless telegraphy, steam power, etc., are now important aids to the great work of destruction. Without them the vast armies could not have been controlled or managed. The things that were the glory of times of peace have added new horrors to war. It was all very disconcerting, and as I meditated on this phase of the question I remembered an interview that was given out by Wu Ting Fang when he was the Chinese Ambassador at Washington some years ago. As he was the most genial, engaging and witty member of the diplomatic corps he was a great favorite with the newspaper correspondents, and whenever they were short of copy he was always ready and willing to give them a column or two of good material. On the occasion which I have in mind he gave out an interview in which he heaped gentle oriental ridicule on the boasted progress of the Western world. He asserted that we had achieved nothing in the way of invention that China had not had thousands of years ago. He claimed that they had automobiles, wireless telegraphy and all that sort of thing, but had wisely discarded them as being unfit for the use of civilized people. They induced men to live at a feverish speed that threatened to destroy the race, so the inventive Chinese wisely gave up their inventions and learned to live as human beings should. When I

of science were entirely under the control of the priesthood, and were guarded by all the oaths and penalties of a terrible secret society. The priests would not allow the common people to practice either the arts or sciences except under the most rigid control for fear that they might discover the secrets of Nature by which the priesthood made themselves all-powerful. Like all of the ancient priesthods they had their esoteric as well as their exoteric teaching, and only those who had been tried by a long novitiate were allowed to learn the mysteries by which they wrought the marvels that seemed miracles to the ignorant people. By keeping these secrets guarded the Egyptian priesthood had kept themselves in control for thousands of years until they degenerated and the secrets were lost. I remember that I read all this with much interest as if it were an enthralling romance, but the part that science is now playing in war almost leads me to believe that the supposed crank had an inkling of the truth. Mankind must reach a much higher plane before all men can be intrusted with the powers given by scientific skill. The hopeful thing in our case is that we have learned so thoroughly that science is the best servant man ever had that in order to keep it for use of all future generations we shall properly guard against its abuse. Assuredly we shall have many problems besides those of politics and finance to deal with as soon as the world is ready to resume its peaceful avocations.

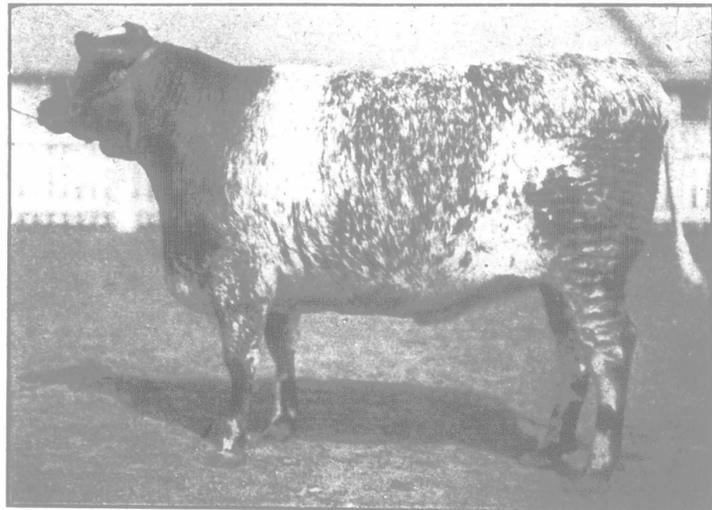
HORTICULTURE.

Is Fall Planting Safe and Practicable?

With each recurring autumn comes the question of fall versus spring planting of fruit trees and berries. The claims made for one system are somewhat refuted by the arguments in favor of the other yet taking everything into consideration, on many farms it is more convenient to plant in the fall than in the spring. This practice of fall planting has been looked upon with considerable discredit yet the experiments carried on in connection with this work and the nature of many trees themselves lead many to believe that it is much a matter of convenience for when properly set they do almost as well in one season as the other.

In the case of apples the early growing character of the tree does not influence the time of planting so much as with some other kinds of fruit. Where the tree or bush is planted in the spring it is very much in its favor to be planted in the fall provided the winter weather is not exceedingly inclement. With cherries and with currants and gooseberries growth starts early in the spring and when the plant is moved after the early buds have swollen and commenced to burst the shock to the tree may adversely influence its growth for some time. Setting aside the question of fall versus spring planting for apples, pears, plums and peaches, it may be said that fall planting for sweet cherries, currants and gooseberries is to be unhesitatingly recommended under normal conditions. At the Vineland Experiment Station the Director, F. M. Clement, has the following to say:—

Of late years because of the heavy loss in spring-planted cherries a few of our authorities are recommending fall planting. The idea is gaining ground and from my own observations and experience I feel quite safe in saying that with the proper soil condition the percentage lost from fall planting will be less than from spring planting, but the cherry is exceptional amongst fruit in that growth starts very early in the spring and once the buds have swollen or burst it is practically impossible to get a large percentage to grow. This is particularly true of the sweet cherry. Other fruits do not start so quickly and then, even, though a few buds are swollen or burst the loss with careful planting is comparatively small. With fall-planted trees there is a tendency to become uprooted or to dry out during the cold and windy weather of the fall and winter. Trees planted at this season should be



Countess 16th.

First-prize senior yearling Shorthorn heifer and junior champion female at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1915. Exhibited by A. F. & G. Auld, Guelph, Ont.

read that interview I regarded it as a little masterpiece of satire, but to-day I am inclined to think of it as the embodiment of much wisdom. Mankind lacks the necessary self-control to handle great forces with discretion. When crazed by ambition or greed he does not hesitate to use things that are of incalculable use to us in our peaceful avocations to wage war in forms more dreadful than were possible to barbarians. Possibly when this war is over we may not only want to disarm the world but to stamp out the inventive spirit that can be put to such baleful uses. At least we should be wise enough to see to it that progress shall be real progress and not something that can be used to promote war. The things that man can do to make life more tolerable are without number but we may have to appoint an international board of control to decide whether new scientific developments can be kept on an entirely peaceful basis and to avoid all that might be used to make war.

Remembering Wu Ting Fang's interview led me to recall some strange letters that appeared in the New York Sun about the same time. They were written by a man who had devoted himself to the study of the ancient civilization of Egypt. He was regarded as a crank, and I suspect that the editor published his letters more for the amusement of scholarly readers than for any other purpose. This man asserted like the Chinese Ambassador that all our scientific discoveries had been known to the ancients. He claimed, however, that in Egypt the discoveries

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In the case of apples, the early growing character of the tree does not influence the time of planting so much as with some other kinds of fruit. Where the tree or bush is planted in the spring it is in its favor to be planted provided the winter weather is not exceedingly inclement. With cherries, currants and gooseberries growth starts in the spring and when the plant is moved buds have swollen and commenced to grow. This may shock to the tree may adversely influence growth for some time. Setting aside of fall versus spring planting for plums and peaches, it may be said that planting for sweet cherries, currants and gooseberries is to be unhesitatingly recommended under normal conditions. At the Vines Station the Director, F. M. following to say:— "because of the heavy loss in cherries a few of our authorities are advising fall planting. The idea is and from my own observations I feel quite safe in saying that the soil condition the percentage lost in planting will be less than from spring planting. The cherry is exceptional amongst all fruit in that its growth starts very early in the season the buds have swollen or burst open. It is impossible to get a large crop of cherries in the spring. This is particularly true of the cherry. Other fruits do not start so early, even, though a few buds burst open, the loss with careful planting is small. With fall-planted trees there is no chance of the buds becoming uprooted or to dry out in a cold and windy weather of the fall and the trees planted at this season should be

thoroughly "firmed" at planting time. This practice is of particular importance with light soils in which the cherry thrives best. Sometimes the tramping of the foot is not sufficient in which case a ram should be used to firm the soil.

The practice which has long been in vogue regarding the setting of peach trees is to plant in the spring but fall planting is being practiced more and more every year. What has been said about the operation with regard to cherries applies very largely to peaches as well. They should be set firmly in the soil and like cherries perhaps a little deeper than when set in the spring. Fall-planted trees under ordinary circumstances should not be trimmed and cut back any until the cold weather is over. After this time the injury from frost, snow, and mice or rabbits can be discerned and remedied as much as possible through pruning.

Recently the writer observed a young apple orchard near Goderich in Huron County. Part of the trees were set in the fall, the remainder in the spring. The superiority of the fall-set trees was so marked that the grower declared that every effort would be put forth to make the next setting in the autumn and the next planting will probably be this fall.

The soil factor should be taken into consideration. It is not always possible to harvest the crop and prepare the land suitable for a young plantation in September and October. A field on which a hoed crop has grown through the summer is most to be preferred. In this the trees may be planted as late as the first week in November provided the season remains open. After planting the trees should be plowed up to at once. It is necessary indeed that all standing water should be kept away from the newly-planted tree, ditches should be opened and cross-furrows run in order to carry off all surface water. The tree should be banked up with soil to a height of six to eight inches after which a mulching of straw manure close around the mound of earth would afford ample protection for

the root. Winter injury largely results from the drying out or desiccation of the branches. With thorough mulching the ground will not freeze so deeply and a small amount of water may find its way upwards through the roots to the branches and thus replace the necessary amount of water lost through evaporation which may take place even during the coldest days of winter. Freezing and thawing too of the soil above and around the roots is thus prevented making conditions more favorable for the young tree.

Red raspberries may be set as well in the spring as in the fall, but the latter season is considerable in popularity. Although there is considerable work in the autumn yet a few days' delay at that time does not mean so much as it does when the seeding must be accomplished quickly in the spring. With currants and gooseberries fall planting is particularly favored. Growth with them starts very early and if they can become established in the soil during the late autumn it will mean considerable to them the following summer. While dormant a plant of almost any kind is more easily transferred from place to place without causing a severe shock to the system of the plant. Currants and gooseberries start to grow very early and a few days' delay in the spring may see the buds too far advanced to reset without too much disturbance.

There are a few factors entering into this question of fall versus spring planting. During a very open fall nursery stock may continue to grow late in the season and afford some difficulty to the nurserymen in providing stock sufficiently matured. Again, labor may not be so readily available in the fall as in the spring. The soil in which the trees are to be planted possibly cannot be prepared and lastly the climatic or weather conditions to which the newly planted trees must be exposed will necessarily influence many in favor of spring planting. We do not advise fall planting under all circumstances, what we have attempted to do is to bring out the facts regarding the operation and the setting of trees

in the fall as well as in the spring. To many the fall is most convenient and they naturally look for information at this season of the year. Experiments and actual operations have proven quite conclusively that where proper precautions are taken fall-planted trees do quite as well as do those planted in the spring. Those who have had favorable or unfavorable results from fall planting would do well to voice their opinions through "The Farmer's Advocate."

Thrift In The Garden.

A Toronto demonstration in backyard gardening recently concluded, will put town and city people on the track of a sound policy of thrift which they do not yet seem to realize as a necessary sequence to the growing burdens of the year. Of the 616 contestants 513 produced vegetables from gardens averaging 1,500 square feet each, the net return of nearly \$80 each in value of produce after deducting seed money being \$14,492. If 80 per cent. of the backyards of this city produced vegetables it was estimated on the foregoing basis, that the net value would be \$1,875,136. A number of contestants kept poultry from which the return profit to each was \$30. The fourfold benefit derived from the gardening demonstration was as follows: (1) Hygienic, the homes being made more wholesome; (2) Physical, the exercise being the very best possible for men, women and young people; (3) Enhancing the beauty of the city and (4) Utility.

FARM BULLETIN.

The Toronto Milk and Cream Producers' Association have fixed the winter price of milk, effective for seven months, at \$1.65 per eight-gallon can delivered to the dairies. The abundance of feed in prospect, it was held, did not warrant an increase in the rate.

More Live Stock Than Ever at the Western Fair.

The Western Fair has always been famous for its live-stock show. Next to the big Canada National, London generally stands ahead of all others in numbers and quality of the live-stock entries. Last year the high-water mark was reached, but this year a new level was set away above anything previously seen at this Fair. Horses were not so strong on the whole as is usually the case. There were more and better light entries, but the heavy breeding classes were not so well filled as they might have been. Cattle, sheep and pigs overflowed the accommodation. New buildings and more stalls in the big cattle barn were inadequate to cope with the demands for space, and more space had to be requisitioned to hold the surplus sheep, some of which were housed in the pig pens. The long line-ups of beef and dairy cattle gave those at the show their money's worth, and puzzled the best of judges on days, the temperature of which was very high. It was a great live-stock show.

In the buildings everything was on a bigger scale than ever. The Horticultural Building contained more choice fruits and vegetables better arranged than is generally the case. The quality of the fruit showed improvement. Flowers were a perfect sea of bloom. Special exhibits were artistically arranged.

In this building the Ontario Department of agriculture, under the direction of L. B. Whale, B. S. A., and his assistant R. A. Finn, B. S. A., had an educative exhibit which attracted much attention. Poultry houses, rations for growing, fattening and laying poultry, tubes showing the difference in yields between early and late seedings and also mixtures of grain giving highest yields were features of the exhibit. It was stated that bred-to-lay strains of fowls will produce 150 eggs per hen per year, while the average hen produces only 90 eggs per year. Many doubted whether the average hen would produce 90 eggs in one year. A milk-testing outfit in operation drew many dairymen to the exhibit. The statement that the loss from smut on oats in Middlesex County alone in 1915 totalled \$297,000 caused many to stop and study the barrel in the corner and directions for treating grain for smut. Spraying materials and the diseases which demand them were shown and explained. Grains, alfalfa and field crops completed an exhibit intended to educate.

An exhibit of much the same kind, in charge of W. Croskery, B. S. A., was that made by the Dominion Experimental Farms. Poultry appliances, commercial fertilizers and their values, varieties of corn on the cob, varieties of apples originated on the Experimental Farms, model silo and plank-frame barn, a good rotation (timothy, corn, grain, clover), a hot-bed and a honey outfit all attracted those interested in those various branches. The loss which ensues when barnyard manure is left to leach was shown in two heaps—manure, fresh, 8,000 lbs.; manure at the end of three months, 3,900 lbs. This exhibit is to go

on to a number of the smaller fairs, and will surely do some good where farmers take advantage of the information available.

The London Hospital for the Insane had a very attractive display of grains, corn, vegetables, fruit and flowers grown on the Institution Farm. It was well arranged and pleased all those who stopped to admire it.

The Ontario Vegetable Growers' exhibit consisting of 16 entries of tomatoes, 16 of potatoes, 16 of onions and 12 of celery from the Field-Crop Competition fields contained much choice stuff well put up.

Middlesex County had an exhibit of fruit, vegetables and honey, which, although late in being placed, attracted admirers of that grand old county.

Grains were not a large entry and the quality, owing to the bad season, was not of the best. Roots were large but rather rough. Vegetables were more plentiful and better arranged than ever before. It was a good show in all wings of this building.

The Manufacturer's Building was a busy place. Attractive exhibits in great numbers proved to fair-goers that Canada's men who make the things we use in every-day life are alive to present-day opportunities.

The dogs were moved this year, and the building formerly occupied by them was filled with school and women's work. It was interesting indeed to study some of the work of the children, and women were always crowded around the exquisite fancy work.

The Transportation exhibit was not large, but the show of engines, farm implements and machinery, stoves, hardware and stable fittings was larger than last year. There was something in the long line of partially-permanent, temporary buildings erected after the fire of two years ago for everyone. The Red Cross exhibit of war relics attracted more people than any other single feature of the Fair. A worthy cause was helped by all those who visited these grim reminders of such fields as La Basse, Champaigne, Ypres, St. Julien, Gallipoli, etc.

The Midway was again very much in evidence and its size began to crowd on the judging rings. If something is not soon done to curb the fakir and the tented show the grounds will have to be enlarged to allow these questionable features plenty of room to spread themselves. It is time the freak and the fakir disappeared with all the dancing, painted ladies so common to the Midway mirth.

The new grand stand and excellent attractions staged helped round out a bigger and better Fair.

Horses.

Horses were not so numerous as is usually the case at the Western Fair. Clydesdales were only about one-half as plentiful as is generally the case. Shires were unusually few in numbers, and

Percherons were not strong numerically. There were more light horses in some of the classes than is the general rule. Fast horses and jumpers were out quite strong, but the breeding classes in the heavier breeds—the class the farmer is interested in and turns out to see, while containing good individuals, did not put up the long line-ups that make competition keen.

CLYDESDALES.—There were only five entries in the aged stallion class, and the five faced the judge. It was not an outstandingly strong class for an open class of aged Clydesdales. Ardyne Blend, a big, bright bay, clean of limb, well-muscled, with a great middle and a short, strong top, went to the head of the line, but he had his work cut out for him to beat Earl Dudley, a thick, heavy horse with more bone but not quite so free a mover as the winner. It was a close decision, and the judge pondered some time before making the final award. The winner was fifth in Toronto this year. Lawrason's Pride, a smooth horse with less scale, an old-timer at this show, went in third, and Lord Armstrong, a big, strong horse in poor fit stood fourth. With more fitting he would have gone higher.

Only one three-year-old answered the call. International, a big, thick, extra high quality colt, fresh from his winnings at the National, is deserving of more competition.

Two-year-olds were upheld by only two colts, one only a fair individual of the breed. Prince of Langside with his heavier bone, better feet and snappier, straighter action had no difficulty in winning the red. He is a good colt, especially at the ground.

Only one yearling, one of the best things of the entire show came out. Duke Carruchan, fresh from winning his class at Toronto where he landed the reserve championship, big, smooth, clean of limb, with the best of feet and the nicest of pasterns, and a goer to the King's taste, went up easily.

The four winners out for championship made a very good class, but the old horse was not turned down, although the yearling, Duke Carruchan, might have been placed first by some judges, or the big colt International which was favored by some could have been considered a contender.

Seven aged mares with foal by side made the class of the Clydesdale exhibit. Royalette, many times a champion, not so high in flesh as upon some former occasions but as clean as ever at the ground with her big, wide feet, nicely-sloped pasterns, great bone and quality easily went to the top. Newbigging Beauty, a rather low-set, thick mare but a good breeder got second, and Spring Beauty, a mare of much the same type, third. Iris of Petty, a light-bodied mare with the nicest quality of bone, feet and feathering and a nice top, went fourth. She is a half-sister of Royalette and would not have looked very much out of place next to her stable mate. Her only fault is that she is a little upstanding. Fifth

stood Buiston Jean, a big mare a trifle light in the bone for her great weight.

There was only one entry in the three-year-old class, Lady Aberdeen, a growthy filly by Rubio, winning for Hogg.

Three two-year-olds made a fair class. Maggie Rae, a highly-fitted, big, thick, high-quality filly went to the top. Hogg had a nice black filly not so thick or so well fitted in second place.

Two yearlings answered the call, a pair of nice youngsters; Hogg winning on Jean Armour, one of the nicest things seen in many a day. She is a daughter of Royalette, and may soon beat her mother. The best of the seven foals belonged to Durst, a wonderful, well-grown foal, second going to Batty on a small but sweet colt.

The line-up for championship brought out the winners and one yeld mare, the award going to Royalette.

Three good teams came out in the class in harness. It is seldom that a judge is called upon to place three better teams. They had size and substance to suit the draft-horse lover. There was a gelding in one class. Geldings seem out of place in a Clydesdale open class, even in teams.

Exhibitors.—Thos. McMichael & Sons, Seaford; Wilkinson & Guest, London; H. McLean, Wyoming; T. D. Elliott, Bolton; Crabb & Harris, London Junction; Sam MacMurray, Belton; John Ballantyne, Atwood; W. F. Batty, Brooklin; W. W. Hogg, Thamesford; Ezra Durst, Benmiller; W. J. Dale, Seaford.

Awards.—Aged stallion: 1, Elliott, on Ardyne Blend by Hiawatha; 2, McLean, on Early Dudley by Royal Edward; 3, Wilkinson & Guest, on Lawrason's Pride by Royal Favorite; 4, Crabb & Harris, on Lord Armstrong; 5, Elliott, on Madura. Stallion, three years old: 1, McMichael, on International by Prince Romeo. Stallion, two years old: 1, Ballantyne, on Prince of Langside by Popinjay; 2, MacMurray, on Lawrason's Pride. Stallion, one year old: 1, Batty, on Duke Carruchan by Gallant Carruchan. Best stallion, any age, Elliott, on Ardyne Blend. Brood mare, with foal: 1, Hogg, on Royalette by Royal Edward; 2, Batty, on Newbigging Beauty by Hiawatha; 3, McMichael on Spring Beauty by Glen Rae; 4, Hogg, on Iris of Petty by Bonnie Buchlyvie; 5, Durst, on Buiston Jean by Outlook. Filly, three years old: 1, Hogg, on Lady Aberdeen by Rubio. Filly, two years old: 1, McMichael, on Maggie Rae by Glen Rae; 2, Hogg, on Tibbie of Denholm Hill by Brigadier Gerrard; 3, Webster Bros., Glencoe. Filly, one-year-old: 1, Hogg, on Jean Armour by Dunure David; 2, Wilkinson & Guest. Foal: 1, Durst; 2, Batty; 3, Dale; 4, Hogg; 5, McMichael. Best mare; any age, Hogg, on Royalette. Stallion and three of his get: 1, Wilkinson & Guest, on Lawrason's Pride. Pair in harness: 1, Jacob & Forsyth, Stratford; 2, Arthur Sayles, Paris; 3, W. J. Dale, Seaford.

CLYDESDALE SPECIALS.—Awards.—Best imported Clydesdale stallion, Elliott, on Ardyne Blend. Best imported Clydesdale mare, Hogg, on Royalette. Best Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallion, Batty, on Duke Carruchan. Best Canadian-bred Clydesdale mare, Batty, on Nora Carruchan. Best pair of Canadian-bred mares or geldings in harness: 1, McDonald; 2, Arbogast Bros.; 3, A. Sayles, Paris.

SHIRES.—In aged stallions only two horses were forward. King Junior, last year's winner and fresh from Toronto show, had no trouble in beating the big but somewhat coarse Maplehurst Forest Lad.

There were no entries in the classes for stallions two and three years old.

King Junior was the only real contender for championship honors.

There were two brood mares in the ring. Johnston Bros'. Dustow Fuchsia had little difficulty in landing the red.

Only one three-year-old was out; a big filly, light-boned for a Shire and having little feathering.

There were three two-year-olds out, the winner being a big, nicely-turned, clean-limbed, thick filly. Second stood another good one with a great deal of size and substance.

Exhibitors.—Johnston Bros., Croton; Webster Bros., Glencoe; R. E. Kells, Fenwick; J. Leeson, Croton.

Awards.—Stallion, aged: 1, Johnston Bros., on King Junior; 2, Kells, on Maplehurst Forest Lad. Stallion, one-year-old: 1, Johnston Bros. Best stallion, any age, King Junior. Brood mare with foal: 1, Johnston Bros., on Dustow Fuchsia; 2, Webster Bros. Filly, three years old: 1, Webster Bros. Filly, two years old: 1 and 2, Leeson; 3, Webster Bros. Filly foal: 1, Johnston Bros.; 2, Webster Bros. Best mare any age, Johnston Bros., on Grey Fuchsia. Best two mares: 1, Johnston Bros.; 2, Leeson.

HEAVY DRAFTS.—The show of Heavy Draft horses was not overly large, but some excellent individuals came out in the classes where there was competition. Three aged stallions answered the call of the judge, and, as was the case last year, Glen Rae headed the class with Lord

Ronald second. These horses come out together at many fairs, sometimes one wins sometimes the other. Glen Rae is a big, thick, good-going, stallion and on performance deserved to win. A very large horse, nice on top but not so good at the ground went third.

There were no three-year-old stallions and no two-year-olds entered. Of two yearlings William Rae, of St. Marys, had the better colt, a smaller youngster going second.

Two excellent brood mares came into the ring, Mossy Rose, a Border Macgregor mare, a very nice-topped, thick, high-quality mare and a good mover, beat the lighter mare Dolly, also a high-quality individual.

There was only one entry out in the class for filly or gelding three years old, but the class for two-year-olds brought out seven colts, and made the strongest competition of the Heavy-Draft exhibit. Nora Carruchan easily won this class, and afterwards was made best mare any age. A very nice colt stood second, in fact, there were several good ones in the money.

The yearling class was headed by Nellie Carruchan, another of old Gallant Carruchan's choice fillies.

The class for team in harness brought out three of the finest Heavy-Draft teams ever seen at London show, the first and second-prize teams being big, strong, well-muscled, clean-limbed horses.

Exhibitors: W. F. Batty, Brooklin; W. Gould, Croton; Thos. McMichael & Sons, Seaford; P. McDonald, Embro; Arbogast Bros., Sebringville; W. J. Cline, Seaford; Robt. Watt, Blyth; A. Stevenson, Atwood; W. C. Henderson, Thamesford; G. W. Nott, Seaford; Geo. Dale & Sons, Clinton; C. McCready, Croton; Wm. Rae, St. Marys; A. O'Neil, Denfield.

Awards.—Stallion, aged: 1 and 2, McMichael, on Glen Rae and Lord Ronald; 3, Nott. Stallion, one year: 1, Rae; 2, O'Neil. Brood mare: 1, Dale, on Mossy Rose by Border Macgregor; 2, Nott, on Dolly by Viking. Filly or gelding, three years old: McCready. Filly or gelding, two years old: 1, Batty; 2, Henderson; 3, Watt; 4, Stevenson. Filly, one-year-old: 1, Batty; 2, Watt; 3, Gould. Foal: 1, Dale; 2, Batty; 3, Nott. Champion mare, Batty, on Nora Carruchan. Champion stallion, McMichael, on Glen Rae. Pair in harness: 1, McDonald; 2, Arbogast; 3, Cline.

PERCHERONS.—Percherons, outside of the aged class of stallions, were not numerous, but some extra high-quality entries were forward. The prize-list for this breed did not mention particularly that the animals must be pedigreed and in the three-year-old mare class and the brood-mare class grades were out. It is not very encouraging to breeders of pure-bred Percherons to be obliged to show against grade stock, especially when that stock is not of a high order. The three-year-old grade mare won her class and is an exceptionally fine individual, but the brood mare which stood fourth in a class of four and which had only one better of Percheron in her would have looked much better out of the ring. The Directorate should see to it that the prize list for next year's exhibition specifies that Percherons shown must be pedigreed animals, or they are sure to do the show an injury.

Of ten aged stallions Irade, the big, thick, good-quality grey, fresh from winning at Toronto Exhibition, went to the top. At London he did not travel quite as well as Kavignac, a smaller horse but a clean-limbed, flashy goer. Longtemps, also a high-quality horse stood in third place. There was nothing outstanding in the rest of the stallion classes, Irade easily winning the championship.

In the class for brood mares four came forward, the winner being Bien-A-Moi, a big mare with nice feet and legs, and a good mover. It was in this class that the grade mare, which looked altogether out of place, took fourth money.

A dispute arose in the three-year-old class over the entry of a grade mare but the owner of the mare was not to blame, for the prize list did not make it plain that grade mares could not compete and his entry had been accepted, therefore, the Directorate after a consultation allowed the grade mare to compete. She is a big, high-grade individual, and went ahead of a very nice grey mare with not the size and substance of the winner.

Only one two-year-old mare came out and two yearlings, the best of the yearlings being a nice, well-grown filly which should be heard from again. The sweepstakes ribbon was awarded to Bien-A-Moi.

The class for the special trophy brought out three great mares, the brood mare and two yeld mares. Kalmouck, a five-year-old, dark-brown mare, a typical Percheron throughout, with good feet and nice quality of bone and a good mover landed the trophy.

Exhibitors: T. D. Elliott, Bolton; C. W. Gurney & Sons, Paris; R. Hamilton & Son, Simcoe; Haas Bros., Paris; D. Jackson, London; Alex. McNiven, St. Thomas; J. W. Guest, Lon-

don; E. E. Hanmer, Norwich; J. W. Coulter, St. Thomas; A. W. Dobson, Weston; Henderson Bros., Lambeth; Gould & Son, Croton.

Awards.—Stallion, aged: 1, Elliott, on Irade; 2 and 3, Hamilton, on Kavignac and Longtemps; 4, Haas, on Junior; 5, Jackson, on Kossuth. Stallion, three years: 1, McNiven. Stallion, two years: 1, Guest. Stallion, one year: 1, Gurney. Champion stallion, Irade. Brood mare: 1, Hanmer, on Bien-A-Moi; 2, Coulter, on Polly; 3, Dobson, on Karavan; 4, Henderson, on Mary Queen. Mare, three years: 1, Gould; 2, Hanmer. Filly, two years: 1, Haas. Filly, yearling: 1, Haas; 2, Dobson. Foal: 1, Coulter; 2, Hanmer; 3, Henderson; 4, Dobson. Sweepstakes ribbon, Hanmer, on Bien-A-Moi. Best mare for trophy, Dobson, on Kalmouck. Pair in harness, Coulter.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES.—There were some really good things forward in the class for agricultural horses. Of brood mares there were four, the winner being a very nice, clean-limbed, high-quality mare good enough to go anywhere. Second to her stood another of the good ones.

There were four three-year-olds out, and amongst them were some real good individuals. The class for two-year-olds brought seven entries, the winning filly being one of the cleanest-limbed, nicest-going fillies at the show. She was not quite so strong on top as the second-prize filly, also a classy individual of Clydesdale breeding.

There were two teams in the class for harness pairs, the winners being an excellent type of farm team.

Exhibitors: Arbogast Bros., Sebringville; Geo. Wilkinson, London; Webster Bros., Glencoe; Henderson Bros., Lambeth; A. O'Neil, Denfield; Haas Bros., Paris; Jacob & Forsyth, Stratford; W. Furse, Thamesford; Thos. McMichael, Seaford; A. Downham, Thamesford.

Awards.—Brood mare, with foal by side: 1, Arbogast Bros.; 2, Wilkinson; 3, Webster Bros.; 4, Henderson Bros. Filly or gelding, three years old: 1 and 3, O'Neil; 2, Haas Bros.; 4, Henderson. Filly or gelding, two years old: 1, Jacob & Forsyth; 2, Wilkinson; 3, Haas Bros.; 4, Furse. Yearling: 1, Arbogast Bros.; 2, McMichael; 3, Henderson Bros. Foal: 1, Arbogast Bros.; 2, Wilkinson; 3, Henderson Bros.; 4, Webster Bros. Team in harness: 1, Downham; 2, Henderson Bros.

FARMERS' CLASS.—A special class for farmer's teams was put on this year. A. O'Neil, of Denfield, won on a nice team of three-year-olds, clean-limbed, pony-built Clydesdales. Second went to O. D. Griffith, Lambeth, Ont., on a pair of well-known show animals which had been placed in the carriage classes. The prize list stated that each horse must be under 1,400 lbs. in weight, and the award was made on a basis of the best and most suitable farm team.

John Gardhouse, of Weston, judged all the heavy breeds.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Only a small number of horses of very ordinary quality were brought out in this class. In most sections a little more handling and fitting would have materially improved the exhibits. In a couple of classes the first prize was withheld largely on this account. In the aged stallion class two well-known horses were out, Nasbaden, a big, strong horse won over Hafling and was made champion stallion. Competition was practically limited to the sections for brood mares and foals.

Exhibitors.—East Elgin Thoroughbred Horse Co., Aylmer, Ont.; Jas. McFarlane, Ailsa Craig, Ont.; Jno. Coventry, Woodstock, Ont.; D. J. McKay, Woodstock, Ont.; B. Kennedy, Ilderton, Ont. Judge, Hugh Charles, Peterboro, Ont.

Awards.—Stallion, four years old and upward: 1, East Elgin Thoroughbred Horse Co., on Nasbaden; 2, McFarlane, on Hafling. Three-year-old stallion: 2, Coventry. Two-year-old stallion: 2, Coventry. Stallion, any age, East Elgin Thoroughbred Horse Co., on Nasbaden. Brood mare: 1 and 3, McFarlane; 2, Kennedy. Filly or gelding, three years old: 1 and 2, Coventry. Yearling filly or gelding: 1, McFarlane. Foal: 1, McKay; 2, McFarlane; 3, Coventry. Mare, any age, McFarlane. Filly or gelding, three years old, not Thoroughbred, but sired by a Thoroughbred horse: 1, A. A. McMillan, Thamesford, Ont.; 2, Jas. McFarlane; 3, Sir Adam Beck, London, Ont. Filly or gelding, two years old, not sired by a Thoroughbred horse: 1, W. H. Shore, Glanworth, Ont.; 2, McMillan. Sir A. Beck, special for three or four-year-old, suitable for cavalry or riding purposes: 1, McFarlane; 2, J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, Ont.; 3, McMillan. Saddle horse: 1 and 2, Sir H. M. Pellatt, Toronto; 3, Lady Beck.

ROADSTERS.—Exhibitors: R. Reardon, London; B. Kennedy, Ilderton; Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt; I. A. Maybee, Aylmer; E. Girvin, Peterboro; W. H. Dumast, Berlin; Wm. Bannerman, West Monckton; J. W. Prangley, Strathroy; L. Goff, Glencoe; G. M. McEwen, Lucan; J. M. Evans, Atwood; G. M. Anderson, Guelph; W. H. Shore, Glanworth; D. Collins, Mitchell; H. Stallger, Southwood.

Awards.—Brood mare: 1, Wilks; 2, Reardon.

Spectators agreed that the judge took plenty of time, perhaps too much, in reaching some of his decisions.

Hillside Peter Pan, Hume's aged bull, went to the top and landed the championship as did also the same breeder's aged cow Bellsland Nan 4th. Aged cows were a strong class of seven entries, and good individuals were left outside the money.

The younger classes were all well filled with good stuff. Comment on most of the winners having been made in our report of the Canadian National.

Exhibitors: Alex. Hume & Co., Campbellford; A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners; Wm. Stewart & Sons, Campbellford; E. D. Hilliker, Burgessville; McConnell & Ferguson, London; Chas. Macoun, Campbellford.

Awards.—Bull, aged: 1, Hume, on Hillside Peter Pan; 2, Stewart, on Springhill Cashier; 3, Turner, on Netherton King Theodore. Bull, two years old: 1, Chas. Macoun, on Silver King of Springhill; 2, Hilliker, on Sunnybrook Enterprise. Bull, yearling: 1, Hilliker, on Prince Fortune of Sunnybrook; 2, Hume, on Gay Lad of Ayrmont; 3, McConnell & Ferguson. Bull, senior calf: 1 and 2, Turner; 3, Hilliker; 4, Hume. Bull, junior calf: 1, Turner; 2, Hume; 3 and 4, Stewart. Cow, aged: 1, Hume, on Bellsland Nan 4th; 2 and 3, Turner, on Mountain Lass, and Snowdrop; 4, Hume, on Spicy Lass. Cow, three years old: 1 and 4, Turner, on Queen Floss of Springbank, and Flossie of Springbank; 2 and 3, Hume, on Humeshaugh Kate, and Humeshaugh Helen. Heifer, two years old: 1, Hume, on Humeshaugh Spicy Kate; 2 and 3, Hilliker, on Bessie of Mapledale, and Trixy of Mapledale; 4, Turner, on Doreen of Springbank. Heifer, yearling: 1, 2 and 4, Turner; 3, Stewart. Heifer, senior calf: 1, Hume; 2, Turner; 3, Hilliker; 4, Stewart. Heifer, junior calf: 1 and 3, Hilliker; 2 and 4, Turner. Champion bull, Hume, on Hillside Peter Pan. Champion cow, Hume, on Bellsland Nan 4th. Graded herd: 1, Hume; 2, Turner; 3, Hilliker. Junior herd: 1, Hilliker; 2, Turner; 3, Hume. Calf herd: 1, Turner; 2, Hilliker; 3, Hume. Get of sire: 1 and 3, Turner; 2, Hume. Produce of cow: 1, Hume; 2, Turner; 3, Hilliker. Judge, H. MacPherson, Orkney.

HOLSTEINS.—Numerically superior, and in quality above all former shows, the Holstein exhibit was from beginning to end one of the strongest features of the Western Fair this year. Many of the good herds came on from Toronto and put up the strongest kind of competition here, with some herds which were not out at the Canadian National. As a general thing the Western Fair boasts of a better beef cattle display than it does of dairy producers but such was not the case this year, and Holsteins kept up their end of a great show very well indeed.

Of six aged bulls Prince Abbecker Mercena, last year's winner and grand champion, repeated for Row. He is in his usual good fit and won over Findeine King May Fayne, the bull which last year headed the two-year-olds, and this year stood sixth at Toronto. The winner, it may be said, was placed third at Toronto where two other bulls not shown here went first and second.

There was only one entry in two-year-olds, King Segis Pontiac Posch, a big, high-quality bull fresh from winning second at Toronto, getting the red.

Five yearlings came out and they were one of the best classes in the male section. Arbogast Bros' high-priced Alcartra went to the top with the high-quality Canary Trinton Segis second.

There were two long line-ups in the calf classes, containing a number of very choice individuals of the breed.

The line-up of aged cows, always one of the features of any dairy exhibit, contained some of the highest producers of the breed. The winning cow carried a remarkably fine udder with well-developed milk veins, a typical cow of the breed, and a worthy winner. Second and third stood two other extra high quality, good type of Holsteins, in fact, the five animals placed made a very good showing indeed.

Three-year-olds were headed by Manor P. H. Flower, Gooderham's cow which stood fourth in Toronto. Arbogast got in second with Tidy Favorite De Kol, Gooderham and Kettle following in order.

Two-year-olds were a very good class, and were headed by two heifers from Manor Farm, Manor P. H. Korndyke and Manor P. H. Belle, Lipsit standing third and Snyder fourth.

Yearlings brought out one of the strongest classes of the breed, there being 21 entries all told. It was a difficult class to place everyone of the five winners being a good individual of the breed.

Senior calves were out to the number of 16, and junior calves were a good class. Kelly's aged cow was made grand champion, Gooderham getting the reserve ribbon. The reserve for the male championship went to Arbogast on King Segis Alcartra Calamity.

Exhibitors: Manor Farm, Clarkson; Arbogast Bros., Sebringville; Fred Row, Currie's Crossing; L. H. Lipsit, Straffordville; R. J. Kelly, Cullow-

den; C. M. Trebilcock, London; Elias Snyder, Burgessville; Geo. T. Prouse, Ostrander; C. C. Kettle, Wilsonville; C. C. Haviland, Wilsonville; Cline & Carrol, London; W. S. Shearer, Listowel.

Awards.—Bull, aged: 1, Row, on Prince Abbecker Mercena; 2, Lipsit, on Findeine King May Fayne; 3, Prouse, on Dot's Abbecker; 4, Kettle, on Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Mercena. Bull, two-year-old: 1, Manor Farm, on King Segis Pontiac Posch. Bull, one-year-old: 1, Arbogast Bros., on King Segis Alcartra Calamity; 2, Haviland, on Canary Trinton Segis; 3, Prouse, on Meadowview King Abbecker; 4, Kettle, on Noble Fayne Schulling; 5, Trebilcock. Bull, senior calf: 1, and 3, Row; 2, Lipsit; 4 and 5, Kettle. Bull, junior calf: 1 and 4, Snyder; 2, Cline & Carrol; 3, Lipsit; 5, Prouse. Cow, aged: 1, Kelly; 2, Gooderham; 3, Arbogast Bros.; 4, Prouse; 5, Snyder. Cow, three years old: 1 and 3, Gooderham; 2, Arbogast; 4, Kettle. Heifer, two years old: 1 and 2, Gooderham; 3, Lipsit; 4, Snyder; 5, Prouse. Heifer, yearling: 1, Prouse; 2, Shearer; 3 and 5, Snyder; 4, Lipsit. Senior calves: 1, Kettle; 2, Shearer; 3, Cline & Carrol; 4, Arbogast; 5, Row. Junior calf: 1, Kettle; 2, 3 and 4, Lipsit; 5, Snyder. Champion bull, Row, on Prince Abbecker Mercena. Champion female, Kelly, on Homestead Howtje Calamity. Graded herd: 1, Gooderham; 2, Prouse; 3, Snyder; 4, Kettle. Calf herd: 1, Kettle; 2, Lipsit; 3, Row; 4, Snyder; 5, Shearer. Special for pair of calves, Lipsit.

Geo. Laidlaw judged.

JERSEYS.—It was the best show of Jerseys ever seen in Western Ontario, and Judge Wm. Humpage, of London, had his work cut out for him in most of the classes. The great herd of B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, Ontario, met worthy competition in John Pringle's wonderfully well-fitted, high-quality herd, and many times did the red, and the blue too, go to the Pringle herd. It is good to see such competition. The Jersey breed showed up to great advantage, and the breeders, owners and fitters of the good stock are to be congratulated. Vixen, fresh from winning at Toronto, easily captured the female championship. She is a wonderful cow, breedily, extreme in type, a producer full of quality. Marjorie, the runner up for the honors, is a great heifer, and only for her great stable mate would have landed on top. Bull got the best of the bull awards on some extra choice stuff, Pringle showing only a two-year-old and calves under six months. The female classes were very strong. In two-year-old heifers there were seven out, six being imported, the winner being Lady Aldan A, a daughter of the great Golden Fern's Noble, as was also the second-prize heifer in the dry class of two-year-olds. Bull's herd is too well known to require further comment, but we can safely say that Pringle's entries were the most uniform lot ever brought out by one exhibitor at London. Little had two or three of the real toppers, and will be heard from again.

Exhibitors: John Pringle, London; B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton; Mrs. Lawrence, London; W. H. Robinson, London; H. A. Little, London.

Awards.—Bull, aged: 1, Bull, on Fern's Noble. Bull, two years: 1, Bull, on Royal Favorite; 2, Pringle, on Oakland's Noble Eminent; 3, Bull, Bull, eighteen months: 1, Bull; 2, Mrs. Lawrence. Bull, twelve months: 1 and 2, Bull; 3 and 5, W. H. Robinson; 4, Mrs. Lawrence. Bull, six months: 1, 3 and 4, Pringle; 2, Bull. Senior champion, Bull, on Royal Favorite. Junior and grand champion, Bull, on Brampton Bright Dot. Cow, aged: 1 and 4, Pringle, on Vixen and Happiness; 2 and 3, Bull, on Brampton Remembrance, and Macosta. Cow, aged, dry: 1, Bull, on Rosy Scarborough; 2 and 3, Pringle, on Oxford Jetsam and Her Ladyship; 4, Bull. Cow, three years: 1, H. A. Little, on Autoton; 2 and 4, Pringle, on Faithful and Mayoress; 3, Bull. Cow, three years, dry: 1 and 2, Pringle, on Seaside Lass, and Lady Aldan. Heifer, two years, in milk: 1, 3 and 4, Pringle, on Lady Aldan A, Bright Granddaughter and Ety; 2, Little, on Pallas Fancy. Heifer, two years, dry: 1 and 2, Pringle; 3, Bull. Heifer, eighteen months: 1 and 4, Bull; 2 and 3, Pringle. Heifer, twelve months: 1, Pringle; 2 and 3, Bull. Heifer, six months: 1 and 4, Bull; 2 and 3, Pringle. Calf, under six months: 1 and 4, Bull; 2 and 3, Pringle. Senior and grand champion female, Pringle, on Vixen. Junior champion, Pringle, on Marjorie. Aged herd: 1, Pringle; 2, Bull. Medium herd: 1, Bull; 2, Pringle. Young herd: 1, Bull; 2, Pringle. Progeny of cow: 1, Pringle; 2, Bull. Get of sire Bull; 2, Pringle.

GRADES.—Only two grades were entered; Jas. Bowman, of Guelph, Ont., getting the award on a good aged cow, and D. Ashworth, of Denfield, on a nice two-year-old heifer.

Sheep

The accommodation provided for sheep at the Western Fair was altogether insufficient to hold the large number of well-fitted animals that were on exhibition this year. While better accommodation for sheep and more of it is urgently needed

there is absolutely no accommodation for sheep exhibitors themselves. This is a condition that must be remedied or the Western Fair will soon cease to attract such an exhibit of sheep as was displayed this year.

COTSWOLDS.—Four well-known flocks battled for the ribbons in this class, most of the best flock prize, going to the Park flock. Mark & Son came to the top in the sections for ram lamb, pen of lambs and Canadian-bred flock.

Exhibitors: N. Park, Norwich; Jas. A. Campbell, Thedford; T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth; G. H. Mark & Son, Little Britain.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1 and 3, Park; 2, Mark & Son. Ram, shearing: 1 and 2, Park; 3, Mark & Son. Ram lamb: 1, Mark & Son; 2, Park; 3, Campbell. Ewe, aged: 1, Park; 2, Mark & Son; 3, Campbell. Ewe, shearing: 1, Park; 2, and 3, Mark & Son. Ewe lamb: 1, Park; 2, and 3, Mark & Son. Pen of five shearings: 1, Park; 2, Shore. Pen of lambs: 1, Mark & Son; Canadian-bred pen: 1, Mark & Son; 2, Shore. Ram, any age: Park. Ewe, any age: Park. American Cotswold Association's Special for pen of four lambs by one sire: 1, Park; 2, Mark & Son.

LINCOLNS.—A strong selection from the flock of H. M. Lee cleaned up most of the prizes offered for Lincolns. They are a well-wooled, typical bunch. MacIntyre was first for ewe lamb and also won a number of second prizes.

Exhibitors: P. A. MacIntyre, Park Hill; H. M. Lee, Highgate.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1, Lee. Shearling ram: 1 and 2, Lee; 3, MacIntyre. Ram lamb: 1 and 2, Lee; 3, MacIntyre. Ewe, aged: 1, 2 and 3, Lee. Shearling ewe: 1, 2 and 3, Lee. Ewe lamb: 1, MacIntyre; 2 and 3, Lee. Pen of five shearings: 1, Lee; 2, MacIntyre. Pen of lambs: 1, Lee; 2, MacIntyre. Pen: 1, Lee; 2, MacIntyre. Canadian-bred pen: 1, Lee; 2, MacIntyre. Ram, any age: Lee. Ewe, any age: Lee.

LEICESTERS.—A battle royal developed among the Leicesters. Some changes were made in the Toronto placing, but the relative position of the three veteran firms that furnished the contention remained largely the same. The prizes were very evenly divided among the three.

Exhibitors: J. Snell & Son, Clinton; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; J. Kelly & Sons, Shakespear.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Snell; 3, Kelly. Shearling ram: 1, Snell; 2 and 3, Whitelaw. Ram Lamb: 1, Kelly; 2 and 3, Whitelaw. Ewe, aged: 1, Snell; 2, Kelly; 3, Whitelaw. Shearling ewe: 1, Snell; 2, Kelly; 3, Whitelaw. Ewe lamb: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Snell; 3, Kelly. Pen of five shearings: 1, Snell; 2, Whitelaw. Pen of lambs: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Kelly. Pen: 1, Snell; 2, Kelly. Canadian-bred pen: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Snell. Ram, any age: Whitelaw. Ewe, any age: Snell. Judge of Cotswolds, Lincolns, and Leicesters, J. V. Snell, Brampton.

SHROPSHIRE.—The Lloyd-Jones flock shown in much better trim than at Toronto decidedly improved their position. Their aged ram, that was third at Toronto, was placed first and made champion in competition with the Toronto champion. Kelsey had first and second in shearing rams, and was also first for Canadian-bred pen and pen of lambs, while Gurney's came out on top in the ewe lamb class.

Exhibitors: J. R. Kelsey, Woodville; C. W. Gurney & Son, Paris; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1, Jones; 2, Kelsey; 3, Gurney. Shearling ram: 1 and 2, Kelsey; 3, Jones. Ram lamb: 1 and 2, Jones; 3, Kelsey. Ewe, aged: 1, Jones; 2, Gurney; 3, Kelsey. Shearling ewe: 1 and 3, Jones; 2, Kelsey. Ewe lamb: 1 and 3, Gurney; 2, Kelsey. Pen of five shearings: 1, Jones; 2, Kelsey. Pen of lambs: 1, Kelsey; 2, Jones. Pen: 1, Jones; 2, Kelsey. Canadian-bred pen: 1, Kelsey; 2, Jones. Ram, any age: Jones. Ewe, any age: Jones.

Judge, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

OXFORDS.—The well-known flock of Peter Arkell & Sons was the only one out. This flock has had a most successful season, and have proved their ability to stand at the top in the strongest competition. They were awarded all the prizes they competed for, which included first and second in each section with third in a few.

SOUTH DOWNS.—All the first prizes in this class were won by the Alloway Lodge flock. Three other exhibitors divided the remaining prizes fairly evenly. The exhibit throughout was of high quality, and it was quite an honor to win even a second or third in such competition.

Exhibitors: Col. R. McEwen, London; J. W. Springsted & Son, Caistor Center; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; G. Telfer, Paris.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1, Wright; 2 and 3, Jones. Shearling ram: 1 and 3, McEwen; 2, Springsted. Ram lamb: 1, McEwen; 2, Jones; 3, Telfer. Ewe, aged: 1 and 2, McEwen; 3, Jones. Shearling ewe: 1 and 2, McEwen; 3, Springsted. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, McEwen; 3, Springsted. Pen of five shearings: 1, McEwen; 2, Jones. Pen of lambs: 1, McEwen; 2, Jones. Pen: 1, McEwen; 2, Jones. Canadian-bred pen:

absolutely no accommodation for sheep themselves. This is a condition that remedied or the Western Fair will soon attract such an exhibit of sheep as they had this year.

OLD.—Four well-known flocks battled for the top in this class, most of the best going to the Park flock. Mark & Son, to the top in the sections for ram of lambs and Canadian-bred flock.

Pen of five shearlings: 1, Park; 2, Mark & Son. **Pen of lambs:** 1, Mark & Son; 2, Park; 3, Mark & Son. **Canadian-bred pen:** 1, Park; 2, Mark & Son; 3, Mark & Son. **Pen of five shearlings:** 1, Park; 2, Mark & Son; 3, Mark & Son. **Pen of lambs:** 1, Park; 2, Mark & Son; 3, Mark & Son.

NS.—A strong selection from the flock Lee cleaned up most of the prizes. They are a well-wooled flock. MacIntyre was first for ewe lamb on a number of second prizes.

Pen of five shearlings: 1, Lee; 2, MacIntyre. **Pen of lambs:** 1, Lee; 2, MacIntyre. **Canadian-bred pen:** 1, Lee; 2, MacIntyre. **Ram, any age:** Lee.

ERS.—A battle royal developed between Leicesters. Some changes were made in placing, but the relative position of the veteran firms that furnished the contained largely the same. The prizes were divided among the three.

Pen of five shearlings: 1, Snell; 2, Snell; 3, Snell. **Pen of lambs:** 1, Snell; 2, Snell; 3, Snell. **Canadian-bred pen:** 1, Snell; 2, Snell; 3, Snell. **Ram, any age:** Snell.

ES.—The Lloyd-Jones flock shown in Toronto decided in their favor. Their aged ram, that was placed first and made competition with the Toronto champion, had first and second in shearing and was also first for Canadian-bred pen lambs, while Gurney's came out on ewe lamb class.

Pen of five shearlings: 1, Jones; 2, Jones; 3, Jones. **Pen of lambs:** 1, Jones; 2, Jones; 3, Jones. **Canadian-bred pen:** 1, Jones; 2, Jones; 3, Jones. **Ram, any age:** Jones.

The well-known flock of Peter was the only one out. This flock had the most successful season, and have ability to stand at the top in the competition. They were awarded all prizes competed for, which included first in each section with third in a few.

WNS.—All the first prizes in this won by the Alloway Lodge flock. exhibitors divided the remaining prizes evenly. The exhibit throughout was very good, and it was quite an honor to second or third in such competition.

Pen of five shearlings: 1, McEwen; 2, Jones. **Pen of lambs:** 1, McEwen; 2, Jones. **Canadian-bred pen:** 1, McEwen; 2, Jones.

1, McEwen; 2, Jones. **Ram, any age:** McEwen. **Ewe, any age:** McEwen. **Judge:** W. H. Beattie.

DORSET HORNED.—The two flocks which divided the money at Toronto met worthy competition from the flock of Morley Harding which furnished the first prize aged ewe and shearling ewe. This flock also captured the female championship. Wright had the champion ram and the first prize lot in all the open groups. Orchard was first in Canadian-bred pen.

Exhibitors: W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; J. A. Orchard, Shedden; Morley Harding, Ettrick.

Awards.—**Ram, aged:** 1, Wright; 2 and 3, Orchard. **Shearling ram:** 1 and 2, Wright; 3, Orchard. **Ram lamb:** 1 and 2, Wright; 3, Orchard. **Ewe, aged:** 1, Harding; 2, Wright; 3, Orchard. **Shearling ewe:** 1, Harding; 2, Orchard; 3, Wright. **Ewe lamb:** 1 and 3, Wright; 2, Orchard. **Pen of five shearlings:** 1, Wright; 2, Orchard. **Pen of lambs:** 1, Wright; 2, Orchard. **Canadian-bred pen:** 1, Orchard; 2, Wright. **Ram, any age:** Wright. **Ewe, any age:** Harding. **Judge:** G. L. Telfer.

HAMPSHIRE.—Stronger competition is developing each year in this class. Kelly & Sons had the best of the argument in most of the classes, although Telfer won many important prizes, including first for pen of shearlings, pen of lambs and Canadian-bred pen. Arkell & Sons were second and third in the aged ram class.

Exhibitors: J. Kelly & Sons, Shakespeare; P. Arkell & Sons, Teeswater; G. Telfer, Paris.

Awards.—**Ram, aged:** 1, Kelly; 2 and 3, Arkell. **Shearling ram:** 1, Kelly; 2, Telfer. **Ram lamb:** 1, Telfer; 2 and 3, Kelly. **Ewe, aged:** 1 and 3, Kelly; 2, Telfer. **Shearling ewe:** 1, Kelly; 2 and 3, Telfer. **Ewe lamb:** 1, Kelly; 2 and 3, Telfer. **Pen of five shearlings:** 1, Telfer. **Pen of lambs:** 1, Telfer; 2, Kelly. **Pen:** 1, Kelly; 2, Telfer. **Canadian-bred pen:** 1, Telfer; 2, Kelly. **Ram, any age:** Kelly. **Ewe, any age:** Kelly. **Judge:** W. H. Beattie.

SUFFOLKS.—Only a few prizes are offered for Suffolks at London, and they were fairly evenly divided between the two Guelph flocks. Bowman had both champions.

Exhibitors: Jas. Bowman, Guelph; Geo. Henderson, Guelph.

Awards.—**Pen of five shearlings:** 1, Bowman. **Pen of lambs:** 1, Henderson; 2, Bowman. **Pen:** 1, Bowman; 2, Henderson. **Ram, any age:** Bowman. **Ewe, any age:** Henderson. **Judge:** G. Telfer.

FAT SHEEP.—Exhibitors: J. Snell & Son; A. & W. Whitelaw; J. Kelly & Sons; W. E. Wright; J. Linden; H. M. Lee; T. H. Shore; G. H. Mark & Son; Jas. A. Campbell; J. R. Kelsey; P. Arkell & Sons; J. W. Springsted; Col. R. McEwen.

Awards.—**Long-wooled wether, one year and over:** 1, Lee; 2 and 3, Whitelaw; 4, Kelly. **Long-wooled wether, under one year:** 1 and 2, Kelly; 3, Whitelaw; 4, Campbell. **Medium-wooled wether, one year and over:** 1, Kelsey; 2, Kelly; 3, McEwen; 4, Arkell. **Medium-wooled wether, under one year:** 1, Kelly; 2, Wright. **Judges:** W. H. Beattie; J. V. Snell; G. Telfer.

Swine.

BERKSHIRE.—There is usually a good exhibit of Berkshires at the Western Fair and this year was no exception. Thomson had out a well-fitted lot of excellent quality and captured all the firsts except in sow under six months where Stobbs came to the top.

Exhibitors: A. Thomson, Stratford; J. W. Coulter, Talbotville; J. S. Cowan, Atwood; C. Stobbs, Leamington.

Awards.—**Boar, aged:** 1, Thomson; 2, Coulter. **Boar, one year:** 1 and 3, Thomson; 2, Coulter. **Boar, between six and 12 months:** 1, Thomson; 2, Cowan; 3, Stevenson. **Boar, under six months:** 1, 2 and 3, Thomson. **Sow, aged:** 1 and 2, Thomson; 3, Cowan. **Sow, 1 year:** 1, Thomson; 2, Cowan; 3, Stobbs. **Sow, between six and 12 months:** 1, Thomson; 2 and 3, Cowan. **Sow, under six months:** 1 and 3, Stobbs; 2, Thomson. **Four pigs by one sire:** 1 and 3, Thomson, 2, Cowan. **Four from one sow:** 1 and 3, Thomson, 2, Cowan. **Boar and 3 sows over one year:** 1 and 2, Thomson. **Boar and 3 sows under one year:** 1 and 2, Thomson; 3, Cowan. **Boar, any age:** Thomson. **Sow, any age:** Thomson. **Judge:** R. H. Harding, Thorndale.

YORKSHIRE.—Seldom has there been a better lot of Yorkshires seen at this fair. Competition in this class is usually light but Duck made his first appearance here and celebrated it by winning many of the best prizes. His yearling sow, an exceptionally fine pig was made female champion. The Featherston herd was somewhat weakened as part of the herd was sent to Ottawa.

Exhibitors: J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; J. Duck, Port Credit; A. Stevenson, Atwood; J. L. Jones, Burford.

Awards.—**Boar, aged:** 1 and 3, Featherston; 2, Stevenson. **Boar, one year:** 1, Duck; 2 and 3, Featherston. **Boar, between six and 12**

months: 1, Duck; 2, Stevenson; 3, Featherston. **Boar, under six months:** 1 and 3, Featherston; 2, Duck. **Sow, aged:** 1 and 3, Featherston; 2, Duck. **Sow, one year:** 1 and 2, Duck; 3, Stevenson. **Sow, between six and 12 months:** 1, Duck; 2, Stevenson; 3, Featherston. **Sow, under six months:** 1 and 2, Duck; 3, Featherston. **Four pigs by one sire:** 1, Duck; 2, Stevenson; 3, Featherston. **Four from one sow:** 1, Duck; 2, Featherston; 3, Stevenson. **Boar and three sows over one year:** 1, Duck; 2 and 3, Featherston. **Boar and three sows under one year:** 1, Duck; 2, Featherston; 3, Stevenson. **Boar, any age:** Duck. **Sow, any age:** Featherston. **Judge:** J. D. Brien, Ridgetown.

CHESTER WHITES.—Four herds were out after the money and all received a share although the bulk of the prizes went to the Wright and D'Coursey herds.

Exhibitors: W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; D. D'Coursey, Mitchell; C. Stobbs, Leamington; Geo. G. Gould, Essex.

Awards.—**Boar, aged:** 1, D'Coursey; 2 and 3, Wright. **Boar, one year:** 1, D'Coursey; 2, Stobbs; 3, Wright. **Boar, between six and 12 months:** 1, Wright; 2, Stobbs; 3, D'Coursey. **Boar, under six months:** 1, D'Coursey; 2, Gould; 3, Wright. **Sow, aged:** 1 and 3, Wright; 2, D'Coursey. **Sow, one year:** 1 and 2, Wright; 3, D'Coursey. **Sow, between six and 12 months:** 1, D'Coursey; 2, Wright; 3, Gould. **Sow, under six months:** 1 and 2, Wright; 3, D'Coursey. **Four pigs by one sire:** 1, Wright; 2, D'Coursey. **Four from one sow:** 1, Wright; 2, D'Coursey. **Boar and 3 sows over one year:** 1, Wright; 2, D'Coursey. **Boar and 3 sows under one year:** 1, Wright; 2, D'Coursey. **Boar, any age:** Wright. **Sow, any age:** Wright. **Judge:** J. D. Brien.

HAMPSHIRE.—Hastings Bros. were the largest winners in this class. Their pigs, as well as those of the other exhibitors, show a decided improvement in type over those exhibited a few years ago.

Exhibitors: Hastings Bros., Crosshill, A. O'Neill, Denfield; D. H. Porter, Westminster.

Awards.—**Boar, aged:** 1, Hastings. **Boar, one year:** 1 and 3, Hastings; 2, O'Neil. **Boar, between six and 12 months:** 1 and 2, Hastings; 3, O'Neil. **Boar, under six months:** 1, 2 and 3, Hastings. **Sow, aged:** 1, 2 and 3, Hastings. **Sow, one year:** 1, 2 and 3, Hastings. **Sow, between six and 12 months:** 1 and 3, Hastings; 2, O'Neil. **Sow, under six months:** 1 and 3, Hastings; 2, Porter. **Four pigs by one sire:** 1 and 2, Hastings. **Four from one sow:** 1, Hastings; 2, O'Neil. **Boar and three sows over one year:** 1 and 2, Hastings. **Boar and three sows under one year:** 1 and 2, Hastings. **Boar, any age:** Hastings. **Sow, any age:** Hastings. **Judge:** J. D. Brien.

TAMWORTH.—Although all but one of the firsts went to the well-known Mitchell herd Stobbs had out a most creditable exhibit and furnished keen competition in most classes.

Exhibitors: D. Douglas & Son, Mitchell; C. Stobbs, Leamington.

Awards.—**Boar, aged:** 1 and 2, Douglas. **Boar, one year:** 1 and 3, Douglas; 2, Stobbs. **Boar, between six and 12 months:** 1, Stobbs; 2 and 3, Douglas. **Boar, under six months:** 1 and 2, Douglas; 3, Stobbs. **Sow, aged:** 1, 2 and 3, Douglas. **Sow, one year:** 1, 2 and 3, Douglas. **Sow, between six and 12 months:** 1 and 3, Douglas; 2, Stobbs. **Sow, under six months:** 1, 2 and 3, Douglas. **Four from one sire:** 1 and 2, Douglas. **Four from one sow:** 1 and 2, Douglas. **Boar and three sows over one year:** 1, 2 and 3, Douglas. **Boar and three sows under one year:** 1 and 2, Douglas; 3, Stobbs. **Boar, any age:** Douglas. **Sow, any age:** Douglas.

POLAND CHINAS, DUROC AND ESSEX.—The contest in this class was largely one between Ducros, although a few Polands were also out. The prizes were fairly evenly divided among the four exhibitors with Campbell and Gould getting a little the best of it.

Exhibitors: Mac. Campbell & Sons, Northwood, Geo. G. Gould, Essex; C. Stobbs, Leamington; Gowan Malott, Leamington.

Awards.—**Boar, aged:** 1, Malott; 2 and 3, Campbell. **Boar, one year:** 1, Gould; 2, Campbell; 3, Stobbs. **Boar, between six and 12 months:** 1 and 3, Gould; 2, Campbell. **Boar, under six months:** 1, Campbell; 2, Gould; 3, Stobbs. **Sow, aged:** 1, Malott; 2, Gould; 3, Campbell. **Sow, one year:** 1 and 3, Gould; 2, Stobbs. **Sow, between six and 12 months:** 1, Gould; 2, Campbell; 3, Stobbs. **Sow, under six months:** 1, Campbell; 2, Gould; 3, Stobbs. **Four by one sire:** 1, Campbell; 2, Stobbs; 3, Gould. **Four from one sow:** 1, Campbell; 2, Gould; 3, Stobbs. **Boar and three sows over one year:** 1, Gould; 2, Malott; 3, Campbell. **Boar and three sows under one year:** 1, Gould; 2, Campbell; 3, Stobbs. **Boar, any age:** Malott. **Sow, any age:** Gould. **Judge:** R. H. Harding.

Dairy Products.

A large entry of the best cheese and butter yet seen at London made an attractive and valuable display in the Dairy Building. The scores which follow indicate the high quality of the exhibit.

CHEESE.

June Colored: 1, Wm. Morse, Trowbridge, 96.5; 2, D. Menzies, Listowel, 95.82; 3, H. E. Donnelly, Stratfordville, 95.82; 4, L. H. Schneider, Gad's Hill, 95.49; 5, H. Youn, Listowel, 95.33; 6, G. Bain, Lakeside, 95.32; 7, H. Hammond, Moorefield, 95.16. **June, white:** 1, C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville, 96.66; 2, W. H. Seehaver, Atwood, 96.49; 3, H. E. Donnelly, 96.16; 4, Wm. Morse, 95.49; 5, D. Menzies, 95.33; 6, L. H. Schneider, 95; 7, J. K. Brown, Brussels, 94.66. **July, colored:** 1, H. Wade, Lambeth, 95.66; 2, D. Menzies, 95.65; 3, G. Bain, 95.16; 4, Wm. Morse, 95.15; 5, J. K. Brown, Brussels, and 6, C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville, 94.99 (tie); 7, H. J. Neeb, Tavistock, 94.82. **July, white:** 1, King Clendinning, Belmont, 95.99; 2, Wm. Morse, 95.66; 3, L. H. Schneider, 95.66; 4, H. W. Seehaver, 95.66; 5, H. E. Donnelly, 95.65; 6, C. J. Donnelly, 95.5; 7, N. H. Purdy, Belleville, 95.33. **August, colored:** 1, J. L. Kock, Gowanstown, 96.32; 2, C. J. Donnelly, 96.16; 3, Wm. Morse, 95.49; 4, L. Silver, St. Thomas, 95.32; 5, Geo. Brodie, Glanworth, 95.16; 6, H. Seehaver, 95.16; 7, W. J. Murphy, Belton, 95.15. **August, white:** 1, Jno. Cuthbertson, Stratford, 96.66; 2, L. H. Schneider, 96.32; 3, Wm. Morse, 96.16; 4, H. E. Donnelly, 96.16; 5, H. Youn, 95.66; 6, C. J. Donnelly, 95.49; 7, D. Menzies, 95.49. **Two Canadian Flat Cheese:** 1, J. F. Kock, 95.98; 2, H. Youn, Listowel, and 3, Wm. Morse, (tie), 95.88; 4, H. E. Donnelly, 95.88; 5, H. J. Neeb, Tavistock, 94.99. **Stiltons:** 1, H. Youn, 96.32; 2, C. J. Donnelly, 96.16; 3, W. T. Oliver, 95.88; 4, H. E. Donnelly, 95.16; 5, Connolly Bros., Thamesford, 94.47. **Highest aggregate number of prizes won in dairy instructor's groups:** 1, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, Listowel Group, 121 points; 2, T. F. Boyes, Lambeth, London Group, 47 points; 3, Geo. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll, Stratford Group, 22 points. **Special, for the highest score in sections 3, 4, 5 and 6, winners to reside within a radius of 15 miles of London.**—Sec. 3: H. Wade, 95.66; sec. 4: King Clendinning, 95.99; sec. 5: C. J. Donnelly, 96.16; sec. 6: C. J. Donnelly, 95.49. **Silver cup for highest score in sec. 1:** Wm. Morse, 96.5. **Medal for highest score in sec. 2:** C. J. Donnelly, 96.66.

BUTTER.

Creamery solids, 56-lb. box: 1, R. Scott & Co., Mt. Forest; 2, W. Webb, St. Thomas; 3, Lea Marshall, Pt. Dover; 4, Duncan Doan, Southwold; 5, C. Klockman, Stratford. **Creamery, 50 one-lb. prints:** 1, W. Webb; 2, Mack Robertson, Belleville; 3, J. E. Wilson, Forest; 4, T. W. Dunn & Son, Cowansville, Que.; 5, D. Doan, Southwold. **Farm dairy, twenty pounds:** 1, Geo. Lathwaite, Goderich; 2, Jno. Pringle, London; 3, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong, Brussels; 4, Miss L. B. Gregory, Ilderton; 5, Mrs. G. W. Hopkins, Lambeth. **Farm dairy, one-pound prints:** 1, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong, Brussels; 2, Miss L. B. Gregory; 3, Mrs. J. B. King; 4, Jno. Pringle; 5, Mrs. W. Clarkson, Weston. **Special ten pound prints open to farmer's wives and daughters only:** 1, Mrs. H. J. McEwen, Ailsa Craig; 2, Mrs. W. Clarkson; 3, Mrs. G. W. Hopkins; 4, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong; 5, Miss L. B. Gregory. **For creamery instructor whose group of creameries secures the highest aggregate number of prizes in sections 1 and 2:** 1, G. Rickwood, Essex; 2, D. McMillan, Stratford.

Vegetables, Grain and Fruit.

From the years when the old Ontario Provincial Exhibition paid its occasional visits, the London shows have always been famous for displays of fruits and farm and garden products. Floral exhibits have also steadily grown in excellence and popularity. In the face of an excessively wet season the 1915 exhibition was no exception to the rule, showing that all localities are not adversely affected and that the skill of growers is sufficient to surmount difficulties. Looking over the superb showing of vegetables, field roots, fruits and flowers, the visitors would hardly suspect that growers had been contending with such a daily deluge of water, which told most seriously on the grain crops, potatoes and field roots. The expert vegetable growers probably as a rule have the advantage of a lighter type of soils. Growing and showing prize winning vegetables is an art, and from year to year the prize list shows that a few names reappear with considerable regularity with a very occasional newcomer. The latter should be encouraged. Considering the year and the very general reports of rotting the potato showing was surprisingly good, conspicuous among the exhibitors being J. and W. R. Trott, J. J. Davis, J. W. Parkinson, D. B. Palmer, E. E. Smith and W. S. Gibson. In roots and field crops (class 45) exhibits in former years have perhaps been more numerous and uniformly large and fine, but

the displays were withal creditable to the exhibitors, among whom were W. H. Beattie, H. L. Nichol, W. R. Trott, W. S. Steele, Fuller Bros., R. H. Tuckey, A. C. Venner, J. Gale, E. Turner, J. Trott, Thos. Hyslop, E. E. Smith, D. R. Palmer, H. Attridge, D. Burns, J. J. Davis, W. J. Gibson, G. Stevenson and J. W. Agur.

Class 46 "Garden Vegetables" attracted strong competition, showing in part the results of the stimulus of the Provincial and local associations of growers and the helpful field contests in progress. As a result the people secure for consumption larger supplies of wholesome foods and of wonderfully improved quality. Size is not the sine qua non that it used to be at shows of the past unless it be squash, vegetable marrow and cabbage, and even in these the ultimate consumer will demand something really toothsome. Most of those showing in the class for roots and field crops were also forward with Garden Vegetable displays, along with exhibits from J. Readhead, W. E. S. Potts, E. E. Smith, John Moulton, W. G. Bycroft, A. C. Johnston and others. The three prize collections of vegetables attracted much attention, being: 1, W. R. Trott; 2, G. H. Poad, and 3, D. Burns.

A great deal of interest centered in the display for the special prizes offered by the Western Fair Management to be competed for by winners in the Ontario Vegetable Grower's Field Crop Competitions. It would be exceedingly difficult to get together in so small a space an equal collection of such high-grade products. For this season of the year the celery was certainly choice and stood up erect and crisp despite the melting heat. The awards handed out were as follows:

Celery: 1, J. J. Davis, London; 2, F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay; 3, W. R. Trott, London; 4, Sanderson Bros., London; 5, F. M. Mulligan, Ottawa. Onions: 1, Chas. Aymes, Humber Bay; 2, Geo. Riley, Ottawa; 3, R. Hackborn, Brantford; 4, J. Tizzard, Humber Bay; 5, Cooke Bros., Cataraqui. Tomatoes: 1 and 2, Chas. Aymes; 3, Geo. Bycroft, London; 4, John Harris, Belleville; 5, D. Dempsey, Stratford. Early Potatoes: 1, Fred Gard, London; 2, F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay; 3, B. Lancaster, Cataraqui; 4, W. A. Thrasher, Sarnia; 5, M. Smith, Sarnia.

A Big Sherbrooke Fair Success.

A successful season is always encouraging to an exhibition association and presents an evidence of more satisfaction on the part of the public. The weather was all that could be expected although showers perhaps prevented the people from gathering in such large numbers for the Wednesday evening grand stand performance. Tuesday and Wednesday saw most of the judging passed, especially in the cattle, sheep and swine departments, and these two days certainly brought forth record crowds.

The live stock display has always been the outstanding feature at this fair, and this year proved no exception. The advancement in quantity and quality of both dairy and beef cattle, sheep, (especially the shortwooled breeds) and heavy horses has been remarkable. Canadian bred Clydesdales brought out some excellent competition and the Percheron is apparently finding favor with many of the Eastern Townships' people although perhaps the strongest exhibitors, in the male sections in particular, were not local men.

Several of the track events can hardly go without mention, because at Sherbrooke one can always see a number of good trotting races. Motor cycle races also presented a spectacular sight to say the least, but the slowest moving of them all, the cattle and horse parade, which took place each day after the judging, is one of the outstanding events of the whole show, for those interested in stock.

HEAVY HORSES.

Clydesdales and Percherons were well shown and many good individuals came out. Some of the exhibitors were: T. B. Macaulay, Hudson Heights; R. Ness & Son, Howick; W. Nussey, Howick; D. A. McCormick, Brysons; H. Kerr, Howick; S. McGerrigle, Ormstown; Jas. Haslett, Richmond; G. H. Montgomery, Phillipsburg; Brompton Pulp Co. and W. Stocker.

The aged imported class was a strong class of some eight entries. Ness' Sir Spencer was first and champion, the Lennoxville Syndicate horse second, Jas. Haslett, Richmond, third and Mr. Nutbrown fourth. In the three-year-old class Ness was alone. Two-year-old class: 1, Ness; 2, Macaulay. Yearlings: 1, Nussey; 2, McGerrigle; 3, W. Stocker. Mares in foal: 1, Macaulay; 2 and 3, McGerrigle; 4, Stocker. Three-year-olds: 1, McGerrigle; 2, Macaulay; 3, Logan. Two-year-olds: 1, Ness; 2, McGerrigle; 3, Stocker; 4, Brompton Pulp Co. Yearlings: 1, Ness; 2, Logan; 3, Martin. Ness won the stallion any age on Sir Spencer and the mare any age on a daughter of Sir Spencer's, Lady McTaggart. The special offered by the Clydesdale Association for best team was won by Ness and the single harness class by McGerrigle.

The entries of threshed grains were not displayed to good advantage, many of them being on the floor and crowded below a low table or bench. The Fair Management needs some one to specialize on displaying things. The chief winners in the grain sections were M. Brethour, D. R. Palmer, A. McCutcheon, R. P. Wilson, J. Rhane, Robt. W. Tuckey, A. T. Webb, W. H. Beattie, W. Gould and W. E. Wright.

A word might be added at this point on the need of some radical improvements in the manner of making displays if the attention of the public is to be arrested and the best educational objects of the exhibitions gained. More care in the naming of varieties, both singly and in the collections, should be taken so that all who can read may learn. Judges in some of the vegetable sections like tomatoes reported the same variety appearing in different lots, except that smaller sized specimens had been selected and passed off as a distinct sort.

The Fruit Show.

The exhibition of fruit did the country credit, and in many particulars would be difficult to equal even in more favorable seasons. A vast amount of care must have been taken, not only at the cultural end of the business but in the selection and putting up of the exhibit. Grapes were probably not equal to former years in size of bunch, but the peaches were exceptionally choice, and the apples in most of the standard sorts reached a high degree of perfection. The special display of fruit—apples, pears, plums, peaches and grapes drew out keen competition and attracted a lot of attention. For really good effect it was unfortunately cramped for space, which was a serious fault in several sections of the show. Two of the winning lots were from St. Catharines, and the third from Waterdown.

In the contest for Middlesex County Special the Wardsville Branch put the first prize collection of fruit, and the London Branch secured the blue ticket. The officers of the latter were alive to their business and handed out a neat little leaflet telling who they were and what they were doing.

Poultry.

London being the home of great numbers of poultry fanciers it was not unusual to expect a large entry of the very highest class of the poultry tribe. There were over 500 birds more in the coops this year than was the case in 1914. White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, and White Leghorns, as at Toronto, were the strongest classes, but there was no weakness anywhere in the entire exhibit. Ducks were out in large numbers and the quality was particularly high. The entry of geese was small but in these quality was all that could be desired. Only a few turkeys were on exhibition but these were good individuals of the various breeds. Pigeons, Bantams and pet stock were more numerous than ever and made a great showing. Those who visited the poultry building were well repaid for the time spent therein, notwithstanding the fact that the heat was so intense.

In The Judging Ring.

A word must be said for the Directors in the live-stock rings. They are always courteous to exhibitors and the Press, and do all in their power to make everything run smoothly. Larger, and leveler cattle rings would be an improvement, in fact one big ring levelled off and handy to the stables, with seating for spectators, and a covered stand for ring Directors and Judges is sorely needed. It is also a pity that more of the judging is not scheduled for "Farmer's Day."

Military Display and Grand Stand Performance.

Tuesday was Military Day and great crowds manifested deepest interest in the manoeuvres, the trench warfare, blowing up of trenches, etc. The overseas battalions acquitted themselves nobly in the eyes of the thousands of admirers. The Grand Stand performance was clean and clever—never better was the judgment of all.

The weather was fine, and record-breaking crowds helped to put a smile on the faces of Directorate and Management. The greatest array of farmers' automobiles ever seen at a fair was out each day.

breeders in the Townships showed some good individuals.

In the Herefords, Hunter from Orangeville, Ont., and A. E. Alger of Paden, Que., competed closely in all the classes. Hunter no doubt had the better. Alger's two-year-old won the senior female championship, but Hunter's yearling was promising enough to win over her in the female of any age.

The Aberdeen-Angus had some new supporters this year but J. A. McLeod, Plainville, Que., had no difficulty in holding his own as usual. Mr. McLeod is perhaps the oldest exhibitor on the show circuit.

DAIRY CATTLE.

The Holstein classes were strongly contested by Mr. McPhee, Van'leek Hill, Ont.; Harding Bros., Wellsford, N.B.; J. J. Alexander, St. Louis, Que.; J. L. Riches, Sherbrooke and W. Clarke, Coaticook, Que.

Alexander won the aged bull class, McPhee second and Harding Bros. third. In the two-year-old class, Hardings' large, strong bull was the sole entry, a bull which afterwards got the senior championship. The yearling class brought out a sensational winner, W. Clarke's Willred De Kol Lad, afterwards grand champion male. Harding Bros. and McPhee won all the senior and junior bull calf prizes.

The aged cow class appeared twenty strong with many of them in poor condition; the prize-winners however were an excellent bunch headed by McPhee's level-topped, wonderful-uddered cow, Lady Jane of Burnbrae, afterwards senior and grand champion female, with Harding Bros. second and McPhee third again. The above mentioned exhibitors all figured strongly in the younger classes, especially Harding Bros. and McPhee, the former winning the junior female championship. McPhee won sire and three of his get, Harding second and Alexander third. Two animals, the get of one cow, went to Harding, second McPhee. Senior herd: 1, McPhee; 2, Harding; and 3, Riches. Junior herd: 1, Harding; 2, McPhee; 3, Riches.

In the Ayrshire section the entries were no doubt fewer in number, but in good condition from first to last. The exhibitors were: G. H. Montgomery, Phillipsburg; D. T. Ness, Howick; J. W. Logan, Howick; A. Phaneuf, St. Norbert; and J. St. Marie, Compton, Que. Montgomery's aged bull, Archonbrain Seafoam won first, senior and grand champion. St. Marie's Vaudrenil Pioneer was second in the class. Two-year-old bull: 1, Ness; 2, Logan. One-year-old bull: 1, Ness; 2, Montgomery; 3, A. Gen-rass. Ness' yearling bull won junior championship. The aged

Poultry.

being the home of great numbers of breeders it was not unusual to expect a display of the very highest class of the birds. There were over 500 birds more than this year than was the case in 1914. Andottes, Barred Rocks, and White as at Toronto, were the strongest. There was no weakness anywhere in the exhibit. Ducks were out in large numbers and quality was particularly high. The geese was small but in these quality that could be desired. Only a few were on exhibition but these were good of the various breeds. Pigeons and pet stock were more numerous than made a great showing. Those who poultry building were well repaid for their effort therein, notwithstanding the fact that was so intense.

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shire section the entries were no in number, but in good condition last. The exhibitors were: G. H. Phillipsburg; D. T. Ness, Howick; Howick; A. Phaneuf, St. Norbert; Marie, Compton, Que. Montgomery's champion Seafoam won first, senior championship. Ste. Marie's Vaudreuil second in the class. Two-year-old 2, Logan. One-year-old bull: 1, Montgomery; 3, A. Gen'rass. Ness' won junior championship. The aged

cow class: 1, Ness on Buchan Jean, 2, Logan, on his Ardyne cow; 3, Ness; 4, Montgomery; 5, Phaneuf. In the younger classes Ness, Logan and Montgomery respectively won most of the prizes. Senior and grand champion female went to Ness' old cow and junior championship to Montgomery. Aged herd was won by Ness; 2, Montgomery; 3, Logan; 4, Phaneuf. Young herd: 1, Ness; 2, Logan; 3, Montgomery. The get of sire: 1, Logan; 2, Ness; 3, Montgomery; 4, Logan. The progeny of cow: 1, Ness; 2, Logan; 3, Phaneuf.

The Jerseys were brought out in excellent condition and many good individuals appeared before the judge. Jerseys are evidently becoming more popular; they are certainly putting up a stronger showing each year. The Rinter Herd from Cowansville was perhaps the strongest; other exhibitors were Edwards from Hillhurst; Alexander from Coaticook and Martin from Warden, Que.

Guernseys, French-Canadians and Brown Swiss appeared in smaller numbers than the other breeds. The exhibitors and exhibits were very similar to other years.

SHEEP.

Each year sees a stronger showing of sheep and quality is greatly in evidence, especially in the short-wooled breeds. Many Ontario sheep exhibitors are finding their way to the Quebec fairs and Sherbrooke was favored with quite a few this year.

Thos. Allan, Newcastle, Ont.; W. Glasspell, Taunton, Ont.; A. St. Denis and Jas. Campbell made strong competition in the Cotswold classes. H. & N. Allan of Newcastle had things very much their own way in Leicesters, while A. Ayre, of Bowmanville, Ont., was the strongest South-down exhibitor. H. Elliott, of Danville, Que., showed some good Southdowns.

Very strong showing was made in the Hamp-

shires by Lyster Bros., Kirkdale, Que.; J. Oughtred, Marbleton, Que.; A. McIntyre, Parshill showed some good Oxfords. A small but unique exhibit was displayed by Macdonald College. It consisted of three pens of Cheviots and three pens of Southdowns representing good specimens in good condition. Being in a conspicuous place they made a good showing. Above the pens were some models, a sheep house, a dipping tank and some model feeding racks, all of which attracted the eyes of the sheep man.

SWINE.

The swine exhibit was small but good. Some nice Yorkshires and Tamworths appeared, but since Mr. Harvey has stopped showing the heavier breeds have not met with such strong competition. Some of the swine exhibitors were: McCulloch Bros.; W. M. Miller; Silvester Bros.; J. Parnell; Mr. Nicholls, and C. E. Rinter, Cowansville.

Central Canada Exhibition Strong in Cattle.

From September 10 to 18 the twenty-eighth annual Central Canada Exhibition was held at Ottawa. From year to year the exhibit of cattle has been gaining strength and now the dairy branch of that department of the exhibition is worthy of commendation. Eight herds of Ayrshires competing in the ring at one time was a sight that is seldom surpassed at any show of dairy cattle and in that number at Ottawa were animals that have won in the most high-class company in Scotland and America. Other breeds were well represented especially the Holsteins and Jerseys but in all fairness it may be said that the Ottawa Fair is a rendezvous for Ayrshire breeders. The horses were quite up to standard in quality but perhaps not in numbers while sheep and swine excelled past records in every particular. Occasional showers sometimes burst unannounced upon the sight-seeing visitors who ran at once to shelter but they were not obliged to remain under cover for long as the rain soon ceased and all was well again. Howick Pavilion was filled to its capacity at one end with divers preparations that were pure and good to eat, while beyond were stoves and household utensils that would make housekeeping an easier task. Above this the poultry, always plentiful at Central Canada Exhibition, reigned supreme. The General Building was very tastily decorated with beautiful things for the home and for the wardrobe while Machinery Hall had implements and tools galore with which a farmer might so till his soil as to make buying all other necessities an easy task. During the afternoons and evenings large crowds attended the exhibition to see the multitudinous articles that filled the various buildings and the prize stock which came from some of the best herds and stables in Ontario and Quebec. Added to these attractions were the amusements in front of the Grand Stand from which some good races were seen this year.

Horses

There was no evidence of pessimism regarding the future of the horse-breeding industry of this country observable in the horse exhibit this year, which was quite the equal of any former year both in breed-type and in the quality of the animals exhibited, every class of all the breeds as well as the harness and saddle classes were well filled. The entry in the classes for single and double harness and saddle horses exhibited in front of the grand stand was the strongest seen for several years and of a decidedly higher standard. Among the breeding classes the Clydesdales predominated as usual, Percherons holding an honorable second place in point of numbers, with Belgians and Shires in the order named.

CLYDESDALES.—In the classes for Clydesdales, imported or Canadian-bred, other years have seen a larger entry due to the fact that no importations have been made this season, but it is safe to say that no former year has seen better quality or better fit.

In the class for aged stallions six responded to the call. Sir Spencer, the veteran of many years campaigning, still showed his old-time, phenomenal action but age was plainly observable in loss of bloom, and not many could see just why he went above Dunnottar, whose action left little to be desired and which also had bloom and quality a plenty. Wyomvo and Scotia's Pride which followed showed considerably more scale than either of the tops, and many good judges would have changed the order and left little cause for complaint. In the classes for stallions four years old and over with importers excluded there was a line-up of four. Prince of Aden came out in fine bloom and easily went to the top. Royal Cup in second place easily won but he might have had a bit more fitting.

Superior quality and action easily carried The Count of Hillcrest to the top of the two-year-old stallions, but a little more scale and character followed in Everard. Elmvalle's Pride with another year's development may change the order

of things. His quality was good but he could do with more size. The same might be said of Fyvie Junior. There were only two candidates in the class for yearling stallions, and the first was an easy winner.

The female classes developed many exceptionally choice animals. In the class for brood mare and foal there were fifteen with the majority of them scaling well up in size and quality. An easy winner was found in Manilla, a mare of good size and choice quality. Jenny Valdor in second place looked a bit under-sized and might, with a better appearance to the class, have taken a lower place.

In the yield mare class outstanding merit was the predominating feature, but considerable surprise was manifested when it became known that a mare in milk fretting for her colt was in the line-up, and when discovered and ordered out of the ring the lame excuse was put up by the exhibitor that the definition of a yield mare was "one that had lost her foal." This was a definition made to suit the occasion, as everyone conversant with horse-ring practices knows that a yield mare is one not in milk. Nell of Aikton in first place looked the part well, but the same cannot be said of Darling of Begg which followed. Plain all over and not in proper fit this mare certainly looked out of place above several others lower down.

Fillies three years old had a line-up of four, and although Craigie Meg was lacking in scale not too much fault could be found in placing her second. Five two-year-old fillies appeared and Syringa at the top was in her rightful position, as she had the size, quality, type and action that go to the top. Blink of Aermont would have given the class a better balance ahead of Woodside Rosebud, as she had more size and finish. Fillies one-year-old also had an entry of four. Scale in this class won over quality.

Exhibitors.—The principle exhibitors were: T. B. Macaulay, Hudson Heights, Que.; R. Ness & Son, Howick, Que.; Robt. Todd, Geneva, Que.; S. McGerrigle, Ormstown, Que.; W. J. McGerrigle, Ormstown, Que.; B. Rothwell, Ottawa; Nixon Scarf, Cumming's Bridge, Ont.; Adam Scarf, Cumming's Bridge, Ont.; Geo. McRae, Bainsville, Ont.; Wm. Nussey, Howick, Que.; Sherbrooke Horse Breeding Co., Sherbrooke, Que.; J. D. Fraser, Athens, Ont.; W. J. Connelly, Cobden, Ont.; H. A. Mason, Scarborough, Ont.; T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; and J. T. Thompson, Bainsville, Ont. Judge, David Gregg, Ormstown, Que.

Award.—Aged stallion: 1, Ness, on Sir Spencer by Sir Hugo; 2, Rothwell, on Dunnottar by Glen-shinnock; 3, Hassard, on Wyomvo by Harvester; 4, Smith & Richardson, on Scotia's Pride by Crossrigg. Stallion, four years old and over, importers excluded: 1, Mason, on Prince of Aden by Sam Black; 2, Sherbrooke Horse Breeding Co., on Royal Cup; 3, McRae, on Scottish Ring by Scottish Crest; 4, Fraser, on Lord Howick. Stallion, two years old: 1, Hassard, on The Count of Hillcrest by The Bruce; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Everard by Everlasting; 3, Todd, on Elmvalle's Pride by Lord Aberdeen; 4, Adam Scarf, on Fyvie Junior by Fyvie Gold. Stallion, one year: 1, Nixon Scarf, on Lucky Coin 2nd by Lucky Coin; 2, Nussey, on Oakhurst Sir Robert by Sir Spencer. Brood mare with foal at foot: 1, Rothwell, on Manilla by Ronnie O'Ruchlyvie; 2, Nixon Scarf, on Jenny Valdor by Valdor; 3, W. J. McGerrigle, on Corono by The Right Honourable; 4, Macaulay, on Lady Armandale by Armandale. Foal: 1, Rothwell; 2, S. McGerrigle; 3, W. J. McGerrigle; 4, Macaulay. Yield mare: 1, Hassard, on Nell of Aikton by Baron O'Ruchlyvie; 2, Ness, on Darling of Begg by Sir Spencer; 3, Smith & Richardson, on Laura Dee by Baron O'Dee; 4, Mason, on Snowdrop by King Tom. Filly, three years: 1, 3 and 4, Smith & Richardson, on Diebelle by Cariskev 2nd, Mandoline by Mendel, and Black Maid by Fyvie Baron; 2, A. Scarf, on Craigie Meg by Montreatmont. Filly,

two years: 1, Rothwell, on Syringa by Sir Spencer; 2, Ness, on Woodside Rosebud by Sir Spencer; 3, Mason, on Blink of Aermont by The Right Honourable; 4, Nussey. Filly, one year: 1, A. Scarf, on Rosie Harmony by Prince Harmony; 2, Mason, on Heather Moon by Maaron; 3, Ness, on Woodside Roselind by Sir Spencer; 4, Rothwell, on Sweet Peggy by Dunnottar. Champion stallion: Ness, on Sir Spencer. Champion mare: Rothwell, on Syringa. Stallion and three of his get: 1, Ness, on Sir Spencer; 2, Rothwell, on Dunnottar; 3, Nussey, on Baron Silloth's Heir.

CANADIAN-BRED CLYDESDALES.—The improvement in the general quality and type of the Canadian-bred Clydesdales was quite as well marked as in any division of the horse department. Every class was well filled and the general all-round excellence was fully up to the standard set by the imported classes. In the class for aged stallions there was a line-up of five, and their general merit was so evenly balanced that it kept the ringside spectators guessing where the red would fall. Baron Elator was chosen for first place, but he was closely followed by Baron Silloth's Heir, which had only a shade the weaker of the argument in action. Koyama in third place looked not a whit like has been his wont for several years when championship honors crowned his efforts, but horses, like men, lose their bloom with advancing years. Stallions, three years old, developed the weakest competition of any of the stallion classes, only two coming out, but superior quality easily put Randolph Romeo to the top. The two-year-olds had a line-up of five with nothing outstanding to choose from among them. One-year-olds had only two with superior quality going first.

The class for brood mares with foals had a big entry with merit predominating. The awards were placed according to degree of substance, quality and action, with the result that left little cause for complaint. Yield mares had an extra nice line-up of seven. Daisy Dean at the top looked the part well, but only superior fit carried her a notch higher than Aberdeen Grace whose beautiful quality and balance made her a favorite with many. Princess Lucky Bell in third place was well fitted for the honors, and only exceptional merit in the line higher up kept her where she was. The three-year-old fillies were not so evenly balanced. Outstanding quality made Lady Netherlea a sure winner, the others following in order of merit. Quality again went to the front in the two-year-olds, but nothing outstanding in quality or fit was out in the class for yearlings.

Exhibitors: Wm. Nussey, Howick, Que.; S. McGerrigle, Ormstown, Que.; T. B. McCaulay, Hudson Heights, Que.; Robt. Todd, Geneva, Que.; R. Ness & Son, Howick, Que.; Geo. H. Montgomery, Phillipsburg, Que.; J. F. Staples & Son, Ida, Ont.; A. Scarf, Cumming's Bridge, Ont.; T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; Wm. Allan, Osgoode Sta., Ont.; Jas. Tierney, Twin Elm, Ont.; H. A. Mason, Scarborough, Ont.; A. W. Snyder & Son, Brampton, Ont.; D. A. McCormick, Brysonville, Que.; W. J. McGerrigle, Ormstown, Que.; John Rothwell, Navan, Ont. Judge, Jas. Torrance, Markham, Ont.

Awards.—Aged stallion: 1, Staples, on Baron Elator; 2, Nussey, on Baron Silloth's Heir; 3, Allan, on Koyama; 4, Smith & Richardson, on Mascot's Pride. Stallion, three years: 1, Hassard, on Randolph Romeo; 2, Montgomery, on Sir Roger. Stallion, two years: 1, Ness, on Spencer of the Briars; 2, Scarf, on Baron's Pride 2nd; 3, Staples, on Golden Don; 4, McCaulay, on Prince Netherlea. Stallion, one year: 1, S. McGerrigle; 2, Nussey, on Oakhurst Shapely Prince. Brood mare and foal: 1, Staples, on Golden Gem; 2, Scarf, on Lady Gold; 3, W. J. McGerrigle, on Flossie Fyvie; 4, McCormick, on Maud of the Briars. Yield mare: 1, Hassard, on Daisy Dean; 2, McCaulay, on Aberdeen Grace; 3, Rothwell, on Princess Lucy Bell; 4, Nussey, on Nettie of

Cherrybank. Filly, three years: 1, McCaulay, on Lady Netherlea; 2, S. McGerrigle; 3, Staples, on Golden Maggie; 4, Scarf, on Lady Harmony. Filly, two years: 1, Staples, on Golden Crest; 2, Snyder, on Bedelia. Filly, one year: 1, Nussey; 2, Tierney, on Kintore Moss Rose; 3, Scarf, on Rose of Fairview; 4, McCaulay, on Queen Netherlea. Champion stallion, also special: Hassard, on Randolph Romeo. Champion mare, also special: Hassard, on Daisy Dean. Special for three Clydesdale mares, any age, sired by a Clydesdale stallion: 1, S. Watt; 2, R. Rivington.

PERCHERONS.—The line-up in the class for Percheron stallions four years and over, was one of the strongest ever seen at any Ontario show, no less than thirteen coming forward and every one of them well up in the standard of merit, and the final placing was no evidence of inferiority farther down the line other than, more or less, off action. Hableur at the top showed excellent underpinning but was not so true in his front action as Liquide, neither was he possessed of as much scale nor so good on his top, and it was indeed hard to see just where the qualification came in that carried him to the top. Other sections of the class were low in entries.

Exhibitors: J. E. Arnold, Grenville, Que.; J. A. La Fortune, Point Gatineau, Que.; Newton Porter, Simcoe, Ont.; T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont.; W. R. Wilson, Manotick, Ont.; John M. Robinson, Navan, Ont.; W. E. Anderson, Rossmore, Ont.; G. E. Boulter, Picton, Ont. Judge, E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.

Awards.—Stallion, four years and over: 1, Wilson, on Hableur; 2, Hassard, on Liquide; 3, La Fortune, on Jobard; 4, Hogate, on Jeantes; 5, Porter, on Kodi. Stallion, three years: 1, Anderson, on Dukedom. Stallion, two years: 1, Hogate, on Beauchener. Brood mare and foal: 1 and 2, Boulter, on Lorene and Lady Belle; 3, Anderson, on Daisy. Filly, two years: 1, Boulter, on Lou Lou; 2, Arnold, on Hazelthorn. Filly, one year: 1, Boulter, on Eloise; 2, Arnold, on Rosealine.

FRENCH CANADIAN.—There was a much smaller entry of French Canadian horses than has been the custom for several years, and the quality has been better in the past.

THOROUGHBREDS.—One of the best lines of aged Thoroughbred stallions ever seen at Ottawa came out for comparison when the aged class was called. Exhibited by R. J. Minogue, Montreal; M. Minogue, Montreal; T. C. Bate, Ottawa; J. E. Coulson, Renfrew; S. Nesbitt, Montreal; Ottawa, Hunt Club, Ottawa. Judge, R. W. Davies, Toronto.

Awards: 1, Bate, on Gold Note; 2, Ottawa Hunt Club, on Benhur; 3, Minogue, on King's Guinea; 4, Nesbitt, on Dorante. Brood mare and foal: 1, Nesbitt, on Adoration.

BELGIANS.—The entries in the Belgian classes were about on a par with those of several past years. The line-up in the class for stallions three years old and over was one of the best ever seen here. Five lined up for comparison. Heavy of body and clean of limb they looked the part of the draft horse all over. Tresor Gentines, a massive chestnut of over a ton with nice, clean straight action easily went to the top closely followed by Blondin de Rouseroy, with nearly as much scale but not so true of action. Less scale but more quality followed in Duc, which with more age will doubtless change the placing. Single entries were the order in all the other classes.

Exhibitors: Dr. J. C. Reid & Bros., Chateauguay, Que.; J. E. Arnold, Grenville, Que.; Eugene Gaucher, St. Valiere, Que.; Arthur Dufrene, St. Pie, Que.; Thos. Costello, Manotick, Ont. Judge, E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.

Awards.—Stallion, three years and over: 1, Reid & Bros., on Tresor Gentines; 2, Costello, on Blondin de Rouseroy; 3, Arnold, on Duc; 4, Gaucher, on Stallion, one year: 1, Reid, on Jos. Brood mare and foal: 1, Reid, on Princesse de Mellemont. Both the stallion and mare championships went to Reid.

SHIRES.—Shires were pretty nearly conspicuous by their absence. In only one class, stallion four years and over, was there an entry. Gillibrand, exhibited by T. H. Hassard, and Verona Leader, exhibited by James Callander, of North Gower, Ont., were the only representatives of the breed. They were placed in the order named.

DRAFT HORSES IN HARNESS.—The line-up of heavy drafters in harness was a most creditable one. Not alone due to the exceptional merit of the entries, but to the splendid fit in which they appeared as well. In the classes for single heavy draft horses, in harness, the awards were: 1, Britnell & Co., Toronto; 2, Smith & Richardson; 3 and 4, Hassard. Teams: 1, Britnell & Co.; 2, Smith & Richardson; 3, Hassard; 4, H. A. Mason. The special for team of heavy-draft geldings or mares, sired by a Clydesdale stallion, went to Britnell & Co.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES.—There was a

large entry in the agricultural classes and much merit was in evidence. The principle winners being J. W. Logan, Howick, Que.; R. Rivington, Carp, Ont.; J. H. Nussey, Howick, Que.; Haddon Kerr, Howick, Que.; D. A. McCormick, Brysonville, Que.; J. F. Staples & Sons, Ida, Ont.; Jas. Tierney, Twin Elm, Ont.; D. Kennedy, Billing's Bridge, Ont.; S. Wyatt, Osgoode Station, Ont.; R. J. Beggs, Mountain Station, Ont.; W. J. Hill, Hawthorne, Ont. In the harness classes, single, Wyatt was first and second; Beggs third and fourth, and Hill fifth. In teams Wyatt was first and third; Beggs second; Hill, fourth, and McCormick fifth.

T. H. Hassard had the best string of ten heavy horses. Smith & Richardson were second, and Adam Scarf third.

HACKNEYS.—A very good showing in breed-type, quality and action was made by the Hackneys, but other years have seen larger entries. There were four in the aged stallion class. Spartan from the Brampton stables having the best of the argument in all-round trappy action, went to the top, with the smooth, stylish-acting Christopher North a close second. Anticipator in third place showed up well, but was a bit lacking in that springiness that makes the Hackney so popular in the show-ring.

Exhibitors: J. B. McCaulay, Hudson Heights, Que.; Dr. S. La Fortune, Point Gatineau, Que.; Jas. Tilt, Brampton, Ont.; H. M. Douglas, Meaford, Ont.; H. A. Mason, Scarborough, Ont. Judge, Robt. Graham, Toronto, Ont.

Awards.—Stallion, four years and over: 1, Tilt, on Spartan; 2, McCaulay, on Christopher North; 3, Douglas, on Anticipator; 4, La Fortune, on Hesterton Performer. Brood mare and foal: 1, Tilt, on Miss Derwent; 2, McCaulay, on Julia Jones; 3, Mason, on Salford Nebula. Foals: 1, McCaulay; 2, Tilt; 3, Mason. Filly, two years: 1 and 3, Tilt, on Minnie Derwent and Miss Spartan; 2 and 4, Mason, on Misty Morn and Island Lily. Champion stallion: Tilt, on Spartan. Champion mare: McCaulay, on The Foal.

COACH HORSES.—There was only one class for coaches, and that was for stallions, three years and over, which had an entry of four. R. R. Ness & Son were first on Jacques; Hassard was second on Gastadour; H. E. Martinette was third on Hasso, and Douglas was fourth on Leorn.

STANDARD-BREDS.—As usual at Ottawa the Standard-breds were out in goodly numbers and quality was high.

Exhibitors: Ashley Stock Farm, Foxboro, Ont.; C. W. Cresswell, Martintown, Ont.; Thos. Skinner, Mitchell, Ont.; Alesther Stock Farm, Ottawa, Ont.; Robt. Wright, Aylmer, Que.; A. Blackburn, Ottawa, Ont.; S. Nesbitt, Montreal, Que.; A. Dufrene, St. Pie, Que.; D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, Ont. Judge, Dr. J. Sinclair, Cannington, Ont.

Awards.—Stallion, four years and over: 1, Nesbitt, on Raglaw; 2, Dufrene; 3, Blackburn, on The Gleaner; 4, Wright, on Bingen Dare. Stallion, three years: 1, Alesther Stock Farm, on Prince Blue; 2, Skinner, on Dothan; 3 and 4, Ashley Stock Farm, on George Rayner and Alick. Stallion, two years: 1 and 2, Ashley Stock Farm, on Harvard Ashley and Judge Carman. Brood mare and foal: 1, 2 and 3, Ashley Stock Farm, on Phillywinkle, Lady Perrin and Noble Lottie, with their foals in the same order. Filly, three years: 1 and 3, Ashley Stock Farm, on Merrywinkle and Lottie McMartin; 2, Douglas & Sons, on Topsis Pointer. Filly, two years: 1 and 2, Ashley Stock Farm, on Bessie McMartin and Lady McMartin. The same farm won first and second in the yearling fillies on Ella Bluker and Aunt Fanny. Champion stallion: Alesther Stock Farm, on Prince Blue. Champion mare: Ashley Stock Farm, on Merrywinkle.

Beef Cattle

The records of the Central Canada Exhibition will reveal a vast improvement in the department of live stock as relating to beef cattle in 1915. Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords all did themselves credit and elevated the Fair in the estimation of stockmen.

SHORTHORNS.—The Shorthorn exhibit in particular leaped into prominence, for four well-known show herds, or parts of them, and two which do not know the game so well competed. Browndale, Lavender Sultan and Nonpareil Ramsden stood in this order as they did in Toronto in the aged class of bulls. In two-year-olds Gainford Select, having more scale, constitution and fitting, won easily from Silver King, while in junior yearlings Gardhouse's Cecilia Sultan, junior champion at Toronto, was found in first place. Lady's Garland and Irvinedale Selection were placed first and second in the senior calves, being a reverse of their relative positions at Toronto. In the junior calf class Kyle was first with his rugged young bull, Cup-bearer.

Females were a relatively strong feature of the Shorthorn exhibit. Watt's Duchess of Gloster 78th won the aged-cow class from Lady of the

Valley 7th and later landed the championship. The four two-year-old heifers which appeared were a rather difficult equation to solve. Ury Queen, a smooth heifer but lacking slightly in scale, was worthy of first place. Second to her came Cecilia Beauty, a large heifer with immense depth and fleshing but plain at both ends, while third and fourth were Village Maid 37th and Meadow Queen, both more after the type of Ury Queen. To onlookers the class would have appeared more consistent with Cecilia Beauty third or last. In the senior yearling class for heifers, Orange Lady 4th could have won had she been stronger in the back and more firmly coupled. As it was she was given third place with first honors going to Golden Drop 20th, a strong, red heifer, and second to Village Bridesmaid, a good white female. Sultan's Lady was fourth with less substance than the others. Eight senior heifer calves lined up and the competition was between Countess Selma 4th and Jealousy 7th for first prize. The latter was a shade more deep and sappy but the former heifer possessed more bloom and finish and won. The awards were made in this breed by Peter White, K. C., Pembroke, Ont.

Exhibitors: J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.; John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.; T. Scobie & Co., Scobie, Ont.; Kyle Bros., Drumbo, Ont.; Frank J. Buck, Woodlawn, Ont.; P. Roderique, Compton, Que.; J. Watt & Son, Elora, Ont.

Awards.—Aged bull: 1, Watt, on Browndale; 2, Gardhouse, on Lavender Sultan; 3, Kyle, on Nonpareil Ramsden. Bull, two years: 1, Watt & Son, on Gainford Select; 2, Buck, on Silver King. Bull, junior yearling: 1, Gardhouse, on Cecilia Sultan; 2, Kyle, on Spring Valley Star. Bull, senior calf: 1, Watt, on Lady's Garland; 2 and 4, Watt & Son, on Irvinedale Selection and Irvinedale Select; 3, Kyle, on Spring Valley Iredadnought. Bull, junior calf: 1, Kyle, on Cup-bearer; 2 and 3, Scobie, on Star of Maple Grove and Lucky Lad; 4, Buck, on Emperor 4th. Aged cow: 1, Watt, on Duchess of Gloster 78th; 2, Kyle, on Lady of the Valley 7th; 3, Scobie, on Jessie Jones 2nd. Heifer, two years: 1, Watt, on Ury Queen; 2, Gardhouse, on Cecilia Beauty; 3 and 4, Kyle, on Village Maid 37th and Meadow Queen. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Kyle, on Golden Drop 20th; 2, Watt & Son, on Village Bridesmaid; 3, Watt, on Orange Lady 4th; 4, Gardhouse, on Sultan's Lady. Heifer, junior yearling: 1, Watt, on Village Rose; 2, Watt & Son, on Clara of Oak Bluff 2nd; 3, Gardhouse, on Cecilia Lavender; 4, Scobie, on Star of Maple Grove 2nd. Heifer, senior calf: 1 and 3, Watt, on Countess Selma 4th and Duchess of Gloster 62nd; 2, Kyle, on Jealousy 7th; 4, Gardhouse, on Blossom's Fragrance. Heifer, junior calf: 1 and 2, Watt, on Ideal Lady and Jealousy 6th; 3, Gardhouse, on Silver Queen; 4, Kyle, on Spring Valley Goldie. Champion male and female: Watt, on Browndale and Duchess of Gloster 78th. Graded herd: 1, Watt; 2, Kyle; 3, Gardhouse. Junior herd: 1, Watt; 2, Kyle; 3, Gardhouse. Four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor: 1, Watt & Son; 2, Kyle Bros. Two animals, produce of one cow: 1, Kyle; 2, Watt & Son. Four animals, get of one sire: 1, Kyle Bros.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—Not only in numbers but in quality as well did the display of doddies excel at the Fair just past. Five herds were represented and the major part of them were in show shape but one herd in particular could have been improved very much in this respect. The herd in question had been over the Eastern Circuit but with a herdsman who understands his business animals usually survive the trials of the road in fairly good shape. When competition is lacking a number of animals poorly fitted may be able to "lick up" considerable of the money but if the Association behind the Central Canada Exhibition continue in a position to offer liberal prizes and exhibitors respond as they did this year the exhibit as a whole will be very much improved for the folly of presenting stock unprepared will become apparent to the exhibitor before he sends in his entries.

Black Abbott Prince, the aged bull which was champion at Toronto was a feature of the male classes at Ottawa. He still shined in his customary good condition and bloom. Elm Park Beauty's Prince, a good individual and Middlebrook King were other competitors of the aged class and stood second and third respectively. There was one two-year-old and one senior yearling bull forward but the senior calf class had an entry of three. Love won in the latter class and in junior calves as well.

J. D. Larkin was most successful in the female classes, winning three firsts, two seconds and one third prize. Pride of Glen Rose won the aged cow class and the championship, while second and third to her were Everlasting and Lady Clara 2nd of Maple Lane. Five entries competed and the winning cow was most trophy of the lot. Everlasting was a larger cow but possessed less finish and bred character.

In the young female classes some very good individuals were forward. The awards were made by Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

Exhibitors.—J. D. Larkin, Queenston, Ont.; A. McLeod, Plainville, Ont.; John Lowe, Elora,

Pietertje De Kol Beauty was rather a plain bull but secured the fourth ribbon.

The class of two-year-old bulls numbered five but it contained nothing sensational. Orvilla Butter Boy secured the red ribbon in indifferent company. He was fairly smooth and strong. The same cannot be said of Prince Colanthus Abbeckerk which was second, for he was rather plain in the head and did not stand as one would like. However he possessed fair quality and was smoother on the back than King Segis Beets Walker which was third from the top.

Two nice bulls won first and second places in the yearling class. They were Woodlawn Count Canary and Colantha Fayne Butter Baron. These young bulls were much alike in quality and appearance. The senior calf class for bulls was led by Haley Bros.' Prince Fayne Harland, thus repeating his Toronto success and Kitchener Gano did likewise in the junior class.

Eleven aged cows made a very strong class from which to select five winners. First of these was Brethen's Toronto second-prize cow with a ridiculously long name. In spite of her title she deserved to win for she was a strong cow with capacious udder and a significant system of milk veins. Polly Merton which won second place also deserves favorable mention for she resembled the working class of cows in every respect. Lyla of Pleasant Valley had many of the show-ring points that win but she was obliged to go third. Her level udder, type and general appearance could not take her to the top but with them she defeated Annette Abbeckerk and Lady Frances Schullang.

In the three-year-old cow class, Rosa Bonheur Flower appeared. She repeated her Toronto performance by winning her class and the championship of the females. With a little more age she may develop more capacity and with the conformation, type and quality which she now has she will be a formidable candidate for honors in any company. Colantha De Boer and Grace Fayne Homewood in the same class were second and third. They were useful-looking cows of considerable merit.

The two-year-old heifers in milk were not outstanding. Aggie Tostilla Fayne stood first. She was plain on top but good beneath while the reverse was true of Nettie Fayne 2nd and Lady Pauline Colantha which were second and third.

The junior classes of females were well-filled with good individuals in the lead. In most cases the classes were also strong in numbers.

Exhibitors.—D. A. McPhee, Vankleek Hill, Ont.; Richard Hall, Kenmore, Ont.; G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont.; Haley Bros., Springfield, Ont.; A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.; W. C. Stevens, Phillipsville, Ont.; Wm. Manning & Sons, Woodville, Ont.; F. S. Caldwell, Carp, Ont.; Jas. Paul, Lachute Mills, Que.; R. J. Craig, Cornwall, Ont.; W. H. Kelly, Buckingham, Que.

Awards.—Aged bull: 1, Haley Bros., on Sir Belle Fayne; 2, Brethen, on Hillcrest Ormsby; 3, Hall, on Colony Canary Ragapple; 4, McIhee, on Pietertje De Kol Beauty. Bull, two years: 1, Caldwell, on Orvilla Butter Boy; 2, Hulet, on Prince Colanthus Abbeckerk; 3, Paul, on King Segis Beets Walker; 4, Manning, on Sunnybrook George; 5, Stevens, on Fborit Schullang Posch. Bull, one year: 1, Hulet, on Woodlawn Count Canary; 2, Haley Bros., on Colantha Fayne Butter Baron; 3, Brethen, on Hillcrest Hengerveld Ormsby; 4, Kelly, Bull, senior calf: 1 and 5, Haley Bros., on Prince Fayne Harland and Baron Brook De Kol; 2 and 4, Hulet, on Korndyke Paul and Shadelawn Mercena Posch; 3, McIhee, on Roxie's Sir Posch. Bull, junior calf: 1, Haley Bros., on Kitchener Gano; 2, Hulet, on Bonheur Korndyke King; 3, Brethen, on Hillcrest May Echo Butter Boy; 4 and 5, McPhee, on Crystal Spring Korndyke and Hector De Kol of Crystal Spring. Aged cow, in milk: 1, Brethen, on Rauverd Count De Kol Lady Pauline; 2, Caldwell, on Polly Merton; 3, Craig, on Lyla of Pleasant Valley; 4, Hulet, on Annette Abbeckerk; 5, Haley Bros., on Lady Frances Schullang. Cow, three years: 1 and 4, Hulet, on Rosa Bonheur Flower and Pauline Colantha Mercena; 2, 3 and 5, Haley Bros., on Colantha De Boer, Grace Fayne Homewood, and Ethel Mercedes Posch. Dry Cows, three years and over: 1, Hulet, on Korndyke Abbeckerk Pauline; 3, Brethen, on Hillcrest Hengerveld Lassie; 4, Stevens, on Brookdale Buttercup Netherland. Heifer, two years, in milk: 1 and 2, Haley Bros., on Aggie Tostilla Fayne and Nettie Fayne 2nd; 3, Hulet, on Lady Pauline Colantha; 4, Brethen, on Lucy May Echo; 5, Stevens, on Rhoda Beets Pietertje. Dry heifer, two years: 1, and 5, Brethen, on Hillcrest Korndyke Pontiac Countess and Hillcrest May Echo Pietertje; 2, Stevens, on Pietertje Beets Rhoda; 3, Haley Bros., on Daisy Fayne 2nd; 4, Hulet, on Lady Keys Mercena. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Haley Bros., on Miss Aggie Fayne; 2, Hulet, on Ladoga Verman Mercena 2nd; 3 and 4, McPhee, on Guitty of Crystal Spring and Lillie of Crystal Spring; 5, Brethen, on Hillcrest Varkelle Echo. Heifer, junior yearling: 1, Hulet, on Countess Ladoga Ormsby; 2, McPhee, on Hazel of Crystal Spring; 3, Brethen, on Hillcrest Sadie Belle; 4, Stevens, on Queen

Korndyke Belle; 5, Stevens, on Pauline Pet Posch. Heifer, senior calf: 1 and 5, McIhee, on Spinky Wayne of Crystal Spring and Beauty De Kol of Crystal Spring; 2, Hulet, on Shadelawn Lassie; 3, Haley Bros., on Pauline Baroness; 4, Brethen, on Hillcrest Echo Lassie. Heifer, junior calf: 1 and 4, Haley Bros., on Bessie Butter Baroness and Lady Belle Fayne; 2, Brethen, on Hillcrest May Echo Belle; 3, McPhee, on Clothilde Spinky, of Crystal Spring. Champion bull: Haley Bros., on Sir Belle Fayne. Champion female, Hulet, on Rosa Bonheur Flower. Graded herd: 1, Haley Bros.; 2, Brethen; 3, Hulet; 4, McPhee. Junior herd: 1, Haley Bros.; 2, Hulet; 3, McPhee. Four animals, get of one sire, bred and owned by exhibitor: 1 and 4, Haley Bros.; 2, Brethen; 3, McPhee. Four animals, get of one sire, not necessarily owned by exhibitor: 1, Haley Bros. Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1, Haley Bros.; 2, Brethen; 3, Hulet; 4, McPhee.

JERSEYS.—With the exception of one entry in the yearling bull class the competition in Jerseys was between the herds of B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., and R. J. Fleming, Toronto. There were in all 56 of the breed on exhibition, with one the property of Jas. W. Pyke, Hudson Heights, Que. It is needless to record that these animals were typical and well fitted, for some of them have stood before many judges this summer and all came from the competition that prevailed in the ring at Toronto. The winnings, however, differ from those awarded at the Canadian National, for some of the Brampton herd went to London and another judge officiated at the Central Canada Exhibition. The decisions at Ottawa were handed down by F. I. Green, Greenwood, Ont.

Nothing sensational occurred in the aged-bull class. Here Fleming won first and third on Clyptha's Majesty and Callendar, while Bull stood between with Sultan's Raleigh. The entry standing in second place has been one of the good individuals of the past, but at Ottawa his top line was not strong enough to win over the younger and stronger Clyptha's Majesty.

In two-year-old bulls the two exhibitors stood reversed to what the aged class revealed, for Fleming was second with Clyptha's Knight and Bull was first and third with Brampton Burma Knight and Brampton Golden Noble respectively. The winner of this class was considered good enough for grand championship at Toronto, but a younger bull was destined to win that honor at their next meeting. Clyptha's Knight, in second place, was a strong sire, making a good duet of bulls at the top and another good one besides.

The Brampton herd had it much their own way in the yearling bulls, for except fourth place they captured all the money. Outstanding among them was Brampton Rochette's Heir, a young fellow well-grown for his age, with an excellent top and plenty of character. As a fault one might criticize him for not being quite as full as he could be back of the shoulders, but in spite of that he was one of the best bulls which came out at Toronto or Ottawa and his good points won him the premier honors at the latter exhibition.

The two calf classes developed some fairly promising youngsters, chief among which were Brampton Radiator, a good senior calf and Leonidas of Meadowbrook, which won the junior line-up.

The judge found it difficult to decide between the claims of Combination Dark Buttercup and Brampton Patricia for first place in the aged-cow class. The first-mentioned entry had freshened since her trial at Toronto and was in excellent show fit and in good bloom. She was carrying a tremendous udder and on it her teats were nicely placed. Throughout she had the marks of a good worker which were hard to get over. The other cow had been long in milk and consequently suffered in appearance, but the evidence of a good udder were not lacking and she possessed a system of milk veins superior to that of her competitor. The decision was finally given in favor of Combination Dark Buttercup, and to this honor she later added that of championship. In third place was Evelyn, another entry from the Toronto herd, which by some was considered a very good individual, and below her stood Brampton Marcia and Maitland's B.

Bull received the first two ribbons and Fleming the third and fourth in the three-year-old cow class. Brampton Judy's Sultanna was the winning cow, and Carnation Bess was best of the Toronto entries. In heifers, two years old, Bull won again with Brampton Bess Bevan, while Fleming was second with Aurea's Pride. Next to these stood a sweet heifer by Viola's Bright Prince but she was smaller in scale than the winning two. In heifers, one-year-old, Fleming's Syra's Patrician was the winner, and third to her stood Oxford Brightness from the same herd with Brampton Stockwell Fern between the two.

Awards.—Aged bulls: 1 and 3, Fleming, on Clyptha's Majesty and Callendar; 2, Bull, on Sultan's Raleigh. Bull, two years: 1 and 3, Bull, on Brampton Burma Knight and Brampton Golden Noble; 2, Fleming, on Clyptha's Knight. Yearling bull: 1, 2 and 3, Bull on Brampton

Rochette's Heir, Brampton Bright Boy, and Brampton Hazel Lad; 4, Pyke, on Lord Toronto. Bull, senior calf: 1 and 4, Bull, on Brampton Radiator, and Brampton Stockwell Boy; 2 and 3, Fleming, on Hermione's Warrior and Shylock of Meadowbrook. Bull, junior calf: 1 and 3, Fleming, on Leonidas of Meadowbrook, and Cleon of Meadowbrook; 2, Bull, on Brampton Simeon. Aged cow: 1 and 3, Fleming, on Combination Dark Buttercup and Evelyn; 2, 4 and 5, Bull, on Brampton Patricia, Brampton Marcia and Maitland's B. Cow, three years: 1 and 2, Bull, on Brampton Judy's Sultanna and Brampton Dandy Dear; 3 and 4, Fleming, on Carnation Bess, and My Brunette 10th. Heifer, two years: 1 and 3, Bull, on Brampton Bess Bevan and Brampton Bright Annie; 2 and 4, Fleming, on Aurea's Pride and Atora. Heifer, one year: 1 and 3, Fleming, on Syra's Patrician and Oxford Brightness; 2, Bull, on Brampton Stockwell Fern. Heifer, senior calf: 1 and 2, Bull, on Brampton Silver Beach and Brampton Dark Rose; 3, Fleming, on Lady's Dove. Heifer, junior calf: 1, Bull, on Brampton Bright Blanche; 2 and 3, Fleming, on Clyptha's 3rd, and Fairy's Cowslip. Champion male: Bull, on Brampton Rochette's Heir. Champion female: Fleming, on Combination Dark Buttercup. Herd, one bull and four females, over one year: 1, Bull; 2, Fleming.

GUERNSEYS.—Two exhibitors brought representatives of the Guernsey breed to the Central Canada Exhibition, and the individuals of these two herds were awarded ribbons, but in many cases their quality, conformation and general make-up were so poor that only a second prize was awarded to the animal which stood first, and even this was considered leniency on the part of the judge. To any one acquainted with the Guernsey breed it seems unfair that such representatives of an estimable breed of dairy cattle should be allowed to occupy space in the barns at any fair. The function of an exhibition, especially in the live-stock department, is to acquaint visitors with the nature, character and appearance of the different breeds, and if Guernseys are to be judged by such individuals as appeared at Ottawa it is certainly an injustice to the breed. At large dairy shows in the United States this dairy cow often outnumbers any other breed, and their quality is quite up to the standard set by the others. Out of justice to the breed and to breeders of Guernseys we say emphatically that Guernseys should not be allowed at any exhibition unless they be typical and good representatives of the breed.

FRENCH CANADIAN.—Four breeders exhibited French Canadian cattle, and these were superior in conformation and quality to what has appeared at Ottawa in the past.

GRADE CATTLE.—(Dairy)—Aged cow: 1, 2 and 5, J. H. Black, Lachute, Que.; 3 and 4, Robt. Doig, Jr., Lachute, Que. Cow, three years, in milk: 1, C. R. Rogers, Lachute, Que.; 2, F. S. Caldwell, Carp, Ont.; 3, Robt. Doig, 4, Robt. Leishman, Lachute, Que.; 5, Pierre Sylvestre, Clairvaux de Bagot, Que. Heifer, two years, in milk: 1, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.; 2, Pierre Sylvestre; 3, D'Arcy Scott, Ottawa. Best female: J. H. Black. Herd consisting of 1 bull and 4 females: 1, Black; 2, Doig; 3, Sylvestre. Four animals get of sire: 1, Black.

Sheep.

The Central Canada Exhibition this year excelled itself in the sheep pens. Not only was the quality to be seen there quite up to the standard of previous fairs, but the numbers were practically doubled, there being approximately 160 entries which is twice the number of last year. J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, Ont., who judged the long-wooled breeds, spoke very highly of the exhibit, saying that it was the best turnout of long-wooled sheep he had ever judged. W. A. Dryden, of Brooklin, Ont., who judged the short-wooled breeds, spoke similarly regarding the quality and numbers of those which came under his consideration.

The principle exhibitors of sheep were: Elgin F. Parks, Burford, Ont.; W. Glaspell & Sons, Taunton, Ont.; Thos. Allin, Newcastle, Ont.; Jas. A. Campbell, Thedford, Ont.; H. & N. Allin, Newcastle, Ont.; Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, Que.; T. Readman & Son, Streetsville, Ont.; Jos. Linden, Denfield, Ont.; Peter A. McIntyre, Parkehill, Ont.; J. W. Balson, Hampton, Ont.; A. Ayre, Bowmanville, Ont.; Robt. McEwen, London, Ont.; Guy Carr, Compton, Que.; J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford, Ont.; Paul Sylvestre, St. Simon, Que.; Victor Sylvestre, Clairvaux de Bagot, Que.; Ephraim Barbour, Hillsburg, Ont.; D. & A. Salmon, Glanford Station, Ont.; Hon. Wm. Owens, Monte Bello, Que.; Geo. E. Tuttle & Sons, Metcalf, Ont.; Jos. Morissette, Compton, Que.

COTSWOLDS.—Aged ram: 1, T. Allin; 2, Denis; 3, Park. Ram, shearing: 1, Park; 2, Glaspell. Ram lamb: 1, Denis; 2, Glaspell; 3, Park. Ewe, two years and over: 1, Denis; 2, Park; 3, T. Allin. Ewe, shearing: 1, Park; 2, Denis; 3, Glaspell. Ewe lamb: 1, Glaspell; 2, Denis; 3, Park. Pen, ram lamb and three ewe

air, Brampton Bright Boy, and
zel Lad; 4, Pyke, on Lord Toronto.
alf: 1 and 4, Bull, on Brampton
Brampton Stockwell Boy; 2 and 3,
Hermione's Warrior and Shylock of
Bull, junior calf: 1 and 3, Flem-
ing, on Meadowbrook, and Cleon of
2, Bull, on Brampton Simeon.
and 3, Fleming, on Combination
p and Evelyn; 2, 4 and 5, Bull, on
ricia, Brampton Marcia and Malt-
w, three years: 1 and 2, Bull, on
ly's Sultanna and Brampton Dandy
Fleming, on Carnation Bess, and
Oth. Heifer, two years: 1 and 3,
ampton Bess Bevan and Brampton
2 and 4, Fleming, on Aurea's Pride
Heifer, one year: 1 and 3, Fleming,
trician and Oxford Brightness; 2,
ampton Stockwell Fern. Heifer,
and 2, Bull, on Brampton Silver
ampton Dark Rose; 3, Fleming, on
Heifer, junior calf: 1, Bull, on
ght Blanche; 2 and 3, Fleming, on
and Fairy's Cowslip. Champion
Brampton Rochette's Heir. Cham-
pion, on Combination Dark But-
one bull and four females, over
Bull; 2, Fleming.

S.—Two exhibitors brought repre-
the Guernsey breed to the Central
tion, and the individuals of these
e awarded ribbons, but in many
quality, conformation and general
e so poor that only a
as awarded to the animal which
even this was considered leniency
the judge. To any one acquainted
they breed it seems unfair that such
of an estimable breed of dairy
be allowed to occupy space in the
fair. The function of an exhibi-
in the live-stock department, is
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to be judged by such individuals
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At large dairy shows in the
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1, and their quality is quite up to
let by the others. Out of justice
nd to breeders of Guernseys we say
that Guernseys should not be
exhibition unless they be typical
representatives of the breed.

ANADIAN.—Four breeders exhibited
n cattle, and these were superior
and quality to what has appeared
the past.

ATTLE.—(Dairy)—Aged cow: 1, 2
Black, Lachute, Que.; 3 and 4,
Lachute, Que. Cow, three years,
R. Rogers, Lachute, Que.; 2, F.
arr, Ont.; 3, Robt. Doig, 4, Robt.
hute, Que.; 5, Pierre Sylvestre,
agot, Que. Heifer, two years, in
Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.; 2,
: 3, D'Arcy Scott, Ottawa. Best
Black. Herd consisting of 1 bull
1, Black; 2, Doig; 3, Sylvestre.
et of sire: 1, Black.

Sheep.

Canada Exhibition this year ex-
the sheep pens. Not only was the
pen there quite up to the standard
s, but the numbers were practical-
e being approximately 160 entries
the number of last year. J. M.
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ord, Ont.; W. Glaspell & Sons,
Thos. Allin, Newcastle, Ont.; Jas.
edford, Ont.; H. & N. Allin, New-
sene Denis, St. Norbert, Que.; T.
a, Streetsville, Ont.; Jos. Linden,
Peter A. McIntyre, Parkhill, Ont.;
ampton, Ont.; A. Ayre, Bowman-
t. McEwen, London, Ont.; Guy
Que.; J. E. Brethour & Nephews,
Paul Sylvestre, St. Simon, Que.;
re, Clairvaux de Bagot, Que.;
ur, Hillsburg, Ont.; D. & A.
rd Station, Ont.; Hon. Wm.
Bello, Que.; Geo. E. Tuttle &
Ont.; Jos. Morissette, Compton,

—Aged ram: 1, T. Allin; 2,
Ram, shearing: 1, Park; 2,
lamb: 1, Denis; 2, Glaspell; 3,
two years and over: 1, Denis; 2,
Allin. Ewe, shearing: 1, Park;
spell. Ewe lamb: 1, Glaspell; 2,
Pen, ram lamb and three ewe

lamb: 1, Glaspell; 2, Park. Pen, ram any age,
two ewes one year and over, and two ewe lambs:
1, Park; 2, Glaspell. Champion ram: Park.
Champion ewe: Denis.

LEICESTERS.—Ram, two shears and over:
1 and 3, H. & N. Allin; 2, Park. Ram, shearing:
1 and 3, H. & N. Allin; 2, Denis. Ram lamb:
1, Park; 2, H. & N. Allin; 3, Readman. Ewe,
two shears and over: 1, Park; 2 and 3, H. & N.
Allin. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 3, H. & N. Allin;
2, Park. Ewe lamb: 1, H. & N. Allin; 2 and
3, Readman. Pen, ram lamb and three ewe
lambs: 1, H. & N. Allin; 2, Readman. Pen,
graded: 1, H. & N. Allin; 2, Readman. Cham-
pion ram: H. & N. Allin. Champion ewe: H. &
N. Allin.

LINCOLNS.—Ram, two shears and over: 1,
Linden; 2 and 3, Denis. Ram, shearing: 1, Lin-
den; 2, McIntyre; 3, Denis. Ram lamb: 1 and 2,
Linden; 3, Balson. Ewe, two shears and over:
1 and 2, Linden; 3, McIntyre. Ewe, shearing:
1 and 2, Linden; 3, McIntyre. Ewe, lamb: 1,
Balson; 2 and 3, Linden. Pen of lambs: 1, Lin-
den; 2, McIntyre. Pen, graded: 1 and 2, Lin-
den. Champion ram and ewe: Linden.

SOUTHDOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over:
1, Ayre; 2, McEwen; 3, Brethour. Ram, shear-
ing: 1, McEwen; 2, Ayre; 3, Brethour. Ram
lamb: 1 and 3, McEwen; 2, Ayre. Ewe, two
shears and over: 1, McEwen; 2, Brethour; 3, Ayre.
Ewe, shearing: 1 and 2, McEwen; 3, Brethour.
Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, McEwen; 3, Ayre. Pen of
lambs: 1, McEwen; 2, Ayre. Pen, graded: 1,
McEwen; 2, Ayre. Champion ram and ewe:
McEwen.

SHROPSHIRE.—Ram, two shears and over:
1, Brethour; 2, P. Sylvestre; 3, Denis. Ram,
shearing: 1, 2 and 3, Brethour. Ram lamb: 1,
2 and 3, Brethour. Ewe, two shears and over:
1, 2 and 3, Brethour. Ewe, shearing: 1, 2 and
3, Brethour. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 3, Brethour.
Pen of lambs: 1, Brethour. Pen, graded: 1 and
2, Brethour. Champion ram and ewe: Brethour.

SUFFOLK AND HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.—Ram,
two shears and over: 1, Denis; 2 and 3, V.
Sylvestre. Ram, shearing: 1 and 3, Denis; 2,
V. Sylvestre. Ram lamb: 1, Denis; 2 and 3,
V. Sylvestre. Ewe, two shears and over: 1 and
2, Denis; 3, V. Sylvestre. Ewe, shearing: 1,
Denis; 2 and 3, V. Sylvestre. Ewe lamb: 1 and
3, Denis; 2, V. Sylvestre. Pen of lambs: 1, Denis.
Pen, graded: 1, Denis; 2, V. Sylvestre. Champion
ram and ewe: Denis.

DORSET HORN.—Ram, two shears and over:
1, Ayre. Ram, shearing: 1, Ayre. Ram lamb:
1, Ayre; 2, McIntyre; 3, V. Sylvestre. Ewe, two
shears and over: 1, Ayre; 2, McIntyre. Ewe,
shearing: 1, Ayre; 2, McIntyre. Ewe lamb: 1,
Ayre; 2, V. Sylvestre; 3, McIntyre.

OXFORDS.—Ram, two shears and over: 1 and
2, Barbour; 3, Balson. Ram, shearing: 1,
Barbour; 2 and 3, Salmon. Ram lamb: 1 and 3,
Barbour; 2, Balson. Ewe, two shears and over:
1 and 2, Barbour; 3, Salmon. Ewe, shearing:
1 and 2, Barbour; 3, Salmon. Ewe lamb: 1, 2
and 3, Barbour. Pen of lambs: 1, Barbour; 2,
Salmon. Pen, graded: 1 and 2, Barbour. Cham-
pion ram and ewe: Barbour.

CHEVIOT.—Ram, two shears and over: 1,
Ayre; 2, Carr; 3, Morissette. Ram, shearing:
1 and 2, Ayre; 3, Carr. Ram lamb: 1, 2 and 3,
Ayre. Ewe, two shears and over: 1, Ayre; 2
and 3, Carr. Ewe, shearing: 1, Ayre; 2, Carr;
3, Morissette. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, Carr; 3,
Morissette.

FAT SHEEP.—One fat wether, under two
years, long wool: 1 and 2, Linden; 3, McIntyre.
Fat wether, under one year, long wool: 1, Mc-
Intyre. Fat wether, under two years, short
wool: 1 and 3, Brethour; 2, Barbour. Fat
wether, under one year, short wool: 1 and 2,
Brethour. Best five fat sheep, for shipping pur-
poses, under two years, long wool: 1, Park; 2,
Linden.

Swine.

Competition was keener than ever before in
the swine pens at Ottawa. John Flatt, of
Hamilton, who has made the awards in each of
the last three years commented on this fact, and
said that the quality was superior to anything
he had yet seen at the Central Canada Exhibi-
tion. In many cases there was so little dif-
ference between the champion and the reserve
champion that the decision could have been re-
versed without making any great mistake. Many
of the Berkshires went from Toronto direct to
Ottawa where others met them from the Eastern
Circuit making a strong exhibit. Much the same
conditions prevailed with the Yorkshires, which
were also strong in numbers and quality. In
Tamworths D. Douglas & Sons, of Mitchell, Ont.,
had competition in only two classes but the en-
tries throughout were good. Chester Whites,
particularly, were very numerous, and there was
a noticeable improvement in quality over pre-
vious years. The bacon hogs, too, showed up
very well. The pen which was first at Toronto
was met in Ottawa by a fresh lot which were
just at their prime, while the Toronto winners
were a little past their best and thus were
obliged to suffer defeat.

The principle exhibitors in the different breeds
of swine were: H. A. Dolson, Cheltenham, Ont.;
E. W. Booth, City View, Ont.; D. J. Forth, Glen
Buell, Ont.; W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown, Ont.;
Paul Sylvestre, St. Simon, Que.; Wm. Manning &
Sons, Woodville, Ont.; Jos. Featherston & Son,
Streetsville, Ont.; J. E. Brethour & Nephews,
Burford, Ont.; T. Readman & Son, Streetsville,
Ont.; Daniel D'Coursey, Mitchell, Ont.; Pierre
Sylvestre, Clairvaux, de Bagot, Que.; Marshall W.
Miller, Brome Centre, Que.; D. Douglas & Sons,
Mitchell.

BERKSHIRES.—Boar, two years and over: 1,
Dolson; 2, Brownridge; 3, Booth. Boar, one year
and under two: 1 and 3, Brownridge; 2, Dolson.
Boar, over six months and under one year: 1 and
2, Brownridge; 3, Booth. Boar, under six
months: 1, 2 and 3, Brownridge. Sow, two
years and over: 1, Dolson; 2 and 3, Brownridge.
Sow, one year and under two: 1 and 2, Brown-
ridge; 3, Booth. Sow, over six months and un-
der one year: 1, Booth; 2, Dolson; 3, Brown-
ridge. Sow, under six months: 1 and 2, Brown-
ridge; 3, Dolson. Best boar any age: 1, Dolson;
2, Brownridge. Best sow, any age: 1, Dolson; 2,
Brownridge. Four animals, progeny of one sow,
over three months: 1 and 2, Brownridge; 3, Dol-
son. Herd, boar and three sows, over six
months: 1, Brownridge; 2, Dolson.

YORKSHIRES.—Boar, two years and over:
1, Featherston; 2, Forth; 3, Manning. Boar, one
year and under two: 1, Brethour; 2, Forth; 3,
Featherston. Boar, over six months and un-
der one year: 1, Brethour; 2, Featherston; 3, Forth.
Boar, under six months: 1 and 2,
Brethour; 3, Manning. Sow, two years
and over: 1 and 3, Manning; 2, Forth.
Sow, one year and under two: 1 and 3, Feather-
ston; 2, Brethour. Sow, over six months and
under one year: 1 and 2, Featherston; 3, Brethour.
Sow, under six months: 1 and 3, Feather-
ston; 2, Brethour. Best sow, any age: 1,
2 and 3, Featherston. Best boar, any age: 1,
Featherston; 2 and 3, Brethour. Four animals,
progeny of one sow, over three months: 1 and 3,
Featherston; 2, Brethour. Herd, one boar and
three sows, over six months: 1 and 3,
Featherston; 2, Brethour.

CHESTER WHITE.—Boar, two years and
over: 1, Pierre Sylvestre; 2, D'Coursey. Boar
one year and under two: 1, Miller; 2 and 3,
Pierre Sylvestre. Boar, over six months and un-
der one year: 1, Pierre Sylvestre; 2 and 3,
Miller. Boar, under six months: 1, Miller; 2,
D'Coursey; 3, Pierre Sylvestre. Sow, two years
and over: 1, Miller; 2 and 3, Pierre Sylvestre.
Sow, one year and under two: 1, D'Coursey; 2,
and 3, Pierre Sylvestre. Sow, over six months
and under one year: 1, Pierre Sylvestre; 2,
Miller; 3, D'Coursey. Sow, under six months:
1 and 2, D'Coursey; 3, Miller. Best sow, any
age: 1, Miller; 2, Pierre Sylvestre. Best boar
any age: 1, Miller; 2, Pierre Sylvestre. Four animals,
progeny of one sow, over three months: 1, Pierre
Sylvestre; 2, Miller; 3, D'Coursey. Herd, one
boar and three sows, over six months: 1, Pierre
Sylvestre; 2, Miller; 3, D'Coursey.

TAMWORTHS.—With the exception of the aged
boar class, where Readman won second and the
class for boars under six months where Readman
won third, all the awards went to D. Douglas &
Sons, Mitchell, Ont., in the Tamworth breed.
The same herd won three prizes in the class for
the progeny of one sow and three herd prizes.

HAMPSHIRE.—Pierre Sylvestre won four
prizes in this breed, which constituted the exhibit.
BACON HOGS.—Best pen, four pure-breds: 1,
Forth; 2, Manning; 3 and 4, Featherston; 5,
Miller.

Dairy Products.

In the Dairy Building cheese and butter was to
be seen on all sides. The Dairy and Cold Storage
Branch of the Dominion Department of Agricul-
ture had on exhibition some one-pound cheese
which are becoming popular and have proved
themselves to be good sellers in Ottawa. They
are protected only by a slight covering of para-
fin and yield practically no waste when being
used. With the exception of a couple of boxes
of butter, which to put it mildly, "had started
to go off". The butter and cheese were quite up
to par. This is more particularly true of
creamery butter for the farm dairy product was
not quite so good as usual.

CHEESE.

Awards.—August, factory, colored: 1, Gilbert
Rancier, Summertown St., Ont., 98.3; 2, Wm.
Marshall, Hall's Bridge, Ont., 98.2; 3, Jas. S.
Tobin, Martintown, Ont., 98.1; 4, W. R. Frasier,
Russell, Ont., 97.9; 5, Wm. R. Kaiser, Lansdowne,
Ont., 97.7. August, factory, white: 1, Edward
E. Diamond, Shannonville, Ont., 98.6; 2, Geo. W.
Chambers, Stirling, Ont., 98.5; 3, Clarence J.
Donnelly, Scottsville, Ont., 98.0; 4, Zenaphon
Bergeron, Methot's Mills, Que., 97.9; 5, W. T.
Oliver, Atwood, Ont., 97.7. June, white or
colored: 1, Romuald Lavoie, Bic, Que., 98.1; 2,
Jas. W. Fretwell, Oxford Mills, Ont., 98.0; 3,
Wm. Morse, Trowbridge, Ont., 97.9; 4, Zoel Bov-
dreault, Cowsapsal, Que., 97.8; 5, Jos. Levesque,
St. Gedeon Lac, St. Jean, Que., 97.7. Special,
Windsor Salt 1, Gilbert Rancier; 2, C. L.
Brownson, Foxboro, Ont.

BUTTER.

Awards.—Creamery, tubs, boxes or firkins: 1,
Louis Castonguay, St. Edwards Rivere Bois Clair,
Que., 97.8; 2, Eugene Moreau, St. Gedeon East,
Que., 97.7; 3, Wm. H. Jackson, Markerville, Al-
berta, 97.5; 4, Alfred Thibault, St. Bernard,
Que., 97.3; 5, Adjustor Servais, St. Hyacinthe,
Que., 97.2. Creamery, prints or fancy packages:
1, T. W. Dunn, Cowansville, Que., 97.3; 2, Wm.
H. Jackson, Markerville, Alta., 97.2; 3, Eugene
Moreau, St. Gedeon East, Que., 97.1. Dairy
Butter: 1, Mrs. J. O'Connell, Manotick, Ont.,
95.5; 2, Mrs. Alex. Meldrum, Wyman, Que., 95.3;
3, Mrs. Alf. Wallace, North Gower, Ont., 94.8; 4,
B. D. Young, Mansonville, 94.4. Best package or
basket of prints: 1, S. A. McLaughlin, Knowl-
ton, Que., 95.6; 2, Mrs. Alf. Wallace, 95.4; 3,
Hugh Miller, Knowlton, Que., 95.2; 4, Mrs. Alex.
Meldrum, 94.4.

BUTTER MAKING COMPETITION.

Awards.—Free for all: 1, Mrs. A. Wallace,
North Gower, Ont.; 2, Miss Ruth Patton, Rich-
mond Hill, Ont.; 3, Flora Sylvestre, St. Simeon,
Que. Amateur class: 1, Blanch Sylvestre, St.
Simeon, Que.

Horticulture.

The Horticultural Building was handsomely
arranged with flowers, fruits, vegetables and an
educational exhibit prepared by the Central
Experimental Farms. Space will not allow of a
detailed description of the work of the various
Divisions but some of the leading features may be
mentioned. The Forage Plants Division were
showing mangel plants laden with seed. From
a one-half acre plot they had produced in one
season 569 pounds of seed at about the same
expense as is connected with the growing of a
like area of potatoes. Varieties of apples that
have been produced with the Northern Spy as a
parent made an attractive exhibit arranged by
the Division of Horticulture. Many of them have
been found hardy at Ottawa as have many seed-
lings from Wealthy, Fameuse, McIntosh and
Winter St. Lawrence. The exhibit of these new
varieties represented the work of many years of
experimentation and labor. In another part
young chicks were hatching from eggs
which were being incubated by electricity
and around them the crowds were usually
thickest. A little farther on a rather uneven
field, made for the purpose, had been drained
very thoroughly and systematically. The water
was running from the mouth of the outlet
quite freely, but whence it came or whither it
it went mattered little for the practice of drain-
ing was well explained in the diminutive field.
Other Divisions of the Experimental Farms were
represented by exhibits in keeping with their
duties.

Large roots and splendid fruit filled several
long tables in the Horticultural Building, while
erected on one side was a very attractive display
arranged by the Vegetable Growers. Another
exhibit of outstanding merit was that in charge
of J. Lockie Wilson, which included the winning
grain and vegetables from field crop competitions
throughout Ontario. The sheaves of grain, bags
and other features made an attractive display.

Jos. Wing Passes.

Readers of the Agricultural Press will hear
with sorrow of the death of Joseph E. Wing,
known America over as a gifted agriculturist and
writer. We can do no better than quote a para-
graph from our worthy contemporary "The Breed-
ers' Gazette."

"For many years as a travelling correspondent
and editorial correspondent of The Gazette, Mr.
Wing has steadily, lovingly, effectively preached
the gospel of better farming and richer farm home
life. He was a teacher, a preacher, and a propa-
gandist, gifted with his pen as have been few men
who ever sought touch with farm life. He was a
rare union of poet and builder. His affection for
humanity overflowed. He rarely wrote an unkind
word. He sought to lead rather than drive,
and few men have attained so eminent a leader-
ship in modern agricultural thought."

Prof. Reynolds Goes to Manitoba.

It has been announced that J. B. Reynolds,
Professor of English at the Ontario Agricultural
College, has been appointed President of the
Manitoba Agricultural College to succeed W. J.
Black. Prof. Reynolds is one of the ablest
educationists in Canada, and has been a tower of
strength to the staff at Guelph. Students, espe-
cially those who have taken the four-year course
leading to the degree of B. S. A., appreciate very
much the training in English which Prof.
Reynolds gave them. He is one of the men to
whom they look up with deepest respect. Prof.
Reynolds is an honor graduate of Toronto Uni-
versity and formerly taught physics at the O. A.
C. He is a Master of Arts, and above all a
man of sterling worth and character. He has
also operated a farm, and is in complete
sympathy with all things intended to promote the
welfare of the people on the land. Ontario has
lost a leader in thought and action; Manitoba
has secured a college president of which she may
well feel proud.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, from Saturday, Sept. 18, to Monday, Sept. 20, numbered 235 cars, including 2,400 cattle, 851 calves, 691 hogs, 2,021 sheep and lambs, and 2,015 horses en route to France. Cattle generally poor quality, with more handy butchers' than usual. Trade barely active and easy. Choice butcher steers and heifers, \$7 to \$7.40; good, \$6.60 to \$7; medium, \$6.25 to \$6.60; common, \$5.50 to \$6; cows, \$3.50 to \$6.50; bulls, \$3.50 to \$6.50; feeders, \$6 to \$6.75; stockers, \$4.50 to \$6; milkers, \$60 to \$105; calves, \$4.50 to \$11. Sheep, \$9.50 to \$6; lambs, \$7.75 to \$8. Hogs, \$9.65 to \$9.90 off cars; \$9.40 to \$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	23	587	610
Cattle	174	5,319	5,493
Hogs	289	8,616	7,757
Sheep	1,287	5,317	6,604
Calves	27	785	812
Horses	17	4,792	4,809

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	58	518	576
Cattle	1,294	7,180	8,474
Hogt	289	8,616	8,905
Sheep	1,302	6,455	7,757
Calves	428	661	1,089
Horses	502	1,340	1,842

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 34 cars and 2,967 horses, and a decrease of 2,981 cattle, 3,578 hogs, 1,153 sheep, and 277 calves, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

The butcher cattle market last week opened slow and draggy, and very unsteady. Monday's prices at the opening of trading fell immediately 50c. per cwt., and Tuesday took a further 15c. off. The remainder of the week found prices only steady with Tuesday's low level. Butcher bulls, with a light run and some buying on order, regained strength toward the close. Butcher cows suffered with the steers and heifers, and lost their firm footing by 25c. Common Eastern butchers' ended weak at their low early week's prices. The general stocker and feeder trade is dull, and at easy values. Only the buying for American orders makes any activity. Ten cars were shipped to Michigan, of choice feeders only, 950 lbs., at \$6.50 to \$7. Common Eastern stockers were in the majority, and not wanted, at 50c. per cwt. under previous week. These cattle will not bring much over 4 1/2c. to 5c. per lb. The most of the trade was of the speculative nature among local dealers. Milk and springers, with many outside buyers and orders, were strong and in demand, at extremely high bids. Sales above \$100, up to \$125, for very choice Shorthorn and Holstein milkers of grade quality are becoming frequent, and demand active. Sheep have had a weak market, light sheep, after a strong two months, being quoted at \$5 to \$6. Lambs went to \$8.75 for a day. The quality was choice, but reverted weakly to \$7.90 up to \$8.10; quality poorer and shipments larger at close. Choice veal fell in sympathy with beef. Many grass calves were shipped through this market to Buffalo, as they have no sale here. Hogs, with very small receipts, correspondingly, with this time last year, advanced 25c., and will still advance. In two straight sales, \$10 was paid for select, long-run hogs, and \$9.25 f. o. b. is noted.

Butchers' Cattle.—Quality slightly improved over last letter. Choice butchers' cattle, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good, \$6.75 to \$7; medium, \$6.25 to \$6.65; common, \$5.75 to \$6.25; light steers and heifers, \$5 to \$5.75; choice cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; good cows, \$5.75 to \$6.25; medium cows, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common cows, \$4.50 to \$5.25; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.75; bulls, \$3.50 to \$6.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Common Eastern stockers have no sale. Choice feeders,

900 lbs., \$6.50 to \$7; good feeders, 850 to 900 lbs., \$6 to \$6.50; good stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$5.75 to \$6; stockers, 600 to 700 lbs., \$5.25 to \$5.75; common stocker steers and heifers, \$4.50 to \$5.

Milk and Springers.—Choice milkers and forward springers were in strong demand, and sold at \$85 to \$105 each; good at \$70 to \$80; common and medium cows at \$45 to \$65 each.

Veal Calves.—Choice veal calves sold at \$10 per cwt.; good calves sold at \$8 to \$9; medium, \$6.50 to \$8; common calves, \$5.50 to \$6.50; grass calves, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light sheep firm, and in demand, at \$5.50 to \$6; heavy sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.50; lambs, \$7.90 to \$8.10; cull lambs, \$7 to \$7.50.

Hogs.—Selects, weighed off cars, \$9.65 to \$9.90; \$9.40 to \$9.50, fed and watered; \$9.15 to \$9.25, f. o. b.; 50c. is being deducted for heavy, fat hogs, and thin, light hogs; \$2 off for sows, and \$4 off for stags, from prices paid for selects.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, winter, per car lot, 90c. to 92c.; slightly tough, 80c. to 85c.; sprouted or smutty, 70c. to 85c., outside; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.03 1/2, track, lake ports; No. 2 northern, \$1.01 1/2, prompt shipment.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, 38c. to 39c.; No. 3 white, 37c. to 38c., according to freights outside; Canadian Western oats, none offering.

Rye.—No. 2, 75c. to 85c., according to freights outside.

Buckwheat.—Nominal.

Barley.—Ontario, good malting, 52c. to 54c.; feed barley, 45c. to 48c.

American Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 83c., track, lake ports.

Peas.—No. 2, nominal.

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

HAY AND MILLFEED.

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

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

Bran.—\$25 in bags, delivered, Montreal freight; shorts, \$27 delivered, Montreal freight; middlings, \$28 delivered, Montreal freight; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.80, Montreal freight.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prices advanced slightly on the wholesales during the past week. Creamery pound squares, 29c. to 31c.; creamery solids, 29c.; separator dairy, 27c. to 28c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs advanced one and two cents per dozen, selling at 25c. and 26c. per dozen, wholesale.

Cheese.—New, large, 15c.; twins, 16 1/2c. per lb.

Honey.—Extracted, 10c. and 11c. per pound; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.40 to \$3.

Beans.—Primes, \$3.40 per bushel, hand-picked, \$3.60 per bushel.

Potatoes.—Ontarios, bag, car lot, 60c. to 65c.; New Brunswick, bag, car lot, 60c. to 65c.

Poultry.—Live-weight prices: Spring chickens, 15c. per lb.; spring ducks, 11c. per lb.; hens, heavy, 12c.; light, 10c.; turkeys, 20c. per lb.; squabs, no demand.

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, flat 18c.; country hides, cured, 17c.; country hides, part cured, 16c.; country hides, green, 15c.; calf skins, per pound, 18c.; kip skins, per pound, 16c.; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$2; lamb skins and pelts, 20c. to \$1.35; horse hair, per lb., 35c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; combings, washed, per lb., 38c.; wool, washed, fine, per lb., 40c.; wool, unwashed, fine, per lb., 30c.; wool unwashed, coarse, per lb., 28c.; rejections, per lb., 28c.

Cheese Markets.

Montreal, finest Easterns, 14 1/2c. to 14 3/4c.; New York State whole milk fresh flats, white and colored specials, 14 1/2c. to 15c.; average fancy, 14 1/2c.; Belleville, 14 1/2c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 14c.; Water-

town, N. Y., 13 1/2c.; Stirling, 14 1/2c.; Campbellford, 14 7/16c.; Madoc, 14 1/2c.; Woodstock bid 14c.; Cornwall, 14 1/2c.; Picton, 14 1/2c.; Iroquois bid 14c.; Perth, 14 1/2c.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—The weather was excessively hot last week, no such high temperature having been registered at the middle of September in a quarter of a century. As a consequence of this hot weather, the demand for cattle was less active, and consumption was undoubtedly curtailed. Supplies were fairly liberal, with the consequence that quite a few cattle were left over. Prices showed little enough change. Fine steers sold as high as 7 1/2c. per lb.; good sold at 7 1/2c. to 7 3/4c.; medium at 6c. to 7c., and common from 5c. to 6c. Choice butchers' cows brought 7c. per lb., and lower grades ranged down to 5c. per lb. Bulls brought approximately the same price as cows. Canning stock continued in good demand, and supply was moderately large. Cows sold at 3 1/2c. per lb., and bulls at 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c. Sheep and lambs were relatively in good demand, and prices held firm, at 7 1/2c. to 7 3/4c. per lb. for Ontario lambs, and 6 1/2c. to 7c. for Quebec lambs. Sheep sold from 4 1/2c. to 5 1/2c. per lb. There was a good demand for calves, and ordinary stock ranged a little firmer, at \$5 to \$7 each, with choicest as high as \$20 each. The hog market was also firm, and sales of selected stock were made at 9 1/2c. to 10c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Prices were steady, as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$225 each; small horses, \$125 to \$175; culls, \$50 to \$100 each, and fancy saddle and carriage horses, \$300 to \$400 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Owing to the hot weather the demand for dressed hogs showed some moderation, but there was no surplus supply, and prices were about as high as the previous week, being 13 1/2c. to 14c. per lb. for abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock.

Eggs.—The hot weather had a bad effect on the quality of the offerings, but there was no change in prices. Strictly fresh were quoted at 29c. to 30c., while selects were 27c. to 28c. per dozen. No. 1 candled eggs sold at 23c. to 24c. per dozen, and No. 2 candled at 19c. to 20c. per dozen.

Butter.—During last week the market for creamery firming slightly, and quotations were fractionally higher, ranging from 29 1/2c. to 29 3/4c. for choicest, with fine selling at 28 1/2c., and second quality about a cent under. Dairy was firmer, at 23 1/2c. to 24c. per lb.

Cheese.—There was an advance in the market for cheese. No. 1 white sold at 14 1/2c., and No. 2 at 14c., while some No. 3 sold at 13 1/2c., No. 2 colored bringing 14 1/2c. Exporters, however, asked higher figures, as follows: Finest colored, 15c. to 15 1/2c., with white 1/2c. to 1c. less. Finest Eastern, 14 1/2c. to 14 3/4c. Under grades sold around 13 1/2c. to 13c.

Grain.—The wheat market was rather firmer last week. The market for oats declined again. No. 2 Ontario white oats sold around 43c. per bushel, with No. 3 at 42c.; No. 4 at 41c. per bushel, ex store. No. 2 Canadian Western were quoted at 44c., and No. 3 barley at 59c., and No. 4 at 57c.

Flour.—After a drop of \$1.25 per barrel in the price of Manitoba flour during the past two weeks, the market was steady. Manitoba spring wheat first patents were \$5.85; seconds, \$5.35, and strong bakers', \$5.15. Ontarios were easier, being \$4.80 to \$5 per barrel in wood.

Millfeed.—The market for millfeed was generally easier. Prices of bran and shorts were both down \$1 a ton, at \$25 for bran and \$26 for shorts. Middlings were steady, at \$32 to \$33 per ton, including bags. Pure grain mouille was \$3 per ton lower, at \$35 to \$37 per ton, and mixed at \$32 to \$33.

Hay.—Owing to the increased supply of new hay offering on the market, baled hay was about \$1 per ton lower. No. 1 was quoted at \$18.50; extra good No. 2 at \$17.50 to \$18; No. 2 hay at \$17, and No. 3 at \$15 to \$16, ex track.

Hides.—The market was easier. Best hides were 20 1/2c., 21 1/2c. and 22 1/2c. per lb. respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1. Calf skins were 18c. and 20c. per lb., for Nos. 2 and 1, respectively. Lamb skins were \$1.30 each. Horse hides were \$1.50 for No. 2, and \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow was 6c. for refined and 2 1/2c. for crude.

Buffalo.

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime, \$9.25 to \$9.50; fair to good, \$8.75 to \$9; plain, \$7.60 to \$8.

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

Cows and Heifers.—Prime weighty heifers, \$7.50 to \$8; best handy butcher heifers, \$7 to \$7.40; common to good, \$5.75 to \$6.90; best butchering cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; best butchering cows, \$5.60 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.

Hogs.—All good weight grades held well above the \$8 mark last week. Monday, heavies sold from \$8 to \$8.30; mixed grades and good Yorkers landed generally at \$8.50, and the pig range was from \$7 to \$7.50.

Gossip.

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.

THE KODAK ON THE FARM.

There was a time when a kodak meant something kept for pleasure only. Nowadays the progressive farmer has found that it stands for use as well. He finds that a prospective buyer may be readily interested by sending him a snap-shot of the animal, etc., which is for sale. He finds the kodak useful, also, for keeping records of observations from year to year. Indeed, a book of photos of this kind may be found one of the most valuable helps on a farm. In addition, taking and making the pictures is an invariable source of delight and interest, and an additional incentive to young people to stay with farming. If you are interested, see the advertisement of the Canadian Kodak Co., Ltd., Toronto, elsewhere in this issue.

Trade Topics.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the dispersion sale of Dairy Shorthorns, Berkshires and Oxford, to be held at Sprucedale Farm, St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 21, the property of the estate of the late W. J. Beatty. The farm will also be sold. Full particulars later.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Oct. 19.—Muncey Institute, Muncey, Ont.; Holsteins.

Oct. 21.—Estate of W. J. Beatty, 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.

Trading Markets.

Hides.—The market was easier. Beef hides were 20½c, 21½c, and 22½c, per lb. respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1. Calf skins were 18c. and 20c. per lb., for Nos. 2 and 1, respectively. Lamb skins were \$1.30 each. Horse hides were \$1.50 for No. 2, and \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow was 6c. for refined and 2½c. for crude.

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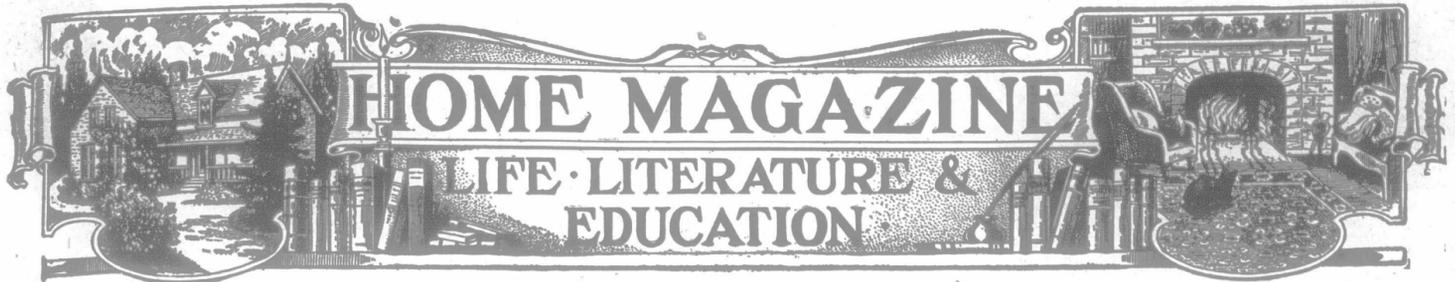
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The Poet.

By Madison Cawein.

He measures facts by a gleam o' the moon,
And calendars days by dreams;
He values less than a wild bird's tune
The world of mortal schemes:
He dons the pack of the Work-and-Wait,
On the trail of the Never-Sure,
And whistles a song as he faces Fate
To follow the far-off lure.

He says a word to the butterfly,
And its mottled dream is his;
He whispers the bee, and it makes reply
With a thought like a honeyed kiss;
He speaks the bird, and he speaks the snake,
And the ant in its house of sand,
And their guarded wisdom is his to take,
And their secrets to understand.

He shares his soul with the wayside rose,
His heart with the woodland weed,
And he knows the two as himself he knows,
And the thoughts with which they plead:
To him they speak in confidence,
And he answers them with love,
And hand to hand with their innocence
Strikes out for the trail above.

Sworn comrade he of the rocks and trees,
Companion boon of the brooks;
Through which hoary tribes he hears and sees
The things that are not in books:
He goes his way of do and dare,
Led on by firely gleams,
And lays him down with never a care
By the camp-fire of his dreams.

—Selected.

Browsings Among the Books.

"HIS LADY OF THE SONNETS."
By Robert W. Norwood.

"It is a volume of which all Canada may well be proud," runs the publisher's letter in sending for review an advance copy of "His Lady of the Sonnets," the first book of poems by a Canadian writer who is becoming rapidly known in the ranks of literature.

The recommendation is challenging, and one opens the volume curiously, for a new light in the firmament of Canadian writers is an event, and an event all the more to be welcomed in these days when the least gleam of constructiveness shines like a beacon above the black clouds of storm and devastation that to-day hold the world in thrall. . . . One closes it with the conviction that here is a poet unique among the poets of Canada. It has been said that Shakespeare belongs to no age, because to all, and in the writer of "His Lady of the Sonnets," one has discovered, likewise, a poet who belongs to no age, no country, because he sings of the universal and the timeless.

The "Sonnets" and the poems that succeed them deal almost without exception with the inner life of man, the affections, the religious impulses, the strivings to mount through the experiences of the everyday to the higher planes of the Infinite. Nor is there in the setting anywhere the atmosphere of the local. There is no hint of Canada in this volume of poems, no breath of pine woods, no call of the wild, no echo of whistling "white-throat," nor glimpse of "moon-tipped dandelions" and "buttercups abrim with pallid gold." When the reader has come to the end of the poems he has the consciousness of having roamed far afield, not only in the realms of mind, but in the world's broad spaces of time and place. It is as though he has visited the Orient in the days of the Caliphs and the Caesars. He has

thought of rich, precious stones, of pomegranates and the song of the bulbul. He has breathed the atmosphere of the orchid rather than of the meadow-rue and cone-flower.—And he has been held throughout by an intensity that grips like an exquisite pain.

In "His Lady of the Sonnets," a series of thirty sonnets dedicated to his wife, the poet traces the story of a love, almost terrible in its depth, that has dominated his life and led him upward.

He sees the loved one, and the world is filled with light, beneath which lies the keen edge of a conquest to be won. "Far-sundered wills" are to be united, and "barren fields" are to be crossed, and even in his first great joy he is timid.

"Like one great opal on the breast of Night,
Soft and translucent, hangs the orb of June!

I hear wild pipings of a joyous tune
Played on a golden reed for the delight
Of you, my hidden, lovely Eremite—
You by the Fountain from the marble hewn—
You silent as in dream, with flowers strewn
About your feet—you goddess robed in white!

"Mute and amazed, I at the broken wall
Lean fearful, lest the sudden, dreadful dawn

For me Diana's awful doom let fall,
And I be cursed with curious Actaeon
Save that you find in me this strong defence—
My adoration of your innocence."

He wins her love, and there comes all the agony as well as the joy of loving. He cries:
"Paola and Francesca dead these years,
And lost forever unto Rimini!
Lanciotto's garden blooms no more where you

She is ill unto-death, "fragile and white," but repeats her prayer for death that she may live for him. . . . Then barriers arise, and doubts. He wonders if some flaw in himself has been at fault, and appeals to her, if so, to have patience, beholding "How God blends His base metals with the gold." There are nights of agony and days of desolation, yet even in the time of separation he yields tribute to woman, the inspiration, it seems to him, of all that is good.

"Since we have sundered been by broken vow
Of faith and trust—the fault was mine,
O Heart—

Much have I learned of Woman and the part
She plays in shaking from the laden bough

Life's blossoms; all that has been, and is now,

And Ever shall be: Science, Music, Art,
Religion, these, as from a fountain start
The rivers, have been hers—Man to endow.

So must I, wounded in the valley, call
To you, alone upon the morning height.
Praise and thanksgiving for the throw
and fall!

Vanquished by you, I shall rise up and fight
Him armed with trident and the subtle mesh—

Mankind's most ancient enemy, the Flesh!"

—And henceforth he pledges himself to be the champion of woman, so long bowed in servitude of misunderstanding and oppression. But he looks to a brighter era dawning for her:

"O Woman, now thy golden day's at morn!
Dawn leaps and laughs upon the waiting hills,

no more mists. Once more he and she are "companions of the highroad," and, realizing that all life is good, go forth anew into the great adventure.

Never sweeter tribute to woman has been written than "His Lady of the Sonnets." . . . And written, too, with a perfection of finish, a rippling of music, a blending of word-sound and word-picture that must delight the most exacting literary sense.

In "From Paul to Timothy" the poet evolves his ideal of a broader and sweeter Christianity than that known to the Pharisee, the mind held in bonds by the letter of the law as crystallized by tradition:

"Yet little do they know,
Who know not this: the law of sin and death
Is done away in Christ, by whom all things

Are sanctified, and neither Jew nor Greek,
And neither bond nor free, exist in Him
Who is the First-begotten Son of God,
The Keystone of life's slow ascending arch,

And Who completeth all things in Himself."
—Christ the perfection of evolution, the great achievement of God.

Nor has Paul won to His freedom easily:

"Christ is not quickly learned; and gradual
Is the progression of a soul to Him;
Hard strove I through the barriers of thought,

And one by one dissolved the old ideas,
That misted o'er the mountains of desire,
Before I found that all things beautiful,
Like Miles of the open field, are spread
Beneath the benediction of His love."

"Dives in Torment" is a passionate cry, the theme this writer's one reiterated creed, that love is all since God is love.

Caught in the snare of the hell he has made for himself, the hell of the realization of failure due to selfishness and coldness, Dives hates the traditional God whom he has known, and even though beyond the grave, he sees not yet the real God. But with death has come revelation of what it means to live, and he hurls in the face of the God of hard Judgment:

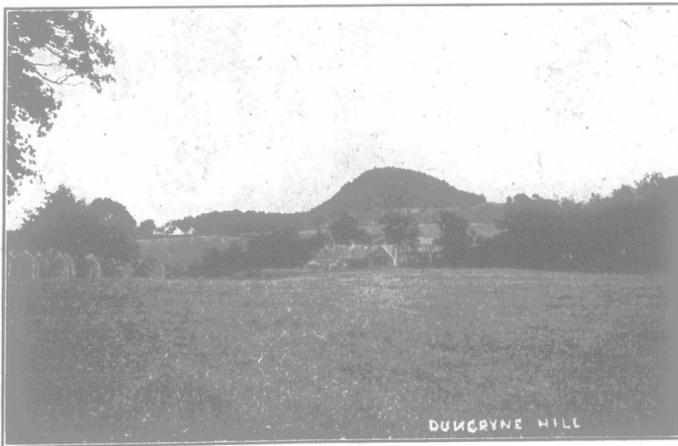
"Jehovah hath failed;
Love, and not Hate, is the end of the law!"

Then Lazarus comes silently before him, and memory burns. He cries in renewed torment—torment of repentance:

"Think of it, Lazarus! Thou wast alone;
Down by the gate of my palace didst call!
'Give of thy bread!' and I gave thee a stone!
Lazarus! Lazarus! I would give all—

"I would give all, for I know thou didst crave
Love, only love, who had no one to love;
Even as I who have learned in the grave
What I had missed in the earth-life above."

"Lazarus! Lazarus! This is my thirst,
Fever from flame of the love I have missed;
Ache of the heart for the friends I have cursed;
Longing for lips that I never have kissed.



Duncryne Hill, Scotland.

See page 1532a.

Found love is laughter, love is also tears;
Is peace and pain, high hopes and sudden fears;

That love is gain and loss, an ecstasy
Of heaven and then hell's hot eternity;
A balm that soothes the soul, a flame that sears.

"I, too, know of a secret garden where
Pale asphodels are rivals of the rose;
And all life's opposites are gathered there

Before the spirit's agony, that knows
Gladness ineffable through loving One
Who hath no equal underneath the sun."

And sings thy freedom; for thy sorrow fills
The cup at last; and all that thou has borne

Pleads thy release! . . . Lord Christ,
and crowned with thorn
Lay bare each sacred agony that spills
Blood of the crucified pure hearts and wills,

Brows, hands, and feet, the centuries
have torn!"

. . . The misunderstandings pass, reconciliation follows, and he is again "All gladness like a little child." There are

"Hell is for him who hath never found Man!
God and my Brother, I failing to find
Failed to find me."

... In self-condemnation, he fears, not God whom he defies, but this shining Lazarus, who does not speak, but only gazes upon him tenderly. He begs for his pity. He lays down before him his pride and his hatred of heart.—And then he finds that Lazarus is Christ, God, and Heaven is won.

Other works in the book are a fine outburst of feeling and imagery, "Antony to Cleopatra"; and a number of shorter poems, the most striking of which is, perhaps, "A Fallen Angel," some time ago quoted extensively in the leading literary magazines of Great Britain and the United States.

Following the quotations given above, it is surely superfluous to predict for Mr. Norwood an immediate and brilliant literary career.

"His Lady of the Sonnets" is published in attractive form, by Sherman, French & Co., Publishers, 6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. Price, \$1.00 net.]

The Western Fair

(WOMEN'S DEPARTMENTS.)

Weather hot as Tophet's own haunted the trail of the Western Fair during the third week of September, but it did not interfere with the crowds which were even larger than usual.

Upon the whole London's big fair for 1915 must be voted a great success. A strong and comfortable new grandstand added much to the pleasure of those whose interest centers chiefly in the performance. "Military day" proved a Mecca for thousands of people who watched with keen interest the military manoeuvres, trench-defending, etc., carried out by our soldiers; exhibits everywhere were good, notwithstanding the fact that the hot weather interfered greatly with the beauty of the flower and fruit exhibit; and, last of all, a vast improvement was brought about by the devoting of greater space, in a cool and airy building, to the showing of women's and children's work, formerly cramped up in a gallery of the "palace."

Perhaps by another year the Fair Board will have seen fit to arrange for placing a few hundreds of seats throughout the grounds, and many will arise and call the members thereof blessed. Women and children can scarcely wander about for a whole afternoon without almost collapsing from fatigue; to sit on the grass means to be "dirty" for the rest of the day, and yet this has been the only alternative for thousands at the Western Fair.

Another suggestion is that the installation of a few sanitary drinking fountains in convenient places might be very acceptable.

The lover of flowers and plants of all kinds is usually tempted to go first to the Horticultural exhibit, which, in London, is invariably good. The dahlias this year were unusually fine, especially the spiny cactus varieties in all colors, beautiful as chrysanthemums. These, easy to grow as they are, may be recommended for farms. . . . The begonia exhibit, for those who love this curious plant, was very striking; and one noticed a few fine specimens of the beautiful pink lily, *lilium roseum*. One large pot plant was labelled simply "stove plant," and "Junia" would be pleased if someone who knows would inform her if this is its name. The leaves are a dark green, the flowers pale blue, in clusters, and resembling strongly the phlox of the woods. Another handsome plant in a pot, resembling the wild bittersweet, but with flowers of a deeper purple, was not labelled. It would be interesting and instructive if each plant were labelled in lettering large enough to be easily read.

Features of the Horticultural Building were: The exhibits of the Ontario and Middlesex Vegetable Growers; the fanciful arrangements of the Hill Crest Fruit Farms (for which a \$5.00 essay prize is given); the Loveholme Fruit Farm, and the London Asylum for the Insane, where a lottery on the number of seeds in a pumpkin was in full swing, the proceeds to go to the Patriotic Fund.

The Wilton Grove and Hyde Park Women's Institute canned fruit exhibits were, as usual the source of much interest to women, and looked delicious indeed, while the tables occupied by the Ontario Department of Agriculture were among the most educative on the ground.

Did you notice the bottles showing the rations for poultry, shown there? (1) Fattening—Buttermilk, cornmeal, beef scraps, low grade flour. (2) Growing—Rolled oats, wheat, chick feed, chick grit. (3) Laying—Wheat middlings, milk, alfalfa, corn, grit, rolled oats, wheat, oyster shell.

Object-lessons on spraying trees, etc., were another feature.

On the vegetable tables, in addition to the ordinary vegetables, were noted many curious, warty squashes, eggplant, kale, Swiss chard, Brussels sprouts, peppers, and martynia. Recipes for cooking these will be given in an early issue of this paper.

The work of the women and children, safe from dust in glass cases, made a fine showing, and it was with pleasure that the nucleus of a natural history department was noted—cases containing a sea-horse, flying fish, bottle fish, etc.

The manual training department for boys, in charge of Mr. Adams, manual training director in the London schools, made one wish that the privilege of such technical education were open to all children in rural schools. Might not an effort be made to bring this about? The sewing in the cases set apart for the

Exhibition (and described a short time ago in these columns), which could only be seen on payment of a fee. Lady Beck's car, decorated with roses, went about the grounds continually, bearing a placard advertising the exhibit, and, needless to say, a very large sum of money was realized.

In the same building the hydro-electric display, showing how housework may be reduced to a minimum by liberal use of the electric button, was of especial interest to farmers, now that hydro-power is becoming rapidly available to so large a proportion of the country. Electric irons, toasters, stoves, fans, boilers, washers, even a piano-player—surely these spell the beginning of easier days for busy housewives.

In the "Palace" the most notable exhibits were those of furniture—very handsome pieces in oak and walnut, notable for simplicity and grace of design. It was to be remarked that severe mission styles seem to have given way almost entirely to pieces either inset with cane, or relieved by quaintly turned legs and decorations reminiscent of a by-gone era,—again the fancy for the old-fashioned.

Every year interest in the Art Gallery increases,—and the educative and critical faculties of the people are called more into activity. This year, for a great many, interest centered about the large picture, "The Conquerors," by Hugh de T. Glazebrook, R. A., loaned by The Robert Simpson Company, Toronto. Upon a bare, bleak field, in the gray,

always interesting to know "who won the prizes," but it was practically impossible, in the majority of cases, to find this out.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Reflecting the Glory.

We all, with unveiled face reflecting as a mirror the glory of the Lord, are transformed into the same image from glory to glory.—2 Cor. iii: 18.

"A picket frozen on duty,
A mother starved for her brood,
Socrates drinking the hemlock,
JESUS on the road;
And millions, who, humble and patient,
The straight, hard pathway trod—
Some call it 'Consecration,'
But others call it God!"

What a beautiful thought shines out from our text to-day! As every drop and every little pool of water can reflect the glory of the mighty sun, so each child of God is called to the high vocation of reflecting as a polished mirror the glory of our God. Mirrors, in St. Paul's time, were made of metal, and easily tarnished if neglected; so we must be careful lest neglect on our part should darken the world for others. Instead of being mirrors, reflecting light, we may be dull obstructions, keeping God's light away from our fellows.

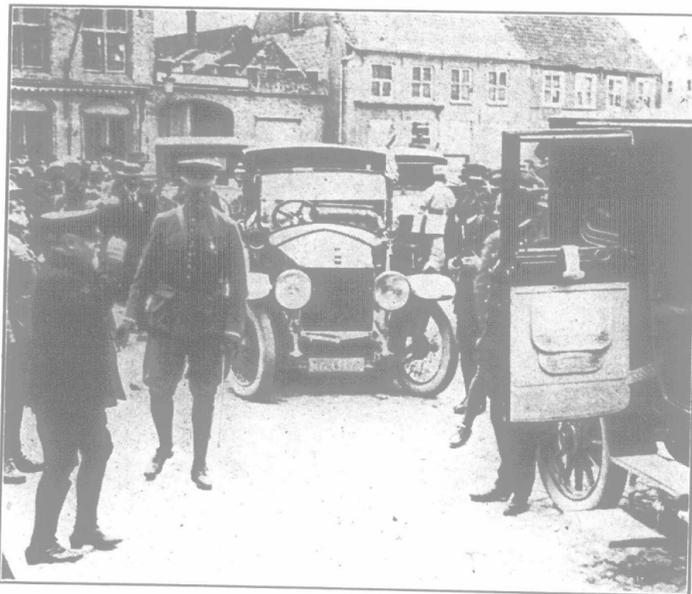
We are apt to fancy that "success in life" means riches, fame, comfort, etc. If that is true, then those who have lived and died splendidly—see the verses above—have not achieved "success." God could easily make men live "successfully," if comfortable prosperity meant success, but a life reflecting His glory is a far greater triumph. We can never be really satisfied with selfish gain. We look out almost enviously from our haven of security, and wish we were heroic enough to follow the Son of God and the noble army of martyrs. It is not by dull lives of selfishness that we can reflect the glory of our Lord to lighten the darkness of the world.

Here is a story of the war, which shows that the spirit of Christ—LOVE—is still transforming souls and making them glorious. An Englishman was made a prisoner by the Germans and held by them in a barn. Through the chinks in the wall he saw a party of British approaching. In order to save them from being surprised and killed he rushed out, shouting loudly. Of course he fell, shot down by the Germans, but the shout and the rifle-shots gave the British needful warning, and they escaped. Later on the barn came into their hands, and the hero's body was found riddled with bullets. It was buried there, with the inscription over the grave: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man give his life for his friends." That hero's name is unknown on earth, but it must be dear to God.

It may be that your opportunity of "reflecting the glory" is more along the lines of the "millions who, humble and patient," tread the pathway of everyday service, the life of Consecration. It is impossible to reflect God's glory as a shining mirror unless your heart is turned constantly towards Him.

How is it with us in this time of world-wide storm? Are we terrified, fearing that wrong will triumph; or can we—in the darkness—catch the light of God's Face and reflect it? Unhappy forebodings of evil cannot fail to weaken our own courage, and the courage of our comrades. Optimists may be only like the fabled ostrich, refusing to look at danger and hiding the head in the sand. But courage recognizes the danger and prepares to meet it, sure that Wrong must be conquered by Right, yet knowing that the struggle may be long and the victory hardly won.

A few days ago I was praying, earnestly but sadly, for a righteous and lasting peace. Suddenly a vision seemed to rise before my inner sight. I was in a fishing-boat, crowded with people. The waves were dashing over the boat and there was wild uproar and confusion. Then came a quiet voice of authority:



The King of Belgium.

The tall man in the center is King Albert of Belgium. The man with his hand raised is President Poincaré of France. Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

girls was very creditable, and such work might easily be made a feature in country schools.

In the women's department every species of white work, as at Toronto Fair, demanded admiration. Among the newest things were hand-made flowers—which every woman should learn to make, were it only for her own millinery, towel borders in woven work, and pretty silk bags with a decoration of pumpkin seed and steel beads in network. A good idea for initialing bath towels—which defy embroidering—was noted. This was to work the initial in French knots. The ends of the towels were then trimmed with lace crocheted with heavy thread. . . . Very pretty and useful, too, was a candle shade of crochet and coronation braid work lined with blue silk. . . . Crocheted initials in towel and pillowslip insertions were also much admired.

The ladies of the London branch of the Red Cross, with Lady Beck as President, certainly deserve credit for their alertness in devising means to raise money for the Red Cross. Not only did they establish a successful Red Cross tea-room, but adjoining was placed the exhibit "War Relics," brought from Toronto

early dawn, Napoleon comes riding, at the head of a long line of conquerors. But in the foreground stands a wayside crucifix, about which soldiers lie dead, symbols of the world's battles.

Among other outstanding paintings were Paul Peel's "Brittany Fish Market," Baird's "Golden Days," classic in treatment, and at the opposite pole from the Fish Market, Claude Hayes' "Landscape and Sheep," a sea picture, and one of the "Old English Church, St. Thomas," by St. Thomas Smith; a charming autumn scene, with trees, by J. P. Hunt; and a fine canvas in the dull purple of after sunset, "After the Storm," by F. McGillivray Knowles, of Toronto.

Upon the opposite wall, in the exhibitors' section, the most popular picture, probably, was one by A. M. Fleming, of Chatham, winner of first prize,—a beautiful, haze-filled representation of a wet street, with lights gleaming everywhere. Some strong figure work was shown by Miss Bradshaw and Miss Farncomb. In the amateur's section some pieces of still life, by Miss O'Dell, were notable for good color effects. Here, again, a suggestion may be of use, viz., that the names of prizewinners be written legibly enough to be read by spectators. It is

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"Why are ye fearful, O, ye, of little faith?"

I was startled and awed by the reproachful question. Why should we show such want of trust in our Master? Is He not with us in the midst of the storm? Has He not proved triumphantly that it is possible to be a Victor when all earthly advantages are swept away? The storm is a terrible one—but One, mightier than any powers of evil, says: "Fear thou not, for I am with thee."

If we are to be reflectors of God's glory we must not allow stains of sin to remain upon us. St. John says: "If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us"; but He also says encouragingly: "If we confess our sins He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness."

We dare not look up and face the glory of our Holy God while we are refusing to fight against some secret sin. A black spot, hidden away in the heart, will spread until the beauty of the soul is changed into loathsomeness. What shall it profit a man to gain riches and worldly honor, if he dare not withdraw into his inner chamber and face his God and his own conscience? Happiness never comes from outside. One hidden sin—unrepented and unforgotten—can effectually turn out of the heart real peace and joy. Sometimes the Good Physician—in sternest love—tears away the coverings from a cancerous sore, and the sinner is compelled to see the sin he had been trying to forget. Then he can hardly help turning in penitent prayer to the only Saviour Who, has power to heal and restore a soul. Probably that was the reason the "publicans and sinners" came to Christ, while the "religious" men—scribes and Pharisees—turned away. The former could not shut their eyes to their sins, the latter thought they were quite good enough already, and felt no need of a Saviour.

Let us be careful lest self-satisfaction prove our undoing, keeping us away from Christ. Let us measure our lives by His, then we shall be ashamed of our loveless self-seeking and conceited attitude towards our fellows, of our forgetfulness of God and want of faith in Him, of our contemptible self-pity and desire for admiration. Keeping always in the Presence of the Holy One, seeking His forgiveness and cleansing, trusting Him even when we are unable to understand His dealings with us, His children, we may reflect His glory—though it may be only imperfectly, as the rain-drop reflects the sun. You cannot reflect the light if you are in the darkness yourself. Talking about Christ is useless unless you talk to Him. Henry Van Dyke says: "No man in the world to-day has such power as he who can make his fellow-men feel that Christ is a reality"; but that power does not belong to the man, any more than the power which lights your room belongs to the electric wire. Cut off the mysterious, invisible force, and the wire is "dead." The connection must be continuously maintained if a man is to be "afire with God," for the Church is like the moon, shining only while she reflects the Sun.

DORA FARNCOMB.

From "Aunt Mollie"

Thank you, "Aunt Mollie," for your donation of a dollar for some "lonely and needy grandmother." I know just the right one. HOPE.

Thoughts.

What is remote and difficult of success we are apt to over-rate; what is really best for us lies always within our reach, though often overlooked.—Longfellow.

Age is not all decay; it is the ripening, the swelling, of the fresh life within, that withers and bursts the husk.—George Macdonald.

You will never "find" time for anything. If you want time you must make it.—Charles Buxton.

The essence of friendship is entireness, a total magnanimity and trust.—Emerson.

Do not think that years leave us and find us the same!—Owen Meredith.

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 two weeks from Sept. 3rd to Sept. 17th were as follows: "Toronto," \$2.00; Mrs. H. McGee, Pine Grove, Ont., \$1.00, and \$1.00 each from Cecil Stamp, Thorndale, Ont.; Geo. Wilcox, Eganville, Ont.; No name, Elder's Mills, Ont.; "Two little girls who think and talk about the Belgian babies," Sawyerville, Que.

Previously acknowledged from Jan. 30th to Sept. 3rd.....\$1,756.75

Total to Sept. 17th.....\$1,763.75

It is to be hoped that, with the relaxation of strenuous work that comes when the harvest is in, the Dollar Chain may receive a new lease of life. The need at the front is no less than before.

THE JAM SHOWER FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Asked for:—Jam, honey, marmalade, jelly.

During the week between Sept. 3rd and Sept. 10th, splendid contributions were received from the following:

Mrs. J. D. McArthur, Port Elgin, Ont.; John D. McArthur, Paisley, Ont.; a box from Dorchester (names not yet arrived); a box from H. Brown (post office not named on box); and another large one, presumably from Mindemoya, as a letter has arrived from that place, signed by Miss Katie Cushing, and naming the fol-



Canada's Minister of Militia Visits Shorncliffe with Bonar Law. Sir Sam Hughes, at the front, to the left, will be recognized by many Canadians. Bonar Law stands next to him. Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

lowing as contributors to a box expressed on Sept. 7th: Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. King, Miss Jennie King, Mrs. Conley, Mrs. Hare, Jr., Mrs. Hare, Sr., Mrs. A. J. Wagg, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Tann, Mrs. B. Becks, Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Wincer, Jr., Mrs. Love, Grace Love, Maggie Love, Mrs. McDonald, Stella McDonald, Mrs. Williamson, Lizzie Williamson, Mrs. Gordon, Violet Gordon, Mabel Bond, Maggie Bond, Mrs. Trowbridge, Katie Cushing; a box from Mrs. F. R. Breckon, Merton, Ont.; a box from Chatham Women's Institute (names not yet received on Sept. 17th).

DIRECTIONS FOR SENDING JAM.

Kindly note the following: All packing should be very carefully done; one box of three jars arrived broken.

There has been a great deal of confusion in regard to shipping for the Red Cross. As a final word on the matter, we have received from the Express Office here the following directions:

SHIP ALL CONSIGNMENTS DIRECTLY TO THE "RED CROSS SOCIETY, LONDON, ONT., COLLECT."

In order that your contribution may be recognized in connection with "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" jam shower, write "Farmer's Advocate Jam Shower" on upper left-hand corner of the box, and send the list of contributions, with names of donors, in an

envelope directly to "The Farmer's Advocate" office.

KINDLY CARRY OUT THESE DIRECTIONS TO THE LETTER. IF YOU DO SO YOU WILL HAVE NO CHARGES TO PAY. IF YOU ADDRESS SIMPLY TO "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" YOU MUST PAY ALL CHARGES AT YOUR END OF THE LINE.

What Flowers Mean to the Japanese.

By Adachi Kinmosuke, in Pictorial Review.

In Japan, a flower is not a flower. It's a person; often it is more than common, everyday clay, such as you or I—it is a prophet in its raiment of grace before which all the glories of Solomon are a counterfeit coin, a tinselled bit, pointing out for our darkened vision, the path to Heaven and the glimpse of the Veranda of the Lotus.

Perhaps you think I am drunk with the jingle of my own adjectives; for once you are wrong. So utterly wrong that if I were reckless enough to lay down before your eyes, in black and white, the emotional transport with which nearly fifty millions of the Japanese welcome the first opening of the Ume bud (not your plum, although it is often so translated), that heroic herald of the flower world which snaps its white and dainty fingers in the very teeth of winter, and blossoms on the snow-laden branches—if I should dare, I say, you might not tell me that I was lying, but you certainly would think so. A superior, cynical smile

years of his life in the culture of chrysanthemums—twenty-five years of the best and most productive period of his life just for the production and perfection of one type of chrysanthemum flower. He succeeded—"after a fashion," according to his judgment; superbly and miraculously, according to that of others. He had a son who was a poet—not in the American sense; poets rank high with us. His son thought a good deal of his ability, as so many poets and American millionaires have a way of taking themselves so unnecessarily seriously. One day, the son forgot himself so completely as to say to his father: "Why not a masterpiece in literature, a masterpiece in painting, which of course would be immortal, rather than a flower?"

The father laughed. The simplicity of the poet's self-esteem appealed to his sense of humor, doubtless, for he answered: "The difference between you and me is this: You paint your thoughts and fancies in the dead letters, man-made; and I, in the colors of the gods."

That is distinctly the Japanese view, and it silenced the son, who saw it as soon as it was mentioned.

It is with just such an attitude of soul a pitch, that a Japanese approaches flowers both simple and imposing. This, then, is the reason why the art of flower arrangement—so called—is taken by the Nippon people with a seriousness and devotion which is nothing less than mystical to the Occidental understanding. When an American is told that the art of arranging flowers in a vase is studied and accomplished, according to the sacred laws of the Universe, on the profound principles as they are enunciated in one of the sacred books edited by Confucius himself, our friend from the advertisement-struck country is quite apt to doubt the statement. He is woefully wrong.

Let us step into a Japanese room and pay our respects to a floral arrangement on the low dais or raised platform of a small alcove of honor called tokonoma. Let us see just what an American eye would be likely to see; what a Japanese would see beyond what is apparent to an Occidental eye.

It is the triple arrangement of the lotus flowers that we see in the vase. Standing aloft above the rest, like an upstanding man, you see a bud; a little lower to one side is a full-blown flower; and slightly lower still on another side is a stalk bearing the pod from which the last petal has fallen. Your American imagination would wonder why there should be a place for a pod in a company so excruciatingly exclusive and so averse to the presence of the non-essentials. But I am anticipating.

Now, to the American eye the lotus flower is a lotus flower, exotic, wonderful in coloring, having, perhaps, the charm and appeal of the unusual. And that is about all. Now, to the Japanese eye, the lotus is a fabled flower, rich in its religious meanings. That much is apparent even to the simplest of the Nipponese. But quite apart from it all, the flower makes a potent appeal to the art imagination of the men and women of taste. The lotus springs from the mud; it is from the mud that it draws its sustenance, but its snowy blossoms are as pure as the dew of heaven which gem them in the early light of dawn. It is in the mud, but not of the mud—so like saints and the men of taste among the mob of the street. All of which, of course, has nothing to do with the flower arrangement. But this has:

The very basic idea of a bouquet with the Nippon race is a veritable bomb among the traditions of the American florist—who masses together his roses and gardenias, his maiden-hair ferns and calla lilies, surrounding them with a dish of green and filmy overcoat of lace paper. To our Japanese understanding such a collection is—a collection of flowers and leaves. A pretty sad bunch at that, even in the matter of color harmony. And color harmony is supposed to belong to the kindergarten branch of the art of dealing with the flower. You might as well try to admire such geniuses as Edison and William Dean Howells at Twenty-third street and Broadway about five-thirty o'clock in the evening as they are squeezed in with the mob.

Some American bouquets are enormous in size. Size has nothing whatever to

do with the flower-arrangements in Nippon; some American bouquets cost money, but in Japan, when people are vulgar enough to wish to look at money, they go and gape into the vulgar vault of a vulgar bank. A flower-arrangement is about the last place the Japanese would think of looking for the display of wealth. In fact, the idea of the display of wealth and the exhibition of cultured taste, are worse than cats and dogs in the minds of the Japanese people.

The reason why mere harmony in colors does not satisfy the Nippon artist in flowers is because he has outgrown that sort of thing long since. In Europe and America, there are ladies of high culture who think that they are actually doing something when they succeed in matching certain delicate shades of color in their dresses and bonnets. In the East, the Chinese used to do that sort of thing, in the days when Rome was young. Now a messenger boy on the streets of Tokyo can gather together a number of flowers in perfect harmony, as far as the color scheme is concerned. For that reason, the first thing that the master of the floral art emphasizes is the mastery of lines.

The simplest, and, therefore, the commonest form, is what is sometimes called the triple arrangement. In bringing about this arrangement, a man must always keep his eyes on three points—at the angles of a sort of magic triangle. The apex is called "Heaven," and the other two points "Man" and "Earth." And the artist must interpret the three mystic principles in the charming terms of flowers, and according to his ability in so doing, is his rank assigned. But without going into the intricacies of sexes of flowers—which, of course, are entirely independent of the school-book of botany—and their attributes in relations to the great principles of "YO" and "IN"—the positive and passive—let us return to the triple arrangement of the lotus flowers which stand before us.

High up in the center, occupying the position of "Heaven," is a bud—it is the peroration of the arrangement. Why a bud? The bud is the prophet of the world to come. Evidently the artist wishes to put a paramount emphasis upon the Future and its unread message. A little lower, occupying the place of "Man," is a full-blown flower which paints in its glowing colors the life of the Present. On the other side is the pod, naked of petals; it speaks of the Past.

The floral arrangement, as you see then, is more than a flower arrangement. It's a poem; it's a preachment. And who of the Wall Street novelists and gall-oping epicurists of our glorious day shall say that the Past and the Present and the Future are not roomy enough for the scope of a poem or a sermon?

It does not scream either in lines or color; the flower arrangement does not point its finger at you as the cigar advertisement on the street corner, and say, "This means you!" It does not insist upon your looking at it, if you do not wish to, but in its elegant simplicity and gracious appeal, it invites your thoughts to dwell on the three great epochs of existence. It does not get on your nerves; neither does it thunder down your ears; but it has the gentle and graceful way of stepping right into your soul with a message that is likely to remain there. It is a sermon in terms of the beautiful, both in lines and in color; and I fancy you will have to go far, if you would find a sermon more significant or potent.

There is another arrangement which you meet quite often in Japan on auspicious occasions such as a wedding—and, by the by, to call it a flower-arrangement is somewhat a misnomer. For it is composed of the pine and the bamboo and the plum—and the plum which alone has flowers, is by no means the central figure of the composition. To the Occidental eyes, I dare say, it must be rather forbidding in appearance. For in this, as in the lotus arrangement, the story and the art message is in its symbolism. The pine stands in the star position of "Heaven"; fables without number have told the people of the East that the pine changes not its color through a thousand winters when adversity snows down upon it; since the Time of the Gods, it has stood for constancy. It also stands for a long life. It typifies the very foundation of the

State, which everybody in Japan verily believes with the poet to be eternal. At the time of the wedding, the pine stands at once for the life and the foundation of the house and also for the master of it, the groom. The bamboo is also the symbol of constancy, for, like the pine, it changes not its color with the coming of the snow. In a bridal composition it stands for the bride and, for the following reason: the bamboo is neither as stiff and rugged as a tree, nor is it as ephemeral and weak as a plant; and when winter loads it with snow—as life so often will mete out a burden now and then—it never breaks, for it is the master of the gentle, yet all conquering art of yielding—so like a woman. And the plum flower—of it I have already spoken. It is known as the eldest of all the charming sisters in the kingdom of flowers, because it is the first to burst into fragrance and color to the amazement of the still desolate world of winter. And for that reason, it stands for the first-born of the family.

The meaning of the triple arrangement of the pine, the bamboo and the plum, therefore is that of long life and perfect harmony for the home. And in a country where a home is the foundation of the State (Port Arthur and the Japan Sea have already told the world how much the people of Nippon think of the State), it is a rather eloquent message that the triple arrangement speaks.

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:

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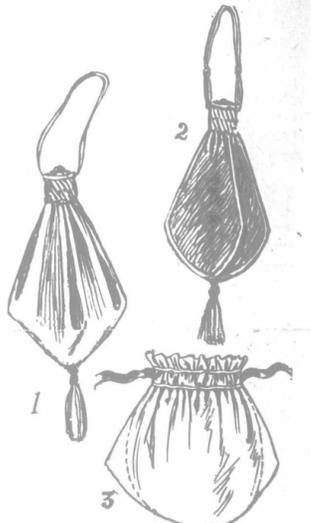
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Date of issue in which pattern appeared.



8749 Gown with Three or Four-Piece Skirt, 34 to 44 bust.



8764 Fancy Bags, One Size.



8765 Envelope Chemise, Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8767 Child's Dress, 2 to 6 years.



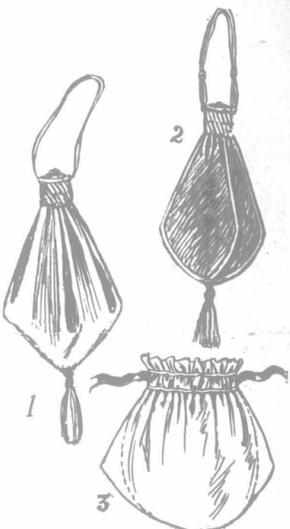
8770 Gown in Norfolk Styles, 34 to 44 bust.



8653 Waist in Military Style, 32 to 42 bust.



8759 Girl's Russian Dress, 10 to 14 years.



8764 Fancy Bags, One Size.



8765 Envelope Chemise, Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8759 Girl's Russian Dress, 10 to 14 years.

If Horses Could Talk.

If horses could talk, those of us who know them best have no doubt as to some of the things they would say. Man's inhumanity to them would be the chief subject of their conversation, at least if they are half as human as we think they are. Not only would owners, breeders, drivers hear a few things much to their discredit, but cities and towns would be summoned into court and charged with some of the worst forms of cruelty which these faithful toilers have suffered.

To require a locomotive to haul a train of cars over a track that wrecks it before half its days of usefulness should be over, and then send it to the scrap heap, is an economic folly. To ask a horse to drag our heavy loads of coal, ice, iron, lumber—the merchandise of all sorts by which cities grow rich and great, over streets that wear it out even before it has reached its prime, is not only an economic folly, it is a cruelty that not only horses but all decent men must condemn.

Of nothing less than this are hundreds of our American cities guilty to-day. There are streets where, no small part of the year, the pavement is so slippery that it is torture for a horse to travel on them. There are others so full of holes, so uneven, so wretchedly out of repair, that no self-respecting horse, left to himself, would ever set foot upon them.

To be jerked and pulled, now this way, now that, because the loaded wagon you are straining to drag to its destination sinks into a hollow here, or bangs into an elevation there; to go home at night with feet bruised and shoes torn off by such pavements, with legs aching in every muscle because no clean level surface has been provided where the feet could get a grip—if we were horses, who of us would not start a union for self-protection, and strike before the week was over?

But horses do talk. Their language is not audible, it is visible. You see it in that swollen joint, that sprained tendon, that limping gait, which speak of the roads over which men have made them travel.

Money? No money to put our streets in order? We are robbing our taxpayers of their money by refusing to do it—saying at the spigot and wasting at the bung-hole. We are doing more. We are treating with positive cruelty, every working day of the year, thousands of the most faithful servants of our cities, without whom we should have had no cities worthy the name.

F. H. R., in "Our Dumb Animals."

"But," said the young mosquito, "is man much stronger than we?" "He is," replied the fond parent; "but we may venture to attack him on account of our superior mobility."—Puck.

Chiclets
REALLY DELIGHTFUL
THE DAINTY
MINT-COVERED
CANDY-COATED
CHEWING GUM

Fairview Shropshires

We are offering a few yearling rams and ram lambs; also some young ewes, bred to imported Butter ram, which we consider should be good value at the price we are quoting. Come or write.

J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Woodville, Ontario

SOUTHDOWN RAMS WANTED

State ages, quality and prices.
W. VICTOR MILLER, Nictau, Victoria Co. New Brunswick

For Sale—One Purebred Leicester ram, two years old. For particulars write to

W. Richardson, Fergusonvale, Ont.

Wanted—One or two Milch Goats. State full particulars and lowest price.

"GUARDIAN"
Kippewa Hunting Club Kippewa, Que.

A Woman's Answer to a Man's Question.

By Mary T. Lathrop.

Do you know you have asked for the costliest thing

Ever made by the Hand above—
A woman's heart, and a woman's life,
And a woman's wonderful love?

Do you know you have asked for the priceless thing

As a child might ask for a toy?
Demanding what others have died to win,
With the reckless dash of a boy.

You have written my lesson of duty out,
Manlike you have questioned me;

Now stand at the bar of my woman's soul,
Until I shall question thee.

You require your mutton shall always be hot,

Your socks and shirts shall be whole;
I require your heart shall be true as God's stars,
And pure as heaven your soul.

You require a cook for mutton and beef;
I require a far grander thing;

A seamstress you're wanting for stockings and shirts—
I look for a Man and a King.

A King for a beautiful realm called home,

And a Man that the Maker, God,
Shall look upon as he did the first,
And say: "It is very good."

I am fair and young, but the rose will fade

From my soft, young cheek one day;
Will you love me then, 'mid the falling leaves,
As you did 'mid the bloom of May?

Is your heart an ocean so strong and deep

I may launch my all on its tide?
A loving woman finds heaven or hell
On the day she is made a bride.

I require all things that are grand and true,

All things that a man should be,
If you give this all I would stay my life
To be all you demand of me.

If you cannot do this, a laundress and cook

You can hire with little to pay;
But a woman's heart and a woman's life
Are not to be won that way

He Scented the Battle.

Reuben T. Morse, Berwick, said he sold Lincoln, a racer 14 years old, because he wanted him to die on the battlefield. He was paid \$125 for the horse—Evidence on horse enquiry.

Yet some people claim that our horse dealers have been deficient in patriotism!—Ottawa Citizen.

News of the Week

A patriotic fete held in Hamilton, Ont., recently led to the raising of 20,000 for Canadian hospitals in France and England.

Canada's national debt has increased during the last fiscal year by over \$113,000,000. It now stands at \$472,408,885.

A conference of all the Balkan States has been arranged by Premier Venizelos of Greece, and is to be held at Salonica.

"Dunedin," Mrs. P. D. Crerar's home in Hamilton, Ont., has been opened as a home for convalescent soldiers from the front.

Hamilton hotelkeepers decided to refuse liquor to soldiers.

Dispersion Sale of Dairy Shorthorns

At Sprucedale Stock Farm, St. Thomas, Ont.

LATE OF JANEFIELD STOCK FARM, GUELPH

ALSO 300-ACRE FARM

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1915

Estate of the late William James Beaty

Comprised of upwards of 50 head, including many dairy test winners and high producers. Every animal to be offered is of the very best breeding and type, cows weighing up to 1500 lbs., all being great milkers. The sale includes such cows as Lady Robins=59853—the highest three-day testing Shorthorn in Canada. Giving at the Ottawa dairy test 179 lbs. milk testing 3.9 per cent. butter fat in three days. Has given in the official R. O. P. test for six months and 13 days 7,676 lbs. milk testing over 4 per cent. butter fat. Other cows in R.O.P. test are Verchoyles Blossom=68277=gave at the Ottawa dairy test 129 lbs. milk testing 4.5 per cent. butter fat. Ramsden's Pearl=78680=Dorothy Ramsden=103238—and Meadow Queen=102467=have all high official records. Kentucky Rose 40th=96780=calved March 1st, 1910, won first prizes at Guelph dairy tests as a two and three-year-old, and has given from Aug. 2nd, 1914, up to end of June, 1915, 9,720 lbs. milk testing 4.5 per cent. butter fat. This cow is sired by Butterfly King, the greatest sire of dairy Shorthorns in Canada to-day. Has more R.O.M. daughters to his credit than any other dairy Shorthorn sire. Braemar Beauty=103077=calved Oct. 15th, 1911, won first prize at Guelph and Ottawa Dairy tests, has given since Aug. 2nd, 1914, up to end of June, 9,400 lbs. milk testing 4.5 per cent. butter fat. Braemar Beauty is a daughter of Braemar Champion=73730=(101606) the herd header of the Claresholm Experimental Farm, Alberta, and which has sired so many high producers. There are 25 of these big heavy producing cows, all in calf to Darlington Major and Braemar Victor=98751—a son of that great sire Braemar Champion. Braemar Victor, calved July 20th, 1912, is included in the sale, and is a great prospect to anyone wanting a purely-bred dairy sire. Two yearling bulls and six bull calves. Eighteen two-year-old yearling and heifer calves. The whole herd have been tuberculin tested.

There will also be sold 9 horses, a number of pure-bred Berkshire pigs and Oxford Down sheep. The 300-acre farm will be offered for sale in two parcels. Hay, grain, feed and implements for a 300-acre farm, also all household furniture will be sold. Terms for live stock, 12 months' credit on approved joint notes or 6 per cent. per annum allowed for cash. Strangers to furnish letter of credit from their bank.

Lot No. 1, is the 200-acre farm formerly owned by the late Geo. E. Casey, Esq., M.P. On this farm there is a 2½ story brick dwelling with slate roof, beautifully finished inside in Italian marble, black walnut and other valuable woods, furnace heated; two large verandahs and colonial porch, surrounded by two acres of lawn, circular drive, beautifully laid out and planted with a variety of ornamental trees, also a house for hired help. Large bank barn 36x110, fitted in the most modern style, and other outbuildings. Parcel No. 2 consists of 100 acres on which is a good frame house, barns and other outbuildings. These farms are a rich clay loam, well drained and fenced. The implements must all be sold before lunch, which will be served at 12.30 o'clock. For catalog of stock apply to undersigned.

Sale commences at 10 o'clock sharp.

Terms of farm easy and will be made known on day of sale. Parties from a distance will be met at Grand Central Hotel, St. Thomas, on day of sale—all trains.

Auctioneers:
Capt. T. E. Robson, London
Locke & McLachlin, St. Thomas
Mrs. W. J. Beaty, Prop.,
ST. THOMAS, ONT.

WE ARE BUYERS OF ALL KINDS OF CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS, SEED GRAIN, ETC.

Of Fancy qualities in Alsike or Red Clover, Timothy, etc. We invite correspondence, and pay highest prices for Fancy Grades. Sample Bags sent free upon request.

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PEEL COUNTY FARM

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

"1900" Gravity Washer

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

"1900" WASHER COMPANY
357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario
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FOR SALE

Hillhouse Ladysmith—Two years old, granddaughter of Primrose of Tanglewyld, who gave 16,196 lbs. in official test. This heifer promises to be a good one. Freshened September 12th.
Jean 2nd—Rising four, daughter of Scotia Jean, who produced 5,880 lbs. as a two-year-old in official test. Jean 2nd will freshen in October.

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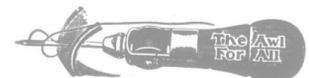
The No. 44 JUSTRITE HEADLIGHT

Self-lighting, will not blow out. Burns 10 hours on one charge of carbide. Furnished complete as illustrated with cap, belt, two lenses—one for camp purposes and a special long distance lens for hunting. Price \$4.50 delivered to you.



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Take down model, handles 22 calibre rim fire short, long or long rifle cartridges without change or adjustment. Magazine holds 15 short, 12 long or 11 long rifle cartridges. Trombone action, solid top, side ejection. Guaranteed by the makers for accuracy and reliability. Price delivered to you \$11.50.



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is a necessity in every household to repair shoes, harness, canvas and all kinds of heavy sewing. Tension automatically controlled by the finger tips. No springs or levers. A child can operate it. Each awl equipped with a supply of waxed thread. Diamond point needles straight and curved. Price delivered to you 75c.

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will greatly increase your catch of furs. Price delivered to you \$1.00 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

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The General Anglican Synod, met in Toronto, refused to restore the second stanza of the National Anthem to the Anglican hymn-book.

Rev. John MacNeill, of Toronto, has been asked to succeed Rev. R. J. Campbell of the City Temple, London, Eng., who is going on active service.

Explorer Stefansson and his party, who have been missing for eighteen months in the Arctic seas, have been heard from. They announce the discovery of new land in the far north Beaufort Sea.

Rear Admiral Vaughan-Lee has been appointed Director of the Air Service for Great Britain.

Turkish losses in the Dardanelles now total 250,000.

There is much speculation in regard to the action of Czar Nicholas in placing himself at the head of the Russian army and delegating Grand Duke Nicholas to the management of affairs in the Caucasus. As the Czar is not a practical soldier, he will be virtually a nominal leader. His first acts since assuming the position have been to draft a code of liberties for Poland, and to give full liberty for criticism in the Russian press.

Owing to strained relations between the Teutonic representatives at Washington and the Americans, the recall has been demanded of Dr. Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States; Captain Franz Von Popen, military attache of the German embassy; Alexander Nuber Von Perked, Austrian Consul-General in New York, also, possibly, Count Von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States. Dr. Dumba, owing to his activity in trying to prevent Austrian workmen from working in American munition factories, was most in disfavor.

The sum of \$1,250,000,000, asked for by Premier Asquith to carry on the war to the middle of November, was voted by the British House of Commons on September 15th, raising the total, since the beginning of the war, to \$6,310,000,000. During the same time Great Britain has loaned \$1,250,000,000 to the other belligerents.

Eleven divisions of British troops, 210,000 men, have been sent to France and Belgium recently to reinforce the arms of Field Marshal Sir John French. The total number of British troops now in France and Belgium is estimated at about 750,000, holding about fifty miles of front. About a quarter of a million are at the Dardanelles. In all, at home and abroad, over 2,000,000 men are under arms.

It is reported that a Turko-Bulgarian agreement, by which Turkey gets a right of way along the railway to Dedeagatch, and Bulgaria receives a considerable territory south-west of Adrianople, has been signed and sealed. As yet it is not known whether Bulgaria, still setting on the fence, will join actively with the Teutonic and Turkish forces.

A notable development in Russia appears from the fact that the Duma, or Russian Parliament, hitherto of little consequence in the Empire, has now apparently gained control of the Government. It has already drafted a program for extensive reforms, including the cessation of religious persecution, the removal of restrictions upon Jews, and a plan to give autonomy to Poland and better conditions to Finland. Public affairs are being discussed in Russia with an unprecedented freedom.

It is stated that a minority of the British Cabinet have determined to force the issue of conscription immediately. The conscriptionists are, Lord Curzon, Lord Lansdowne, Lloyd George, Winston Churchill, Bonar Law, Austen Chamber-

lain, Lord Selborne, and Sir Edward Carson. Lloyd George, a later report says, advises taking time in the matter.

Bulgaria has sent an ultimatum to Roumania. It is possible that Serbia, Roumania and Greece may form a new Balkan League.

It is feared that the British submarine E-7 has been sunk off the Dardanelles. The Turks report the capture of three officers and twenty-five men.

The Italians report that one of their submarines has sunk two Austrian torpedo boats. The Russians have officially announced the destruction of a fleet of Turkish sailing ships, while the Austrians claim to have sunk a British transport.

No outstanding war news marks the past week. Along the French and Belgian lines bombardment has been almost unceasing, and great activity has prevailed among the aeronauts, allied airships having frequently bombed German positions, and barracks and railway buildings on German territory. . . . After a period of comparative rest, active operations have been resumed in the Dardanelles, and enormous reinforcements for the Allies are arriving there, among them, it is vaguely rumored, the fleet of 117 Italian transports which recently left Taranto for an unknown destination. The Turks claim to be inflicting heavy losses, but the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora have been almost cleared of Turkish ships. It is significant that the State archives have been transferred from Constantinople to Angora, in the heart of Asia Minor. . . . Along the Russo-German front, a distance of 750 miles, the fighting has been incessant, and at time of going to press the German occupation of Vilna seems imminent, in spite of General Russky's strenuous defence along the Dwina River. In Galicia and Volhynia, however, the Russians under General Ivanoff are gaining steadily, being now within forty miles of Lemberg, and it is possible that General Von Mackensen may be obliged to transfer some of the northern forces to oppose them at that point. . . . It is rumored that the Teutons are about to attack along a new battle front, in Serbia or Italy.

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.]

One of the rather odd effects of the war is the change in ways of expression that has become evident since last August. We see it everywhere in the magazines,—the expression of thought in military terms; we even find ourselves giving way to the tendency, and speaking, though only in regard to our own small affairs, of making "quick marches," and "beating retreats," and "presenting bold fronts." Perhaps the change is due to the fact that the war is ever with us, wherever we are.

The immediate cause of my touching upon this is that I have just been reading one of Purinton's very sane articles in "The Independent," in which he talks to those who, having passed the last stretch of youth, are facing old age, and are realizing it, perhaps, through a consciousness of loss of memory in little things. He is very encouraging.

"Loss of memory," he says, "is loss of superficiality. Let the past go. It is gone. Make your marching orders 'Right about, face!' Then swing into step with the youthful battalions of those who chant not their years, but their hopes."

—A fine, brisk chant, that! One fit to make the flagging soldier in life's long trek hold up his head and become worth while again. There's a swing and a vigor to it,—and the enrichment, it must be confessed, is due, not a little, to his use of the peculiar vernacular of the stirring but awful times through which we are passing.

Leaving the form and coming to the thought of the exhortation, one needs

For Health's Sake

Physicians say a large proportion of sickness in the country is caused by using outdoor closets in the winter. Avoid the danger.

A Sanitary Chemical Closet may save many times its cost in doctor bills. Put it up in the house—bathroom, basement, bedroom. Connects with chimney flue of house. Odorless, made absolutely sanitary by chemical. One gallon of which lasts six months. A city comfort in the country.

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Richard's QUICK NAPTHA

THE WOMAN'S SOAP

MADE IN CANADA

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Closet Only as illustrated \$6.95

with piping to chimney flue and 100 lbs. chemical \$9.75. Extra chemical \$1.50

not furnish curtains or curtain

Money---Pay on Examination

at station send cash with order.

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such as Farm Properties, Help and

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ENCED farm hand wants position on

manage or work on shares; married;

with all stock and farm implements;

han, Hyde Park, Ont.

130-acre farm 4 miles from Guelph

ts; 100 acres under cultivation; 15

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buildings, land in good state of cul-

particulars apply to I. R. Thompson,

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ASS stock and grain farm in Elgin

sale. Contains 150 acres. Soil clay

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se, implement barn; fine brick house

conveniences; employee's house.

acres sugar bush. Handy to village

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to hear from owner of good farm for

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ires and Shorthorns—Present offer-

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Richards

MARK NAPHTHA

THE

MAN'S SOAP

MADE IN CANADA

not ponder long to recognize the wisdom of his advice. Slight loss of memory does cause a great deal of worry among people who find that they cannot keep track of small details as when they were young. But why worry? Is it not wiser to remember that the seeming incompetence is due, not to the inroads of age, but to the multiplicity of experiences that have come with the years? It would be humanly impossible to remember so great a mass of trivialities. Be sure enough the great things will stick.

As Purinton says, loss of memory may be just loss of superficiality. I remember well a very dear old clergyman who was a countryside figure in my early days—who, indeed, that has ever seen him will ever fail to recall his kindly old face, beaming with sympathy, and the old bald head with its little silvery rings of hair about? He was a man of great mental power. Though over-orthodox, perhaps, for these later investigating days, he was, at all events, anything but superficial. "I cannot remember things as I used to," he said, one day, "but I can follow out a thread of thought better."

After all, isn't that the main thing—to be able to follow out "threads of thought"? The beasts give ample proof of remembering a number of things, but it takes human ability to follow out long arguments, from premise to conclusion, and the more highly developed the individual the greater the capacity to do this.

It is the people who keep alive and right in the midst of the world's work and the world's interests who never grow old. Only those who sit back resolved to "rest," vegetate and lose their grip on things, and go all to pieces. It's a fine thing to keep right in harness, never giving way to the impulse to slacken up too much—in the mind-world at least.

And really how much of the important work of the world has been done, and is being done, by people who, perhaps, are old enough to be failing to remember "little things." Where would the nations be were it not for statesmen of mature years and vast experience? Even the generals in the present war are not young men.

It is among writers, perhaps, that the record of work done late in life is most available, possibly because of the numerous biographies extant of men who have achieved recognition through literature.

William de Morgan, who began to write novels at sixty-nine—and good ones, too—is still alive, and still writing; so is John Morley, who was no youth when he wrote, a few years ago, his comprehensive "Life of Gladstone." Fabre, the aged French naturalist, continues his studies in insect life, and even yet records his observations occasionally, although 92 years of age. His first book was published only a few years ago. Emil Verhaeren, the famous Belgian poet, is sixty years of age; Maeterlinck, most famous of all Belgian writers, works as vigorously as ever at fifty-three.

Nor is the list confined to "moderns." For the following, I am indebted to a compiler who published the result of his investigations in Reader's Miscellany:

Macaulay was forty-seven before he began his brilliant "History of England"; Gibbons was almost forty when he began his monumental work, which occupied him till he was turned fifty; Josephus was fifty-six when he published "The Wars of the Jews"; Washington Irving was seventy-two when he wrote his "Life of Washington"; John Knox was seventy-nine before he published his "History of the Reformation in Scotland."

Homer is said to have composed the Iliad when he was turned sixty; Virgil wrote his Bucolics between his forty-fourth and forty-eighth years; Coleridge published "Chrisabel" when he was forty-four; Wordsworth wrote "The Excursion" at forty-four; Browning wrote "The Ring and the Book" at fifty-seven; Dryden was sixty-eight when he began the translation of the Aeneid; Cowper was fifty-three when "The Task" was published; Chaucer wrote the "Canterbury Tales" when he was turned fifty; Goethe, who was forty-six when "Wilhelm Meister" appeared, was ten years older when he published "Faust"; Pope was forty-five when he wrote his "Essay

on Man"; Butler was turned sixty when he began "Hudibras"; Dante was fifty-one when he finished "The Divina Commedia."

Bacon was forty-one when he wrote the "Novum Organum"; Isaac Newton was forty-five when he finished his "Natural Philosophy"; John Locke did not complete his "Essay on the Human Understanding" till he was fifty-eight; Cicero was turned forty when he wrote "De Officiis"; Seneca was turned fifty when he wrote "De Beneficiis"; Kant was fifty-seven when the "Critique of Pure Reason" appeared. Swedenborg was turned sixty before the "Arcana Selectia" appeared; Burton published his "Anatomy of Melancholy" when he was forty-five; Rousseau wrote "Emile" at fifty; Humboldt was eighty-two when he finished his great work, the "Cosmos"; Machiavelli completed "The Prince" at forty-five; Sir Thomas Moore was seventy-three when he finished his "Utopia."

Considering the tremendous work done by these men at an age well past youth, it is very foolish for anyone to become at all afraid of the years, or to worry over such trifles as the failure to remember little things. The wise way is to keep in harness. Normally, people are only as old as they let themselves be.

This morning I bought a waist at a fall bargain sale, and am congratulating myself that, for once, I did not make a mistake. It is plain, it is of a cut that will not go readily out of style, the material will wear, and—I need the waist.

For I have made mistakes—lamentable mistakes—because of bargain sales in the past; haven't you?

My especial pet blunder at such times has been buying something that I do not need—just because it is clearly a bargain—on the chance that it will some day become useful. But I am learning by dear experience. Nine times out of ten I have found that, on the following summer the cut was passe, or the color something that, in the light of a whole range of new tones, I did not want at all. And yet, to avoid extravagance, I have been obliged to wear the things, hating them all the time.

Perforce, then, I have come to the conclusion that this is not economy at all,—one's state of mind must be considered as well as one's pocket-book—and so I have vowed that, henceforth, my bargain-buying will be confined to underwear and things that do not have to be in evidence, proclaiming the day of their purchase.

Having resisted once, I shall hope to be strong enough to do so again.—For, this morning, there were some very dreams of evening-dresses going off at prices so low that they made one stare. One, in particular, a soft mauve silk, with touches of amber—very Frenchy—

"Does Everybody Wear Underwear Same as Me and You, Dad?"

"Don't know, son. Guess the wise ones do. You're going to get Penmans as long as dad's doing the buying for you."

Penmans Underwear is made from fine-grade materials, smooth, elastic, and of a quality that defies wash-tub trials. The Penman process puts the shape there to stay, and costs you no more than lower grades. Made in all styles and weights for men, women and children. Penmans Limited Underwear Hosiery Sweaters Paris, Ont. 100

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Aylmer Scales

The Aylmer Pitless Scale has the advantage of giving all the service that any other five ton scale will give, and it can be easily erected by any intelligent person, without digging a "pit," absolutely firm and steady, ready for use winter and summer. Our prices are extremely interesting. You ought to write for our prices and terms.

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Write for Booklet.

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nearly knocked my resolution sky-high, brought down, as it was, from \$30.00, to \$6.95. But I am very glad, now, that I did not buy that dress. Pretty as it was, there seemed no earthly reason for its startling reduction, save the fact that it is upon the very last salvage of a departing fashion. Next year, whoever wears it will probably look as antiquated as the ark, for one can't, by any amount of stretching, make a wide skirt out of a narrow one. Evidently the shop-keepers know well what they are doing when they make such sweeping lowerings of price for bargain sales.

I have a friend who is seldom satisfied with what she buys because of a habit of purchasing the cheaper thing when she has seen something she really likes at a higher price. "I wish I'd got the better one," she is continually saying, so when, one day, I came upon the following query in a magazine, I showed it to her with a malicious grin: "Why does a woman buy something she does not want for \$1.98, when she could get what she does want for \$2.25?" My friend laughed when she read that. "Thanks," she said, "I'll keep this for future reference."—And really is it worth while to be dissatisfied just for the sake of 27 cents?

Bargain sales are all right, however, provided one is a good buyer—all depends upon that. I know a family, a mother and three daughters, who are experts in the art, and, remembering certain shopping tours with them, I think I should be thankful for a few lessons.

In the first place, they know good things when they see them. Cheapness in price never appeals to them unless the quality is fine and the coloring and design in good taste; consequently they are never doomed to the penance of wearing ugly or cheap-looking, sleazy things, bought in some excited moment of bargain-aberration.

A really good and beautiful thing, however, if at a low price (and there are always a few of these mixed in at every bargain-sale,—for advertising), never escapes them. I have seen in their house beautiful ends of silk, dress-lengths of muslin, bits of real lace, even ostrich feathers, all put away in boxes waiting for the "psychological moment."—And the psychological moment always arrives for such things as these. It is in the matter of ready-made dresses and suits that it seldom comes,—and, for cheap and common materials, never at all.

One needs to be wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove in the matter of bargain sales. There is such a danger of becoming addicted to them,—as one may become addicted to tipping, or gossiping, or worshipping the preacher, or bossing the Women's Institute. And when one becomes "addicted" one is pretty nearly done for.

When you become addicted to bargain-sales, you are quite capable, any day, of becoming one of a madly-tearing, dishevelled, wild-eyed, disorganized mob, jamming and elbowing right and left, with your hair out, your hat askew, your face red, and a web of pink muslin flowered with yellow under your arm. You'll hang on to that muslin until the length you want is cut off it, or die, and if any other woman comes along and grabs the other end of it, on the principle of fair play, you are ready to hit her on the nose.

No, don't become "addicted." Hubby may appear inopportune on the scene and get a jolt.

And when you become addicted you're in for junk. I once heard of a woman who developed the mania to such an extent that she could not resist the temptation to buy anything at all that was marked at rock-bottom prices. She had nothing to do with nails, and never would have, yet she bought nails. She had screw-drivers, chisels, crockery, packed in boxes, ribbons too "young" for her years, piles of odds and ends of every kind, all stored away because, some day, they might save money. It was my own predilection of buying up for next year developed into a malady,—a warning, sure enough.

At the same time, joking aside, it must be admitted that, taken wisely and in moderation, the spring and fall bargain-sales may become a boon, especially in these days when, in the face of the strenuous need that must follow the war, it is necessary to economize. The only

precautions are—as I have found out for myself, and perhaps you for yourself—to use one's head at a bargain-sale; to learn to think quickly and consider what is sure to be needed, buying nothing else; to refuse positively to take anything ugly just because it is cheap; to consider durability of color and material;—in short, to keep "cool." So guarded, even bargain-sales, so often a cause of sheer extravagance, may become a source of economy.

JUNIA.

Cooking Vegetables.

When cooking vegetables, always remember the following rules: (1) Starchy vegetables, such as potatoes, dried beans, dried peas, lentils, etc., must be very thoroughly cooked, to burst the starch granules and make them digestible. (2) All green vegetables should be cooked quickly, in just enough water, and not too long, as long cooking spoils the color and develops a strong taste and odor. Cabbage, cauliflower, artichokes, carrots and turnips, go in with this category of non-starchy vegetables.

Green vegetables for cooking should be crisp and fresh, not dried and wilted. If at all wilted, they should be restored by soaking them in very cold water for an hour or two. A brush will be found very helpful when cleaning beets, carrots, potatoes, etc.

When preparing beets for boiling, take care not to break the skin, and leave five or six inches of the green stem on to prevent "bleeding" and so spoiling the color. Carrots and turnips should be diced or cut into long strips. Cabbage should be simmered gently until done, without a cover.

Leaving the inner husk on green corn until boiled preserves the flavor. Peas, also, are the better for having a few of the pods cooked with them.

Dried peas, etc., also old potatoes, may be put in cold water and brought to a boil, but all others, including new potatoes, should be put in boiling water and boiled gently, as too rapid boiling sometimes has a tendency to toughen.

A very good rule to remember in regard to salting is that all starchy vegetables should have the cooking almost completed before adding the salt, which has a tendency to harden them; all others may have the salt put in at the beginning, or just before serving, as one chooses.

Very watery vegetables, such as cabbage or squash, are better if cooked over steam. When this is not practicable, use as little water as possible. Squash is best when split and baked, although summer squash, vegetable marrow, etc., may be boiled whole, the inside being afterwards scraped out, seasoned with butter, salt and pepper, and served very hot.

Important!

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—For once I wish to make a strong request of you.

As you may know, we are again planning for our Christmas Number, which we should like to see better than ever this year, the more especially as the end of 1915 will be the "jubilee" epoch of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," its fiftieth birthday.

Usually, in the Christmas Number, the Ingle Nook is somewhat submerged. "We" step out to make room for outside contributors well known, for the most part, in the literary world. This year, however, I want the Ingle Nook to feature, somewhat, and I want you, my Ingle Nook friends, to gather about the fire and do the talking.

I have spent a number of half-hours thinking of a subject for you, and have at last come to the conclusion that the very best plan is to have you the greatest latitude possible. Write us "letters," then, about anything that you choose, "homey," warm, cheerful letters, that will make good reading about the Christmas fires in thirty thousand homes. The only stipulation that I make is that I should like you to tuck in, somewhere, a little discussion on this subject, "What is the Best Thing in Life?" It is a good thing for us, occasionally, to find out just what our ideals are, then, if they are such as shock us, when examined in cold blood, we are in a position to get rid of them by putting better

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ones in their place. After all, too, isn't this the question of greatest importance to all of us—"What is the Best Thing in Life?"—a question for mature minds, such as these which frequent the Ingle Nook and suitable to the maturity jubilee of our dear old yellow-backed magazine. I sometimes wonder if any of you love it one-tenth as much as I do.

Will you kindly send your letters, then, so that they will arrive here not later than the last day of October. If several hundred arrive, it may be necessary, as you must see, to make a selection, and to run a number of the letters in issues following the Christmas Number. But the most interesting will be published, sooner or later, and books on gardening, birds, wild flowers, house-building, or domestic science, will be sent as a souvenir to writers of letters of outstanding excellence.

Now, dear Ingle Nook friends, I do hope you will not let my precious little plan fall to the ground. It rests with you, you know. Let us have a "chummy," home-like reunion that will make us all feel better. And kindly address all your letters to

JUNIA.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

Dear Junia,—It is a long time since I wrote to you last, so thought I would send you a line or two. I was greatly interested in that poem entitled "The Two Haircuts" in your issue of the 29th of July, and I wondered who wrote it, as there was no name appended. It began, "They are shearin' thrang the day in the field behird Duncryne." Duncryne Hill is a wooded prominence in Dumbar-tonshire, Scotland, near to the "Bonnie, Bonnie banks o' Loch Lomond," and many a time I have run through it, and picked raspberries there when I was a girl. My grandfather and uncle were tenants in Duncryne Farm for nineteen years, the usual length of a lease in Scotland. The farm buildings shown in the picture I enclose are those of Cambsmoon (pronounced Camsmoon), on the other side of the Hill, at present occupied by a man named Mitchell, and previous to that by a man named Bonting. Duncryne Farm is at present occupied by people called Fraser, or Fraser; before that it was McLellans, and before that my relations, the McKimlans. Away back beyond my ken there lived in Dun-

cryne, in the order named, going back from the McKimlans, the Mitchells, Watsons, Gilfillans, Buchanans, etc., and I wonder who amongst them all wrote that beautiful poem. In Scotland, when the harvest was all in, they mostly had a jollification called a "Kira," and that is, I think, what the poet refers to when he says, "Last nicht I heard them singin', for the stooks were a' put in." You will notice the stacks in the picture. The grain was all stacked there, as the barns were too small, and each stack held about three loads. Now, if I have made any mistakes, will somebody please correct me, and if anyone knows the name of the poet, will they let us know.

MRS. W. BUCHANAN,
Grey Co., Ont.

A SEPTEMBER TEA PARTY — CRUMB CAKE.

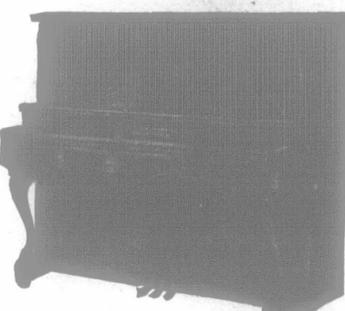
I have been an interested reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" for a few years, but this is my first letter to the Nook, and, like many others, I come for help. I am sixteen and live in the country. I intend having a birthday party about the latter part of September, and would like a little advice about decorating the table, and a simple menu to serve for a five-o'clock tea for twelve or fourteen girls.

Thanking you in advance, I am sending you a good cake recipe.

Crumb Cake.—Two cups of flour, 1 cup of white sugar, 1/2 cup butter. Rub to crumbs. Take out 1 cup of the crumbs. Mix the rest with 1 cup of sour milk, 1 teaspoon of soda, 1 teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 egg, 1 cup of raisins, 1 cup currants. Sprinkle the cup of crumbs on top of cake, then put in oven to bake. A GARRY LASS.

Do you know what decorations I should like if it were my tea?—"Wild things," autumn leaves and swamp asters in all their lovely shades of mauve and purple, masses of them everywhere. Arrange them according to your own taste; do not be dependent upon anyone for suggestions; it is so much more interesting and so much better for one to become self-reliant in everything.

For your five-o'clock tea, have dainty sandwiches, sweet pickles or olives, tiny "hermits" (drop cakes with currants and nuts in them), cake with ice cream or fruit salad, and tea.



Louis XV.—Style 80

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Bags for Timothy 30c. each. Bags free for grain. Freight paid on two bushels or more of Timothy, but not on grain.
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The Windrow.

Food prices in Germany, notes Literary Digest, have soared from 50 to 60 per cent., taking no account of change in quality of the foods. There has been no increase in wages, except to a comparatively small part of the working classes, hence the strain is felt in every walk of life.

Ernest Lissauer is reported to have repudiated his "Chant of Hate" against England, for which he was decorated with the order of the Red Eagle of the fourth class by the Kaiser, and several German papers have launched a campaign to keep the ignominious "hymn" out of books that children are likely to read. Lissauer has stated publicly that "the hymn was written on a passionate impulse early in the war."

A remarkable book, "J'Accuse," by an unknown German author, is making a great impression in Europe. The writer believes that the war was deliberately planned by the Prussian junkers to stem the growing tide of democratization in Germany; exposes all the means thereto undertaken by them, and is the first German to admit publicly the certainty of failure. "In the twentieth century," he says, "there can no longer be a world-dominion, and if one were possible we would be the last to be recognized as rulers of the world." He ends the book with an elaborate theory for a League of Nations.

Belgium did for Europe. Not only was the soldier sacrificed for her nation, the nation was sacrificed for mankind. It is a sacrifice which, I think, quite unique even among Christians, and quite inconceivable among pagans.—G. K. Chesterton.

If it be true that hundreds of thousands of women are making munitions for France and Germany, and that fifty thousand are employed here in the same manner, then there is room here for many more, and every qualified person is their welcome.

But for our part we go further. We claim that it is time to recognize that women should be accorded their true place and power in the State—in other words, that they should have votes. It may seem as if the discussion on female suffrage was certainly out of place at present, and certainly many of the old arguments on both sides are now out-worn and lifeless.

But it is time for men graciously, magnanimously, and, shall we say, repentantly? to recognize what has happened and what is happening. We venture to say that the vast majority of women workers would be cheered and heartened to an extraordinary degree by such a recognition. They are willing to wait till the war is over, but they have not abandoned their convictions, and they are ready to resume the struggle in more auspicious times. Let us tell them frankly that they will not need to resume the struggle. They have proved their case up to the hilt by deeds rather than by words.—British Weekly.

One of the most wonderful surgeries in the world is that of the Rothschild Hospital in Paris, where, at the present time, Drs. Morestin and Tuller are every day busied in reconstructing men mutilated in the war, restoring noses, cheeks, lips, and other portions, with remarkable resemblance to the original. Skin from the backs and other parts of the patients, is used for grafting, and pieces of the short ribs are taken out to make missing noses and chins.

Owing to the roar of the wind and the noise of the motor, the pilot of an aeroplane and his passenger have difficulty in conversation. To obviate this an apparatus consisting of two double-headed telephone-receivers and two special types of chest transmitters has been invented.

One of the latest inventions is a telephone meter, an inexpensive device which, it is claimed, will accurately regulate and control time-calls. It is called the Graves' phone meter, and is already being installed in many offices.

Mr. Edouard Herriot, the Mayor of Lyons, France, has instituted a trades-school for the wounded, which is being copied in other places. It was opened on the 29th of last December, and in it permanently maimed soldiers are taught such trades as shoemaking, gardening, tailoring, carpentry, toy-making, book-binding, stenography and typewriting, bookkeeping, harnessmaking, metal-working, coopering, and jewel-setting. In these schools no time is wasted, and the trades are taught as rapidly as the aptitude of the pupils will allow.

Captain William H. K. Redmond, a brother of John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish party, is serving at the front as an officer in the Irish brigade. He is over fifty years of age.

The horses and mules of the British Army are being very largely shod by a London teacher! Behind that bald fact there is a great romance of thought, energy, and organization, which has sprung up where chaos and blank dismay existed not very long ago.

We think of horseshoes as being hand-wrought in village smithies, where rosy-cheeked children at the door watch the sparks fly from the ringing anvil, but shoes for the horses of an army, even in times of peace, must be made by machinery. That had long been done in Great Britain, with the result that the trade was concentrated in the hands of a few firms, who, when the demand came for an enormously increased output, found themselves unable to furnish the supplies required. The British Army was, therefore, in a very serious position, for horses break and wrench off their shoes on the hard and broken roads of war-time in a way that is unequalled in time of peace.

What was to be done to meet the great need of the Army? Somebody at the War Office mentioned Mr. A. E. Hill, a London County Council school teacher, who had been conducting classes for blacksmith work in his spare time at nights at a school in Bernonsey. Mr. Hill is not a farrier, he is not even an amateur farrier, but he knows all the farriers in the towns and villages, for so interested was he in his subject that he had started and successfully conducted a paper for blacksmiths called the Anvil. To Mr. Hill, then, the War Office turned with a request for shoes for horses.

Mr. Hill's answer was practical and immediate. He put a notice to blacksmiths in his paper; he got in touch with blacksmiths big and small, townsmen and villagers. "How many shoes a week can you supply?" he asked each smith. Each promised according to his ability—some a few dozen, some a few hundred-weights, some in tons. Mr. Hill mapped the country into districts, appointed depots for each big area, and in a few weeks had 4,000 master blacksmiths at work, all turning out shoes for the horses and mules of the British Army.

He organized a department at the War Office, and, giving up school teaching, he directs this department himself, with eighty clerks appointed to serve under him. Every day shoes are being hammered out in the smithies from Wick to Falmouth. They go to the depots, and then on to Bernonsey, where they are inspected and passed; then they go to Woolwich and out to the front.

Quietly the work goes on, without fuss or excitement, but Mr. Hill is providing a hundred tons of shoes a week, over a million shoes a month, and every week each blacksmith gets his check and goes on his way rejoicing. There was never a greater triumph of quiet, cool-headed organization. What the British Army with all its organization could not do for itself a school teacher has done for it, and the Minister of Horseshoes is one of the most successful servants of the nation in these days of its need.—The Little Paper.

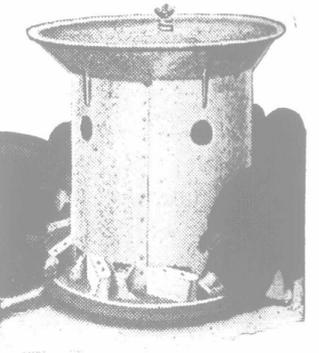
In a large Scottish public school at Edinburgh, out of about seven thousand pupils carefully taught kindness to the lower animals, it was found that not one



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ORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS... ST. JOHN (N.B.)... HALIFAX (N.S.)... WEST INDIES

had ever been charged with a criminal offense in any court.—Our Dumb Animals.

Ignace Paderewski, the great pianist, writing in the "Independent," states that "The plight of Belgium is happy compared to Poland."

Before the Great War the world's maximum supply of dyestuffs came from Germany, where \$400,000,000 was invested in extracting aniline dyes from coal products.

An aeroplane mail service is to be established for a part of the mountainous Ozark land of Missouri where the railroad has never penetrated.

To replace the loss of revenue due to the abolition of vodka, Russia is submitting to heavy taxes. Ninety million dollars a year must be raised, and letter-postage, telegrams, and kerosene, are among the things taxed to make up the deficiency.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, can recount many stories of her pioneer days as a lecturer for woman suffrage.

"Mrs. Anna Howard Shaw, who whistled before Queen Victoria, will lecture on the 'Missing Link.'"

"I had to travel a long distance for that lecture date," says Dr. Shaw, "and had arrived only a few hours before the meeting, so that there wasn't much time for me to spend in trying to clear up the misunderstanding."

"I explained that I never had, and that neither had I lectured on the missing link, and that I was sure it was not among the list of subjects I sent them."

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"Hello, is that you, Dan?"

Granny's Experiences

No. 3

"Are you coming home for lunch soon? What's that?—not coming home—too busy?"

"Now, Dan, remember you're a grandad and I'm granny—better come home to your good, old-fashioned lunch, or you'll have indigestion to-morrow."

"I guess you're right, old girl; I don't relish staying down town anyway; there is no eating place that can touch your bread and pastry or nice hot biscuits. What! you've got them in the oven just now. Bully, you bet I'll come home!"

"That's good—Oh, say, order another bag of HUNT'S DIAMOND FLOUR, Dan, on your way up. I'm just out, and I can't depend on any other—HUNT'S is always the same."

Established 1854

HUNT'S DIAMOND FLOUR

"Always the Same"



mittee explained that they must have confused me with some other woman by the name of Shaw who had whistled before the Queen, and that they had announced 'The Missing Link' as my subject simply because they thought I would just as soon talk on that as on anything else.

"I protested that I didn't know anything about it, but to this they replied that the tickets had all been sold, and that I mustn't disappoint the audience. What was to be done? The people were already coming to hear me speak."

The Beaver Circle

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

The Katydid.

Dear Beavers,—No doubt some of you know the old song about "Katy did, Katy didn't," but do you really know katydids when you see them? At this time of year you may often hear them, especially at night, when their song, "katydid, katydid!" rasps over the fields.

"Wing-covers!"—Now, do I hear you asking what katydids can be?—Not birds, surely! What then?

Well, not to keep you waiting any longer, katydids are something like grasshoppers, but they have wings of a deep green color which makes them almost indistinguishable against the green grass and green leaves of the bushes on which they feed. They are particularly fond of dining on willow leaves, and if you have very sharp eyes you may chance to find some of them so occupied.

And now, just in closing, may I tell you a story of a katydid that had a ride on a train, as told by Robert Sparks Walker, in "Our Dumb Animals."

"A number of them came to our basket willow," says Mr. Walker, "and we tried to find them eating the foliage, but not until evening. On a number of nocturnal trips I found the katydids eating the foliage. I learned that when they are living on a tree, the foliage of which makes good food, they rarely ever leave it. If our katydids ever left the basket willow, we were never able to make the discovery. At any time during the day or at night, we knew where to find them. But I remember one exception. One night about eleven o'clock, just before retiring on a train, one flew and lit on the glass window on the outside. The bright light in the car shone out, and I was afforded a splendid opportunity for studying it. Immediately upon alighting it began to make its toilet. By rubbing saliva on its fore-legs, it made a fairly good towel, and



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"This is why I insist on having Lantic Sugar for my Peaches and Pears, and buy it in 10 or 20 pound bags in order to get the genuine cane sugar" 102

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CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

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it rubbed every part of the body. It primped like some lady preparing to attend a social meeting. Despite the fact our train was moving at the rate of forty miles per hour, it sat and clung to the smooth glass sash, and administered its evening ablution with apparent ease. When this was finished it flew away, and in the meantime had been transported some fifteen or twenty miles. It was the first katydid that I ever had for a seat companion in a Pullman car, and before it left I learned to admire it."

Surely when such a tiny creature as the katydid is so particular about bathing, in its own way, boys and girls should not be careless about themselves.

A Cat Story.

And now, would you like to hear a story about a cat that has found its way to the firing-line in the great war. A soldier has told about it in the London "Spectator." "When we were in the trenches in the front line," he says, "a black cat came up from the support trench (I had seen her there previously) and wandered about in and out amongst us, and the most extraordinary thing was that during the day she only wandered about below the parapet—it would have been fatal for her to have appeared above it, as it was with us, for we were using periscopes by day.

"Well, directly it got dark, and we were able to look over and fire, she would make no bones about running along the very top, where all day she would have been shot. This struck us as being very interesting. I think the old cat knew quite a lot about it. She soon disappeared, we didn't know where, but I dare say she still roams about there, although it was a trench very near Hill 60."

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Seeing my first letter in print, I also hope to see my second. The last time I wrote it was raining, and it so happens it is raining again. I am afraid I failed my exams this year. I was trying for the Entrance. I was going to the country school until Christmas, then I went to the town school. Well, haying is well in progress here now. I always drive the hay-fork for the men. I think it is fun. Beavers, what do you think of giving Puck a post-card shower? Don't you think it is well deserved? Well, I had better close before this reaches the w.-p. b. Here is a riddle:

What relation is the door-mat to the scraper? Ans.—A step-father (farther).

VERA L. KNIGHT.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., R. R. No. 1.

You will know by this time, Vera, whether you passed the Entrance or not. I hope you were successful.—And I hope, also, that you got your hay in dry. In Norway every year the summer is so damp that the people tie their hay and grain upon posts and fences to get it dried out. What do you think of that, little farmeress?

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle, and I hope to see it in print. I am thirteen years old. All my sisters and brothers and myself have the whooping cough, and my little sisters nearly choke sometimes with it. I have two sisters, Margie and Ruby; Margie is three and Ruby is five. I have three brothers living. I had four, but Lockie went to the war and was shot. I am a great bookworm, and have read, I think, about one hundred or so books. Puck, do feed the horrid w.-p. b. before my letter gets there. Well, this is all, I guess, as my letter is getting long. Good-bye, and would some of the Beavers write to me? My address is

OLIVE CAMPBELL.

Carleton Place, Ont., R. M. D.

So you, too, had a brave brother in the war, Olive.

COMPOSITION ON A DOG.

Dear Puck,—Here goes a composition on my dog. His name is Buster, and is about one year old. When we first got him he was only two weeks old. He was lonesome when we first had him, for he used to go, "twee-twee." He

used to be yellow all over at first, but now he is getting darker all the time. Whenever they used to go to the other place to do the work, he used to first chase our cows into the stable, then go and chase our neighbor's into their stable. If anybody holds up a stick he will jump up at it till he gets it in his mouth, then he will run away with it. The other night my brother told him to get the cows and horses. He first chased up the cows, and then went down after the horses, but the horses did not want to be chased by him, so they kicked at him. When the dog got too near, he got one blow which knocked him over. He was lying down for about five minutes when my brother went down to see if he was living yet. When he got to the field, the dog got up and came up to the house with him; we gave him his supper that night, and he would not go out of his house any more.

In the evening when we come home from school he comes to meet us, so my brother puts a stick in his mouth and runs along with him; then he will always be home before I am.

The other night my father went away. When the dog saw him going out the lane he ran after him, but father went home a different way and he got lost. Since that he never goes away. He used to tear the clothes, but he doesn't now. One night when we were cleaning house one of the carpets was hanging on the clothes-line. After everybody was in bed he got twisted around in it, so there he was standing on his hind legs; he barked all the time. My mother went out and released him, and since that he never touches any clothes. Wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

CLARA SCHERRER (age 12, Jr. IV).
Ariss, Ont., R. R. No. 1.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

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

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my third letter to your charming Circle, and I enjoy reading your letters very much. I am going in the Junior Third Class after holidays. We live on a farm, and I go to Grovesend school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Irwin. There is over thirty going to our school. I was away last week for some holidays, and when I came back mother had gone away up to grandma's, because grandma was walking around over by her cistern when one of the boards broke and she fell. They had the doctor for her, and he said the ligaments of her ankle were torn loose. Well, as my story is getting long, and hoping this will escape the w.-p. b., I will end with some riddles.

When is a door not a door? Ans.—

When it is a jar (ajar).

How many peas in a pint? Ans.—

A pint.

If anyone knows the answer to this riddle, please send it to me:

A leaker of ditches, a cleaker of thorns, a wee brown baby with leather horns.

LUELLA BOYD (age 11, Jr. IV).

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle, and I would like to join it. May I? My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time, and he likes it fine. I am in the Senior Second Class at school. There are about thirteen children going to our school. I live two miles from Tullamore. For pets I have two kittens and a dog named Charlie. I go to school every day I can. My teacher's name is Miss Scott; I like her very much. I like reading the Beavers' letters. I have read five books. Here are their names: "Little Neighbors," "The Treasure Finders," "Cinderella's Prince," "Little Bright Eyes." I will close now, hoping this letter will escape the hungry w.-p. b.

ALBERTA PROCTER.

R. R. No. 2, Mono Road P. O., Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for as long as I can remember, and we like it very much. It is very interesting reading—the Beavers' letters. I wrote before, but I guess my letter wasn't good enough to print, but I hope I will see this letter in print, for I would like to belong to your Circle. I have two sis-

used to be yellow all over at first, but now he is getting darker all the time. Whenever they used to go to the other place to do the work, he used to first chase our cows into the stable, then go and chase our neighbor's into their stable. If anybody holds up a stick he will jump up at it till he gets it in his mouth, then he will run away with it. The other night my brother told him to get the cows and horses. He first chased up the cows, and then went down after the horses, but the horses did not want to be chased by him, so they kicked at him. When the dog got too near, he got one blow which knocked him over. He was lying down for about five minutes when my brother went down to see if he was living yet. When he got to the field, the dog got up and came up to the house with him; we gave him his supper that night, and he would not go out of his house any more.

In the evening when we come home from school he comes to meet us, so my brother puts a stick in his mouth and runs along with him; then he will always be home before I am. The other night my father went away. When the dog saw him going out the same he ran after him, but father went some a different way and he got lost, since that he never goes away. He used to tear the clothes, but he doesn't now. One night when we were cleaning house one of the carpets was hanging on the clothes-line. After everybody was in bed he got twisted around in it, there he was standing on his hind legs; he barked all the time. My brother went out and released him, and once that he never touches any clothes. Washing the Beaver Circle every success. CLARA SCHERRER (age 12, Jr. IV), Ariss, Ont., R. R. No. 1.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

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

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my third letter to your charming Circle, and I enjoy reading your letters very much. I am going in the Junior Third Class for holidays. We live on a farm, and go to Grovesend school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Irwin. There is over forty going to our school. I was away a week for some holidays, and when I came back mother had gone away up grandma's, because grandma was taking around over by her cistern when one of the boards broke and she fell. They had the doctor for her, and he said the ligaments of her ankle were torn. Well, as my story is getting long, and hoping this will escape the p. b., I will end with some riddles. When is a door not a door? Answer: When it is a jar (ajar). How many peas in a pint? Answer: One.

Anyone knows the answer to this riddle, please send it to me: A leaker of ditches, a cleaker of thorns, a brown baby with leather horns. LUELLA BOYD (age 11, Jr. IV).

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my letter to your charming Circle, and I would like to join it. May I? My teacher has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time, and he likes it. I am in the Senior Second Class school. There are about thirteen children going to our school. I live five miles from Tullamore. For pets I have two kittens and a dog named Willie. I go to school every day. My teacher's name is Miss Scott; she is very much. I like reading "Beavers' letters." I have read five of them. Here are their names: "Little Bobbers," "The Treasure Finders," "Derella's Prince," "Little Bright Eyes." I will close now, hoping this will escape the hungry w-p. b. ALBERTA PROCTER, R. No. 2, Mono Road P. O., Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for as long as I can remember, and we like it very much. It is very interesting reading. I have read five of the "Beavers' letters." I wrote before, I guess my letter wasn't good enough to print, but I hope I will see it in print, for I would like to contribute to your Circle. I have two sis-

ters, but no brothers living. My sisters' names are Bessie Jean and Willena. Bessie Jean and I go to school. We are getting a new teacher after holidays, and I hope we will like her. We have a mile and a quarter to go to school, and we have a great deal of snow and very bad roads in winter, so we can't go very regularly. I guess my letter is getting too long, so I will close, wishing the Beavers' every success. ISABEL C. CHESNUT (age 10), R. R. No. 4, Holyrood, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. I am eight years old and in the Senior Second book. Our teacher's name is Miss Rupert; I like her fine. I go to school at S. S. No. 18. My brother has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and I like it fine. I have one brother and one sister. My brother is a carpenter. For pets I have two kittens; I call them Bobby and Bud, and a dog named Collie. I will close, hoping this letter will not be put in the w-p. b. I wish some of the girl Beavers would write to me. DELLA M. BROWNELL, Newington, Ont.

Our Serial Story

"THE CHAPERON."

By C. N. and A. M. Williamson.

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RUDOLPH BREDERODE'S POINT OF VIEW.

(Continued.)

Chapter XV.

Amsterdam was in full glory that evening, in the strange radiance that shines for her, as for Venice, when red wine of sunset and purple wine of night mingle together in the gold cup of the west.

At such a time she is a second Venice, not because she is built upon piles and stands upon many islands linked by intricate bridges, but because of her glow and dazzle, her myriad lights breaking suddenly through falling dusk, to splash the rose and violet of the clouds with gilded flecks, and drop silver into glimmering canals, as if there were some festive illumination; because of her huge, colorful buildings, and her old, old houses bowing and bending backward and forward to whisper into each other's windows across the darkness of narrow streets and burning lines of water.

The fierce traffic of the day was over, but the dam roared and rumbled, in vast confusion, with its enormous structures black against the moldering ashes of sunset.

"A cathedral without a tower; a palace without a king; a bishop's house without a bishop; a girl without a lover," is the saying that Amsterdamers have about the dam; and I repeated it as we drove through, while my friends searched the verification of the saw. All was plain enough, except the "girl without a lover"; but when they learned that she was a stone girl on a pedestal too constricted for two figures they pronounced her part of the district far-fetched.

Undaunted by all they had done that day, they would go out again after dinner, when Amsterdam was blue and silver and shining steel in the quiet streets, with a flare of yellow light in the lively ones, where people crowded the roadways, listening to the crash of huge hand-organs, or shopping until ten o'clock.

We supped at the biggest cafe in Europe; and then for contrast, since we were in a city of contrasts, I took them to the quaintest inn of Amsterdam—a queer little pointed-roofed house hiding the painted "Wilderma" over his low-roofed door, behind a big archway, in the midst of all that is most modern, but with an interior of rich gold-brown gloom, lit by glints of brass and gleams of pewter which would have delighted Rembrandt.

Next day it was to his house in the strange, teeming Jewish quarter that we went first of all; but Nell and Phyllis were heartsick to find the rooms, once

rich in treasures, piled untidily with "curiosities" of no great beauty or value.

Then, by way of a change after the Old Town, and the harbor with its queer houses, like drunken men trying to prop each other up, I chose the Heerengracht, all the city has of the richest and most exclusive. But the tall mansions, with their air of reserve and their selfishly hidden gardens, struck the eye coldly; and not even my tales of tapestry, lace, old silver, and, above all, Persian carpets, to be seen behind the veiled windows, could arouse the ladies' curiosity. It was well enough to have built Amsterdam in concentric crescents, with the Heerengracht in the center, and to say arbitrarily that the further you went outwards, the further you descended in the social scale. That distinction might do for the townspeople; as for them, they would rather live in a black and brown house in the Keizergracht, with a crane and pulley in one of the gables, and white frames on the windows, than in this dull street of wealth and fashion.

"Even half a house, with a whole door of my own, like most middle-class Dutch houses, would be nicer," said Nell. "Yes, I could be happy in 'boven huis,' with my little stairway and hall quite to myself."

But when I had shown her my favorite bit of Amsterdam, she became unfaithful to the Keizergracht, and its picturesque fellows.

To reach this bit, we turned from the roar of a noisy street, and were at once in the calm of a monastic cloister.

It was like opening a door in the twentieth century, and falling down a step into the seventeenth, to find Time lying enchanted in a spell of magic sleep.

What we saw was a spacious quadrangle with an old-fashioned, flowery garden in the midst, and ranged round it pretty little houses, each one a gem of individuality. There was a church, too, a charming, forgotten-looking church; and in the quadrangle nothing stirred but gleams of light on polished windows and birds which hopped about on the pavement as if it had been made for them.

"I believe they're the inhabitants of the place, who've hurriedly changed into birds just while we are here, but will come back into little, trim old ladies and old gentlemen," whispered Nell; for it seemed sacrilege to break the silence.

With that, a house door opened, and just such an old lady as she described came out.

"Oh, she didn't know we were here. She won't have time to get into her birdhood now," chuckled Nell, "so she's making the best of it. But see, she's turned to warn her husband."

"She hasn't any husband," said I.

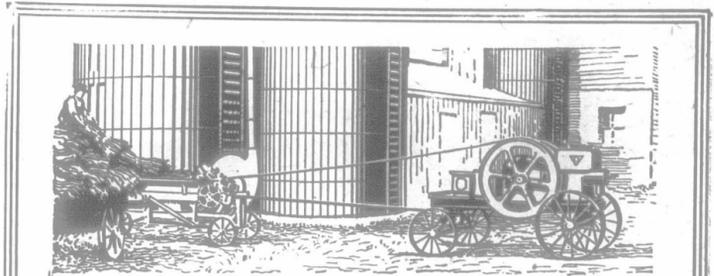
"How can you tell?" asked the girl. "If she had, she couldn't live here," I explained, "because this is the Begynenhof, half almshouse, half nunnery, which has been kept up since our great year, 1574. But oddly enough the chapel of the sisterhood who establish it, has been turned into an English church. Queer, in the little Catholic village hidden away from the great city; but so it is. And isn't it a serene spot?"

"Almost nicer than Aalsmeer," murmured the Chaperon. "I wonder if—" But Starr was at the door of the exit before she could finish wondering.

The palace, more suitable for a magnificent town hall than a regal dwelling, was the next violent contrast in my bag of colors; but, royal though it was, there was nothing in it they cared for much except the throne-room, which they had to admit was not to be surpassed. There were a few mantelpieces too, which the Chaperon thought she would accept from the Queen as presents; but as for the carpets, they were no less than tragic, and it would be better to go about opening bridges, or laying dull cornerstones, then stay at home and look at them.

My way of showing Amsterdam was to work slowly up to a grand crescendo effect; and the crescendo was the Ryks Museum. We had two days of Amsterdam (the second was mostly spent at the diamond cutters) before I suggested the museum.

Aunt Fay said, when I did, that she hated such places. They gave her a



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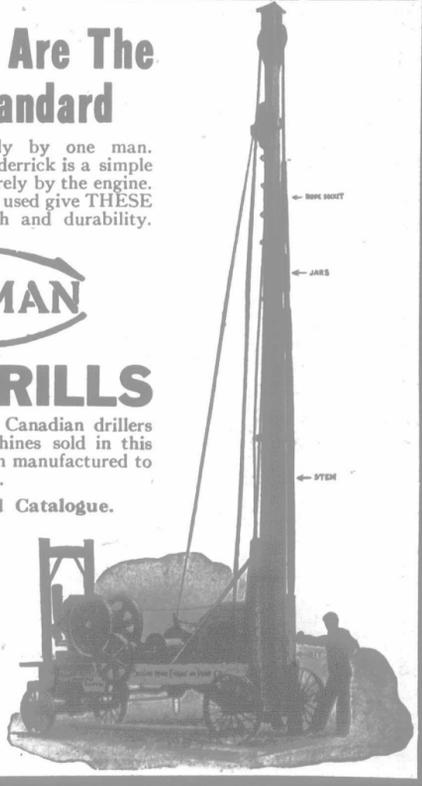
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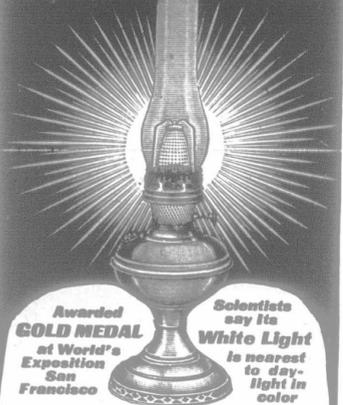
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headache, a heartache and a bad cold. But she did not hate the Ryks Museum, and delighted the Mariner by picking out the best Rembrandts. After our first day at the museum (which we gave to the pictures) she could have had anything she asked from her dearest Ronny.

Then there were the Dutch rooms, and the rooms where the wax people lived. I did not speak of the wax people until the ladies were tired, therefore they were cold to the idea of wax figures, even when they heard that the Queen had been five or six times to see them.

"Perhaps she never saw Madame Tussaud's," remarked Miss Rivers, in a superior British way; but the magic word was spoken when I said that the wax people work every variety of costume to be found in Holland, and I was ordered to conduct the party to them at once.

Instantly they felt the alarming fascination of the wax faces, whose hard eyes say, "At night we live, and walk about as you are doing now"; and at the closing hour Aunt Fay and the two girls had to be forcibly torn away.

"Is it possible that some day we shall see live people dressed as those wax people are?" she exclaimed.

"You will see them by the hundred," I answered.

She paused a moment. "Miss Van Buren wants to know if one can buy any special costume to which one takes a fancy."

"Yes, if one doesn't mind what one pays," I answered; "but I was nettled that the girl could not have asked so simple a question herself. This is not the first time she has employed a go-between, to find out something which I alone knew, and doubtless there will be more occasions, if I let things go on as they are going now. But I don't mean to let them go on. What I shall do, I haven't made up my mind; yet some step must be taken, if I am to reap anything from this trip except a harvest of snubbings."

It was only a little thing that she should question me through her chaperon, regarding the costumes; but it was one more straw in a rapidly growing bundle. And on the way back to the hotel from the museum she pretended not to hear when I spoke. She discussed with Starr, and not with me, the splendors and the crudities of Amsterdam, and asked if he didn't detect here and there a likeness to some old bit of New York—"New Amsterdam. Of course he agreed; and they talked of the "Dutchness" of Poughkeepsie and Albany, and Hudson, and many other places which I never heard of. No wonder that there was triumph in the glance he threw me. Alb (he was thinking, no doubt) was not getting much fun for his money. And it was true. Nevertheless, Alb was not discouraged. He was making up his mind that the time per of "Lorelei" had engaged for some quiet patience was over, as the skipping better.

(To be continued.)

Gossip.

A city man recently visited with his "country cousin." The man from the city, wishing to explain the joys of metropolitan life, said: "We have certainly been having fun for the last few days. Thursday we autoed to the country club and golfed until dark, then trolled back to town and danced until morning." The country cousin, not to be outdone in the least, began telling some of the pleasures of the "simple life": "We have had pretty good times here, too. One day we buggered out to Uncle Ned's and went out to the back lot, where we baseball all that afternoon. And in the evening we sneaked up to the attic and poked until morning." A sturdy old farmer, who was listening, and who was not to be stumped in the least, took up the conversation at this point and said: "I was having some fun about this time myself. I muled to the cornfield and gee-hawed until sundown. Then I suppered until dark, and piped until nine o'clock, after which I bedsteaded until the clock five'd, after which I breakfasted until it was time to go muling again."

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Milk Fever—Absence of Oestrus.
1. Cow took milk fever. My veterinarian gave her some medicine and inflated the udder. She died in about half an hour. What killed her?
2. I want to breed a three-year-old filly, but have not been able to catch her in oestrus. R. W. B.
Ans.—1. She died of collapse. In some cases death occurs very quickly without any struggling or symptoms of distress.
2. When nature fails to act in this respect, medicine seldom has effect. Try giving her two drams nux vomica three times daily.

Fatality in Hogs.
Ten hogs were fed on oats and feed flour. Six of them seemed to take fits; went blind; did not eat, and some died, and I killed some. The other four are all right. E. W.
Ans.—It is very probable the trouble was constipation, as the food given tends to cause it. A post-mortem would have determined the cause of death. If you had purged them freely with two to six ounces Epsom salts, according to size, and fed on milk, middlings, or shorts, chopped oats with the hulls sifted out, and grass, and allowed plenty of exercise, you could probably have saved the most of them. The constipation affected the brain and caused blindness, and of course the appetite was lost, or the brain trouble might have caused paralysis of the muscles of swallowing (called the muscles of deglutation). V.

Farmer as Iron-ware Consumer.

"The farmer," observes the New York Times, "is the greatest and most universal consumer of goods in the hardware line of any class in this country. Not only does he use every form of farming implement, but he has likewise usually a complete assortment of carpenter's and mechanic's tools. He is by far the best customer of the hardware dealer in household and kitchen utensils, and in these days of sanitation has become a large user of bathroom fixtures and plumbing sundries. He is the greatest cobbler of the day, being a steady absorber of shoe soles, shoe nails, shoe hammers, shoe lasts, and rubber heels. He is about the principal consumer now left in the harness and saddlery line, and likewise buys heavily of automobile and bicycle sundries. Of late he has become a large user of electric-light fixtures and of telephone appliances. Besides that, he is a liberal spender in the way of pocket knives and cutlery in general. Also, he is the best buyer of stoves and stove fixings known to the trade. He is of more value to the hardware dealer as an all-around customer than a dozen city men living in steam-heated flats and apartments."

Gossip.

Volume 85, of the American Shorthorn Herdbook, new series, containing pedigrees of animals calved before October 7, 1914, has been published by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Chicago, Illinois, and a copy received by "The Farmer's Advocate," thanks to the officers, of whom F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis., is President; Roy G. Groves, Chicago, Ill., Secretary, and Abram Renick, Winchester, Ky., General Manager.

They wished to weigh the new arrival, but were unable to find the family scales. Just then the ice man called and his scales were pressed into service. The baby weighed 44 pounds. The iceman was told he need not come any more.

Cleanliness is next to—



Close skimming is of first importance—and Government Dairy School records show what a wonderful machine the Standard is in that respect. After that comes cleanliness. And here again the

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Cream Separator scores a triumph. Owing to the simplicity of construction and the wide open bowl it is an easy matter to keep the Standard clean. Long brushes are not necessary, because there are no long cream or milk tubes to clog. The spacing between discs and tubular shaft is so scientifically arranged that the discs do not get choked with foreign matter. It is no trick at all to wash the discs.

Cleanliness urges you to get better acquainted with the Standard. See it at our agents'. Write for free Separator Catalogue.

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The Renfrew Machinery Company, Limited

Head Office and Works: Renfrew, Ontario
AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

CLEAN WATER

Healthy stock—profitable stock. The two go together. The easy way and the sure way to keep fresh water always before your cattle, is to instal Acorn Cow Bowls. Whether you keep a large or small herd, it will pay you to investigate.

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Write today for information.
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PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE

A Real Fence—Not Netting
Strongly made and closely spaced—making it a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. Top and bottom wires No. 9—intermediates No. 12 wire—made by the Open Hearth process which time and other tests have proven to be the best. Send for catalog. Ask about our farm and ornamental fencing. Agencies nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in unassigned territory. The Banwell-Heath Wire Fence Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

Clydesdales That Are Clydesdales

Three, four and five years of age, prizewinners and champions at Ottawa and Guelph, up to 2,100 lbs. in weight, with the highest quality and choicest breeding. When buying a stallion get the best, we have them; also several big, well bred, tried and proven sires from 7 to 12 years of age, cheap.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

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Calves Sired by Prince Bravo Imp. 4503
We are offering at reasonable prices a few Bull Calves up to 10 months old, sired by Prince Bravo, Imp. 4503, the Champion Bull of the breed at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1914, and sire of the Grand Champion Bull 1915. These calves are out of Imported Dams. Also a few Heifers and Calves. Come and make your own selection from a large herd. Correspondence solicited.
CLYDESDALE TEAMS LARKIN FARMS QUEENSTON ONTARIO
Prices Reasonable

ELM PARK FARM

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Suffolk Down Sheep. Present offering: Young bulls and some useful heifers and young cows, bred to our prize-winning bulls. Ram lambs from our Champion flock.
JAMES BOWMAN, Box 14, GUELPH, ONT.

Woodholme Shorthorns

For a high-class pure Scotch herd header write me; also one Scotch-topped out of a 60-lb. dam, a show bull too. Every one of these will please the most exacting.
G. M. FORSYTH, North Claremont, Ont., C.P.R.

The Salem Shorthorns

One of the largest collections of Scotch Shorthorns in America. Can suit you in either sex, at prices you can afford to pay.
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FINE GROUND OR NUTTED

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"MAPLE LEAF" OIL CAKE
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Feeding (Flesh Producers)	Protein	Carbo- Hydrates
Linseed Cake (ground)	32.9	7.9
Buckwheat	10.0	2.2
Corn	10.3	5.0
Oats	11.8	5.0
Wheat	11.9	2.1
Barley	12.4	1.8
Shorts	14.9	4.5
Bran	15.4	4.0
Middlings	15.6	4.0
Pea Meal	21.2	1.4
Bean Meal	23.1	2.2

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DAIRY SHORTHORNS
For Sale—"Lynnore Duke," age 1 year and 9 months—from imported stock—highly bred.

BERKSHIRE PIGS
For Sale.—Boars and sows, 9 months, 4 months and 3 months, from choice imported English stock.

LYNNORE STOCK FARM
F. Wallace Cockshutt - Brantford

SHORTHORNS
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.

Stewart M. Graham - Lindsay, Ont.

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.

Jno. Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ontario

Spring Valley Shorthorns
Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls Newton Kingleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.

1854 "MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM" 1915
Shorthorns and Liecesters
We have for sale one Shearing Ram sired by Connaught Royal (Imp.). Also 10 ram lambs and a few ewe lambs of good quality and choicely bred.

Shorthorns—Bulls, females, reds, roans, over 40 years; size, quality, breeding milkers English, Rothchild's bull, Mortimore, in herd, the kind you want. Prices easy. **Thomas Graham, R.R. 3, Port Perry, Ont.**

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Walnuts.
I have several walnut trees which bear well every year. Would like to know:

1. What time to pick nuts for pickling, and how to pickle?
2. Are walnut trees grown from slips or from seed? If grown from seed, do trees need grafting?

Ans.—1. We know nothing of a pickling process for walnuts. They are usually gathered after they drop, dried in trays for the purpose for a few days, and then bleached. We are not familiar with the bleaching process. This refers to English walnuts.

2. Walnuts are produced by planting the nuts. The resulting trees do not require grafting unless it is desired to perpetuate certain special varieties.

Storing Corn and Sorghum.
Could you tell me, through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," a way to keep corn and sorghum for winter use? Not having a silo, I would like to save it the next best way.

Ans.—About the only thing you can do is to cut the crop when fairly mature and shock it carefully, and after it has dried and thoroughly cured, haul it to the barn and store, standing on end in empty mows or on the barn floor. Some of it might be stood on end around the fences near the barn if there was not room inside, or special racks might be made to stand it against by arranging a rail fastened to posts or stakes driven solidly into the ground. Cut up for feed as required.

To Mend China.
Please describe a preparation for mending china or glass? Have tried different suggestions, but they are unsuccessful when the articles come in contact with water.

Ans.—Scientific American gives the following: A good cement for glass, and one which completely resists the solvent action of water, may be prepared as follows: From 5 to 10 parts of pure dry gelatine are dissolved in 100 parts of water. To the solution about 10 per cent. of a concentrated solution of bichromate of potash is added, and the liquid is kept in the dark. When articles joined by this cement are exposed to the light the gelatine film is acted upon by the chemical rays, the chromate being partially reduced, and the film of cement becomes tough and durable.

For mending china the following is given: Take Russian glue 8 ounces; water, 4 ounces. Macerate for 4 hours, then dissolve in water and add 6 ounces of strong acetic acid.

Wart—Preparing for Corn.
1. My two-year-old colt had a large wart on the butt of her ear, close to the head on the outside, and I put a thread on it and cut it off, but the root is there yet. The shape of it is wide and blunt. Will you kindly let me know, through your valuable paper, how I can kill it? It would cost me a large sum to get it cut out, for we are a long distance from a veterinarian.

2. When is the best time to plow for corn?

3. I intend to manure the ground for corn. Which is the better, to spread the manure on and plow it down, or plow the ground and top-dress and harrow it in.

Ans.—1. Apply butter of antimony carefully with a feather. Be sure not to get it on any of the healthy tissue, or it may cause an ugly sore.

2. There is a difference of opinion regarding this. If the land is sod, and you have time to do it, it might be better to plow in the spring. Where large acreages of corn are grown, however, most of the plowing for the crop is done in the fall. At Weldwood we have had better results from spring plowing. It all depends upon the soil and conditions.

3. We would favor plowing in, but not too deep.

"Don't let your admiration make you imitate the bad qualities of great men," said Uncle Eben. "De fact dat de rose had its thorn ain' no apology fo de thistle."

International Harvester Cream Separators

COWS, Cream Separators, and Cash go together, and together they make dairy farming exceedingly profitable.

A cow that costs \$50 a year to feed will produce about \$140 in butter fat, skim milk, and fertilizer. The cream or butter fat brings in a regular monthly cash income.

An International Harvester cream separator—Lily or Primrose—makes that cash income from one-fourth to one-third larger than it would be if no separator were used. Lily and Primrose separators skim clean, leaving less than a drop of cream in each gallon of milk.

Not only does a Lily or Primrose cream separator increase the net profit from the farm, but it lessens and lightens the labor of handling cream and milk. Every farmer who has two or more cows should have a Lily or Primrose separator.

Our booklet, "Facts and Figures on Dairying," tells in plain language the story of Cows, Cream Separators, and Cash. We send it free. Write for it.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.
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At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton

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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
RICH IN BREEDING, HIGH IN QUALITY.
My herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns was never stronger in number nor in quality than now. I have the most fashionable blood of the breed in pure Scotch, as well as the greatest milking blood strains. Visit the herd. Also some right choice Yorkshires, both sexes. A.J. Howden, Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Columbus, R.M.D.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales
Bulls of serviceable age all sold; have some good ones a year or so 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. DOUGLASS, Strathroy, Ontario

H. SMITH HAY P.O., ONT.
21 SHORTHORN BULLS and as many heifers for sale. Write your wants. You know the Harry Smith Standard.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales—We have five young bulls of serviceable age that we will sell at moderate prices. In Clydesdales 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 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 show-ring calibre.

GEO. GIER & SON, WALEMAR P.O. AND STATION, R.M.D.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep
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.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, WESTON, ONTARIO

Fletcher's Shorthorns—Young bull for sale, Roan Sailor—100457—A choice 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.

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 Shorthorns.

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.

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HIGHEST HIDES JOHN HA

HOLSTEINS One yearling bull by whose dam is a g. da under a year old, on by a son of Pontiac R. R. 4 R. M

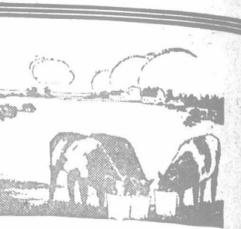
Maple Gro If you are in need dairy herd, and w proud of, then get Lyons Hengerveld. N. Bollert, R.

HOLSTEINS For immediate sale month, dam a 22-sire Dutchland Col guaranteed right in months old bull Segis Pontiac Howel gr—dam a 12.54 3-ye cow. A very promis price. Also a few shire ram lambs. Ad "Phone Bronte.

Pioneer Farm for serv Aggie Mechthilde old daughters avera butter in R. O. P. an test have averaged months to complete 40 to 50 lbs. each WALBURN RIVER;

LAKESIDE The herd is headed by Seafoam (Imp.) = 33 for sale from Recor ported and home-bred GEO. H. MONT Dominion Expr D. McARTHUR, Man

High-Class richly-bred young bu over cow, imported or write me. Females D. A. McFARLAN



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The Superior Flexibility of the Loudem Stanchion permits the cow to lie down or rise without the dangerous straining common to the more rigid type. The Loudem Stanchion (all steel or wood-lined) is an absolutely safe and comfortable stanchion.

Lou-dem Stalls and Stanchions are built of the finest, high-carbon tubular steel and are exceptionally strong, easily installed and cost no more than wood.

We also manufacture Feed and Litter Carriers, Spring-balanced Mangers and Manure Partitions, Bird-proof Bafa Door Hangers, Hay Tools, Power Hoists, Calf, Bull, Cow and Pig Pens, Window Ventilators, Etc.

Write us for Free Illustrated Catalogue, or see your dealer. We can be of service to you in planning your new barn. Our barn experts will give you FREE sketches and suggestions that will be of value. Write us.

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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
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 Hensinger.—You can buy him right.

H. Bollert, R.R. No. 1, Tavistock

HOLSTEINS AND HAMPSHIRE

For immediate sale a Holstein bull No. 19093, 21 months; dam a 22-lb. 4-year-old =14720 =, and sire Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona =10074 = guaranteed right in every way. Also an eleven months old bull =21257 =; sire a son of King Segis Pontiac Howell; dam an untested 2-year-old; g-dam a 12.54 3-year-old, and g-gr-dam a 20.53 cow. A very promising youngster at a reasonable price. Also a few February and March Hampshire ram lambs. Address: **F. R. BRECKON,** Phone Bronte. Merton, Ont.

Pioneer Farm Holsteins—Bulls nearly ready for service from daughters of Prince Aggie 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 10803 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.**

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

The herd is headed by the well-known Auchenbrain Seafoam (Imp.) =35755 =. A few young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and home-bred.

GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor
Dominion Express Bldg., MONTREAL
D. McARTHUR, Manager - Philipsburg, Que.

High-Class Ayrshires If you are richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lb.-a-day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy.

D. A. MacFARLANE - KELS0, QUEBEC

No Canadian Cattle for England.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As I forecasted would be the result, the recent movement to secure the importation of store cattle bred in Canada into England has failed. The deputation to the President of the Board of Agriculture Lord Selborne, received very little good out of their visit; rather was cold water thrown upon the scheme, and one has heard no more about it.

But a bit of a bomb-shell has dropped upon British breeders and feeders of cattle by the announcement that, as a War Measure, fat cattle can or will be allowed to be imported into Britain from certain countries, but Canada is not among them.

On Sept. 21 there will come into force an order authorizing the landing at the foreign animals wharves at Avonmouth, near Bristol, and Cardiff, in South Wales, of fat cattle and sheep from Abyssinia, the Argentine Republic, Australia, Brazil, Columbia, Cuba, Guatemala, British Honduras, the Republic of Honduras, New Zealand, Madagascar, Nigeria, Senegal, the Union of South Africa, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The animals must be accompanied by veterinary surgeon's certificates showing that they were examined before shipment and had no symptoms of disease. They must also undergo veterinary examination before being landed. They must be killed not later than four days after arrival at the ports. Subject to alteration, or revocation, this Order will remain in operation during the period of the European War, and for three months after it is over, but no longer.

In a chat to 150 of the leading farmers of England, held in the House of Lords, the Agricultural Minister, Lord Selborne, clearly outlined to them that the calls of the army would mean that more hired hands would have to be liberated, and that more farm work would have to be done by women or by others who have had no experience in farm labor. He promised the farmers that they should not lose their stockmen, their shepherds, their foremen, their engine drivers, their thatchers, or their blacksmiths, but there would be a call for more men from those districts which had not as yet sent their proper quota. He appealed to the skilled hands about the farm—the men he had particularly enumerated—not to join the army or to do munition work. They could perform a greater service to England by staying where they were than by going anywhere else.

The British Farmers' Red Cross Fund has already collected £58,610 17s. 6d. Over 80 jumble sales have been held and have brought in £24,500, the record for a single sale being £1,900, made at Lichfield. Four others have realized £1,000 each.

Warwickshire County Show produced the finest array of Shire mares and fillies it has been my lot to see. The Royal Show champion mare, Halstead Duchess VII., got beaten by SirWalpole Greenwell's Lane's Forest Queen, a five-year-old, by Redlynch Forest King, shown in perfect bloom, and timed to the moment.

Penistone Show was held in relief of the Allies Fund, and £400 was secured at the gate. Peter Davies, a Cheshire farmer, won the chief prize for pairs of Shire mares. Harness horses, strangely enough, were the main charm of this show, and Footprint, R. Black's London winner, quite good enough for Madison Square Gardens, had a big innings. The fact that people are going to what few shows there are held, to see the harness horses, would prove that such events are useful for taking the minds of the nation off the worries of war.

Breeding stock is selling at goodly prices all over the country. Rams are realizing very profitable returns, and T. A. Buttler, a Scots' farmer who breeds Shropshires, says he knows of nothing connected with farming which has paid so well as pedigree sheep-breeding.

It surely says something for the spirit of the English farmer, when I tell you that he has in a war year cultivated 500,000 more acres of wheat than he did in 1913, an increase of nearly 30 per cent., and has increased his numbers of

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WE have an interesting illustrated booklet to mail you if you are interested in feed cutting and silo filling the most economical way.

There is a machine for every requirement among the hand and power outfits of

Peter Hamilton Feed Cutters and Silo Fillers

Machine illustrated is our No. 7 Ensilage Cutter, an outfit that we know will cut more stuff in an hour than any other machine of the same size. We supply this machine without carriers if required.

Any kind of power may be used—5 H.P. gasoline engine answers splendidly. Knives are of finest steel, concave and scientifically shaped to cut from the outer end of mouth towards the axle. There are many features of betterment about this cutter.

Sold by all John Deere Plow Co. dealers

Booklet fully described the No. 7 and other outfits. Write for a copy to-day.

The Peter Hamilton Co., Limited
Peterborough, Ont.

King Segis Walker whose dam, granddam and great granddam records over 30 lbs., the greatest producing and transmitting family of the breed. I have for sale some of his sons combining the blood of Pont. Korndyke King Segis and King Walker, the greatest trio of bulls obtainable. King Segis Walker's oldest daughter with her first calf has just completed a record of 24 lbs. butter in 7 days. Send for Pedigree and Photo.

A. A. Farewell :: :: **Oshawa, Ontario**

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, and a brother of Pontiac Lady Korndyke, 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 lbs. in 30 days—world's record when made.

J. W. Richardson, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ontario

Holstein Cattle

Canary Mercedes Pieterje 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

OURVILLE 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.

LIDLAW BROS., R. R. No. 1 - AYLMER, ONT.

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

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.

Constitution That Counts in any animal; our herd sires are noted for stamping that in their get and they are breaking the records. Choice young stock for sale. Write for prices.

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cattle by 384,000 head, and of sheep by 450,000 head. The figures for cattle establish an absolute record.

These are some figures the German journalists should send over to the Vaterland. Scotland's cattle have increased by 7,856 head, and her sheep by 33,621 head, and even the pig there has increased by 5,947 head. Ireland's live stock figures are down almost all round, but Ireland does not count—much!

G. T. BURROWS

London, Eng.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Hens Die.

For some time past our hens have been dying. Some weeks we would find one dead, sometimes two. This has been going on for a couple of months, and we think now that they have some disease. They get dumpish first for a few days, and then seem to have the diarrhea and die in two or three days. We have opened several and find them filled with a yellowish fluid. The intestines are covered with hard lumps, from the size of a pea to the size of a large hickory nut. They are white, and except for color, the large ones resemble the black-knots on cherry trees. The hens are very fat, even on opening them after they die, some are still fat. If a disease, could you give a remedy? **F. B.**

Ans.—This looks somewhat like watery tumors, and occurs, in my experience, occasionally, where hens are extra well fed, and where the majority of them are pretty good layers. This sometimes happens with a hen that has been laying heavily, and for some unaccountable reason suddenly stops. Beyond this I cannot give any information, and I know of no place where you could get it, with the possible exception that you might get some help from the Carnegie Institute, and that, of course, would be technical. I do not think that there is any cure, but I am not under the impression that it is to be considered a contagious disease. It is probably the result of high feeding, and possibly a local injury. **W. R. G.**

Care of the Grape Vine.

Would you state through your paper how to cultivate and prune a grape vine? **D. H. M.**

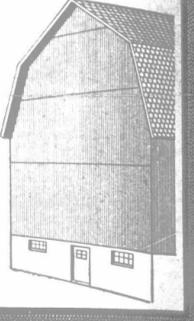
Ans.—The cultivation for grape vines is very similar to that for other kinds of fruit. Weeds, of course, should be kept down, and the ground stirred occasionally above the roots. Some growers use commercial fertilizer, consisting chiefly of rock phosphate and potash, and where no barn-yard manure is available some nitrates are added. However, where the grower has barn-yard manure, an application of six to nine or ten tons per acre every three years will give good results. Too heavy applications of this fertilizer will cause superfluous growth of vine. The fundamental principle of pruning grapes is based upon the fact that the fruit is borne in a few clusters near the base of the growing shoots of the season which spring from wood of last year's growth. The number of bunches that are borne on these growing shoots varies from three to five, according to the variety. Bearing this fact in mind, growers have devised different methods of pruning. One in common use is known as the "kniffin system," where a central cane is carried straight upwards and from it four arms, two on each side, are allowed to grow out. They are trained on wires provided for the purpose. Another system known as the "arm system" gives good results. According to this method the main cane is allowed to divide into two sub-canes, which are trained in an opposite direction. From these upright shoots are taken each year to a wire above. Upon these small arms the fruit is produced. The advantage of this over the kniffin system is that the bunches are carried higher up, and are not injured by being spattered with particles of dirt during a heavy rain. The number of buds left to produce the shoots upon which the fruit grows depends upon the fertility of the soil and the character of the plant. A vigorous grape vine under ordinary conditions should mature the number of bunches that would be produced from 28 to 30 buds. There are many systems of pruning, but they all depend upon the principles previously mentioned.

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You may order any time now for delivery later.

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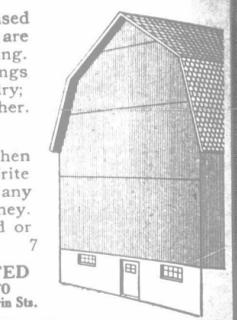
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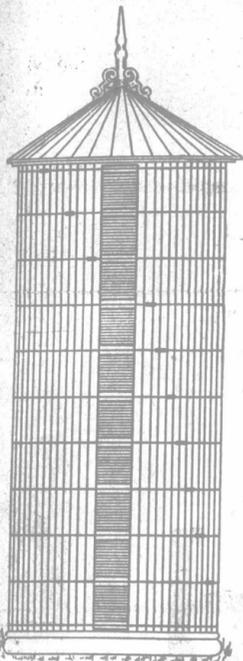
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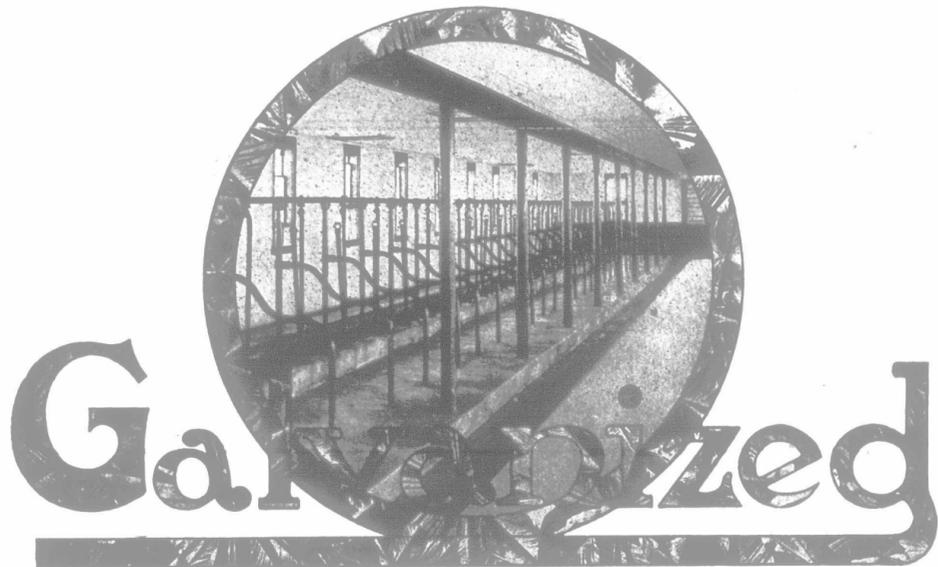
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