

UST 31, 1916

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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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\$ 0.15 1916

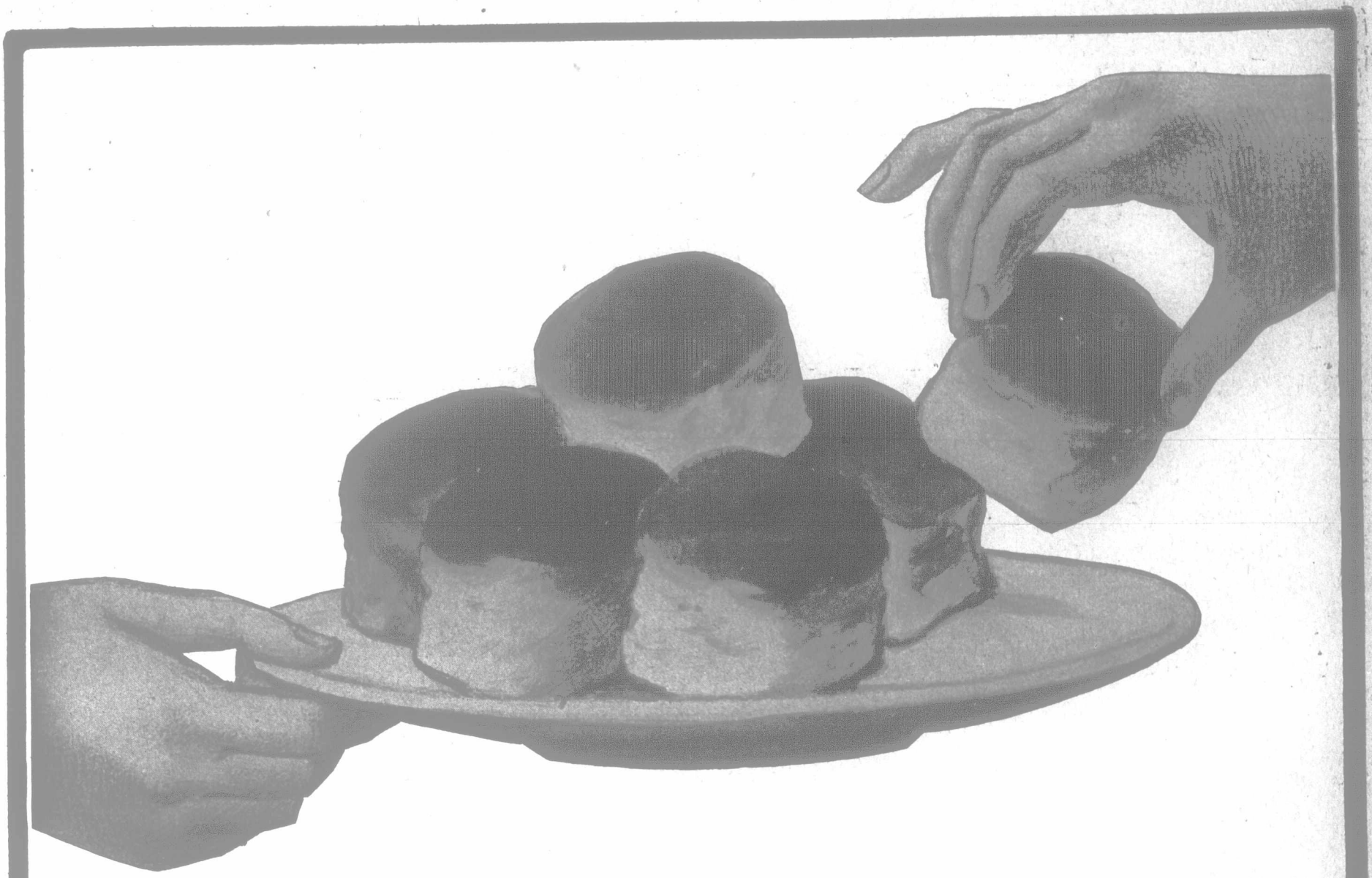
\*AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE\*

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VOL. LI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 7, 1916.

No. 1250



## PURITY FLOUR

"More bread and better bread"

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED  
Millers to the People

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

Chassis . . . . .	\$450 <sup>00</sup>
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Coupelet . . . . .	695 <sup>00</sup>
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f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

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

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Ford, Ontario

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The fire pot in the King Boiler is constructed so as to give more access of oxygen, thus burning all gases, getting full value in heat. The water-ways lie closer to the fire and get more complete advantage of the fuel. This makes less fuel necessary, and that's how the King Boiler SAVES COAL.

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**GILSON**  
POWER plus SERVICE  
After 9 years of Service

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Gentlemen:—As my 6 h.p. Engine has been such a big saving to me during the 9 years I have had it, I thought I would write you. I have 175 acres, keep a lot of stock, and do all my own chopping, feed cutting, wood sawing, etc. My engine is as good as new n.w., and compared with other makes around me, I am perfectly satisfied with its superior fuel economy, power and reliability.  
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—ALL SIZES—  
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To the top of the highest silo

**THE GILSON SILO FILLER** is the one blower that can be successfully operated with as little power as 4 h.p. There is a Gilson Silo Filler for every purpose—for the individual farmer, for the syndicate, and our large capacity machine for the custom jobber.

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We guarantee every Gilson Silo Filler to cut and elevate more ensilage with the same power than any other blower cutter.

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\$7,798.56 Returns on an Investment of Approximately \$200.

A Hylo Silo, figuring profit at the moderate rate of \$200 a year, and compound interest at 6%, will make you the above profit clear in 20 years. Do you know of any investment that will pay you as big returns?

Can you afford to be without a HYLO SILO, or can you afford to put up a silo without getting full particulars of the HYLO—wherein it differs from any other silo, and why it will yield better ensilage with greater profits year after year? Also why the better class of dairymen and farmers—men of discernment and keen business judgment—choose the HYLO SILO. It is the cheapest because it pays the biggest returns. Write for free silo book and prices to-day.

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Build Silos, Dwellings, or any class of building from Concrete Block. The London Adjustable Concrete Block Machine makes every kind and size of Block. High grade. Moderate price. We manufacture a full line of Concrete Machinery. Send for Catalogue No. 3.

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World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery  
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**Tile** made from stone and cement, from 4 inches up to 18 inches; assorted car lots, prices on application. Building Blocks for houses or barns. These make an ideal garage. Window sills, lintels for prompt shipment. For prices, write or phone 31A.  
A. DEVINEY, St. Mary's, Ont.

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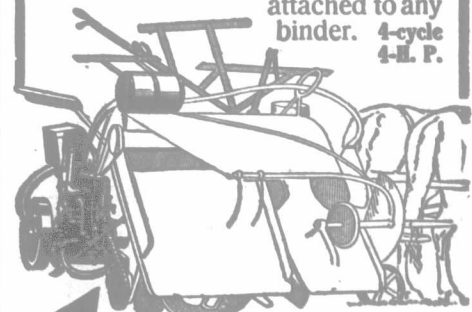
# Penmans

ON most clothes lines you'll find Penmans Knit Goods—on wash days, of course. A dollar invested in them means a dollar put into health insurance—comfort, physical and mental. They keep you warm, they fit, they wear, and furthermore you feel that Penmans do these things for you at the least possible expenditure on your part.

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## Save a Team During Harvest — Run Your Binder with 2 horses and a Cushman Engine

Better than 4 horses without the engine. Team simply draws machine. Engine does all operating. Sickle never stops when bull wheel skids. Easily attached to any binder. 4-cycle 4-H. P.



Weighs Only 167 pounds

Quickly detached for any other farm power work. Delivers full 4 H. P. Speed changed while running. Has patented clutch pulley with sprocket for chain drive to double sprocket on binder. Schebler Carburetor. Also 2-cylinder 6-H. P. up to 20-H. P. heavy duty, light weight specialty farm engines. State size wanted.

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## Farm Cushman The Original Binder Engine

## Certain-teed Roofing



This guarantee, which is on every roll of CERTAIN-TEED, is backed by the world's largest manufacturers of roofings and building papers. There is no equivocation, no evasion — CERTAIN-TEED is guaranteed to last 5, 10 or 15 years according to ply (1, 2 or 3). Experience has proven that CERTAIN-TEED outlasts its liberal guarantee.

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Get CERTAIN-TEED from your local dealer, whom you know and can rely upon. It will save you money in the end. It is sold by good dealers all over Canada at reasonable prices.

## General Roofing Mfg. Co. World's Largest Manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers.

Distributing centers: Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, St. John's, N. F., Halifax, Regina, Brandon, Calgary, Vancouver.

## Do YOUR DITCHING

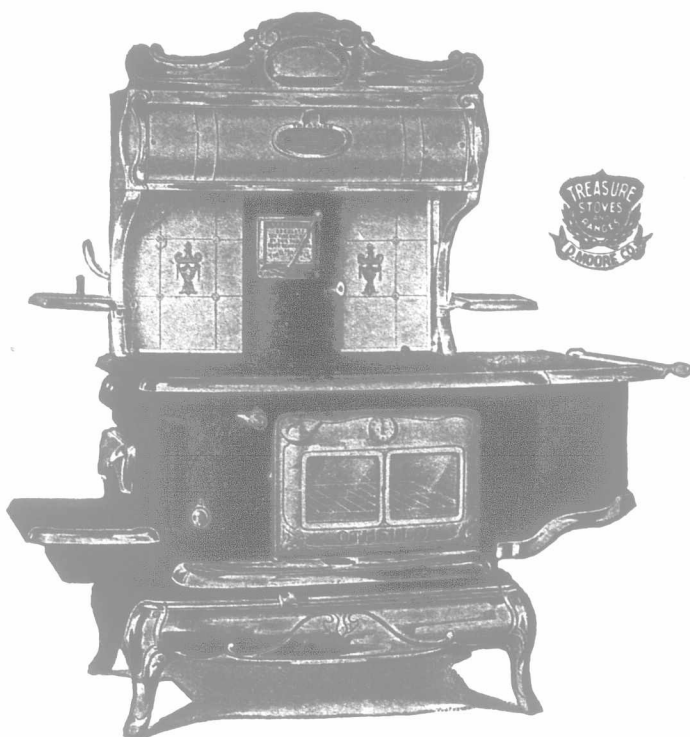
With a Martin's DITCHER & Grader

Does the work of 50 men in one day—Every farmer needs one—Pays for itself by its first day's work.

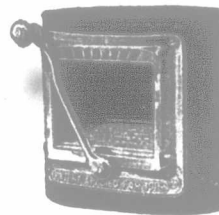
Send to-day for particulars.

Preston Car & Coach Co. Limited  
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## SEE THIS AT THE LONDON EXHIBITION



Reduces Your Coal Bill



## Patent Fuel Saver in Smoke Pipe

is one of the features that can only be obtained in

## "Othello Treasure"

This, with other points puts "Othello Treasure" in the lead and keeps it there. The Fuel Saver alone would make you decide on the "Othello Treasure". Investigate all the points and compare them with others. You will know then what we know now—that the "Othello Treasure" will give you more than your money's worth in service and satisfaction.

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THE D. MOORE COMPANY, LTD.  
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When Building—specify

## MILTON BRICK

Smooth, Hard, Clean-Cut. Write for booklet.

MILTON PRESSED BRICK COMPANY  
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# Barrett Money Savers for Farmers

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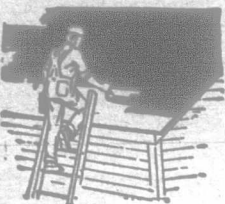
## The Next Best Thing to Making More is Saving More

WE WANT you to read about the articles mentioned in this advertisement and then see if you are not losing money by failing to use all or some of them. Every one of these is a leader, a specialty for farm and home and we'll be glad to tell you more about them.



**AMATITE ROOFING**—Here is a ready roofing that needs no painting or other attention to keep it watertight. Amatite Roofing has a mineral surface that laughs at wind and weather. Very attractive because of its bright, sparkling appearance. Wherever you have steep roofs, you need Amatite. Amatite is made in rolls of 110 square feet with galvanized nails and cement in center. Try it.

**EVERLASTIC ROOFING**—Here is a ready roofing of wonderful value. No better "rubber roofing" has ever been made at the price. Everlastic Roofing is ready, easy to lay and sure to wear. You don't need skilled labor to lay it. Durable and inexpensive. The solution to your roof troubles.



**EVERJET**—On every surface exposed to the weather, you need Everjet Elastic Paint. It is the best carbon paint ever made and carbon paint is a sworn enemy of the weather. There isn't a felt or metal roof in the country that could not be improved by a coat of Everjet. It clings, penetrates and protects. Everjet is wonderful on iron work and farm implements. Its sparkling black surface is tough and elastic. Never cracks or peels. You ought to keep this paint on hand always.

**CARBONOL**—The most necessary thing you could have around the house is a bottle of Carbonol. It is the best disinfectant, healer and cleanser ever made. Removes grease, germs and odors. Therefore, put some in the water with which you clean house. Heals cuts and wounds; prevents blood poisoning. Wonderful in the sick room because it prevents contagion. It will keep your stable or hen house clean and drive flies away from garbage pails or cattle pens. The best thing you could have for a hundred different uses. Get a bottle today.

**CREONOID**—When it's so easy to have healthy, profitable live stock, why not try this idea. Put some Creonoid in the barn and poultry house and spray the cattle. Creonoid insures clean, healthy cows, horses and chickens. Creonoid is the most effective lice destroyer and cow spray ever made. You need it, perhaps right now. Wonderful in the piggery, too. Makes better porkers. Sold in 1, 5 and 10 gallon cans, half barrels and barrels. Follow directions carefully.



**WOOD PRESERVATIVE**—Do you want to add many year's wear to your fence posts and exposed woodwork? You can do it by treating them with Grade-One Creosote Oil. Its use is the safe, practical and inexpensive way to make fence posts, clothes posts, or porch steps immune to the attacks of weather, earth or moisture. You know the preservative values of creosote. Being a liquid oil it can be applied by simply dipping, spraying or brushing. No expensive method. That's why Grade-One Creosote Oil is practical for the farmer. And it actually penetrates deeper into the wood than any other preservative. Protect your timber with Grade-One Creosote Oil and begin now.

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Sold by all good dealers everywhere. Send for new "Money Saver" Booklet.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED  
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Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

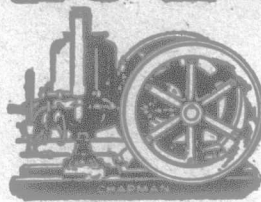
College Reopens Monday, October 2nd, 1916

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ENGINE

Do you remember how our fathers used to toil 20 hours a day, for weeks, to get the harvesting done? That was when the harvest was cradled and bound by hand. You no longer hear of gleaning all night by the light of the harvest moon. The reaper and binder have changed all that. The ordinary chores in farm life have lost their drudgery too. Pumping water for house and barn, grinding feed, pulping roots, churning, washing, and cream separating, are not done by hand any more. Gasoline engines or windmills furnish power to turn machinery and pump water. We manufacture and supply nearly all the helps needed to make farm life easy: Saw Frames, Grinders, Silos, Silo Blowers, Well Drills, Pumps, Water Systems, Litter Carriers, Windmills, Engines, etc.

**CHAPMAN** This powerful, handy farm engine solves the work problem, summer and winter. It will run anything from a cream separator to a grinder or silage blower. Just start the engine and it leaves you free to feed the machine that is doing the work in hand, or to do some entirely different work, elsewhere. No helper needed—enormous saving in labor and time. In our "CHAPMAN" Engine, the reliable timing device is adjusted for you at the factory and, together with governor and valve mechanism, is protected from injury in a cast-iron cam box. You save precious time and expense and secure long, uninterrupted, perfect service by the more than ordinary precision and constructive and material quality of the CHAPMAN. Write for our Booklets on Engines for Farm use.

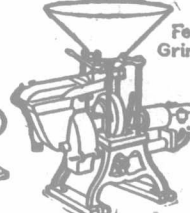
**TORONTO Windmill** A perfectly balanced, easy running Windmill, giving splendid, steady power for pumping. The TORONTO Windmill has adjustment to prevent racing in high wind. Requires oiling once a month.

## TORONTO Economy

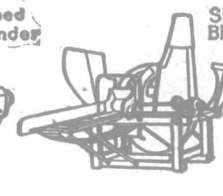
**SILO** The TORONTO Economy Silo is made to compete with the best Silos found on the continent. Made by our Tank experts, who make 90% of the tanks in Canada. 2-inch creosoted spruce, air-tight doors and windows, easy to put in and take out. Shipped ready to set up. Get our prices.



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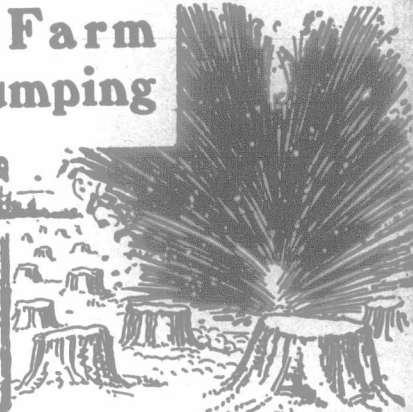


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Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.  
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## Develop your Farm with C. X. L. Stumping



Make your waste lands profitable—get the full value of the rich soil in the stump lot. C. X. L. Stumping Powder is

## The Economical Way

to blow out the stumps, blast the boulders, dig ditches and tree holes and break up hardpan. It does these things easier, quicker and cheaper than is otherwise possible. Safe as gun powder.

There is money in agricultural blasting. Ask us for our proposition. Send for free booklet "Farming with Dynamite."

Canadian Explosives, Limited,  
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**Six-year-old apple trees**

Spade planted

Soil-bound roots

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From the celebrated Beachville Quarries. Highest testing and purest lime in Canada. Why pay \$20 to \$35 per ton for your fall wheat fertilizer when we can give Ontario farmers the highest testing Phosphate and Lime ingredients to make two tons for \$20, analyzing 14.87% Phosphoric Acid and 50% Lime? Progressive farmers by thousands are using these high-grade materials for profitable, permanent agriculture. No high-priced soil stimulants for them. Our traveller will call if you are interested. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

THE HENDERSON FARMERS' LIME & PHOSPHATE CO., Woodstock, Ont.



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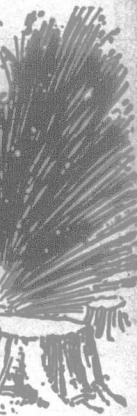
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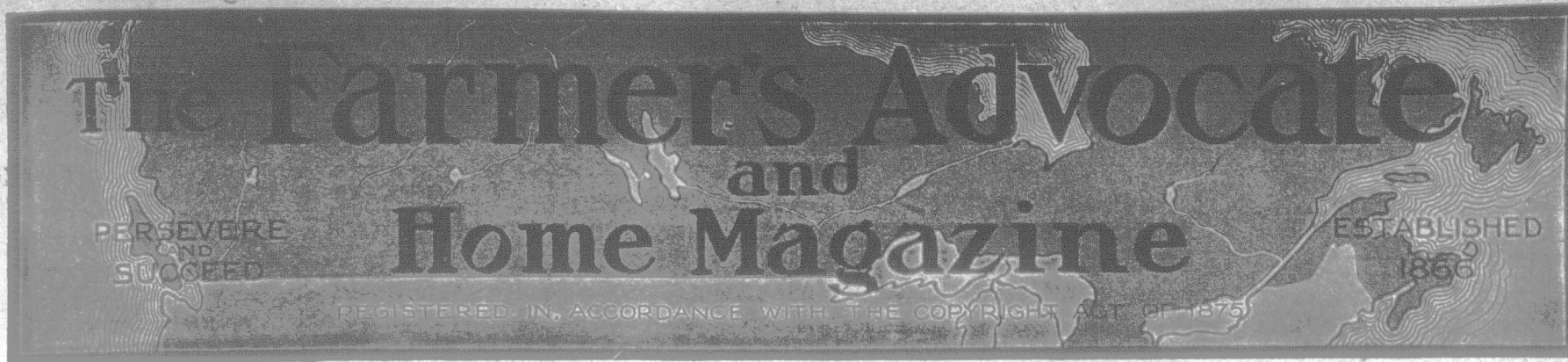
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LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 7, 1916.

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## EDITORIAL.

In all kinds of horses size and substance count.

If you would have a big crop next year get busy this fall.

A good live-stock show always draws the best farmers to the fair.

If you want to know how to harvest and handle the corn crop, read the article in this issue.

Labor will be scarce again next spring. The wise man will do as much as he can on the land this fall.

Mixing of breeds in one class never can do much to establish any of them, and never will help to fix type.

Canada keeps up its big fairs notwithstanding the war. There is no fear for the result of the conflict in this country.

It is well to see and know what we can and do produce in this young country. A "National" fair is a great educator.

Fall wheat was about the best cereal crop of the season in Ontario. It is time now to be getting a little in for next year.

Stockmen were delighted with last week's "Exhibition Number," and they will read the reports of the Big Fair in this paper.

People sometimes forget that it costs the farmer more to produce his crops and farm produce now than it did a few years ago. He should get higher prices.

Should the Ottawa City Council venture into the milk business it will probably not find it necessary to water the stock to keep the dividends from looking too large.

Teachers use "The Farmer's Advocate" illustrations to show pupils the different types and breeds of live stock. Last week's issue would be fine for the purpose.

The man who cannot select a breed of stock suitable for his conditions from the numerous leading breeds shown at the Big Fair is poorly located or doesn't know much about live stock.

The Ontario farmer's chief asset is good live stock. The big exhibitions show that we have the right kind, but a census of most districts proves that there is not nearly enough of it yet.

If you have any really good oats and barley—a plump sample and clean, put them away in the back bin at threshing and save for seed next spring. Good seed promises to be a little scarce.

Agricultural Canada stands either rain or drouth very well. Last year it was downpours all summer, and this year it was almost floods in the early part of the season, followed by drouth later on, and yet a bumper crop was harvested last year and a fair, all-round crop this.

### Lost German Industries.

On the principle of extracting moonbeams from cucumbers, Germany may try to take consolation for the cessation of many industries which she had been twenty or thirty years in building up, by the desperate stimulus to farming for the purpose of producing the food necessities of life for a pinched nation. The merciless methods which she is employing with her victims to get the farm work done are in keeping with Kaiserism in the conduct of the war on sea and land. But like an inexorable judgment her industries are going from her one by one. Cable despatches from England lately referred to the agreement binding Great Britain during this war, and for ten years after, to purchase from Australia 100,000 tons of zinc concentrates and 45,000 tons of spelter annually. That means the transfer of the smelting industry from Germany to Australia. Great quantities of rice grown in the Far East used to be carried in German ships to Germany, then cleaned and re-exported to the United States and other countries. That ended with the war, and the Chinese equipped themselves with the cleaning machines and now export the finished product. The business will not go back to Germany. Before the war, probably three-quarters of the cyanide used in mining in the African gold mines, which call for about \$2,500,000 worth per year, was furnished by Germany. Now contracts have been made with a Scottish company to supply the needs of the African mining companies for five years after the war. The fertilizer industry, toy making and many other cases more or less important might be cited, and all of which go to show that the wages of Germany's sin of the world war has been death not only to the trades of Kaiserdom but in the more appalling sense.

### The Consumer, Producer, and the Price of Milk.

The ultimate consumer is a peculiar personage. He complains incessantly about the high cost of living, and the money outlay for everything else. In so far as the farmer is a consumer he complains also, but the consumer is generally thought of as the urban dweller and the producer, the farmer. The city dweller buys a manufactured or specially prepared article, and is told that the price has advanced 20 per cent. or 25 per cent. because of the war or because of something else over which neither seller nor buyer has any control, and the bait is swallowed and the deal goes through. But let the producer ask a higher price and listen to the howl. Ottawa recently demonstrated the truth of this statement. Producers, owing to the unfavorable season for grass, the light crops of coarse grains and corn, the increased cost of millfeeds and the advance in price of labor, asked that the price of milk per gallon at the farm be increased from 17 to 22 cents. This meant an increase of one cent per quart, or from 8 cents to 9 cents per quart delivered to the consumer. Immediately the people began to cry: "Combine!" "Combination in restraint of trade!" "Injustice!" "Taking advantage of the helpless consumer!" and all these insinuations were aimed at the producer of milk, who, under existing circumstances was likely producing milk at an actual loss, or at a profit so small that the average city man would not consider the dairyman's proposition as a means of livelihood, let alone of amassing money enough to live in ease and comfort in his declining years. It is the old story of the man who doesn't know what he is talking about, when he rises to remark that the farmer is the only man making any money nowadays. The city council demanded that the Minister of Labor open an investigation

on behalf of the consumers. A full investigation should be welcomed by the producers, and they should insist upon the true state of affairs being made known to the investigating committee through men who know whereof they speak in regard to farming under present conditions. When any other class of citizens decide on a certain price as absolutely necessary to make their business sure they get it. When the farmer asks an increase that he may not be producing at a loss the consumer cries "Combine! we must break it up; these fellows are making too much money!" It might do some of those who are always kicking about the price they pay the farmer for his product a world of good to own a herd of milk cows which had nothing but parched pastures, unless supplemented by high-priced millfeeds, with the milk flow going down daily. They would doubtless soon know more of what it costs to produce milk under conditions such as have obtained since July 1. It is costing more to produce milk now than it ordinarily does in winter. Feeds are scarcer and higher-priced, and men are fewer and must be paid higher wages. Frankly, now, why shouldn't the farmer get more for his milk? He has better reasons than the makers of some other necessities have for raising the price.

### Stick to Stock.

No one can, with certainty, foretell what the future has in store, but from all indications the live-stock breeder and feeder has little to fear, provided he holds fast to his good breeding stock and fits well that he has for sale. The scarcity and comparatively high price of coarse grains and millfeeds is almost sure to cause considerable selling of unfinished feeding stock, and, worse yet, of breeding stock which should be kept. It might pay better to buy rather dear feed to maintain herds and flocks at maximum strength than to deplete these herds and flocks to such an extent that little money could be made from the land because of the few animals left and the dependency upon grain at a lower price. If we mistake not, hogs must continue a big price. They are said to be comparatively scarce in Western Canada which was cleaned out during the disastrous autumn of 1914 when grain was high and pigs were low. Eastern Canada has fewer hogs than should be found on its farms. A short crop of coarse grain and high prices for millfeed will tend towards a further decrease. Denmark, Canada's biggest competitor in the bacon trade of Britain, has had her hogs depleted greatly owing to the effects of the war. Hogs will surely be high.

Sheep and lamb is a big price, and we do not need to go into any detail about the meat supply from these. Wool is scarce and growing scarcer. The armies have used up unheard-of quantities. Just the other day we heard a tailor remark that some of his best woollen goods were now seven dollars per yard. Wool is scarce, yarn is scarce, sweater yarn, undyed, is \$1.15 per pound in the New England States. Worsted yarns that were 85 cents to 90 cents per pound a year ago are up to \$1.50 per pound now. Even dyed cotton yarns which formerly sold at 22 cents to 23 cents per pound are now up to from 46 cents to 50 cents per pound. All buyers seem agreed that if the war goes on wool and woollens will soar still higher. If it suddenly collapses there will be an easing off, but even so prices will be relatively high for 1917.

The cattle situation, beef and dairy, looks good for the breeder and feeder who sticks to good stock. Dairy products are and will be a good price, and there is always a demand for good dairy cows and heifers. There is a world scarcity of beef cattle



## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

Published weekly by  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties. It is handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
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and while beef prices are fairly high here and in the United States they are very high in Great Britain and all meat-eating Europe. We would keep rather than dispose of good breeding females.

True, feed is high, but the grain market is a fluctuator. The day following the announcement that Roumania had entered the war wheat dropped eleven cents per bushel on the Chicago market. There is a prospect of large stored supplies in Russia being liberated for use in Western Europe, which would materially decrease prices here and in the United States. If wheat bumps down other grains will follow to a certain extent. However, we do not look for cheap feed this year, neither do we look for cheap meat and wool. In the long run the man who sticks to stock wins, and he will win again.

### Sufferings of Rural France.

Every month brings to light fresh forms of the merciless war policy of Germany, the inhumanity of which remains unchanged. The official White Book of France, made public lately, gives the harrowing details, with many astounding depositions of individuals deported, of how over 25,000 young French girls from 16 to 20 years old, young women, and men up to the age of 55 years, without distinction in social condition, were torn from their homes in occupied French territory, pitilessly separated from their families and deported to do agricultural or other unknown work, such as serving German officers, and to unknown destinations. In the trains honest and innocent young girls were sometimes bunched between immoral women and German soldiers. At Lille, for example, they were herded into a factory by German troops and marched to the railway station. Furthermore, these unfortunate French people were compelled to take part in war operations against their own country to the extent of looting their own land, or making them auxiliaries of the fighting army by placing them as shields in front of German troops, or forcing them to do work connected with war operations. The anguish and suffering of mothers and others occasioned by this treatment is beyond description, and the earnest protests of the Bishop of Lille availed nothing. Mention is also made of the stoppage, against all right, of a carload of food for the suffering French people, and its shipment to Germany. Thousands of people were, by the measures referred to, reduced to virtual slavery, working sometimes under shell fire, often brutally beaten, half starved, and in

some cases harnessed to trucks like beasts of burden and without compensation. Women were forced to dig graves for dead soldiers. Drunken German soldiers broke the windows of occupied homes, assaulting women and destroying food they could not eat. Needless to say, a great deal of this inhuman conduct is in direct violation of the Hague Convention, which to these marauders of a long peaceful land, was only another "scrap of paper."

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

Along streams and in low ground the most strikingly brilliant of all our wild flowers is now in bloom. The Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*), bears large racemes of blossoms of an intense vermilion hue, which glow like spires of living flame. The flowers have a corolla which is split down one side, and is two-lipped, the upper lip being two-lobed and the lower lip having three spreading lobes. These flowers have no odor but they secrete a quantity of nectar; and the chief agent in carrying pollen from one flower to another, and thus bringing about cross-fertilization, is the Ruby-throated Hummingbird, which visits them in search of nectar. The pollen is carried in three ways—in little grooves at each side of the base of the lower mandible, in a larger groove at the base of the lower surface of the lower mandible, and between the barbs of the feathers on the front part of the head.

One of the characteristic sounds of the night in late summer is the music of the Katydid. This song which is supposed to resemble the words "Katy did—she did—she didn't—she did" has given the name to these insects, but whatever may be the song of species found farther south our species say "she did—she did—she did" with no particular mention of Katy at all, as far as I have been able to make out.

The Katydids are beautiful insects with green, finely-veined, leaf-like wing-covers, green bodies, long, slender hind legs and very long antennae. The music is made only by the males, and is produced by the rubbing together of thickened veins at the base of the winged-covers, one vein bearing a file and the other a scraper.

The female has a thin, sword-shaped ovipositor, with which she inserts eggs between the upper and lower epidermis of leaves, and the method of egg-laying is thus described by Riley: "The female stations herself firmly by the middle and hind legs on twigs and leaves contiguous to the one selected to receive the eggs. This leaf is then grasped by the front feet and held in a vertical position, while the edge is slightly gnawed or pared off by the jaws to facilitate the entrance of the point of the ovipositor. When this is done the abdomen is curved under and brought forward, and the ovipositor is seized on its convex side by the mandibles and maxillæ (jaws), which with the aid of the palps, guide the point to that portion of the leaf prepared to receive it. After gentle but repeated efforts, the point of the instrument is finally inserted between the tissues of the leaf, and gradually pushed in to more than half its length. As soon as the cavity is formed the egg is extruded, and passed slowly between the semi-transparent blades of the ovipositor. As the egg leaves the ovipositor the latter is gradually withdrawn, while the egg remains in the leaf, retained in place, probably, by a viscid fluid which is exuded with it. As many as five of the eggs are sometimes deposited in one row on the same leaf, but more often they are laid singly."

The Katydids live mostly on trees and shrubs, though some species are found on tall, rank vegetation. They feed on leaves, and when eating hold the leaf between the front feet and bite pieces off.

At this time of year we frequently notice conspicuous cottony bunches hanging from the underside of Alder branches. These mark colonies of the Woolly Alder Aphid, and are due to the whitish powdery matter excreted by this species. The Aphids, or Plant Lice, resort to a number of protective devices of one kind or another, and a good many species excrete such waxy white coverings which are evidently an excellent shelter from the wet, since it is almost impossible for moisture to penetrate this excretion. This is of the greatest value to species which form galls and live in the hollow interior of the gall, such as the Tomato Sumac Gall, which is often conspicuous on the Staghorn Sumac in late summer. In these galls the insects are crowded together and there is considerable dampness resulting not only from the plant lice themselves but from the interior walls of the gall. These particles of moisture become coated over with this powdery matter and roll about among the inhabitants of the gall, but do not wet them because of the enveloping excretion. The constant presence of moisture on the bodies of insects is certainly very unfavorable to life, and may result in speedy death, either from suffocation or by the development of bacterial disease. It is also highly probable that this waxy excretion protects those Aphids which are not enclosed in galls from the attacks of birds and predaceous insect enemies, such as the Lady Beetles. In the Woolly Alder Aphid this substance is secreted in long, woolly filaments from highly developed glands at the posterior end of the body.

The fall migration of the birds is now well under way, and night after night the calls of the feathered travellers come down to us as they wing their way southward beneath the starry dome.

## THE HORSE.

### Some Horse Notes for Fall.

The man who neglects to use the currycomb is often a poor horseman.

A cold rain is never good for a hard-worked horse forced to graze its living at night.

Pull the shoes off the team while at the fall plowing. It will be better for their feet.

The end of this month and all through next month is a good time to breed for a fall colt next year.

Fall plowing, later on when the ground becomes soft, is good work to start the newly broken colt on.

A draft horse can travel too close. Going extremely close is generally accounted for by narrowness of chest and body.

It never pays to sell off all the good fillies. Keep one or two of the very best to improve the breeding on the farm.

Shoulders get sore in the fall as easily as in the spring, and are just as hard to cure. Be careful when starting the fall plowing.

If you have two to sell, one a mare and one a gelding, sell the gelding. The mare will do the farm work and raise the colts for future use or for sale.

Always remember that a good gelding is a better proposition than a scrubby stallion, and castrate all inferior colts even though they may be well bred.

If you would avoid colic and acute indigestion keep the ration of new oats to the hard-worked horse down for a few days, until he becomes accustomed to them.

If you want to find out how plentiful horses are, offer one for sale, and if you are anxious to know how scarce they are try to buy a good, big, draft filly or gelding.

The feed bill may be lightened and the horses kept in better condition by putting an extra horse on the plow when the ground is hard. Many horses make light work just as many men do.

If most farmers fed hay as carefully as they do oats, there would be more thrifty, fat horses in the country. A manger rammed full of stale hay is not very appetizing. Feed just what the horses eat up at each meal.

If your district is in need of a real good sire for next year, now would be a good time to make a selection, while the "picking" is good. If no one man desires to purchase alone why not do a little working together, and five or six farmers (more or less) who have mares to breed decide upon the breed of sire best suited to their district and make the purchase?

The Editor of the Scottish Farmer says: "An extensive buyer of brewers' dray horses has said that, in his experience, for such work, two Clydesdales are worth three Shires. The Clydesdales last longer on the streets, and they sell at much higher salvage prices to farmers when their days of active labor on the streets are over. Such facts do not remove the necessity for judges paying attention to points in which there is room for improvement in the Clydesdale breed. The show Clydesdale should be trained to walk; judges should cease giving the highest honors to short-ribbed, tall horses. Such animals never can be satisfactory workers. Let not judges ruin a breed for a fancy. Keep the lorry in view."

## LIVE STOCK.

### Inguinal or Scrotal Hernia in Pigs.

This is that form of rupture in which a portion of the intestine passes out of the pelvic cavity through the inguinal ring and lodges in the scrotum. The condition may be single or double hernia, according to whether only one or both sides of the scrotum contain intestine. Single hernia is most common.

As most breeders castrate their own pigs, it is well that they should understand the nature of the condition, and the mode of operating.

Scrotal hernia is more commonly seen in pigs than in other male animals, largely from the fact that in proportion to size the inguinal canals are larger, hence a loop of intestine can more readily pass through into the scrotum. At first only a small loop enters, but, in most cases, more and more gradually passes through the canal, and the opening becomes larger and larger, until a large mass of intestine and omentum occupy the scrotal sac. While, in most cases rupture occurs before castration, it may occur after. Rough handling or unskillful performance of the operation may be



soon followed by rupture. The hernia may be congenital or appear at a varying age. Over-crowding of pigs, causing them to pile up on each other and strain themselves, often acts as the exciting cause. Chronic constipation or chronic diarrhoea, either of which causes excessive straining, may cause it. Injuries caused by crowding through door-ways, gates or holes in fences may also cause it.

**Symptoms.**—The principal symptoms are the appearance of an abnormal and somewhat soft enlargement in one or both sides of the scrotum. This may remain about the same size, in which cases it does not appear to cause inconvenience, while in other cases it gradually becomes larger, and in extreme cases may nearly, or quite reach the ground. The swelling is painless and can be pressed back into the pelvic cavity, but reappears when pressure is relieved. When quite large it causes inconvenience and may cause digestive derangements, and interferes with movement to a greater or less degree, according to size. If the rupture be carefully manipulated, the loops of intestine can usually be felt, and the testicle can usually be located at the bottom of the sac, under the mass.

**Treatment.**—There are two methods of operation,

one called the covered operation, and the other, the open operation. The operator must provide himself with an operating knife, a pair of scissors, a surgeon's needle and a suture. All of these should be made sterile by boiling in water or soaking in a good antiseptic, as a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid. They should be kept in the antiseptic except when in use, during the operation.

The pig should now be held up by the hind legs, with the head down, and the intestines pressed back into the cavity, unless they disappear without pressure. The scrotum should now be washed with the antiseptic, or a like solution of one of the coal tar disinfectants. It should then be washed off with alcohol and thoroughly painted with tincture of iodine.

If the covered operation is to be performed, an incision of considerable length is very carefully made through the walls of the scrotum, care being taken to not cut the coverings of the testicle. The testicle, still enclosed in its coverings, is then drawn out through the opening in the scrotum. The needle, with a doubled suture is now passed through the coverings and cord, as near to the animal's body as convenient. The needle is now removed, which leaves two strands of suture in

cord and coverings. These are tied, one on each side, and the loose ends cut off. The cord and coverings are now severed between the testicle and suture and the testicle thrown away. A couple of stitches should now be put in the wound of the scrotum, the wound again washed with the antiseptic and the patient given its liberty.

For the open operation the same antiseptic precautions are taken. The incision is made through the scrotum and coverings of the testicle when the latter will pop out into view. It is then drawn out, and if the patient be young sufficient tension should be gently but firmly given to break the cord. If the patient be of considerable size and age it is well to either ligate the cord or sever it with a scraping motion of the knife. A few stitches should now be put in the muscles surrounding the external opening of the inguinal canal and the wound in the scrotum stitched except a small opening on the lower part, for the escape of serum or pus, the wound washed with the antiseptic and the patient given its liberty.

When thorough antiseptic measures are observed, it is seldom that the patients do not do well. **WHIF.**

## Putting New Floors in Old Stables.

During the summer and autumn months many farmers find time to make some necessary changes in their stables, particularly with regard to fittings, light, ventilation and flooring. When these features are up-to-date the chores are lightened, and the animals, allowed to breathe purer air and enjoy surroundings bathed in sufficient sunlight, thrive better and show more satisfactory returns for the feed and labor expended on them.

It is impossible to add improvements nowadays without a considerable outlay of capital, but when the changes are consistent and of a permanent character the expenditure can be considered a wise investment. The old, filthy, unsanitary, wooden floors were tabooed years ago and cement took their place. The concrete floor has been a boon to the industry and to farming in general, but it has some disadvantages as a flooring material which have led to the adoption of other manufactured commodities for the purpose. There has been great advancement during the last decade in the methods of equipping stables, and we purpose to set forth here a few points that are worthy the attention of anyone who considers building, remodeling or refitting the stable. Reference will be made only to the floor, which is an exceedingly important feature in the construction or fitting out of a place for live stock. Every individual has ideas of his own, and he is pretty sure to give expression to them in the way he builds. The amount of light provided, the system of ventilation installed, and the degree of cow-comfort the finished stable may show depend upon the inclinations and ideas of the builder. Seldom would he duplicate his first efforts in every detail, for experience generally shows where this or that might be improved. We shall endeavor here to set forth only the principles in stable floor construction, and leave the minor points to be introduced by him who has the work to do.

### The Concrete Floor.

Cement is the farmer's friend, and thousands of stables are made more sanitary and comfortable through its use every year. However, a great number of farm buildings throughout the country can be still further improved by doing away with the earth or wood floors and replacing them with something more in keeping with cleanliness, serviceability and modern requirements. Concrete has two disadvantages, it sometimes gets slippery, and udder trouble is induced by the cows' quarters coming into direct contact with the floor. Ridges or grooves in the walk behind the cattle will prevent many accidents, and plenty of litter will make the cows comfortable, but the fact remains that the possibilities for accidents and diseased conditions exist and must be guarded against. A stone filling beneath the floor and drains to carry the moisture away will tend to keep the over-lying cement drier and warmer than it otherwise would be, and prevent trouble in the dairy herd. The different operations in laying a cement floor may well be explained at this juncture. However, before anything is done the builder should have a complete plan of the work, and the specifications should be definite.

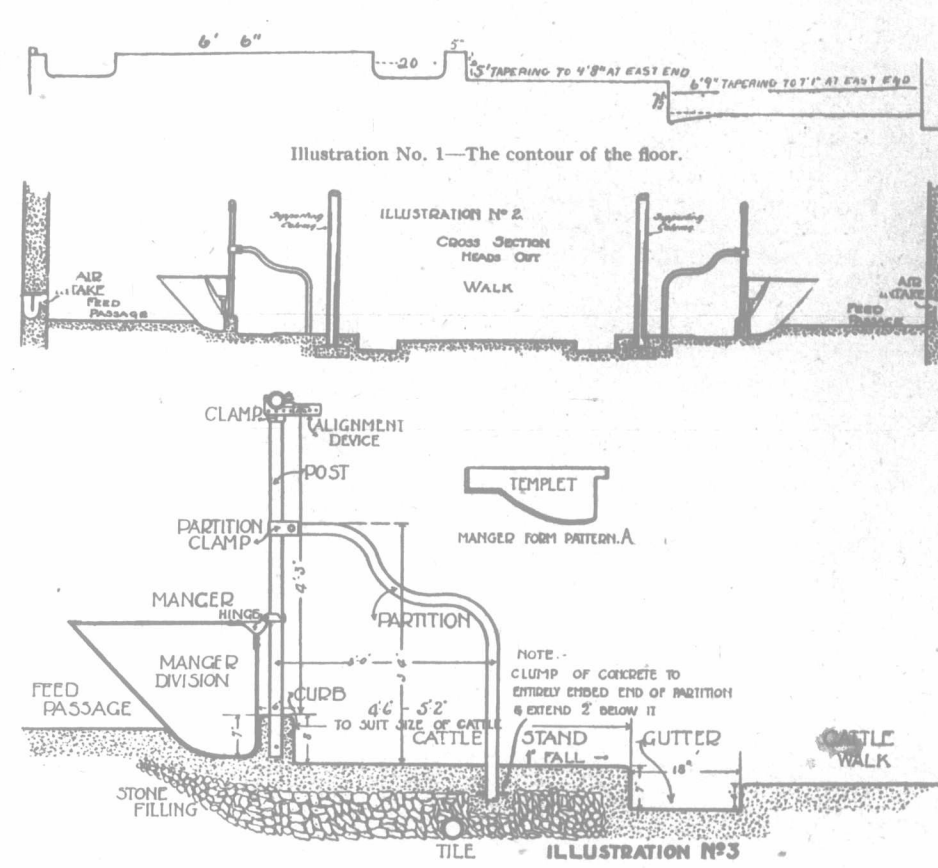
### Excavating or Filling.

The foundation for the floor must, of course, be prepared first. A good filling of broken or sharp stones makes a suitable bed upon which to lay the concrete, for the water can get away leaving the floor dry and warm. Mark on the walls or on stakes the level to which the finished parts shall reach and then excavate or fill, making allowance for the floor, which will vary in thickness for the different parts of the construction. When the passage behind the cattle is left wide enough for a team to be driven through, and the intention is such, it would be well to lay a floor 6 inches thick, otherwise 5 inches will be sufficient. A thickness of five inches is also ample for the cow stands and feed passage. We have seen floors that were laid only 4 inches thick, and they are in perfect condition after several years of wear. However, the general practice is to lay 4 inches of grout and finish with three-quarters to an inch of cement-concrete, mixed 1 to 3 or 4. This is adequate for all parts of

the stable where the animals may stand, but 3 inches of cement-concrete is enough for the feed passage, which is not generally subjected to any severe concussions. The manger and gutter may be laid with about the same depth of material as the passage.

In remodeling an old stable, one must sometimes gauge the stands, passages and walks by the space available, but, where possible, it is well to have the feed passage 5 to 5½ feet wide, if it serves one row of cattle, and 6 to 6½ feet wide if it must serve two rows. The manger should be approximately 20 inches wide, the curb 5 to 6 inches, and the stands should vary in length from 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet or 5 feet 2 inches, according to the class of cattle to be accom-

After the plan of the stable has been arranged and adapted to the existing conditions, one may then start the excavating or filling, and level the foundation down till it corresponds with the general contour of the finished floor, but leaving sufficient depth for the concrete covering over all parts. This is the opportune time to make provisions for the water supply and ventilation system. Even if the builder does not intend to install a water system at the time, it would be wise to lay a few pipes before the cement is put down, and in such places as will be most convenient for future connections. The importance of thorough drainage is now being realized, for a few



make a vast difference in the floor. In many cases a tile is placed below the gutter and a gutter trap installed to carry away the liquid. With a herd of cows, it is sometimes difficult to provide sufficient bedding to absorb all the liquid manure, and the stable remains damp. Where a gutter trap is used, the tile should be laid one foot beneath the bottom of the gutter and the "tee tile" of the trap will connect with it. When this leads to a well or cistern, the effluent can be dipped or pumped out and applied to the land. Some farmers have found this an economical scheme, and they have even adopted the plan for their concrete barnyards. The trap at the end of the gutter also allows the moisture to get away rapidly when the stable is flushed. A fall of 1 inch should be allowed from the curb to the gutter and the entire floor should have a drop of

1 inch in 20 feet towards the end of the stable where the gutter trap is placed. With this information in hand, the workmen can then proceed to finish off the foundation. Where field stone have been used, it would be well to cover with a layer of coarse gravel or cinders, and this should be wet and tamped down. An earthen foundation should likewise be frequently wetted and thoroughly tamped. It is folly to lay a concrete floor on a loose, boggy or unfirmed piece of ground.

Figure 1 shows the contour of a bed prepared for the concrete. It will be noticed that the walk slopes gradually into the gutter, which, when completed, will have only one perpendicular side, as illustrated in figure 5. This type of gutter has one advantage, viz., it is easy to clean out. It also has one disadvantage when the sloping side is wet—the cattle often slip into the gutter when going up to their stanchions, and for this reason the gutter with both sides perpendicular is more popular. In figure 2 the end view of a well arranged and constructed stable is shown.

When starting to level off the foundation for the floor, it is often found that a stake, cut the correct length to reach from the joists above to the proper level below, is, in a rough way, a very handy way of measuring. Before the grout is applied, however, the spirit-level and straight-edge should be brought into use to verify the results.

modated. For the gutter, 18 inches is the width most commonly installed, and frequently it is 6 inches deep next to the stand and 5 inches deep on the side adjacent to the walk. With regard to the walk itself, one can safely say, the wider the better. Between two rows of cattle, 8 feet makes a suitable width. A 6-foot walk is a convenient width behind one row, but, when a team is to be drawn through, 8 feet or more should be allowed. The space left behind the cattle must be determined by the lay-out of the stable and the space available. Each cow is usually allowed 3 feet 6 inches as a stand.



#### Laying the Concrete.

Cement is now so widely used that it seems unnecessary to elaborate on the technique and methods of mixing. The body of the floor may be mixed in the proportions of 1 part cement to 8 parts of gravel, and the finishing coat, which should be from three-quarters to one inch thick, should be mixed in the proportion of 1 to 4. In some cases the coarse mixture is used altogether to obviate, so far as possible, the danger of slipping; but the stronger finish makes a far nicer floor, and, if properly grooved in the dangerous spots, the trouble is considerably reduced. The curb between the manger and cow stand should be made of stronger material than the floor. Concrete mixed 1 to 4 should be used for this part of the construction.

The parts to be laid first will depend upon where the concrete is to be mixed and the type of fixtures used. If steel stanchions and mangers are to be installed, it is well to have them put into place and made secure. Figure 3 shows the end view of the floor, with the fixtures in place, and largely suggests the methods one must employ in laying the different parts of the floor. If the division is not used, the manger can be made in form to correspond with that illustrated in figure 1, which is a very suitable type. In such a manger a bucket can be placed without danger of upsetting. Make the forms very firm and stake them securely. Do not use too many nails; short nails are preferable where they will hold the boards in place. Braces between the planks, and wooden clamps over the tops can often be employed, doing away with the necessity for nails to hold the lumber in place. After the concrete is laid, round off all edges so there will be no sharp corners.

#### Cork Brick Flooring.

A specially prepared brick is now on the market which combines the properties of being warmer than concrete and the cattle are not so likely to slip on it. This material, known as cork brick, is very suitable for cattle stands and all places in the stable where there is any slant or dangerous slope. We have seen several stables where it is being used, and the brick seems to wear as well as cement-concrete. A three- to four-inch strip of cement, the thickness of a brick, is laid at the rear of the stand next to the gutter, and the brick are laid between it and the curb. In the new dairy stables on the Essex Farm in Essex County a piece of lumber is imbedded in the concrete foundation, reaching to within one inch from the top of the brick. On this lumber a second strip, one inch thick and four inches wide, is nailed. The idea is to keep the udders of the cows away from the concrete altogether. When the inch strip is worn out, another can be nailed in its place.

## THE FARM.

### Canning the Corn Crop for the Cattle.

Although prospects for a crop of corn were rather doubtful in the early part of the summer, remarkable growth has been made the last few weeks, and in many districts the yield will be up to the average. The bulk of the crop is ensiled, but, whether it is to be stored in the silo, stooked in the field to cure, or husked for seed, the time is drawing near to plan the fall work so that this important crop may be garnered at the right stage.

If for seed purposes, the grain must be fairly well matured on the stalk before early frosts occur. In some



Illustration No. 5—An old stable remodelled.

corn-growing districts the stalks are cut and stooked so as to allow the corn to dry before it is husked; in others, the ears are broken off the standing crop and taken to place of storage. The stalks are then cut with the binder and either ensiled or stooked for early winter feed. Growing seed corn is a business in itself, and can only be followed successfully in districts favored with a long season. However, by selection, varieties have been created which mature fairly well, in most seasons, over a large portion of Ontario. While the bulk of the seed corn will continue to come from South-Western Ontario and from across the line, there are a number of growers in various parts of the Province who might profitably select their seed supply from their own crops. They then have an opportunity to pick ears of a certain standard from the most productive hills or stalks. When growing corn for fodder purposes, there are advantages in taking the stalk into consideration when selecting seed. Before commencing to harvest the crop, one man could soon go through a portion of it and select enough ears to supply seed for the next season. About 100 standard-sized ears will make a bushel of shelled corn. This gives an idea of the amount to select. Of course, considerably more should be picked than is required, in order that further selection may be made before spring or to make up for any unforeseen loss. The corn must be thoroughly dry before there is any danger of severe frosts. The storage place should be free from dampness, as the kernels may take up sufficient moisture to injure germination if a cold spell follows. Corn in bulk will heat in warm weather unless it is kept thoroughly dry. Where there is only a small quantity to look after, the cobs may be tied together and hung in the attic, or other dry, well-ventilated place. Another system which proves very satisfactory is to drive nails through a board and stick the ears on

them. Neither method is expensive, and with both no two ears touch; consequently all parts have an equal chance to dry. In the seed corn districts cribs, or specially prepared drying kilns, are used for curing the seed.

#### Stage to Cut.

The aim is to have the crop fairly well matured for fodder purposes. This does not necessarily mean that every stalk produces an ear and the grain is glazed. The stalks can mature without ears forming. Some years frost comes earlier than others and hastens corn harvest, but from September 15 to the first week in October practically the entire crop for fodder purposes is cut. The nearer the crop is to maturity when cut the higher the average percentage composition. Corn that is too immature lacks substance. Where it is sown thinly, the fodder is better if the grain is in or past the dough stage when cutting takes place. If mature, there is considerable loss, due to the kernels passing through the animals undigested. For this reason some stockmen are sowing the seed thickly, so as to lessen the number of ears forming. They claim to harvest a heavy yield of fodder of equally good quality for stockers or milk cows as that having a good showing of mature grain.

The sickle or short-handled, sharp, heavy hoe, is commonly used for cutting the crop. The stalks can be cut close to the ground, and very few ears are broken off. However, this method is slow and rather laborious when compared with the corn binder. This labor-saving device cuts the stalks and ties them in bundles which are convenient to handle. The chief drawbacks to it are the difficulty of cutting close to the ground and the large numbers of ears that are broken off.

#### Storing the Crop of Fodder.

Before the advent of silos the crop was cut and stooked in the field. It was left there until the fall work was done; then it was usually stored in the barn. On some farms the corn was drawn from the field as it was required for feed. This necessitated going to the field once or twice each week, regardless of weather conditions, and chopping the corn out of the frozen earth or digging it out of snow. Although dry-cured corn is good fodder, there is always more or less loss of nutrients, and it must be used up during the early part of the season. It is almost impossible to keep it for spring feeding.

When the corn is thoroughly dried in the stook, it may safely be stored one layer deep over the barn floors or mows. Care must be taken to stand it straight, as it always has a tendency to go together and heat, as the air is not excluded, it soon spoils. Where the barn room is insufficient to hold the crop, many build small stacks convenient to the buildings. When properly built, corn keeps fairly well in the stack. Stock will readily eat this dry fodder, but better results are obtained by cutting and mixing it with cut straw or hay.

Another method of storing corn is to lay the sheaves of dry corn flat in the mow. A layer of straw is put down first, then a layer of corn, then a layer of straw. Corn has been piled eight or ten feet deep in this manner, and there has been very little loss. The corn should be dry when stored, and then the straw will absorb considerable of the moisture that remains. It may heat to a certain extent, but the air being fairly well excluded, there is practically no loss.

The silo proves the most satisfactory storage place for corn. The crop is all harvested in a few days, depending on the help available, and is ready for feeding at any time, summer or winter. It is protected from loss due to the elements, and makes a succulent feed of high nutritive value.



Corn Binder with Loading Elevator Attached.



**Filling the Silo.**

Considerable equipment is necessary for silo filling, and the help needed will depend on the rate of filling. A cutting box fitted with carriers is serviceable when the silo is not too high. A disadvantage is having to set so far from the silo in order to give pitch enough to the carriers. The cutting box, equipped with a blower which drives the corn through a pipe to the silo, is in most general use. The chief objection to it is the extra power required to drive the blower, especially if a large sized machine is worked to its capacity. An elevator constructed of large buckets, attached to chain belting and enclosed in a wooden case, gives good satisfaction and requires less power to run than does a blower. The cutting-box knives should be kept sharp, and if set to cut one-half inch lengths, the corn packs better in the silo than if the lengths are longer. The small pieces of stalk and cob are more palatable than the larger ones. When setting up the cutting box, it should be in a convenient place for unloading the corn and made level and firm. A little extra time taken at the start in getting every thing solid and the engine in line often saves time later on.

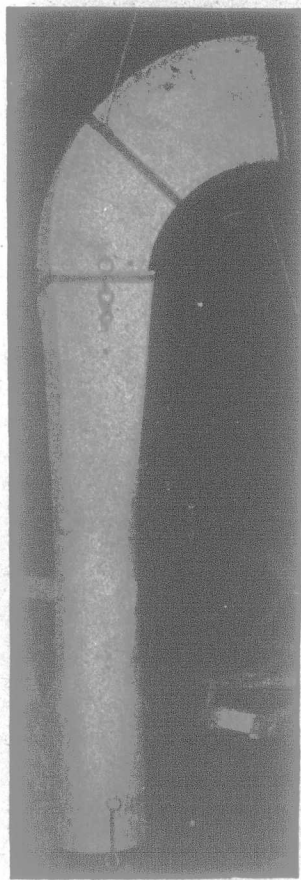
With everything working smoothly and sufficient help, a 12 by 35 foot silo can be filled in eight or nine hours. If the corn is green, it is advisable to cut it a day or two before filling, in order that it may wilt a little. A slight frost doesn't injure corn for silage, provided it is cut a few days after the frost. In fact, some feeders claim that frost improves its quality. At least, danger of having sour silage is largely eliminated. When corn is frosted or nearly matured, it can be cut and ensiled the same day. However, it is advisable to have some cut in advance, so as to run no risk of delaying the filling. There is a corn harvester on the American market which is equipped with an elevator which loads the sheaves on the wagon as fast as they are cut. This saves a lot of hard work in loading, but silo filling can not be rushed with this method to the same extent as when loading by hand.

To keep the machinery running to its capacity, four or five wagons and teams will be required. Besides the men with the teams, there should be two assisting with loading and one unloading. One man's time is taken up looking after the cutting box, and two can be kept busy tramping in the silo. This makes a force of nine or ten men, without counting the engineer or the man on the binder.

There is a tendency for leaves to separate from the stalks when dropping into the silo. If they are left in one place, there is danger of fire-fanging due to lack of moisture. It is difficult to keep them spread evenly without using a distributor. This consists of a line of pipes attached to the blower pipe at the top. One man moves this around as he is tramping, and there is an even mixture of all parts of the corn plant. As the silo fills, sections of the pipe are removed. Thorough tramping, especially around the edge of the silo, is essential to making good silage.

A flat-bottom rack, set on a low-wheeled wagon,

is serviceable for hauling corn. Some use a rack just the width of the wagon bolsters, and find it very handy. Others have a rack swung between the front and rear axles of the wagon, and within two feet of the ground. This makes loading quite easy, but what is gained in loading is lost in unloading. Where two are unloading, the load should be built from each end; then unloaded



**Corn Distributer.**

from the centre. This is convenient and saves pulling one sheaf from under another. If one man unloads, it is preferable to load from the rear, so that he may start unloading from the front and step the horses up in order to keep the point of unloading even with the cutting box table. This saves time and makes the work easier.

With a large outfit and a gang of men, the silo is filled in a short time. However, farmers who have a power outfit of their own claim that it is as economical

to do the work with their own help. Two or three men with a couple of teams can store away a lot of corn in a day. Although it may take ten days or two weeks to harvest the crop, it nearly balances with the time spent assisting neighbors to fill their silos or with the expense of hiring a gang. There is also the advantage of being on the farm to look after the stock, etc. Of course, where the outfit must be hired, it is more profitable to secure plenty of help and complete the work in as short time as possible.

The corn is bound to settle considerably in the silo, the amount depending on the extent of tramping, the time taken in filling, and the depth. Where a silo is filled in a day, the corn may settle ten feet the first week. The outward pressure on the walls is many pounds to the square inch, and in a wooden silo the boards take up moisture and expand. If the hoops have been tightened during the summer, it may save trouble to slacken them at time of filling. Neglect of this has resulted in hoops breaking, allowing the walls to spread, and the air coming in contact with the silage has spoiled it.

There is always a small amount of spoiled feed on the top. This can be minimized by putting a foot or more of cut straw on top and sowing a few oats in it. The steam from the heating silage moistens the straw and starts the oats germinating. This practically seals the top and prevents waste of feed. The same principle can be followed at any time it becomes necessary to cease feeding for a few weeks.

It sometimes happens that an outfit for filling the silo cannot be secured at the time corn is ready to ensile. Under such circumstances it may pay to cut and stook the crop. Good silage has been made from dry corn. Of course, if put in the silo too dry, it fire-fangs and is spoiled. This difficulty is overcome by running a small stream of water into the blower pipe. The size of stream depends on the dryness of the corn. Some feeders claim that silage made this way is better than that made from green corn. Stooked corn ensiled in December and January has made splendid feed. The silo is a safe and convenient place in which to store the corn crop.

The acreage devoted to this crop is increasing each year. The crop is winning on its merits. Stockmen realize that no crop they can grow gives as large a yield of fodder as does corn, and if stored in a silo, no crop comes so near furnishing a winter substitute for grass. Until recent years the idea was prevalent among stockmen that corn was a warm-climate crop and that silage was unfit for feed. However, corn is now grown in a northern latitude, and the predictions that silage would decay animals' teeth and destroy their digestive organs were not well founded. Corn silage is good feed for bovines, summer and winter, and when fed judiciously gives fairly satisfactory returns with other classes of stock. The crop can be harvested and stored in a few days, and is ready for use at all times. Not only is it a feed in itself, but it aids in making dry feed with which it is mixed more palatable and digestible.

**Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.**

**Handling the Misfires.**

A person's real temperament is shown when a car stops on the road. Some men jump out, lift the hood, lose their patience, use profanity, and give a general exhibition of themselves that is not pleasing. Others review the situation very carefully, and whether they succeed in making the motor move or not, they prove themselves courteous and dignified at all times. Now, let me tell you what you should do if the engine goes dead. With your limited knowledge of its mechanism, you must decide in your own mind how difficult the trouble may be. Of course, you have previously seen that there is enough gas, water, oil and grease for the requirements of the machine. If the stoppage is caused by some very technical trouble, you will be compelled to have the car towed in or a man brought from the garage, but do not take any drastic steps, because a careful examination may show you that misfiring is the real trouble. Defective spark plugs have frequently stalled a motor.

Your first motion will be the cranking of the car a number of times, or the turning of it over with your electric, air pressure or other starter. If you do not achieve any results, it will be evident that the cylinders are either dried out or filled with gas. If they are overloaded, then you can arrive immediately at the conclusion that the spark plugs are shorted with the over-plus of gas. If this is the case, open the pet cocks on the cylinder heads. After removing the spark plugs, turn the engine a score of times by hand. While you are doing this, it is always well to open the throttle and have some one hold the intake of the carburetor open in order that only air may be sucked into the combustion chambers. Having accomplished all this, adjust the spark and gas levers properly and close the pet cocks. If the engine does not start, open up the cylinders and pour about a spoonful of gas into each one. Your engine may start now, or it may give a few explosions and stop, or it may absolutely refuse to turn a hair. If the weather is at all chilly, and we may expect altered atmospheric conditions, it would be advisable for you to try the priming process several times. The few explosions you secured at the first instance may develop into a regular series and start your engine

going. We give you these simple remedies in order that you may be saved the sacrifice which one's pride undergoes upon having a car towed in when the mechanic subsequently states that there was no serious trouble.

All the air that the cylinders require must be drawn through the carburetor. If you discover that your motor will not idle down, that it refuses to go without jumping and jerking at a less speed than ten miles an hour, then you can make sure that air is leaking some place. Under these conditions, you should examine all the manifold gaskets, the cylinder head gaskets, and the intake valves. These tests always provide definite information. In so far as the spark is concerned, you know that the hotter it is the greater will be its assistance in starting the engine under extraordinary circumstances. Hence, if you are having trouble, it may arise from the magnets of the magneto being weak, or the coil having developed a short circuit. We would recommend, however, that you do not tamper with any vital parts, but rather leave such a situation to be handled by a service man who possesses a real knowledge of ignition.

If, after having primed your motor a number of times, you find that it does not operate successfully, but continues to give just a few heavy explosions and then stop, it is possible that the gas supply pipe may be choked. You had better disconnect the union between the gas pipe and the carburetor and blow it out until it is perfectly clear, and until you are absolutely certain that the flow of fuel will not be stopped. Perhaps, too, there may be a dent or a kink in the pipe. If you discover either of these, the work to be done will be obvious. Should you find water or dirt in the pipe, it will be a simple matter to conclude that other foreign substances exist elsewhere. Then it is your duty to clean out the tank with a swab. In most cars, misfiring can be judged by putting on the muffler cut-out, but in those automobiles which do not have such a contrivance, missing cylinders can be detected, if the ear is at all practiced, from the sound of the muffler. There are different ways of locating the cylinders which are misfiring, but probably the easiest one is to loosen all the spark plug wires so that they can be easily disconnected or connected while the engine is in operation. Slow the engine down and open a pet cock slightly so that a distinct hissing sound is available. If this

noise is not altered by disconnecting the wires, then that particular chamber in question must be misfiring. If your motor misfires at a slow speed, but regulates itself at a higher one, we would not advise your stopping on the road to go through any elaborate tests, but would suggest that you get to the nearest garage without delay in order that an expert may bring his experiences to bear. Should you upon any occasion, however, find spark plugs covered with oil and soot, do not hesitate to thoroughly clean or replace them. **AUTO.**

**Chief Cause of Auto Accidents.**

It is estimated that at least 500,000 persons are driving automobiles on New York State roads alone. On August 1st the Secretary of State had licensed 205,954 cars and 87,591 paid operators. Even on rural stretches of highway more than thirty miles per hour is regarded as unsafe driving. Licenses in that State may be revoked for three causes upon conviction and recommendation of a trial court—intoxication, hurrying away from an accident causing injury without leaving name and address, and a third and subsequent conviction by a paid operator for speeding. A good many speed maniacs have already this year lost their licenses, and the records of the Secretary of State show that sixty-one per cent. were convictions for operating cars while intoxicated. In Canada, newspaper reports and common observation indicate that most accidents are the result of reckless driving, in many cases due to alcoholics.

**Worth More.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Your advice in "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" for treatment of young stock and horses has been a benefit to me many times, and the useful hints on these lines are worth much more than the price of subscription.

N. B. **C. H. SPIKE.**



## THE DAIRY.

### Not How Many, But How Good.

On some farms the boast is made that fodder is grown to feed a certain number of cows and heifers the year round. Numbers may convey an idea of the owner's wealth in case of beef animals, but when it comes to dairy cows it is no criterion of the yearly returns nor of the cash value of the animals. To-day, the question is how much milk does the cow produce and what is the test? There are herds that have made remarkable records while others have boarded on some other department of the farm. However, in the poorest herd there is likely to be one or more cows that are capable of making a substantial profit for their owners, if properly fed and cared for. In the testing work individuals of all dairy breeds set a pace that is hard to follow. It is too much to expect a whole herd to come anyway near some of the records made, but it is possible to bring them to one half the amount. Ten cows giving 9,000 pounds of milk worth \$1.25 per hundredweight will be a gross return of \$1,125 or \$112.50 per cow. A cow can be well fed for half this amount, leaving \$56.25 to pay for labor and overhead expense. At these figures a fair price is allowed for feed and there is a good profit made. On the other hand there are herds of 20 cows which do not average over 5,000 pounds of milk in a lactation period. At \$1.25 per hundredweight this would give a gross return of \$1,250 or \$62.50 per cow. It is doubtful if a cow can be kept in reasonably good condition under \$45 a year leaving \$17.50 to cover overhead expenses and labor. In other words the herd of 20 cows gives their owner only \$25 more cash than the herd of 10 cows gives their owner. There is a reduction of \$11.25 in cost of feed per cow. The overhead expenses per cow are the same and the labor bill is the same. Keeping the large herd of average milkers forces the owner to do double the amount of work required with the selected herd, for the paltry sum of \$25. To which class does my herd belong is the question every dairyman should ask himself this fall. It is quite possible to have a herd average 9,000 pounds of milk, but 5,000 pounds per cow is above the average for the province.

This fall help is scarce and feed is expensive. Although hay was a good crop and the corn is making progress, the spring crops in general appear to be below the average. On many farms the rations of roughage and coarse grains will have to be small or the herd reduced. It must be remembered that a certain portion of the feed must go to sustain the animal body whether the cow is or is not producing. Over this amount is free to be turned into milk if the machinery is of the right calibre. It appears that it will be more profitable to wean out the cows that are not paying their way and feed the remainder of the herd a little heavier. An extra few pounds of concentrates daily often pays big profits. Money spent in millfeed and nitrogenous feeds to balance the ration is generally money well invested. The roughages should always be home grown. If feed is scarce wean out the poor cow and lessen the labor. One cow properly bred and well fed is worth two cows of promiscuous breeding and fed on little more than a maintenance ration. Why do two hours work when almost the same returns can be secured for one? The quality of cows in the herd counts for more than the numbers.

## HORTICULTURE.

### Lifting and Storing Vegetables.

Extra precautions should be taken with the garden crop this year to harvest and store it in the best possible condition. Potatoes will likely be high in price, and so beets, carrots, turnips, etc., will constitute a large portion of the table fare. The longer they can be preserved through the winter months, the greater will be the value of the crop to the grower, and if they can be carried over to that period, when the product of the previous year is about depleted and the early spring stuff has not yet come on to the market, the family that has vegetables in the cellar or pit will be in a particularly favorable condition. That is the season of the year when meals are hard to prepare and side-dishes are scarce.

For winter use, beets should be pulled before danger

of severe frosts exists. Instead of cutting the tops off with a knife, they should be twisted off with the hands; otherwise bleeding is likely to occur and decay set in. The beet crop can be kept quite satisfactorily in any cool cellar. They should be placed in bushel boxes or crates and stored in a moderately cool part of the cellar, and the windows should be darkened. If cellar room is not available, beets can be pitted and kept till spring in the ground.

Carrots may be stored satisfactorily in pits, or in cool cellars. The atmosphere should be cool and the bins dark.

When parsnips are lifted late in the fall, they may be stored in a cool cellar and covered with a layer of earth or sand to prevent withering. When this method is not convenient, they may be thrown into a pile, covered with a few inches of hay or straw, and later, when the frosts are more severe, they should have an additional covering of about one foot of earth in a moderately cold climate. When stored in this way they can be brought in and used almost any time during the winter. The supply for spring use might well be left in the ground without pulling, but they should not be used for human food in the spring after more than two inches of growth has been made.

Onions can be kept quite satisfactorily in the home cellar by putting them into 11-quart baskets and suspending them from the ceiling. Crates will serve the same purpose as baskets. They can also be kept on shelves with slat bottoms, but in all cases there should be a good circulation of air around the bulbs. Onions should not be stored too close to other vegetables, for there is a possibility of tainting the other varieties, and moisture conditions cannot be regulated so well.

When the tops of the onion crop in the field begin to dry and fall over and the roots begin to die off, the crop is ready to harvest. Pull and throw into a pile to dry for 3 or 4 days, after which the top may be cut off about one inch from the bulb. After this, store them in crates exposed to the wind for two or three weeks, that the bulbs may cure thoroughly.

A common method of storing cabbage is to dig a trench 3 or 4 feet wide and about 10 inches deep. Into this the cabbage are placed, heads down. The heads of the second layer will fit in between the roots, which should be left on, of the bottom layer. By laying one row less each time the pile will eventually be brought to a peak. As the season advances, soil should be thrown over the pile and air vents provided at the top to permit of the escape of stale and heated air. In a cool cellar, with a good circulation of air, cabbage will keep very well, placed heads down, on shelves with a slat bottom. Three or four layers on each shelf is all that should be placed. A good supply of fresh air should always be available in the cabbage storage. A moist, humid atmosphere is almost sure to ruin the heads.

Many gardeners and farmers have special arrangements for storing their winter supply of vegetables. In some instances they would be applicable only under the conditions surrounding them, but in the majority of cases the ideas would be valuable to others. Our readers who have made a success of storing vegetables in special ways are invited to pass their ideas along through these columns.

### Get-rich-quick Corn.

"Speaking of green corn, why doesn't some enterprising farmer grow the Golden Nugget variety and get rich quick?"—London, Ont., "Advertiser."

The kernel of the answer to the above enquiry may be found in the local market quotation—twelve cents per dozen ears, and it often drops to ten cents. A good strain of the more popularly known Golden Bantam variety is doubtless to date the crowning achievement of the table corn growers in sweetness, juiciness and tenderness; but a farmer, single handed, working one hundred acres of land, would not see riches ahead growing it for market, and he hardly needs the exercise.

## POULTRY.

### Market Only Fresh Eggs.

This summer has been a particularly hard season to keep eggs fresh. The temperature was such that eggs spoiled quickly, even when gathered twice daily,

unless care was taken to keep them in a cool, dry place. The pantry continues to be the place to keep eggs, in many houses. While this may be the handiest place, it is not always the best, especially if the window facing south permits the sun's rays to shine on the eggs, Fertile eggs will spoil in 24 hours if kept in a room where the temperature rises above 95 degrees. The germ commences to develop during the heat of the day and is killed by the lowering of the temperature at night; consequently the egg starts to decay. The easiest method of lessening the loss in eggs is to remove the male bird from the flock immediately after the breeding season is over. If this is done, and the eggs gathered daily, the revenue from many flocks will be increased next year. It is estimated that the loss has been about 17 per cent. in the past. When eggs are marketed on a quantity basis, the dealers make allowance for this loss and the producers suffer to that extent. The past year or two, small stores and egg gatherers over the country have been candling the eggs and paying according to quality. The careless poultryman suffers. Possibly there is no better means of impressing the fact that a spoiled egg is valueless, than by returning it to the producer. When 2 or 3 dozen eggs out of a 30-dozen crate are returned, the poultryman begins to realize that it doesn't pay to neglect the eggs, especially when they are 30 cents a dozen in midsummer. The dealer has been forced to adapt the candling method to protect himself. The small country grocer has been imposed upon by his customers who give eggs in exchange for groceries. When he refused to take certain eggs, he lost their trade. Now most dealers are paying according to quality, and the producer is beginning to awaken to the fact that it pays to market only good eggs.

Some doubt if it is possible to tell if an egg is spoiled, simply by holding it before a light. A woman recently brought a basket of eggs to a store, and was indignant when the grocer refused to pay for two dozen out of the eight dozen eggs. She decided to prove that the eggs were good, and proceeded to break one. Imagine her look of disgust when it appeared decidedly bad. She broke another, and another, with the same result. None of the eggs discarded by the dealer were fit for use. Most people must be shown in order to be convinced. However, it is gratifying to know that the educational campaign for better eggs is giving results.

As yet, eggs of all sizes are marketed, but dealers are beginning to discriminate against the small egg, and the time may not be far distant when eggs will be sold by weight in place of by count. Recently a woman sold a basket of eggs and was docked 2 cents a dozen, in price, because of the large number of small eggs. It is possible to select and breed poultry that will lay a medium to large-sized egg. Every small egg marketed at prevailing prices either cheats the dealer or the consumer. As yet, Canada is not an extensive exporter of eggs, but now is the time to prepare to supply foreign markets. First-quality eggs of standard weight are the only eggs that will find and hold a market. The producer must learn to handle the eggs, so they will compare favorably in all markets. It is to be hoped that all seasons will not be so trying as the past, but it serves as a warning that high temperature will spoil fertile eggs. Remove the male bird and the biggest difficulty will be overcome.

The Canadian Produce Association adopted the following standards for Canadian eggs, which will give the producer some idea of what the market requires: Fresh-gathered Specials are eggs of uniform size, weighing over 24 ounces to the dozen, or 45 pounds net to the 30-dozen crate. They must be clean, strong and sound in shell, with air-cell not over three-sixteenths of an inch in depth. The white of the egg is to be firm and clear, with the yolk dimly visible and free from blood clots. Extras are eggs weighing at least 24 ounces to the dozen. They must be clean, sound in shell, with air cell less than three-eighths of an inch in depth. Number One eggs must weigh at least 23 ounces to the dozen, be sound in shell and clean, with air cell less than half-an-inch in depth. The yolk may be visible but mobile, not stuck to the shell or seriously out of place. Number Two eggs are supposed to be clean and sound in shell, but may contain weak water eggs and eggs with heavy yolks and all other eggs sound in shell and fit for food. Storage eggs are classed as extras, No. 1's and No. 2's. The cracked and dirties are graded No. 1's and No. 2's.

There are few products that deteriorate in quality so quickly as eggs if not kept under ideal conditions. If care is exercised, the producer should be able to market eggs that grade extras, fresh gathered.

## Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

### Good Cross-bred Pigs.

As I have seen some interesting articles on pigs in your "Canada's Young Farmer's and Future Leaders" columns, I thought I would send one in too. A few years ago my father bought a pure-bred Berkshire sow. He paid ten dollars for her when she was about two months old. This looked to be a big price then, for so small a pig, but she was well worth it. She has had quite a few litters of pigs now and all have done well. But the last batch we sold were the best. They were five months and ten days old when sold. They were a Yorkshire-Berkshire cross and were not fed any better than

other litters. Only seven lived. These we left with the sow till they were six weeks old. They were then fed on chop and milk for about two months. The milk then got scarcer, so we quit it and put part barley in the chop. We gradually kept putting more barley in their feed as they grew older. They were never let out, but were kept inside with all the windows and doors open. When sold they averaged 190 pounds each. They were sold for 12 cents per pound and made \$159.60. I think we had a pretty good profit as we did not have to buy anything for them. They were said to be the best bunch, of their age, that had gone on the market scales for a long time.

They were not fed any better than other pigs we have

had, but I think it must be in the breed. We have at present another litter from the same sow and we are going to try and have them better.  
Grey Co., Ont. A. MAC L.

Every boy who is privileged to see an exhibition or fall fair should plan to learn as much as he can about the particular lines of farming in which he is specializing. Stick around the judging ring when your favorite breed is being judged and keep your eyes open so that you are thoroughly familiar with the type favored by the judge. Carry away the impressions in your mind, and breed and feed towards that type when you get home.



**Stock-judging Competitions.**

Some men are born judges of live stock, others become proficient at the art by careful study of animal type and conformation, while a few have the honor thrust upon them. No man becomes an expert judge in a day, nor in a season, in fact some never do. The man who has always lived amongst live stock, has fed and fitted them for the show-ring and has watched the judge place the ribbons year after year, naturally acquires good judgment. He at least knows what to look for in his particular breed from a feeder's and show-ring standpoint. He breeds to intensify the desirable qualifications, consequently his eye is trained to detect strong and weak points in animals before him and to balance up these points in order to determine which animal comes nearest his ideal. Judging is a matter of comparison. The eye must be trained to see and the mind to act. Many young men have not the opportunity of following the show-ring, but, by adapting themselves they may become adept judges. Hundreds of judges are required each fall to make the awards at the various exhibitions and the present experts cannot always officiate. Young men must gradually be called upon to fill the positions. Will they qualify for the task?

All young men are not interested in live stock, but there are judges required in many other departments. Grain, vegetables and fruit require to be placed and it takes equally efficient men to make the awards as it does with live stock. The country needs capable, unprejudiced, men who can make just awards and thus aid in keeping the shows of educational value. "Fit yourself for a position and the position will find you," is a saying that every young man should have in mind. It is the man who applies himself that reaches the highest rung of the ladder. Now is the time to commence studying type and practicing sizing up animals, grain, fruits and vegetables. Seize every opportunity to gain a knowledge of judging, as the time may come when you will be called upon to assist in judging at some fair. If there is a competition at your local fair this fall, be sure to enter it for the practice and information it is possible for you to receive. Plan to spend part of your time at the fair watching the judge make the awards. Place the animals in your own mind and compare your judgment with the expert's.

While students of agricultural colleges have always received training in stock judging and have entered competitions, it is only during recent years that the young men on the farms, unable to attend college, have realized that they can learn considerable about judging at home, by close observation and by watching the awards being placed at the fairs. However, it is practice that makes perfect and gives confidence. It is only recently that competitions have been arranged at the local fairs. In many counties in Ontario there are several stock-judging competitions held every fall. These are generally looked after by the District Representative, but, if he is unable to assist many of the regular judges are willing to do all in their power to assist the young men. They choose the stock from among the entries at the fair, and after the class has judged the animals and given their reasons for the placings the man in charge gives his placings and reasons. As a rule a lively discussion follows, as all cannot see alike. Some lay more stress on one point than on another. The difficult task is to balance points and give consistent reasons. The agricultural society or some enterprising man in the community usually awards either cash or book prizes to the three or four young men making the highest score. This is an incentive to young men to enter the competition. Sixty per cent. may be allowed for placings and 40 per cent. for reasons. Even if no prizes were awarded young men should be keen to enter in a competition that tends toward self improvement. But this is not always the case, with good prizes to work for it is sometimes difficult to secure a dozen young men to take part. Many appear to be afraid they will make glaring mistakes. They forget that it is through having mistakes pointed out that they become able to avoid them the next time. There is another class of men who enter for the money that is in it, instead of any educational benefit they may derive. At a competition held by one of Western Ontario's agricultural societies the sum of ten dollars was divided in 4 prizes. Only five men competed but as soon as the awards were made one who received a prize exclaimed, two dollars more to take home to-night. Two of the others who saw where they made mistakes in placing enquired of the expert in charge, where they might improve on their method of given reasons, balancing points etc. Needless to say the latter two got more than two dollars' value out of the competition. This illustration is mentioned merely to show the importance of entering competitions for the information to be gained rather than for the paltry dollars. Money is all right in its place, but there are things equally important. Every young man who has the opportunity should take part in judging competitions this fall. Go in to win but don't let the prize be the only inducement.

**Pointers for Competitors.**

The class to be judged is usually picked by the committee in charge and no competitor is aware of the animals chosen until they are brought into the ring. Eighteen or twenty minutes is usually given for placing the animals and writing the reasons. The cards are collected before the expert gives his placings and reasons. The older men are as interested in the competition

as the competitors. They crowd around and voice their sentiments in loud whispers. Some prefer one animal some another, and maybe these men are close enough for you to hear them talking. Their choice may not correspond with yours and you take a second look. Maybe you change your placings, but find difficulty in writing reasons for doing so. You are in trouble and likely to get excited. You cannot put on paper what you want to, and before you are half through time is up. All this comes from having open ears for some one else's opinion. Make up your mind which animal should go first and which second, then proceed to write the reasons for such placings. If you are satisfied in your own mind that you are right, the reasons will come easy. If not, you will have all kinds of trouble making reasons to justify your placings. Pay no attention to what onlookers are saying, they are as likely as you are to be wrong. Never crib from the other competitors. The man who goes around trying to see how other fellows place the animals lacks backbone, is not fair to himself, and it is doubtful if he will ever make a judge. Every man has a mind of his own and should use it. Competitions are a good thing to cultivate decision and sound judgment; both of these qualities are required in a good judge. You may not place the animals according to the official's judgment, but, have the courage of your convictions and hold to your placings until shown your are wrong. See the points of difference before acknowledging them.

**Sizing up an Animal.**

The first impression is usually the nearest correct. If possible get a good look at the animals as they enter the ring and note the general appearance and style. Breed type and conformation must be considered and it is advisable to be consistent in your placings, that is, follow the same type and size of animal from the first prize down. A small animal placed between two larger ones looks bad and must have special qualifications to justify such placings. Likewise a large animal between two smaller ones looks out of place. If a rangy draft horse is first, follow that type rather than put a blocky one second and a rangy horse in third. Very often a certain animal is good, but, owing to its type or size it must either be placed first or last; these things must be decided by yourself and done quickly as there are many points to consider. A score card is valuable in determining the value to place on various parts of the animal, but it should never be used in the show-ring. There is no time to score an animal. The outstanding features of each should be fixed in the mind and balanced one against the other in eight or ten minutes, if there are not more than four in the class. In the show-ring where there are 10 or 15 animals the judge resorts to a process of elimination, thus narrowing the class down to 5 or 6 for the first honors.

Have system in your work. Start at one end of the animal and work towards the other, noticing the points as you go along. In this way there is less danger of overlooking any part. Some start at the head and work back, while others judges commence at the rear. In every class of stock there are several outstanding features that should be taken into consideration. When it comes to a close decision, comparison of fine points decides the placings, with horses general appearance and style are first noticed. Feet, legs and pasterns, quality of bone and feathering are of great importance. An oblique shoulder, strong back and loin with the body well ribbed up, are looked for in the heavy draft horse. Have an eye for blemishes on feet and legs. Seldom are unsound horses brought to the fairs, but the judge should be familiar with all defects that might appear on a horse. Don't decide on the winner before you have seen the horses move. Action must be taken into consideration.

When judging beef cattle compare the general appearance of the animals, the top and under line, depth and thickness of body, thickness of loin, filling of the quarters, covering of flesh, strength of bone, and quality of hair and skin. The character of the animal is indicated by the head.

The conformation of dairy cattle is different from the beef animal. Instead of a blocky form more of a wedge-shaped animal is wanted. Strong constitution and great capacity are desired. Indications of milk production are very important. When comparing two dairy animals, look at their heads, noticing the size of muzzle and brightness of eye. See which cow has the longest milk veins, the largest udder with well placed teats, the most pliable skin and softest hair.

Sheep have their bodies well covered with wool, and after getting the general type and conformation of the animal, the hand must be used to determine strength of back, spring of rib, thickness of loin and leg of mutton. The eye alone is depended upon in judging hogs. Smooth shoulders, strong back, well sprung ribs and good hams are required. The lard type is thicker and heavier than the bacon type. Strength of bone and pastern should also be considered. There are many fine points not mentioned in each class that might be taken into consideration in comparing several animals. Breed type is very important. If an animal is off type or is not the proper color it should be discarded.

**Giving Reasons.**

Bear in mind that few animals are deficient in all parts. The poorest animal in the show-ring likely has some strong point and that should be mentioned in giving reasons. Avoid lengthy reasons, the official in charge of a competition does not care to read a lengthy manuscript. Mention the out-

standing features and don't guess about anything. Be sure you know what you are talking about; if in doubt about anything leave it out. Short, concise, systematic reasons are wanted. Make the reasons read smoothly, merely enumerating the points wherein No. 1 excels No. 2 is not enough. It takes practice to give good reasons. Many men can pick out the best animal in a herd, but if asked to state why it is the best they cannot tell in so many words, although they know why. We have all seen judges at local fairs place stock, and spectators could see no logical reason for such placings. A few words by the judge would enlighten the on-lookers. The competitions are educating the rising generation to not only use good judgment in judging, but also to be able to tell why one animal should be placed above another. Every young farmer should enter the competitions and do his best.

**FARM BULLETIN.**

**An Interesting Book.**

BY PETER MCARTHUR.

For the past couple of hours I have enjoyed myself hugely reading Clarus Ager's book, "The Farmer and the Interests, A Study in Parasitism." It is a compact, well-written, little book that reviews the condition of the prairie farmer, and for that matter, all farmers, with keen insight and effective comment. The author differs from most writers on this old and universal problem, inasmuch as he does not waste any energy in railing at the parasites. He explains the doings of bankers, manufacturers financiers, politicians, etc., and doesn't blame them a bit for robbing the farmers. He expects them to rob, because "it is their nature so to do." But the way he talks about farmers is positively scandalous. He not only calls them "fools," but makes the matter a hundred times worse by proving clearly that they are fools—proving it beyond the peradventure of a doubt. If the farmers ever read his book he'll not be able to get himself elected even for pound-keeper. The whole purpose of this vigorous little volume is to hold the farmer's nose right down to the facts, and make him see just how many kinds of a fool he is. It is my misfortune that I do not know Mr. Ager, but if he employs a clipping bureau, and it should forward to him this article, I want him to understand that I enjoyed every minute I spent with his book. There is something in our weak, human nature that makes us like to see another man bumping a nice new head against the same stone wall that we have battered our own time-worn, Neanderthal skull against. Mr. Ager may rest assured that when he gets through with pounding the Bankers' Association, and the Big Interests he will be like the man who was kicked by a mule—he'll not be as pretty as he was but he'll know more!

The trouble with Mr. Ager, as with everyone else who tries to take a fall out of the powers that prey, is that he considers politics a part of the science of government. It is nothing of the kind. Politics is part of the science of psychology, and those who succeed in it are not those who understand the facts and statistics of government, but those who understand the workings of the human mind. Politics, as we have it, is really a survival of the tribal instinct which made people stick to their chief whether right or wrong. It is a matter of the emotions rather than of reason and if I wanted to do something that would have political effect I wouldn't write a thoughtful and well-considered work on economics. On the contrary I would pull a quill from Mother Goose and try to get the children singing some such little rhyme as this:

Ride a cock-horse  
Like the duffer you are,  
To see a Big Banker  
Get in his Big Car.  
With rings on his fingers,  
And red on his nose,  
He shall make money  
Wherever he goes!

Perhaps if the children learned irreverent things like that instead of soaking in the envious and respectful talk of their parents about members of parliament and successful business men, they might grow up into a race of voters who would carry through the reforms that Mr. Ager so eagerly advocates.

I am entirely convinced that political success depends less on logic than on human sympathy. The farmer is not to be blamed such an awful lot for allowing himself to be led by the nose, because the politician is about the only person who comes around and compliments him on what a fine nose he has. All year through the farmer moils and toils and quarrels with his neighbors, and finds life dreary and humdrum. Then along before election time the Member of Parliament or his rival candidate comes around looking like a burst of sunshine from behind a cloud, and gives the farmer one of those hand-shakes that ends with a sympathetic squeeze just as he is letting go his fingers. He asks him about his health, and tells him how well the children look, and calls him by his first name and perhaps slaps him on the back genially—oh, I needn't go on with it. You all know what it's like. Then he will ask about the sick cow, and tell what his uncle, who used to live on a farm, gave



a sick cow that he had, and how she got well and afterwards took the prize at the fall fair. Then he will walk up to the house and tell the good wife how well she is looking, and that she seems to be getting younger instead of older. And she will get out the linen tablecloth with the creases in it, and get ready a dinner for him that will make him talk about how he hopes to retire some day, when he can get rid of his public cares, and have a farm like yours where he will raise slim-tailed cows and keep a bee so that he can have his own honey. When he finally goes away with a handshake all round and a kiss for the baby you will feel all puffed up and soothed and satisfied I know, because I like to have the politicians call myself when I am lonesome. Who wouldn't vote for a nice man like that, and be ready to fight anyone who says that when in Ottawa he lurches on ortolans' tongues and nightingale's kidneys and votes for anything that his real masters, the Big Interests, may happen to want! I don't care what you say, he's a blamed nice fellow and he can have my vote any time he wants it!

Suppose we put it in another way. Suppose Mr.

Clarus Ager hired a hall and got it packed to the doors with indignant farmers, and suppose he spent two hours explaining to them just what was biting them, and rubbed into them the fact that the farmer in Mr. Ager's phrase, "is preyed upon by thousands of human leeches, and he won't exert himself enough to scratch them off." Suppose they agree with every word that he says and get all "het up" and "bellow like all Bashan" whenever he scores a point, what good will it do? After the meeting has broken up and the farmers are out on the street the Member of Parliament will presently come down the sidewalk shaking hands. As soon as our bold bucko from Lot 17 of the 1st. Concession of Alfalfa Township catches sight of him in the distance he will remember that day at home on the farm, and something positively lyrical will well up in his heart. If he thought out loud his thoughts would run somewhat like this:

Oh, Gee!  
There's our M. P.  
And he's going to speak to me!  
My Land!  
He is wavin' his hand!

Ain't he grand!  
Gosh! But I like that feller!

Mr. Ager's book (McMillan & Co., Toronto) should be read by every thoughtful farmer who wants to get a clear statement of the present condition of the farming community in Canada. The book is non-partisan, authoritative, and admirably worked out. But if I had my way, instead of placing this book in the hands of every farmer I would try to get the farmers to repeat one simple and foolish little couplet whenever they are going to the polls. I would have them start as soon as they leave the house and keep it up thoughtfully until they reached the polling booth. Here it is:

I'm going to vote  
Am I a goat?

You can bet your ultimate and fundamental dollar that he is a goat, and that his father was before him, and that his son will be after him until the farmers organize and co-operate as Mr. Ager suggests.

## Special Attractions Feature Federation Year at the National.

It was fitting that unity and alliance of the various branches of the British Empire should be symbolized at the third war-year Toronto Exhibition. Two years ago the Hun was approaching the very gates of Paris and there seemed little to stop him, but the thin lines of stout-hearted British, French and Belgian patriots turned the tide, and through the ups and downs of twenty-four months of hard fighting and awful carnage they, with their allies of the Eastern theatre of war, have been able to turn the tide and uneasiness has fled and growing confidence returned to stay. The British Empire, as one of the Entente Allies, is more solidly united than ever before.

While the management of the exhibition should be congratulated upon maintaining such a good show through the third war-time gathering, they must also be complimented for the excellent choice of name for this year's fair—"Federation Year." It requires courage to "carry on" a fair as large as the Toronto show when a world war drags on and takes over 350,000 of Canada's best men away from productive enterprise, upsetting industry, disturbing homes, and disrupting labor. So, while the fair this year had its weak places, it once again showed what Canada and Canadians can do through their courage born of a race that knows no defeat. Canada and the Canadian National is confident.

The feature attractions of the Big Fair, in keeping with the emergency conditions in the country, were distinctly military. The grand stand display in a scenic setting from the heart of Old London, with the Parliament Buildings, Westminster Abbey and all the historic buildings round about, together with the War Office, was martial all the way. Such patriotic band music, color effects and song are rarely to be heard anywhere. The aeroplane dropping bombs on the submarine from great height, the 169th battalion in tent, trench, dugout and on parade. Military Day and Khaki everywhere all served to remind the fair-goer that Canada is vitally interested in a war which must be fought and won. Most people, even from the country, go to see the special attractions, and they were not disappointed this year.

Sir George Perley, Acting High Commissioner for Canada, pushed the magic button in the Dairy Amphitheatre shortly before three o'clock Monday, August 28, and the 1916 exhibition started under favorable weather conditions which continued throughout the first week, with larger crowds than were out on corresponding days in 1915.

The various buildings contain very much the same displays year after year. Exhibits on the whole were good, but not quite so numerous this year. A new feature in the Government Building was the large showing of Canadian-made toys. Toy-making is one of the many industries which Britain and the colonies must capture from Germany, and if the exhibit mentioned is any criterion of the possibilities in this direction success is assured, provided manufacturers push the trade.

The Dominion Government wool exhibit was beyond question the finest ever put on. It was educative and instructive, showing different breeds of sheep and their products, the correct method to hold a sheep and dock a lamb, the many different grades and classes of wool, a model sheep barn and outside runs, Canadian homespun, shawls, table covers, carpets, etc., and, best of all, a show of fleece wool entered in competition. This is the first year that prizes have been offered for fleece wool, classes having been put on at the larger Western Fairs and at Toronto, Ottawa and London. There were 32 entries at Toronto. The exhibit throughout showed the advantages of grading wool, and, to make the setting more home-like, a woman sat in the center spinning away on an old-fashioned wheel.

Across the way was a wonderful exhibit from the forests of British Columbia. Choice wood and timber for all purposes were shown, and the Province on the Pacific was brought nearer to the people of the East.

We cannot go into details of all the exhibits in the Government Building. Besides those mentioned there was a fine display of farm crops and work from the

various Institutions under the Provincial Secretary's Department. The Ontario Agricultural College had a smaller exhibit than usual. Lambton County was the only county represented, some good fruit being on exhibit. The Co-operation and Markets' Branch of the Ontario Government urged an increase in the practice of grading all farm products—wool, eggs, vegetables, fruit, etc. The Vegetable Branch had a very attractive display of choice garden vegetables, and a practical demonstration of their value in making good things to eat was put on. The Fruit Branch and the Vineland Experiment Station had a large exhibit of choice fruits on view. A full report of the excellent showing from the Field Crop Competitions will be found farther on.

The Department of Education had its usual educative exhibit, and the Maritime fish exhibit and the Natural History Department were interesting and instructive. The exhibit in the building was on a par with that of other years.

In the Horticultural Building field roots and garden vegetables were a poor exhibit. No one was surprised at that, however, for the season has been most unfavorable. Turnips and mangels were small and entries all around were slim, many empty tables not improving the display.

a curious crowd was always to be found, and the big Whitehead torpedo attracted the throngs.

Stoves and furnaces were numerous and of all designs.

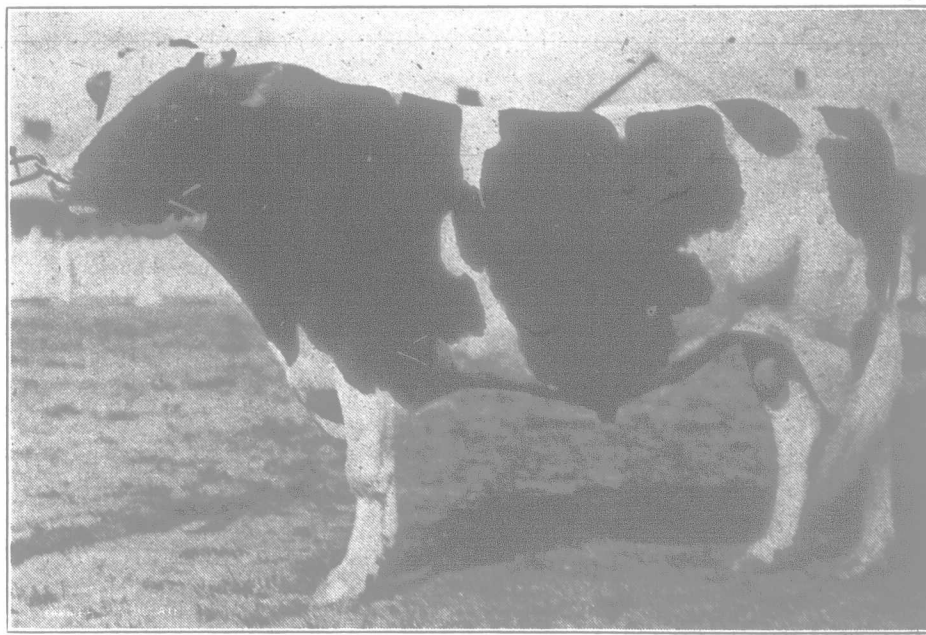
The Machinery Hall and machinery row were better than usual. It was good to see an increasingly large display of farm machinery. This is a department which will stand more boosting, but there were many good things for the farmer in this year's farm machinery section.

The live-stock report in detail will show the strong and the weak features of this exhibit. Horses were not as numerous as upon some former occasions, and beef and dairy cattle were not out in their largest numbers but the quality was good. Sheep and swine overflowed their pens, but there were plenty of stalls and to spare in the cattle and horse barns. No one expected a heavy stock show all around. Labor is scarce and the season has been very bad. Besides, American buyers have drawn heavily on Ontario herds and flocks this summer. So, everything considered, the show was creditable indeed. Read the detailed reports of each breed.

All things taken into account the fair was good throughout, and large crowds took advantage of the fine weather to see what Canada can do and is doing.

### DAIRY CATTLE.

Dairy cattle were not quite so strong numerically as last year, but what was lacking in numbers was made up in quality. Seldom is the quality of so high an average as it was this year. Practically all the entries were in the pink of condition and were brought out in good form, although a few of the younger animals might have made a more favorable impression had they been better halter broken. There was strong competition in every class. Animals that at previous shows had always stood at the head of the line when awards were placed were forced to give way to new blood. This is an instance of progressive breeding, although it cannot be



Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld.

Champion Holstein bull at Toronto. Owned by W. G. Bailey, Paris, Ont.

The big and the little in the automobile world were assembled in the Transportation Building. The first car of one firm (15 years old) was shown beside the latest model, but the resemblance was not recognizable. They do not look like the same family. A larger number of bicycles than usual were shown.

In the Dairy Building, the cheese and butter entries were smaller than usual. The bad year had an affect here. The Dairy Department had their usual exhibit of models and placards intended to interest producer and consumer in cleaner and better dairy products.

The Manufacturers Building was a beautiful sight—not crowded but comfortably filled, and under the grand stand there was a fine display of useful household and farm articles, including a few buggies.

In the Process Building most interest was shown in the manufacture of toys and shells, with the biggest crowds gathering around the shell lathes.

Great interest was manifested in the Educational Building, where the big munitions exhibits of all kinds were found. The big shell and the little shell were there, the high explosive and the shrapnel looking ready for business. Around the field gun captured from the Germans only 25 miles from Paris

expected that an animal will always retain the bloom of youth. The choicest individuals from noted herds of breeders from both Ontario and Quebec strove for honors in their respective classes. In only two or three instances was there an outstanding winner, and some classes might have been placed differently by another judge. The judges had an unenviable role to perform. Especially in the Holsteins and Ayrshires was the task a difficult one on account of the great uniformity of type and quality. With both breeds the judges were very consistent in their placings, and it could plainly be seen that there was a certain standard type to which the breeders were working, which was emphasized by the judges. Jerseys were not so strong numerically, consequently the judge's task was not so heavy with this breed as with the others. It takes different types and breeds of dairy animals to meet the varied conditions of a big country. They were all at the National—the large-framed Holsteins for milk production, the fawn-colored Jerseys and Guernseys for butter-fat, and the Ayrshires of medium size for a combination of both milk and fat.

A. C. Hallman, of Breslau, judged the Holsteins; Prof. Barton, of Macdonald College, the Ayrshires, and Harry Jenkins, of Downer's Grove, Ill., U. S. A., the Jerseys.



**HOLSTEINS.**—Holsteins were the strongest numerically of the dairy breeds at the Canadian National. While the black and whites were not out in quite so large numbers as last year, all the classes were filled, and in several there were over twenty entries. Close decisions had to be made in every class, so typey and uniform were the entries. Holsteins, as a breed, have been criticised for lack of uniformity, but this would not hold good with the herds exhibited this year. Especially in the young classes was uniformity of type noticeable, and men of wide experience were heard to say that they had never before seen such uniform classes in a Holstein show-ring. There were eighteen entries in the class for three animals, the get of one sire. This class was a study in the power of prepotency, and spectators could not help but notice how the sire stamped his individuality on his offspring.

There were eight aged bulls which constituted as uniform a class as ever graced a show-ring. All possessed great scale, were typey, showed excellent quality and were well fitted. Sir Belle Fayne, a winner at many shows and grand champion at Toronto last year, was forced to take second place this year to Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld, a bull only three years old but possessing most that could be desired in a Holstein male. He is a big-framed, well-balanced animal, forged his way to the senior championship and later was declared the grand champion. However, last year's grand champion is no mean bull and was a close second. Homestead Colantha Prince Canary, a past champion with plenty of size, occupied third place. Although a splendid individual he was a trifle loftier in type than the former two. In fourth place stood Prince Colanthus Abbekerk, an individual with capacity and strong constitution. King Segis Pontiac Posch, a bull of less scale than the others, was fifth. Fairview Sir Angus Korndyke and Patsy 7th King stood sixth and seventh.

Only four animals were out in the two-year-old class. Two extreme types were represented, which made the placing of them exceptionally difficult. Canary Tritom Segis was nearest the desired type. He is a bull of great capacity, somewhat thicker and lower set than his competitors, and showing quality and finish. In second place stood King Segis A. Calamity. Although he showed a little out of condition, probably from heavy work, and was a little plain in the quarters, he possesses a great frame and is very deep through the heart. Colantha Fayne Butter Baron and Woodland Cornet Canary were placed third and fourth. Both were of a different type from the winner. They hardly carried the depth of body of the other two but were of good quality.

There was keen competition in the yearling class. Prince Colanthus Canary and Plus Inka Artis engaged in a battle royal for first honors. Both were typey, well-balanced individuals showing excellent quality. The former, a trifle smoother, was finally placed first. Count Plus Inka Sylvia, a smooth animal of good type but lacking a little in scale, was third, with Grace Fayne 2nd King De Kol, a deep, thick bull, in fourth place. The remaining eight animals in the class would do credit to any herd.

Fifteen senior bull calves were brought before the judge. There is a few months' difference in their ages, consequently there was variation in size which made this a fairly hard class to place. Prince Bonheur Abbekerk was soon singled out for first place. He is a well-put-up calf of good quality with good constitution, and had little difficulty in winning the junior championship. Johnnie Fayne, a strong calf but hardly in as good fit, was second. Polly's Fayne, a calf with plenty of quality, came third. This is a splendid calf but will stand a little more fitting. King Segis A. Schuiling, of less scale than the first three, was fourth.

Sir Butter Boy Fayne and Count Canary Sylvius struggled for first place in the junior class. The former calf, with a well-balanced body, with capacity and good heart girth, finally won out. The latter is a strong-lined, typey calf and was a close second. Ivy Lodge Pat Veeman, a calf showing quality and a good middle, moved to third place, and Fayne Segis Nan, a large-framed calf, stood fourth, with Sir Korndyke Beets, a deep-bodied youngster, fifth.

Eleven aged cows with great capacity and large udders made a very strong class. Lady Frances Schuiling and Belle Abbekerk were strong competitors for first place. The former was in the pink of condition and showed to good advantage. She is a cow of great capacity, with good veining and a well-balanced udder, with teats well set. The latter is a show cow of great quality but she was not in quite as good fit, and the teats are hardly so evenly placed. Both are strong cows, but the former finally won her class and later was made senior and grand champion female. Lulu Glaser, a big, strong cow that has been in milk for several months, was third, and Alberta's Grace Fayne, another strong cow but with smaller milk veins, came fourth.

Owing to some cows being almost due to freshen and others not very long gone, the four-year-old class of cows not in milk was a difficult one to place. There were ten big-framed animals, every one showing indications of ability to produce a large flow of milk during each lactation period, in the class. Lilly F. De Kol 2nd was the choice for first place. She is a big, smooth, evenly-balanced cow, possessing quality to a high degree. Her udder is well attached and the teats evenly set. Bonny Staple, much the same type of cow with hardly the capacity of the winner, won the blue ribbon. In third place stood Auntie Banks, a splendid type of cow with prominent

milk veins, but with scarcely the thickness through the heart of the former two. Homestead Howtje Calamity, of a shade less scale, came fourth.

The three-year-old class in milk was a difficult one to place. Dutchland Canary, a young cow with well-balanced udder and large milk veins, was placed first. She is an exceptionally good handler. Lady Keyes Mercena, a trifle larger cow that had been in milk several months, was second; she was hardly in as good condition as the winner. In third place was Bell's Darkie, a cow with substance and a fairly good udder. Echo Bonny Keyes has an excellent udder and possesses a strong constitution, but was unable to get any higher than fourth place.

Lunde Posch Cornucopia was winner in the three-year-old class not in milk. She was in excellent form, almost due to freshen. Her udder showed to good advantage. Faforit Netherland Lyons, a breedy heifer, would have given the winner a run for the money had she been a little more forward. As it was she was not up in flesh and did not show to best advantage. Third money went to Nettie Fayne 2nd, a splendid-veined heifer. Her stable mate, Daisy Fayne 2nd, stood fourth.

The two-year-old class was represented by heifers carrying large, well-balanced udders. Canary Mercedes Hartog, a deep, thick heifer with good quality and a well-balanced udder, was first, with Elmdale Changling Pearl, a close second. In the dry class Miss Aggie Fayne, a well-balanced animal with good heart and strong frame, secured the red ribbon. In second place was Countess Plus, a good-topped heifer, but not showing quite the substance of the winner. All the entries in this class were strong individuals.

Shadelawn Ina Queen, a smooth, well-fitted heifer, headed the senior yearling class, with her stable mate, Pauline Colantha Sylvia, a heifer not quite in as good condition, in second place. The entire class had substance, and practically all showed good udder formation.

The junior yearlings constituted a strong class. They were all of high quality and showed in good form. Fayne Jewel is an exceptionally sweet-looking heifer in good bloom and was placed first, with Helena Pietertje Beets, a strong heifer but not quite enough finish, second. A smaller heifer of good quality came third.

The calf classes had the most entries, over twenty in each. They are all growthy youngsters, and being of uniform type made hard classes to place. By a process of elimination the numbers were weeded down to seven or eight in each class, and the winners selected from the smaller number. Seldom are such strong classes seen in a show-ring. Haley was first and second in the senior-calf class, with strong, smooth calves with high quality. Hulet secured third with a calf with not quite the scale of the winner. Haley also won first in the junior class with a growthy, sweet-looking heifer. Lipsit was second with a straight smooth calf.

Exhibitors.—W. G. Bailey, Paris, Ont.; G. S. Gooderham, Clarkson; A. E. Hulet, Norwich; Watson Bros., Pine Grove; L. H. Lipsit, Straffordville; M.H. Haley, Springfield; E. H. Lloyd, Stouffville; Arbogast Bros., Sebringville; Haviland & Son, Wilsonville; W. B. Poole, Ingersoll; S. Lemon & Sons, Lynden; Dymont Bros., Dundas; R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook; R. Kelly & Sons, Culloden; James Rettie, Burgessville; Fred Row, Currie's Crossing; C. Prouse, Tillsonburg.

Awards.—Aged bull: 1, Bailey, on Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd; 2, Haley, on Sir Belle Fayne; 3, Watson Bros., on Homestead Colantha Prince Canary; 4, Hulet, on Prince Colanthus Abbekerk; 5, Gooderham, on King Segis Pontiac Posch; 6 and 7, Lloyd, on Fairview Sir Angus Korndyke, and Patsy 7th King. Bull, 2 years: 1, Haviland & Son, on Canary Tritom Segis; 2, Arbogast Bros., on King Segis A Calamity; 3, Poole, on Colantha Fayne Butter Baron; 4, Hulet, on Woodland Cornet Canary. Bull, 1 year: 1, Hulet, on Prince Colanthus Canary A; 2, Lemon & Sons, on Plus Inka Artis; 3, Watson Bros., on Count Plus Inka Sylvia; 4, Haviland & Son, on Grace Fayne 2nd King De Kol; 5, Kelly & Sons, on Ivy Lodge Bully Pontiac; 6, Dymont Bros., on Smithdale K. Colantha; 7, Hicks, on Segis De Kol Burke. Bull, senior calf: 1, Hulet, on Prince Bonheur Abbekerk; 2, Haley, on Johnnie Fayne; 3, Lipsit, on Polly's Fayne; 4, Arbogast Bros., on King Segis A. Schuiling; 5, Bailey, on Snowflake Hengerveld; 6, Rettie, on Pontiac Atlas Colanthus; 7, Kelly & Sons, on Ivy Lodge Bully Pontiac 2nd. Bull, junior calf: 1 and 5, Haley, on Sir Butter Boy Fayne, and Sir Korndyke Beets; 2, Hulet, on Count Canary Sylvius; 3, Kelly & Sons, on Ivy Lodge Pat Veeman; 4 and 7, Lipsit, on Fayne Segis Nan, and Bibby's Segis Posch; 6, Dymont Bros., on De Kol Pontiac. Senior and grand champion bull, Bailey, on Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld. Junior champion bull, Hulet, on Prince Bonheur Abbekerk.

Aged cow: 1 and 4, Haley, on Lady Frances Schuiling and Alberta's Grace Fayne; 2, Hulet, on Belle Abbekerk; 3, Lemon & Sons, on Lulu Glaser; 5 and 6, Arbogast Bros., on Ella May Abbekerk, and Gladys P. Artis; 7, Kelly & Sons, on Dot of Elmwood. Aged cow, not milking: 1, Hicks, on Lilly F. De Kol 2nd; 2, Dymont Bros., on Bonny Staple; 3, Hulet, on Auntie Banks; 4, Kelly, on Homestead Howtje Calamity; 5, Arbogast Bros., on Grace A.; 6, Rowe, on Baroness Canary Chase; 7, Dymont Bros., on Mattie Lenox. Cow, 3 years old: 1, Rowe, on Dutchland Canary; 2, Hulet, on Lady Keyes Mercena; 3, Kelly & Sons, on Bell's Darkie; 4, Dymont Bros., on Echo Bonny King; 5, Lipsit, on Lady Peg; 6, Haviland & Son, on Kate Poff Mercena; 7, Gooderham, on Nicolo Pontiac

Pauline. Cow, 3 years old, not milking: 1, 3 and 4, Haley, on Lunde Posch Cornucopia, Nettie Fayne 2nd, and Daisy Fayne 2nd; 2, Hicks, on Faforit Netherland Lyons; 5, Hulet, on Lady Pauline Colantha; 6, Lloyd, on Bessie Walker Korndyke. Heifer, 2 years old: 1, Dymont Bros., on Canary Mercedes Hartog; 2 and 4, Hulet, on Elmdale Changling Pearl, and Valentine of Forestness; 3, Gooderham, on Manor P. H. Ruth; 5, Haley, on Cornish Lodge Margaret Mercedes; 6, Haviland & Son, on Mercedes De Kol Calamity. Heifer, 2 years old, not milking: 1, Haley, on Miss Aggie Fayne; 2, Lemon & Sons, on Countess Plus; 3, Hicks, on Netherland Faforit Segis; 4, Hulet, on Ianthe Jewel Posch 3rd; 5, Dymont Bros., on Bonny Staple Echo; 6, Kelly, on Ivy Lodge Dot Artis. Heifer, senior yearling: 1 and 2, Hulet, on Shadelawn Ina Queen, and Pauline Colantha Sylvia; 3 and 6, Haley, on Cornish Lodge Melba Mercedes, and Vida Princess Veeman; 4, Lipsit, on F. R. Fayne De Boer; 5, Dymont Bros., on Pontiac Abbekerk Beets. Heifer, junior yearling: 1 and 4, Lipsit, on F. R. Fayne Jewel, and F. R. Fayne Calamity 2nd; 2 and 5, Dymont Bros., on Helena Pietertje Beets, and Pontiac Staple Keyes; 3, Hicks, on Pauline Canary Segis; 6, Haley, on Bessie Butter Baroness; 7, Hulet, on Lady Veeman Abbekerk. Heifer, senior calf: 1 and 2, Haley, on Lillie Posch, and Miss B. B. De Boer; 3 and 7, Hulet, on Pauline Colantha Echo, and Shadelawn Grace Clothilde; 4, Lipsit, on F. R. Fayne Wayne; 5, Bailey, on Countess Hengerveld Fayne; 6, Arbogast Bros., on K. S. A. C. Tidy De Kol. Heifer, junior calf: 1, 4 and 7, Haley, on Baroness Johanna Fayne, May Butter Baroness, and Toitilla Butter Baroness; 2, Lipsit, on F. K. Fayne Calamity 3rd; 3, Gooderham, on Manor Segis Princess; 5, Hulet, on Madam Pauline Sylvia; 6, Dymont Bros., on Pauline Tensen Pontiac. Junior champion female, Hulet, on Shadelawn Ina Queen. Senior and grand champion female, Haley, on Lady Frances Schuiling. Three animals, get of one sire: 1, 2 and 6, Haley; 3, Lipsit; 4, Dymont Bros.; 5 and 7, Hulet. Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1, Dymont; 2, Haley; 3, Lipsit; 4 and 5, Hulet; 6, Kelly & Sons; 7, Rowe. Senior herd: 1, Haley; 2, Hulet; 3, Dymont Bros.; 4, Gooderham; 5, Kelly & Sons; 6, Lipsit; 7, Lloyd. Junior herd: 1, Hulet; 2, Lipsit; 3, Haley; 4, Kelly & Sons; 5, Dymont Bros.; 6, Hicks; 7, Gooderham. Breeders' herd: 1, Bailey; 2, Hulet; 3, Lipsit; 4, Arbogast Bros.; 5, Dymont Bros.; 6, Kelly & Sons.

**AYRSHIRES.**—Seven herds furnished strong competition in Ayrshires. Every class was filled, and many strong, typey individuals remained unplaced. The entries were equal to previous years, and quality and uniformity were unsurpassed. Mature cows carried large, well-balanced udders, and the youngsters were all promising individuals. Practically every animal was brought out in show condition. The uniformity of type was a noticeable feature of every class. The herd classes were an imposing sight and showed how certain characteristics ran in each herd, emphasizing the necessity of always having a good herd header.

It was with considerable regret that Ayrshire admirers saw Hobsland Masterpiece, in the aged-bull class, experience his first defeat in Canada. Four times, in the past, he has carried off championship honors at Toronto, and, when in his prime, he was declared by impartial and competent judges to be the best bull in America despite what some United States judges might say to the contrary. Hobsland Masterpiece has stood with good company, but his supremacy has never been seriously challenged in a Canadian show-ring until this year, when, after years of good service in the herd and many a weary jaunt from show to show, he failed to appear in his usual form and was obliged to take second place to Alex Hume's good bull, Hillside Peter Pan. True to our prediction last year, "it will be a good bull that stands above him in 1916," Hillside Peter Pan went to the top and secured the coveted ribbon which designates the championship. If one were prone to criticize a winner, it might be said that this bull carries a trifle too much meat on the neck and the flesh a little too far down on the thigh, but otherwise he is a grand individual, which he must needs be to win a championship in such company as appeared at Toronto. The points mentioned sink into insignificance compared with the deep rib, strong constitution and Ayrshire character of the champion bull. Netherton Lochinvar, a young sire of good type and character, stood third; Netherton King Theodore was fourth, and that well-known sire at the head of Wm. Stewart's herd, Spring Hill Cashier, was fifth. The latter bull has shown better in past competitions than he did this year.

Three promising young sires appeared in the two-year-old class, which was led by a well-grown bull of good type, Selwood Prince Ideal. Fairvue Milkman, a smooth fellow of good quality, was given second place, and below him was Tanglewyld Victor.

Eight yearlings lined up. Burnside Ypres Masterpiece possessed plenty of substance, a deep rib, good constitution with approved type, and was honored with the red ribbon. Next came Sunrise Masterpiece, somewhat smaller but typey. Another yearling of similar size but with fewer qualifications, Hobsland Red Mackay, was third, and Briery Boy of Springbank, larger than the first two above him but a trifle plainer in conformation and type, was fourth.

In the senior-bull class were nine typey individuals. Humeshaugh Invincible Peter Pan, a smooth calf with exceptionally strong top-line and showing character, won the red ribbon. Burnside Flomaster, a trifle smaller animal, drooping slightly at the tail head

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but a breedy calf, was second. Earl of Shannon Bank, a strong calf but a little plain, stood third, and Gladden Hill Jane fourth.

A uniform lot of youngsters were shown in the junior-calf class. To the amateur the nine looked very much alike, and there appeared to be no choice. All were choice individuals of the breed with good frames and strong constitutions. Springbank Bright Boy, a calf showing character to a marked degree, was placed first. Selwood Dairy King, a calf of excellent quality, stood second, and Burnside Cherry Masterpiece third.

Thirteen aged matrons made a strong class. There was marked uniformity in type all down the line, and practically every cow carried a large, well-shaped, evenly-balanced udder. The red-ribbon cow, Humeshaugh Kate, was considered the most typical of the breed. She is a well-balanced animal, carrying an exceptionally fine udder and showing large, long milk veins. She has capacity, form and character. Springbank Daisy Star, a lower-set cow with hardly as good an udder, stood second, and next to her was Flossie of Monte Bello, a strong but somewhat coarser animal than the winner. Mayflower lacked a little in size, and while otherwise a choice individual she could get no farther than fourth place. Many cows that appeared to be good workers were in too strong company to get into the money.

Dalffible Jemmima Jane 2nd went to the top of a class of seven three-year-old cows in milk. She was true to the Ayrshire type with plenty of spread, good condition and showed excellent quality. Her udder came the nearest to being what breeders are working for. In second place was Humeshaugh Spicy Kate, a strong, deep cow but not showing as typical an udder as the winner. Violet of Gladden Hill is a sweet-looking cow, but lacks a little in scale compared with the other two. A trifle more size would no doubt have put her closer to the top. Doreen of Springbank, a useful kind of a cow, was fourth.

In the three-year-old dry-cow class Snowdrop and Topsy of Gladden Hill struggled for the red ribbon. Both are strong-topped cows of good conformation possessing excellent quality. The former showed somewhat the best type of udder and finally won the coveted ribbon. Spicy Lass, a thicker type of cow than the winner, was put in third place, with Doherty, a small cow, fourth.

Maggie Finlayston 5th, a straight-lined, deep, smooth animal carrying a splendid udder with large teats, went to the top of the two-year-old heifer class in milk, and finally was awarded the senior and grand championship. Miss Floss of Springbank was the runner-up for first honors, but she hardly showed as sweet a conformation or the quality of udder. In third place was Iola of Springbank, lacking a little in top line but with somewhat better udder than the heifer standing second. Burnside Lucky Darling, the making of a useful cow, was fourth.

There was a splendid line-up of senior yearlings not in milk. Humeshaugh Perfect Lady, a strong, breedy heifer won this class, and later was made junior champion. Springbank Ruth, a heifer of a little lighter make-up was second, and Burnside Baroness 3rd came third. The latter is not quite so well matured as the first two.

Burnside Barbara headed the class of nine junior yearlings. She is a very sweet heifer of the desired type but had less scale than Betty of Springbank, the winner of the blue ribbon. The latter is a typey heifer with substance. Springbank Jeanette, showing quality, was third, and the growthy heifer, Snowflake, of Gladden Hill, came fourth.

A very uniform class of senior heifer calves of splendid quality made difficult work for the judge. Not only must present form be considered, but awards are made to a certain degree on indications for producers. The placing of the teats and length of veins is as important as with mature animals. Some youngsters that look like winners fall down on udder formation.

Jacky, a deep-bodied, strong-lined calf, secured the red ribbon, with Burnside Maggie Finlayston, a growthy calf, in second. Burnside Lady Lucky 3rd, another straight-lined, deep, thick heifer, was third. A number of excellent quality youngsters did not get in the money.

Burnside Barbara 2nd and Gladden Hill Kate were keen competitors for first place in the junior-calf class. Both were true to breed type, were lusty and strong. The former was placed first, with Blossom of Riverside in third.

In a special class for two-year-old heifers out of milk, the strong, thick, straight heifer, Humeshaugh, Nan 2nd, was first, and Briery of Springbank, a heifer with substance, was second.

Exhibitors.—Hon. Wm. Owens, Westmount, Que.; Alex. Hume & Co., Campbellford, Ont.; Wm. Stewart & Sons, Campbellford, Ont.; R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.; Laurie Bros., Agincourt, Ont.; J. L. Stansell, Strathfordville, Ont.

Awards.—Aged bull: 1, Hume & Co., on Hillside Peter Pan; 2, Ness, on Hobsland Masterpiece; 3, Owens, on Netherton Lochinvar; 4, Turner & Son, on Netherton King Theodore. Bull, 2 years: 1, Stansell, on Selwood Prince Ideal; 2, Laurie Bros., on Fairvue Milkman; 3, Turner & Son, on Tanglewyld Victor. Bull, 1 year: 1 and 3, Ness, on Burnside Ypres Masterpiece, and Hobsland Red Mackay; 2, Owens, on Sunrise Masterpiece; 4, Turner & Son, on Briery Boy of Springbank. Bull, senior calf: 1, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Invincible Peter Pan; 2, Ness, on Burnside Flomaster; 3 and 4, Laurie Bros., on Earl of Shannon Bank, and Gladden Hill Jane.

Bull, junior calf: 1, Turner & Son, on Springbank Bright Boy; 2, Stansell, on Selwood Dairy King; 3, Ness, on Burnside Cherry Masterpiece; 4, Hume.

Aged cow: 1, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Kate; 2, Turner & Son, on Springbank Daisy Star; 3, Owens, on Flossie of Monte Bello; 4, Stewart & Sons, on Mayflower; 5, Ness, on Burnside Lady Lucky. Cow, 3 years old, in milk: 1, Ness, on Dalffible Jemmima Jane 2nd; 2, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Spicy Kate; 3, Laurie Bros., on Violet of Gladden Hill; 4, Turner & Son, on Doreen of Springbank; 5, Stansell, on Selwood Pride 2nd. Cow, 3 years old, not milking: 1, Turner & Son, on Snowdrop; 2, Laurie Bros., on Topsy of Gladden Hill; 3, Hume & Co., on Spicy Lass; 4, Owens, on Doherty. Heifer, 2 years old, in milk: 1 and 4, Ness, on Maggie Finlayston 5th, and Burnside Lucky Darling; 2 and 3, Turner & Son, on Miss Floss of Springbank, and Iola of Springbank; 5, Stewart & Sons, on Jean Armour of Menie 4th. Heifer, 2 years old, out of milk: 1, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Nan 2nd; 2 and 3, Turner & Son, on Briery of Springbank, and White Lady of Springbank. Heifer, senior yearling, not in milk: 1, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Perfect Lady; 2, Turner & Son, on Springbank Ruth; 3 and 4, Ness, on Burnside Baroness 2nd, and Burnside Tipperary Blossom. Heifer, junior yearling, not in milk: 1, Ness, on Burnside Barbara; 2 and 3, Turner & Son, on Betty of Springbank, and Springbank Jeanette; 4, Laurie Bros., on Snowflake of Gladden Hill. Heifer, senior calf: 1, Owens, on Jacky; 2 and 3, Ness, on Burnside Maggie Finlayston, and Burnside Lady Lucky 3rd; 4, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Spicy Kate. Heifer, junior calf: 1, Ness, on Burnside Barbara 2nd; 2, Laurie Bros., on Gladden Hill Kate; 3 and 4, Owens, on Blossom of Riverside, and Louise of Riverside. Senior and grand champion female, Ness, on Maggie Finlayston 5th. Junior champion female, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Perfect Lady. Three animals, get of one sire, owned by exhibitor: 1 and 3, Ness; 2, Turner & Son; 4, Hume & Co.; 5, Owens. Two animals, progeny of one cow, owned by exhibitor: 1, Hume & Co.; 2 and 3, Ness; 4, Laurie; 5, Turner & Son. Graded herd: 1, Hume & Co.; 2, Ness; 3, Turner & Son; 4, Owens; 5, Laurie Bros. Junior herd: 1, Ness; 2, Owens; 3, Hume & Co.; 4, Turner & Son. Breeders' herd: 1, Ness; 2, Owens; 3, Hume & Co.; 4, Turner & Son; 5, Stewart & Son.

JERSEYS.—Although there has been a larger showing of Jerseys in years past at the Canadian National, the quality throughout was of a high order. All classes were filled, and many choice individuals were left unplaced. Two types of the breed were represented—one the finer type of the Island Jerseys, and the other a stronger animal with substance, a type which is gaining in favor in Canada. There were many fine examples of Jersey type and conformation. In a few classes there was an outstanding winner, but as a rule the red-ribboned animal had a run for honors.

There were four competitors in the aged-bull class. Clyptha's Majesty, winner of the class last year, again won the red ribbon, with Clyptha's Knight a close second. Both bulls were more massive animals than the other competitors. The former, while a little saggy in the back, has quality and finish, and is remarkably good through the shoulder for an aged animal. The latter was possibly a little better-backed animal, but did not have quite the finish or capacity of his stable mate. Kirkfield's Meadow Boy, a rangy animal, not in particularly good fit, was third, and Brampton Burma King, a bull of less scale than the winner, fourth.

The two-year-old class was headed by Trumps, a typey bull with strong back and good shoulder. Brampton Merry Prince, a trifle smaller animal than the winner, but with good constitution, was second. In the yearling class Betty's Stockwell, a stable mate of the winner of the two-year-olds, was first. He is a stylish, typey, strong calf, but had a close second in Brampton Radiator.

Lord Raleigh was an easy winner in the senior yearling class, and was good enough to win both junior and grand championship. He is a beautiful calf of excellent Jersey type, and doubtless will be heard of in the future. He is an example of what breeding in the purple will do, as his dam is Meadow Grass 2nd of Kirkfield, Grand Champion Jersey female for several years at Toronto. His sire is Allendale Raleigh, the 1914 Grand Champion at Chicago. Brampton Bright Sir is a good typey calf, but could get no higher than

second place in such strong company. Cowslip's Sultan stood in third place, with eight below him. In the junior class were several good, thrifty youngsters. Brampton Beauty's Heir was the winner.

In the aged-cow class history repeated itself in that Meadow Grass 2nd of Kirkfield, a past winner at the Canadian National, again secured the red ribbon, and finally was made Senior and Grand Champion female. She is a hard cow to beat. Although getting up in years, she still retains the bloom of youth. Her type is about all that could be desired in a Jersey, and all indications point to heavy production. After the first place it was difficult to decide on the others, consequently they were milked out before final decisions were made. All the cows showed great capacity and carried large, well-balanced udders that milked out well. Mousie secured the blue ribbon, and Brampton Maitland B. was third, with eight good cows below her.

Brampton Vivian and Brampton Cowslip were first and second in the three-year-old class in milk. Both are smooth, well-balanced cows of the desired dairy type. They carried nicely attached udders, with teats properly placed. Brampton Queen Maggie, a deeper, lower-set type, with good udder and veining, was third. The three-year-old class, not milking, was won by Brampton Lady Alice, a strong, well balanced cow with capacity for production. Wherever shown she has little difficulty in winning her class. If nothing happens her, it will be an extra good cow that wins over her when she is matured. Brampton Lady Betty, a good type of cow, with not quite so desirable udder as the winner, was second.

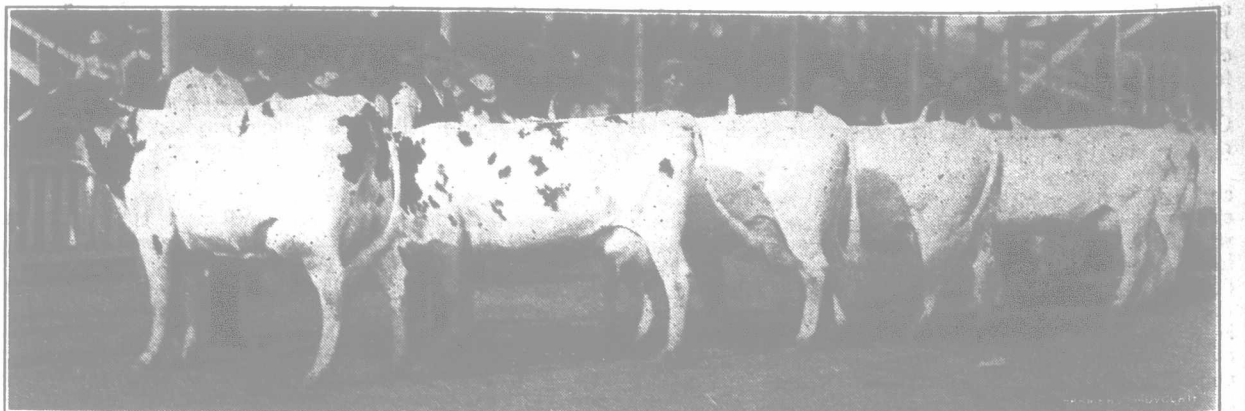
There was a large class of two-year-olds from which to pick the winners. Brampton Princess Belle, a well-balanced heifer with capacity and good udder and milk veins, headed the class. Mabel's Poet Snowdrop, a deep, strong heifer carrying an immense udder for her age, worked up to second place. Ivernia of Pickering, a heifer of less scale than the winner, and with hardly as well attached udder, was third.

Senior and junior yearlings were out in good numbers, and Bull & Son secured the lion's share of the money with heifers of quality that gave promise of a show-ring future. Brampton Miss Mourier, a particularly sweet-looking heifer, won the junior class and junior championship.

The calf classes were well filled with smooth typey individuals. They were a hard class to place, and judges might easily differ on placings. They were a uniform bunch, and almost without exception had splendid udder indications, with teats well placed.

Exhibitors—R. J. Fleming, Toronto; B. H. Bull and Son, Brampton; Herbert Colton, Malton; Ira Nichols, Burgessville.

Awards.—Aged bull: 1 and 2, Fleming, on Clyptha's Majesty and Clyptha's Knight; 3, Colton, on Kirkfield's Meadow Boy; 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Burma King. Bull, two years: 1, Fleming, on Trumps; 2, 3 and 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Merry Prince, Brampton Gamboe Prince and Brampton Bright Boy. Bull, one year: 1, Fleming, on Betty's Stockwell; 2, 3 and 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Radiator, Brampton Astor and Brampton Prim Lad. Bull, senior calf: 1, 3 and 4, Fleming, on Lord Raleigh, Cowslip's Sultan, and Little Trumps; 2, Bull & Son, on Brampton Bright Sir. Bull, junior calf: 1, 2 and 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Beauty's Heir, Brampton Fern's Lad and Brampton Patricia's Son. Aged cow: 1 and 2, Fleming, on Meadow Grass 2nd of Kirkfield and Mousie; 3, 4 and 5, Bull & Son, on Brampton Maitland B., Brampton B. P. Alenora, and Brampton Marcia. Cow, three years: 1, 2 and 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Vivian, Brampton Cowslip and Brampton Prince Plaisir; 3, Colton, on Brampton Queen Maggie. Cow, three years, not milking: 1, 3 and 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Lady Alice, Brampton Dandy Dear and Brampton Bright Duchess; 2, Fleming, on Brampton Lady Betty, and 5, Colton, on Brampton Wild Queen. Heifer, two years: 1 and 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Princess Belle and Brampton Dot P.; 2, Nichols, on Mabel's Poet Snowdrop; 3, Fleming, on Ivernia of Pickering. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, 2 and 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Silver Beach, Raleigh's Brightness and Brampton Cowslip Poppy; 4, Fleming, on Lady Evelyn of Pickering. Heifer, junior yearling: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Miss Mourier, Brampton Bright Blanche, Brampton Western Fern, and Brampton Silver Victress. Senior calf: 1, 2 and 3, Fleming, on Rose of Pickering, Eva of Pickering, and Mhorca of Pickering; 4, Nichols, on Madge Raleigh. Junior calf: 1, 3 and 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Golden Lass, Brampton Little Wonder, and Brampton Chief



Line-up of Aged Ayrshire Cows at Toronto.



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Lady; 2, Fleming, on Daisy of Pickering. Senior champion bull: Fleming, on Clyptha's Majesty. Junior and Grand champion: Fleming, on Lord Raleigh. Senior and grand champion female: Fleming, on Meadow Grass 2nd of Kirkfield. Junior champion female: Bull & Son, on Brampton Miss Mourier. Three animals, get of one sire: 1, Fleming; 2, 3 and 4, Bull & Son. Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1 and 2, Fleming; 3 and 4, Bull & Son. Graded herd: 1 and 3, Fleming; 2 and 4, Bull & Son; 5, Colton. Junior herd: 1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2, Fleming; 4, Colton.

GUERNSEYS.—Curtis, Heaslip & Son, of Fenwick, Ontario, were the only exhibitors of this breed, and were awarded the prizes.

GRADE DAIRY CATTLE.—The entries were small in this class. Exhibitors: Stephen Oliver, Lindsay; B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton; James Bowman, Guelph; Herbert Colton, Malton. Awards—Aged cow: 1, Bowman; 2, Bull & Son; 3, Oliver. Cow, two years: 1 and 2, Bull & Son. Heifer, under two: 1, Colton; 2, Bull & Son.

FAT CATTLE.

An exceptionally well-finished lot of cattle were shown in the various fat cattle classes. Jas. Leask & Sons were out with well-finished stock, and succeeded in having three animals in the championship class. T. A. Russell's stock were a uniform lot of smooth, well-finished stuff. Pritchard Bros. had a winner in the two and under three class. He is a roan of great scale, deep and thick, with straight lines and carrying thick flesh evenly laid on. He was indeed a finished bullock. Leask & Sons had an outstanding senior yearling, which was good enough to win the championship as well as his class. He is a smooth, deep, thick, low-set animal with finish and quality. Leask & Sons had a run for their money in the junior yearling class, but finally their Black King, having a better top and quarters than the others, won out. The senior calf class was also a strong one. Four of the right kind were brought out. All were straight-lined, blocky animals, with quality showing at all points. Russell had a particularly fine calf and secured the red ribbon. Russell also had two white steers in the export class. They were a uniform pair of high quality, carrying deep flesh in the right place. Brown & Son had lower-set, deeper-bodied steers, but they were not quite so evenly fleshed as the winners. Pritchard Bros. had one choice steer in the class, but its mate lacked substance and finish.

Exhibitors.—T. A. Russell, Downsview; J. Leask & Sons, Seagrave; J. Brown & Son, Galt; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; Pritchard Bros., Elora; Kyle Bros., Drumbo; Mitchell Bros., Burlington.

Awards.—Steer, two years and under three: 1, Pritchard Bros.; 2, Russell; 3, Leask & Sons; 4, Clifford. Steer, senior yearling: 1, Leask; 2, Russell; 3, Kyle Bros.; 4, Pritchard Bros. Steer, junior yearling: 1, Leask & Sons; 2, Russell; 3, Mitchell Bros.; 4, Brown & Son. Steer, senior calf: 1, Russell; 2, Brown & Son; 3, Kyle Bros.; 4, Leask & Sons. Steer, junior calf: 1, Leask & Sons. Export steers: 1, Russell; 2 and 4, Brown & Son; 3, Pritchard Bros. Champion fat steer: Leask & Sons.

GRADE CATTLE.—The entries were small, only two breeders being out, but the animals shown were all of low-set, thick, blocky type that are a useful kind to own.

Exhibitors.—Pritchard Bros. and J. Leask & Sons. Awards.—Cow, two years: 1, Pritchard Bros. Heifer, one year: 1 and 2, Leask & Sons. Heifer calf: 1, Leask & Sons.

SHEEP.

The sheep exhibit of 1916 will be remembered as one possessing considerable merit from the viewpoint of both quality and numbers. It has been a particularly bad season to fit sheep on account of the extreme heat, and even more flocks would have been represented had not one or more of their best individuals succumbed to the oppressive, torrid weather. Rape failed to grow in some regions, leaving the animals without that cooling, green feed so much used for highly-fleshed sheep. Almost all of the shepherds complained of the difficulties they experienced in getting their entries into a satisfactory condition to lead into the ring, for the competition has become so keen at the Canadian National that decisions are often based on fine points, indeed, and no shepherd will spare labor or expense to perfect his candidate in every part. In spite of all these hardships, it was a record exhibit, and upwards of 75 entries could not be accommodated in the large and commodious sheep barn. The overflow were housed in a cattle barn nearby. As a whole, the exhibits were a typey lot, well trimmed and in good fit. Surely the sheep industry is in a very healthy condition at the present time, if the showing reflects, to any extent, the feeling in the country. To give readers a clearer conception of what the show was like in this department a census was taken of all the pens. Figures are very explicit, and following are the numbers of the various breeds: Shropshires, 104; Southdowns, 88; Cotswolds, 58; Hampshires, 57; Leicesters, 47; Dorsets, 45; Oxfords, 36; Suffolks, 26; Lincolns, 25. Nine breeds and 486 sheep, all of show calibre, certainly constitute a grand showing. A keen demand for live stock influences an exhibition in two ways: breeders are anxious to show the public what they have, but, on the other hand, the trade picks up their best stuff and depreciates their show herd or flock to more or less extent. This was apparent in some flocks this year.

COTSWOLDS.—The Cotswold exhibit was infused with considerable imported blood this year, and it was of such a quality as to make competition keen and very high-class. Park's aged ram, with splendid fleshing and good wool, looked like a champion, but Mark led out a yearling ram that would be difficult to beat anywhere. Fresh from the Old Country this year, the shearing is

aristocratic in appearance and a model of type. That clean or clear-cut underline, that Cotswold breeders like, is emphasized in the last-mentioned sheep. Miller's shearing ewe was made female champion. She, too, is a typey sheep, with a splendid head and good conformation behind it. Five exhibitors competed in this breed.

Exhibitors.—Norman Park, Norwich; P. W. Boynton & Sons, Dollar; G. H. Mark, Little Britain; Samuel Dolson & Son, Norval Sta.; John Miller, Claremont.

Judge—J. D. Brien, Ridgetown, Ont. Awards.—Aged ram: 1 and 3, Park; 2, Mark; 4, Boynton; 5, Dolson. Ram, shearing: 1 and 3, Mark; 2 and 4, Miller. Ram lamb: 1 and 4, Miller; 2, Mark; 3, Park. Ram, any age: Mark, on shearing. Ewe, aged: 1 and 2, Park; 3 and 4, Mark. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 2, Miller; 3, Boynton; 4, Mark. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 4, Miller; 3, Park. Ewe, any age: Miller, on shearing. Pen of lambs, bred by exhibitor: 1, Mark; 2, Park. Open pen: 1, Miller; 2, Mark; 3, Park. Pen, Canadian bred: 1, Park; 2, Mark. Wether, under 2 years: 1, Mark. Four lambs, get of one ram: 1, Mark; 2, Park.

LEICESTERS.—The Leicester breed could not measure up with some of the others with regard to numbers, but those brought out were the good kind with stylish appearance, splendid wool, and they were well fleshed. Whitelaw won both championships. The aged ram which won the ribbon is a large sheep and well built. The aged ewe was also champion in this breed, and she has much to commend her. She possesses an excellent skin and fleece, even and firm fleshing, and, above all, a carriage and flashy appearance about the head that would attract any Leicester breeder. Kelly had a nice shearing ewe which won the class, but she was not quite so good in the fleece or as flashy as the aged female.

Exhibitors.—Jas. Snell & Sons, Clinton; John Kelly & Son, Shakespeare; A. and W. Whitelaw, Guelph; John Miller, Claremont.

Judge—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont. Awards.—Ram, aged: 1, Whitelaw; 2 and 3, Snell. Ram, shearing: 1 and 3, Snell; 2, Kelly; 4, Whitelaw. Ram lamb: 1 and 3, Whitelaw; 2, Snell; 4, Kelly. Ram, any age: Whitelaw, on aged ram. Ewe, aged: 1 and 4, Whitelaw; 2, Kelly; 3, Snell. Ewe, shearing: 1, Kelly; 2 and 4, Whitelaw; 3, Snell. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 3, Whitelaw; 4, Kelly. Ewe, any age, Whitelaw, on aged ewe. Pen of lambs, bred by exhibitor: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Snell; 3, Kelly. Open pen: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Snell. Pen, Canadian bred: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Kelly; 3, Snell. Wether under 2 years: 1, Kelly; 2, Whitelaw.

SHROPSHIRE.—To win a place in the classes selected from 104 Shropshires was no easy matter at this exhibition. As an example of the keen competition in this breed, there were 24 shearing ewes in the ring at one time and four prizes were given. There were 12 shearing rams out, and both the lamb classes were strong. With the exception of a few instances, the entries were in splendid fit and well prepared for the test. Kelsey had a champion in the two-shear ram, but it was a struggle between him and Gurney's winning ram lamb. The young fellow had won in a strong class, and so closely did he push the old ram for the honors that three judges worked over the pair some time before making the decision. The aged ram could carry a trifle more flesh, but enough to win on at Toronto is sufficient for any breeding stock to carry. He is a sheep of the medium-sized, compact type, with a dense fleece. The best ewe and age, was also found in the aged class. Here Gurney won on a typey sheep having plenty of fleece and a good quality of fleshing. Gurney & Sons, Kelsey and Lloyd-Jones won the greater part of the money awarded the Shropshires.

Exhibitors.—John R. Kelsey, Woodville; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; Mrs. E. L. Metherell, Little Britain; Cecil Stobbs, Leamington; J. D. Larkin, Queenston; J. E. Brethour and Nephews, Burford; C. W. Gurney & Sons, Paris; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford.

Judge—J. D. Hanmer, Ames, Iowa. Awards.—Ram, aged: 1, Kelsey; 2, Beattie; 3, Lloyd-Jones; 4, Larkin. Ram, shearing: 1, Gurney; 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3 and 4, Kelsey. Ram lamb: 1 and 2, Gurney; 3, Lloyd-Jones; 4, Beattie. Ram, any age: Kelsey, on aged ram. Ewe, aged: 1, Gurney; 2, Kelsey; 3 and 4, Lloyd-Jones. Ewe, shearing: 1, 3 and 4, Gurney; 2, Lloyd-Jones. Ewe lamb: 1, Gurney; 2 and 3, Lloyd-Jones; 4, Kelsey. Ewe, any age: Gurney, on aged ewe. Pen of lambs, bred by exhibitor: 1, Gurney; 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, Kelsey. Open pen: 1, Gurney; 2, Kelsey. Pen, Canadian bred: 1, Kelsey; 2, Brethour; 3, Lloyd-Jones. Wether, under 2 years: 1, Kelsey; 2, Brethour.

OXFORDS.—Seldom does an exhibitor go to an exhibition so well prepared to win prizes as did Peter Arkell and Sons, of Teeswater, this year with their splendid flock of Summer Hill Farm Oxfords. The show flock was comprised of 36 individuals, and from the aged entries down to the lambs all were exceedingly well fitted and qualified to meet the keenest kind of competition. Unfortunately they were the only exhibitors, and the ribbons were distributed amongst the best of the different ages. This one flock in itself made a good showing for the breed, but if others had come out, and in condition to stand up beside those there, the Oxford-Downs would have had a very prosperous year at the Canadian National. Arkell's lambs were well-grown and splendid specimens of the breed. The older entries were high-class and worthy of the flock name.

SOUTHDOWN.—Breeders and exhibitors of Southdowns were not ashamed of the showing they made. This breed stood second as regards numbers, but in quality they were inferior to none. In all, 88 entries were divided into the various classes, which made exceedingly stiff competition. So uniform were the line-ups that the four prize-winners in each lot were

obliged to possess some particular merit to recommend them for the place. Both champions were selected from McEwen's flock. The shearing ram, which won the honor, is an exceptional sheep. He has plenty of size and substance for the breed, and with it excellent breed type and quality. Had he lost it would not have been for the lack of fitting, for the ram was presented to the judge in a wonderfully good condition. The shearing ewe, which was champion, was never beaten. She was first as a lamb at Toronto last year and was one of the Drummond Cup winners at Guelph in December of 1915. She is every inch a Southdown, and a good one at that, as her record shows.

Exhibitors.—Robert McEwen, Byron; Samuel Dolson & Son, Norval Sta.; J. D. Larkin, Queenston; C. W. Gurney & Sons, Paris; J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; J. W. Springstead & Sons, Caistor Centre.

Judge—Noel Gibson, Dundee, Ill. Awards.—Ram, aged: 1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, McEwen; 3, Larkin; 4, Brethour. Ram, shearing: 1, 2 and 3, McEwen; 4, Springstead. Ram lamb: 1, 2, 3 and 4, McEwen. Ram, any age: McEwen, on shearing. Ewe, aged: 1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, McEwen; 3, Larkin; 4, Brethour. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 4, McEwen; 2, Larkin; 3, Lloyd-Jones. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 4, McEwen; 3, Lloyd-Jones. Ewe, any age: McEwen, on shearing. Pen of lambs, bred by exhibitor: 1, McEwen; 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, Springstead. Open pen: 1, McEwen; 2, Lloyd-Jones. Pen, Canadian bred: 1, McEwen; 2, Springstead; 3, Lloyd-Jones. Wether, under 2 years: 1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, McEwen.

DORSETS.—Another breed prominent in the sheep pens this year was the Dorsets. Three exhibitors brought out 45 sheep in good show fit, and added greatly to the splendid sheep exhibit of 1916. Wright's shearing, which won his class as a lamb last year, was made champion of the male classes. Type is a strong feature of this winner, and it is difficult to get good breed type in a sheep without a correlation of all the parts which together make up the animal. The ram would have benefited, for show purposes, by a little more fleshing, but that was rendered dangerous by the extreme heat of the season. However, the conformation and quality were right, and they are the important factors in breeding stock. Stobbs' two-shear ewe was made champion of the female classes on account of her conformation, good fleece and exceptional quality. This exhibitor was quite successful in this breed, as the awards will show.

Exhibitors.—Jas. Robertson & Sons, Hornby; W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; Cecil Stobbs, Leamington.

Judge—Noel Gibson, Dundee, Ill. Awards.—Ram, aged: 1 and 3, Stobbs; 2, Robertson; 4, Wright. Ram, shearing: 1 and 2, Wright; 3 and 4, Robertson. Ram lamb: 1 and 4, Stobbs; 2, Robertson; 3, Wright. Ram, any age: Wright, on shearing. Ewe, aged: 1 and 4, Stobbs; 2 and 3, Robertson. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 3, Stobbs; 2 and 4, Wright. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 4, Robertson; 3, Wright. Ewe, any age: Stobbs, on two-shear ewe. Pen of lambs: 1, Robertson; 2, Stobbs; 3, Wright. Open pen: 1, Stobbs; 2, Wright. Pen, Canadian bred: 1, Wright; 2, Robertson; 3, Stobbs. Wether, under 2 years: 1 and 2, Wright.

LINCOLNS.—The Lincoln breed was represented by selections from the well-known flock owned by Herb. Lee, Highgate, Ont. He was the only exhibitor, and consequently there was no competition. The demand for this breed has been keen, and this factor, coupled with the scarcity of labor, no doubt prevented other breeders from fitting and bringing out their flocks.

HAMPSHIRE.—There were four exhibitors in the Hampshire classes this year, and in all they had 57 entries. As a general thing, the flocks were well fitted. Kelly won both the male and female championships.

Exhibitors.—J. and A. S. Wilson, Milton; John Kelly & Son, Shakespeare; Sir H. M. Pellatt, King; Geo. L. Telfer, Paris.

Judge—Noel Gibson, Dundee, Ill. Awards.—Ram, aged: 1, Kelly; 2 and 4, Wilson; 3, Telfer. Ram, shearing: 1 and 4, Kelly; 2, Wilson; 3, Telfer. Ram lamb: 1, 2 and 4, Wilson; 3, Kelly. Ram, any age: Kelly. Ewe, aged: 1, Kelly; 2 and 3, Wilson; 4, Telfer. Ewe, shearing: 1, 2 and 4, Kelly; 3, Wilson. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, Kelly; 3 and 4, Wilson. Ewe, any age: Kelly. Pen of lambs: 1, Kelly; 2, Wilson. Open pen: 1, Kelly; 2, Wilson. Pen, Canadian bred: 1, Wilson; 2, Kelly. Wether, under 2 years: 1, Kelly; 2, Wilson.

SUFFOLKS.—Geo. Henderson, Guelph, and Jas. Bowman, Guelph, were alone in the Suffolk-Down classes, and the money was divided fairly evenly between them.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1 and 3, Bowman; 2, Henderson. Ram, shearing: 1 and 2, Bowman. Ram lamb: 1, Henderson; 2 and 3, Bowman. Champion ram: Bowman. Ewe, aged: 1, Henderson; 2 and 3, Bowman. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 2, Henderson; 3 and 4, Bowman. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, Bowman; 3 and 4, Henderson. Champion ewe: Henderson. Pen of lambs: 1, Bowman; 2, Henderson. Open pen: 1, Henderson; 2, Bowman. Pen, Canadian bred: 1, Bowman. Wether: 1 and 2, Bowman.

SWINE.

The record prices that have ruled for some months past for the finished bacon hog and the active demand for breeding stock, coupled with the high prices for feeding grains, were the principal factors affecting the swine exhibit at Toronto this year, resulting in a slight falling off in the number of entries and a perceptible lack of that excellence of finish so characteristic of the swine exhibit at this show in former years. A pleasing feature of the entry this year was the advent of several new exhibitors, the quality of whose exhibits was of a standard that brought them to the top with



a frequency not conducive to the peace of mind of the older exhibitors. A matter that we believe should receive the management's attention is the appointing of a superintendent for the swine and sheep departments, as several considerable delays were occasioned during the swine judging that required the chairman's presence to straighten out, and, although Mr. Dryden is possessed of great capacity, he has never acquired the faculty of being able to appear in more than one place at one time.

**YORKSHIRES.**—The Yorkshire exhibit has been stronger than this year, although many high-class animals were there, yet there were others that could have stood a considerable amount more finish.

**Exhibitors.**—J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford; J. K. Featherstone, Streetsville; John Duck, Port Credit.

**Judge.**—D. C. Flatt, Hamilton.

**Awards.**—Boar, 2 years and over: 1 and 3, Featherstone; 2, Duck. The championship as best boar, any age, went to Featherstone on the first-prize animal in this class. Boar, over 18 months and under 2 years: 1 and 4, Featherstone; 2, and 3, Duck. Boar, over 12 and under 18 months: 1, Duck; 2, Brethour; 3 and 4, Featherstone. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months: 1, Brethour; 2, Featherstone; 3 and 4, Duck. Boar, under 6 months: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Brethour. Sow, 2 years and over: 1 and 3, Duck; 2 and 4, Featherstone. Championship for best sow, any age, went to Duck, on the first-prize sow. Sow, over 18 months and under 2 years: 1 and 4, Duck; 2 and 3, Featherstone. Sow, over 12 and under 18 months: 1, Brethour; 2 and 3, Duck; 4, Featherstone. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months: 1, Duck; 2 and 4, Brethour; 3, Featherstone. Sow, under 6 months: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Brethour. Herd: 1 and 4, Duck; 2, Featherstone; 3, Brethour. Litter: 1 and 2, Brethour; 3, Duck; 4, Featherstone.

**BERKSHIRES.**—Following the precedent of past years, the Berkshire exhibit was the strongest of any of the breeds, and the quality was high, the competition compelling the highest standard of fitting.

**Exhibitors.**—Adam Thompson, Shakespeare; W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown; P. W. Boynton & Sons, Dollar; S. Dolson & Son, Norval; J. D. Larkin, Queens-  
ton.

**Judge.**—Prof. G. E. Day, O. A. C., Guelph.

**Awards.**—Boar, 2 years and over: 1, Thompson; 2, Boynton; 3, Brownridge; 4, Larkin. Boar, over 18 months and under 2 years: 1, Brownridge; 2, 3 and 4, Thompson. Championship, for best boar, any age, went to Brownridge, on his entry in this class. Boar, over 12 and under 18 months: 1, Thompson; 2, Boynton; 3, Dolson. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months: 1, Boynton; 2, Brownridge; 3, Thompson; 4, Larkin. Boar, under 6 months: 1, 3 and 4, Thompson; 2, Brownridge. Sow, 2 years and over: 1, Dolson; 2 and 4, Thompson; 3, Larkin. Sow, over 18 months and under 2 years: 1, Dolson; 2, Thompson; 3, Boynton; 4, Larkin. Sow, over 12 and under 18 months: 1 and 4, Thompson; 2, Brownridge; 3, Boynton. Championship, for best sow, any age, went to Thompson, on his entry in this class. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months: 1, Thompson; 2, Dolson; 3, Brownridge; 4, Boynton. Sow, under 6 months: 1 and 4, Boynton; 2 and 3, Dolson. Herd: 1, Thompson; 2, Boynton; 3, Brownridge; 4, Dolson. Litter: 1, Boynton; 2, Thompson; 3, Dolson; 4, Brownridge.

**TAMWORTHS.**—The Tamworth exhibit this year brought out a strong competition of the breed's best.

**Exhibitors.**—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; J. J. Pearson, Cooksville; S. Dolson & Son, Norval, and T. Readman & Son, Streetsville.

**Judge.**—R. O. Morrow, Hilton.

**Awards.**—Boar, 2 years and over: 1 and 3, Douglas; 2, Dolson; 4, Pearson. Championship, for best boar, any age, went to Douglas, on his entry in this class. Boar, over 1 and under 2 years: 1, Dolson; 2 and 3, Douglas; 4, Readman. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months: 1, 3 and 4, Douglas; 2, Pearson. Boar, under 6 months: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Douglas. Sow, 2 years and over: 1, Dolson; 2, 3 and 4, Douglas. Championship, for best sow, any age, went to Dolson, on his entry in this class. Sow, over 1 and under 2 years: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Douglas. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months: 1, Dolson; 2 and 3, Douglas; 4, Pearson. Sow, under 6 months: 1 and 4, Douglas; 2 and 3, Dolson. Herd: 1, 3 and 4, Douglas; 2, Dolson. Litter: 1, 2 and 4, Douglas; 3, Dolson.

**CHESTER WHITES.**—A strong competition made things interesting in this class, the exhibit being up to the usual high standard.

**Exhibitors.**—D. DeCoursey, Mitchell; W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; Wm. Roberts & Sons, Peterborough; Geo. G. Gould, Essex.

**Judge.**—Cecil Stobbs, Leamington.

**Awards.**—Boar, 2 years and over: 1 and 2, De Coursey; 3, Roberts; 4, Wright. Boar, over 1 and under 2 years: 1 and 4, Roberts; 2, De Coursey; 3, Wright. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months: 1 and 4, De Coursey; 2, Wright; 3, Roberts. Boar, under 6 months: 1 and 3, Wright; 2 and 4, Roberts. Championship, for best boar, any age, went to Wright, on his entry in this class. Sow, 2 years and over: 1, Roberts; 2 and 3, De Coursey; 4, Wright. Championship, for best sow, any age, went to Roberts, on his entry in this class. Sow, over 1 and under 2 years: 1, Wright; 2 and 3, Roberts; 4, De Coursey. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months: 1, De Coursey; 2 and 4, Wright; 3, Roberts. Sow, under 6 months: 1, Wright; 2, 3 and 4, De Coursey. Herd: 1, Roberts; 2, Wright; 3 and 4, De Coursey. Litter: 1, De Coursey; 2, Wright; 3, Roberts.

**OTHER DISTINCT BREEDS.**—There were a number of new exhibitors out in this class with both Duroc Jerseys and Poland Chinas, and we believe that, should the

management put on separate classes for these breeds, the competition would be strong in both, as a number of Western Ontario breeders have signified their willingness to exhibit, were separate classes inaugurated.

**Judge.**—W. A. Jones, Mount Elgin.

This is a mixed class, the entries being made up of Duroc Jerseys and Poland Chinas, exhibited by Mac-Campbell & Sons, Northwood (Duroc Jerseys); Geo. G. Gould, Essex (Poland Chinas); Cecil Stobbs, Leamington (Poland Chinas); Culbert Malott, Wheatley (Poland Chinas), and Gowan Malott, Leamington (Duroc Jerseys).

**Awards.**—Boar, 2 years and over: 1, G. Malott; 2, C. Malott; 3, Gould. Boar, over 1 and under 2 years: 1, C. Malott; 2, Campbell; 3, Gould. Championship, for best boar, any age, went to C. Malott, on his entry in this class. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months: 1 and 2, Gould; 3, Stobbs; 4, Campbell. Boar, under 6 months: 1 and 2, Campbell; 3 and 4, Stobbs. Sow, 2 years and over: 1, C. Malott; 2, Campbell; 3, G. Malott; 4, Gould. Sow, over 1 and under 2 years: 1, C. Malott; 2, Campbell; 3, Gould; 4, G. Malott. Championship, for best sow, any age, went to C. Malott, on his entry in this class. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months: 1 and 4, Gould; 2, Stobbs; 3, Campbell. Sow, under 6 months: 1 and 2, Campbell; 3 and 4, Stobbs. Herd: 1, C. Malott; 2, Campbell; 3, Gould.

**EXPORT BACON HOGS.**—The entry in this class was the smallest for many years, the exceedingly high market price, no doubt, being the cause. Several of the lots shown could have had a bit more fitting to advantage. They were judged by Prof. G. E. Day, W. A. Jones, and R. O. Morrow.

**Awards.**—1 and 2, J. E. Brethour & Nephews (Yorkshires); 3, S. Dolson & Sons (Tamworths); 4, John Duck, Port Credit (Yorkshires); 5, J. K. Featherstone, Streetsville (Yorkshires).

#### EXCELLENT QUALITY IN BUTTER AND CHEESE

The year 1915 was a banner one for the dairy products department at the Canadian National in the point of numbers, but everything relating to quality in the past was eclipsed this year in both the butter and cheese. Never, before, the judges said, did they see such uniformly good quality. With the exception of four entries the cheese were of the finest kind, and barring four or five butter entries the creamery stuff was excellent. All the farm dairy butter was very fine. All the Judges and J. N. Paget the Superintendent, spoke very highly of the product. Considering weather conditions under which the butter and cheese was made, one would naturally wonder at such good quality being so outstanding throughout. The Superintendent explained it thus: The unfavorable weather conditions obliged the dairymen and makers to take extra precautions in handling the milk and cream and through this special care the resulting product has been superior. It also demonstrates what the proper care of milk and cream means to the industry. Another feature, which has considerable significance, is that only four Ontario makers were entered in the creamery butter classes. Two of those four won prizes. To Quebec and the Western Provinces went almost all the money in these sections. The creamery butter which came from Quebec was all made by makers belonging to an organization which has definite rules regarding the care and handling of the milk and cream from which the output is made. Any sample of butter not up to standard, does not come to Toronto Exhibition. Following is a list of the winners and the scores made:

**CHEESE.**—Factory, colored, June: 1, Geo. Empey, Atwood, Ont., 96.83; 2, W. T. Oliver, Atwood, Ont., 96.49; 3, Wm. Morse, Trowbridge, Ont., 95.49; 4, H. W. Seehaver, Listowel, Ont., 95.00; 5, Garnet Bain, Lakeside, Ont., 94.99; 6, T. E. Whattan, Waupoos, Ont., 93.98; 7, W. Fouchette, Ascot Corners, Ont., 93.66; 8, C. J. Donnelly, Lambeth, Ont., 93.65. Factory, Colored, July: 1, John Cuthbertson, Stratford, Ont., 95.98; 2, C. J. Donnelly, 95.33; 3, Geo. Empey, 95.32; 4, W. T. Oliver, 95.16; 5, Ben Howes, West Monkton, Ont., 94.99; 6, Z. Rancier, Summerstown, Ont., 94.98; 7, G. Bain, 94.66; 8, J. Z. Gosselin, Tartigou, Que., 94.65. Factory, white, June: 1, H. W. Seehaver, 97.16; 2, Z. Bergeron, Methot's Mills, Que., 96.49; 3, W. Morse, 96.15; 4th and 5th prizes divided between H. Hammond, Moorefield, Ont., and W. T. Oliver, 95.99; 6th and 7th prizes divided between C. J. Donnelly and Jos. Helie, St. Wenceslas, Que., 95.66; 8, John Cuthbertson, 95.49. Factory, July, white: 1, E. T. Cowle, St. Prosper, Que., 98.65; 2, H. Hammond, 96.83; 3, W. T. Oliver, (won on flavor) 96.32; 4, E. Gandreault, Pang Mathais Chiz, Que., 96.32; 5th and 6th prizes divided between H. Youn, Listowel, Ont., and N. Coti, Ste. Beni de Tingwick, Que., 96.16; 7, W. Morse, 96.15; 8, E. Belleisle, Ste. Stanislas, Que., 96.00. Factory, August, colored: 1, W. T. Oliver, 96.49; 2, John Cuthbertson, 95.82; 3, W. Morse, 95.66; 4, H. J. Neeb, Tavistock, Ont., 95.32; 5, H. E. Brown, Brussels, Ont., 95.00; 6, A. Blanchette, Warwick, Que., 94.82; 7, J. T. Koch, Palmerston, Ont., (won on flavor), 94.49; 8, T. Lambert, Ste. Gervais, Que., 94.49. Factory, August, white: 1, Geo. Empey, 99.00; 2, E. H. Cowle, 97.16; 3, A. Paquet, Ste. Flavien, Que., 96.99; 4, H. J. Neeb, 96.81; 5, Z. Bergeron, 96.66; 6, W. T. Oliver, (won on flavor) 96.16; 7, W. Morse, 96.16; 8, J. Helie, 96.00. Stilton: 1, Geo. Empey, 96.33; 2, H. Youn, 96.16; 3, H. Hammond, 95.99; 4, W. T. Oliver, 95.48; 5, C. J. Donnelly, 94.82. Canadian Flats: 1, W. Morse, (won on flavor), 95.99; 2, H. Hammond, 95.99; 3, John Cuthbertson, 95.82; 4, J. T. Koch, (won on flavor),

95.16; 5, J. Helie, 95.16. Silver Cup won by Geo. Empey, score, 99. Special prizes to exhibitors making highest average scores: 1, Geo. Empey, 97.10; 2, E. H. Cowle, 97.04; 3, W. T. Oliver, 96.43.

**Judges.**—Robert Johnston, Woodstock, Ont.; W. W. Gray, Stratford, Ont.; W. H. Morton, Belleville, Ont.

**BUTTER.**—Creamery, salted solids: 1, Carlisle Dairy Company, Carlisle, Alta., 97.23; 2, A. Trudel, Fortierville, Que., (won on flavor), 96.32; 3, W. Jackson, Markville, Alta., 96.32; 4, T. Vaillancourt, Bonaventure, Que., 96.15; 5, Matthew Weir, Winipeg, Man., 95.75; 6, J. A. Allaire, Ste. Roch, Que., 95.65; 7, A. Pelletier, Ste. George E., Que., 95.61; 8, A. Houle, Ste. Simeon, Que., 95.56. Creamery, unsalted, solids: 1, E. Fawcher, Ste. Flavien, Que., 97.88; 2, A. Fournier, Gently, Que., 97.40; 3, E. Caissey, Marie Bon, Que., 96.82; 4, J. Danserau, Notre Dame Ste. Hyacinthe, Que., 96.49; 5, H. Hamilton, New Glasgow, Que., 96.41; 6, A. Girard, Ste. Angele de Mercie, Que., 96.23; F. F. Garneau, Ste. Martin, Que., 95.83; 8, A. Trudel, 95.81. Creamery prints: 1, Matthew Weir, 97.08; 2, Edmonton City Dairy, Edmonton, Alta., 96.82; 3, A. Howle, 96.74; 4, Carlisle Dairy Co., 96.74; 5, W. Hanson, Innisfail, 96.24; 6, A. Fournier, 95.86; 7, J. Almont, Silverdale, Ont., 95.74; 8, Camrose Central Creamery, Camrose, Alta., 95.58. Challenge trophy, won by E. Fawcher, Ste. Flavien, Que. Special prizes for highest average scores: 1, E. Fawcher, 96.60; 2, Matthew Weir, 96.41; 3, A. Fournier, 96.22. Farm dairy, 30-lb. tub: 1, Miss L. B. Gregory, Ilderton, Ont., 95.15; 2, Mrs. S. H. Pugh, Milverton, Ont., 94.82; 3, Mrs. J. E. Terrill, Lindsay, Ont., 94.65; 4, Mrs. A. Clarke, Dundalk, 94.64; 5, Mrs. A. Wallace, North Gower, Ont., 93.31. Farm dairy, 20-lb. tub: 1, Mrs. D. Shuett, Milton West, Ont., 95.66; 2, Mrs. S. H. Pugh, 95.41; 3, Mrs. E. J. Terrill, 94.82; 4, Miss L. B. Gregory, 94.74; 5, Mrs. A. Wallace, 93.99. Farm dairy prints: 1, Miss Annie Montgomery, Keswick, Ont., 96.07; 2, Mrs. W. Armstrong, Brussels, Ont., 95.90; 3, Mrs. A. Clarke, 93.82; 4, Mrs. A. Wallace, 93.73; 5, Miss L. B. Gregory, 93.57.

**Judges.**—J. D. Le Clair, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; Mack Robertson, Belleville, Ont.; J. B. Muir, Ingersoll.

#### GRAIN.

Notwithstanding the fact that it has been a very unfavorable season in Ontario the exhibit of grains and vegetables from the Standing Field Crop Competitions was the best ever displayed at Toronto. The vegetable growers put on a display greatly superior to that shown in the Horticultural building, including onions, celery, tomatoes and potatoes. The sheaf exhibit was an outstanding feature. Straw was a good length and bright, and the grain, considering the year, was an excellent sample. The best sheaf of barley ever shown in these competitions was included in the fine display from fields which had won while the crop was yet standing. The sheaves on the whole were undoubtedly the finest ever shown.

#### SHEAVES.

**FALL WHEAT.**—Division 2: 1, D. Hetherington, Bobcaygeon, Sleep and I'll Pay the Rent; 2, Geo. W. Bick, Bobcaygeon, Sleep and I'll Pay the Rent. Division 3: 1, John Brown & Sons, Galt, Dawson's Golden Chaff; 2, Dan Hutchinson, Burgessville, Dawson's Golden Chaff; 3, E. Butler, Norwich, Dawson's Golden Chaff; 4, Geo. R. Barrie, Galt, Dawson's Golden Chaff.

**SPRING WHEAT.**—Division 3: 1, Jno. Young & Son, Hagerman, Goose.

**OATS.**—Division 1: 1, Fletcher Walker, Royston, Reg. Banner; 2, H. L. Goltz, Bardsville, Imp. Scotch; 3, Carl E. Laycock, Gravenhurst, Garton's Abundance; 4, S. Kettle Jr., Maple Lake, O. A. C. 72. Division 2: 1, Thos. Cosh, Bobcaygeon, Yellow Russian; 2, W. H. Woodman, Wolfe Island, O. A. C. No. 72; 3, A. L. Pascoe, Hampton R. R. 1, O. A. C. No. 72; 4, A. Thompson, Bobcaygeon, O. A. C. No. 72. Division 3: 1, E. Barbour & Sons, Hillsburg, O. A. C. No. 72; 2, Mrs. Jno. McDonald, Bradford, 20th Century; 3, S. G. Carr, Paris, Reg. O. A. C. No. 72; 4, Fred A. Clark, Gormley, O. A. C. No. 72.

**BARLEY.**—Division 2: 1, D. I. Rose, Frankford, O. A. C. No. 21. Division 3: 1, A. W. Vansickle, Onondaga, O. A. C. No. 21.

#### GRAIN IN SACKS.

**FALL WHEAT.**—Division 2: 1, D. Hetherington, Bobcaygeon, Sleep and I'll Pay the Rent; 2, Geo. W. Bick, Bobcaygeon, Sleep and I'll Pay the Rent. Division 3: 1, E. Butler, Norwich, Dawson's Golden Chaff; 2, Jno. Brown & Son, Galt, Dawson's Golden Chaff; 3, Geo. R. Barrie, Galt, Dawson's Golden Chaff.

**SPRING WHEAT.**—Division 3: 1, Jno. Young & Son, Hagerman, Goose.

**OATS.**—Division 1: 1, Fletcher Walker, Royston, Reg. Banner; 2, H. L. Goltz, Bardsville, Imp. Scotch; 3, J. J. Beaumont & Sons, Bracebridge, Siberian. Division 2: 1, Thos. Sellers, Zephyr, Abundance; 2, W. H. Woodman, Wolfe Island, O. A. C. No. 72; 3, Frank Walker, Zephyr, Abundance; 4, D. I. Rose, Frankford, Mammoth Cluster. Division 3: 1, R. M. Mortimer & Son, Honeywood, Marguerite; 2, W. H. Atkinson, Port Elgin, O. A. C. No. 72; 3, Jacob M. Haist, Ridgeville, O. A. C. No. 72; 4, Mrs. Jno. McDonald, Bradford, 20th Century. **BARLEY.**—Division 3: 1, Alex Morrison, Creemore, O. A. C. 21; 2, A. W. Vansickle, Onondaga, O. A. C. 21.



Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, Sept. 4, were 195 cars, comprising 3,031 cattle, 240 calves, 736 hogs, 1,124 sheep, and 280 horses. Market draggy; choice, heavy butchers' steady; common, 10c. to 20c. lower. Calves, sheep and hogs, steady. Lambs, 15c. higher. Stockers and feeders, steady.

Receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock Yards for the past week were:

Table with 3 columns: City, Union, Total. Rows include Cars, Cattle, Calves, Hogs, Sheep, Horses.

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

Table with 3 columns: City, Union, Total. Rows include Cars, Cattle, Calves, Hogs, Sheep, Horses.

The above figures show an increase of: 10 cars, 556 cattle, 5,460 hogs, 1,572 sheep, and a decrease of 41 calves and 3,300 horses.

Packers quote hogs for the week commencing September 4th as follows:—F. o. b., \$11.15; fed and watered, \$11.65; weighed off cars, \$11.90; less \$3.50 cwt. off sows; \$5.00 cwt. off stags; \$2.00 cwt. off light hogs, and one half of one per cent. government condemnation loss.

The past week was slow and draggy on the live stock market. The quality of cattle on sale generally speaking was the worst the writer has ever seen on the market. The great majority of the cattle should never have left the farm. Any butcher cattle with weight and quality brought a fair price and were readily picked up. Common cattle were lower, but were bringing every cent they were worth. Bulls were also lower, but the above remarks apply to them also the great majority were of poor quality and brought good prices everything considered. Stockers and feeders of the good kind were steady to strong, but off colors and poor-quality animals were hard to dispose of at any price. There is a big demand for real choice stockers and feeders. Veal calves were steady and strong. Milkers and springers were in fair demand. Lambs took a big drop. The very best selling at 10c. per lb., but the great majority were sold at from 9c. to 9 1/2c. per lb. Good, light sheep were steady, although slightly lower in price. Heavy, fat sheep and culls are not wanted, and it is next to impossible to dispose of them. Hogs also were lower; fed and watered selling at \$11.65 to \$11.75; weighed off cars at \$11.75 to \$12.00; a few selects brought \$12.15 to \$12.25. Buyers are now taking \$3.50 off sows, \$5.00 off stags, and \$1.00 per cwt. off all light hogs.

Butcher Cattle.—Choice heavy steers, \$8.40 to \$8.75; good heavy steers, \$7.90 to \$8.15. Choice, \$7.80 to \$8; good, \$7.40 to \$7.70; medium, \$6.75 to \$7.25; common, \$6 to \$6.50. Cows.—Choice, \$6.25 to \$6.50; good, \$5.85 to \$6.10; medium, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common, \$4.75 to \$5.25. Canners and cutters.—\$3.50 to \$4.75. Bulls.—Best heavy, \$7 to \$7.25; good, \$6 to \$6.75; common, \$5 to \$5.50. Stockers and feeders.—\$5.50 to \$6.75. Milkers and springers.—\$55 to \$100. Spring lambs.—Choice, 7c. to 10c. per lb.; culls 7c. to 8c. per lb. Light, handy sheep, 6 1/2c. to 7 1/2c. per lb.; heavy, fat sheep, 4c. to 5 1/2c. per lb. Veal calves, 6c. to 12c. per lb. Hogs.—\$11.15, f. o. b.; \$11.65 to \$11.75, fed and watered; \$11.90 to \$12, weighed off cars. Less \$3.50 per cwt. off sows; \$5 per cwt. off stags, and half of one per cent. government condemnation loss.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario, (according to freights outside) New crop, No. 2, \$1.22 to \$1.24; No. 1 commercial, \$1.17 to \$1.19; No. 2 commercial, \$1.13 to \$1.15; No. 3 commercial, \$1.09 to \$1.11. Manitoba

wheat (track, bay ports)—No. 1 northern, \$1.62; No. 2 northern, \$1.60; No. 3 northern, \$1.56.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 3 white, 50 1/2c. to 51 1/2c., according to freights outside. Manitoba oats (track, bay ports)—No. 2 C. W., 56 1/2c.; No. 3 C. W., 56 1/2c.; extra No. 1 feed, 56 1/2c.; No. 1 feed 55 1/2c.

Rye.—According to freights outside, No. 2, new \$1.07 to \$1.10.

Buckwheat.—Nominal.

Barley.—Ontario, malting, nominal; feed barley, nominal.

Flour.—Ontario, winter, new, \$5.45 to \$5.55, nominal, in bags, track, Toronto; new, \$5.45 to \$5.55, nominal bulk seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$8.40; second patents, \$7.90 in jute; strong bakers', \$7.70, in jute; in cotton, 10c. more.

Hay and Millfeed.

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

Straw.—Baled, car lots, \$6 to \$7. Bran.—\$26 per ton, Montreal freights; shorts, \$29 to \$30, Montreal freights; middlings, \$29 to \$30, Montreal freights; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.15, Montreal freights.

Country Produce.

Butter.—Again remained stationary on the wholesales during the past week. Creamery, fresh-made pound squares 35c. to 36c.; creamery solids, 33c. to 34c.; dairy, 26c. to 28c.; separator dairy, 30c. to 33c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs advanced slightly; case lots selling at 34c. to 35c. per dozen and cartons at 36c. to 38c. per dozen.

Cheese.—Old, 24c. to 25c. per lb.; new 20c. to 21c.

Beans.—Primes, \$5; hand-picked, \$5.50.

Honey is increasing in quantity. 60-lb. tins selling at 12c. per lb.; 5-lb. tins at 12 1/2c. per lb., one-pound sections at \$3 per dozen.

Poultry kept stationary in price though receipts were light. Live-weight prices—Spring chickens, lb., 20c.; spring ducks, per lb., 12c.; turkeys, young, per lb., 20c.; fowl, 4 lbs. and over, per lb., 15c.; fowl, under 4 lbs., per lb., 14c. Squabs per doz., dressed, \$3.50 to \$4.

Hides and Skins.

City hides, flat 20c.; country hides, cured, 18c.; country hides, part cured, 17c.; country hides, green, 16c.; calf skins per lb., 25c.; kip skins per lb., 22c.; sheep skins, city, \$2.50 to \$3.50; sheep skins, country, \$1.50 to \$3; lamb skins and pelts, 55c. to 70c.; horse hair, per lb., 43c. to 45c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$5 to \$6; No. 2, \$4.50 to \$5.50; wool, washed, 42c. to 46c. per lb.; wool, rejections, 35c. to 38c. per lb.; wool, unwashed, 32c. to 35c. per lb.; tallow, No. 1, 6 1/2c. to 7 1/2c.; solids, 6c. to 7c.

Wholesale Fruit and Vegetables.

Apples continued to come in freely, and there were some choice quality; the bulk, however, being poor; the 11 qts. selling at 15c. to 40c., with the few choice bringing 50c. to 75c. per 11 qts.—Some Duchess in barrels selling at \$2.25 to \$4.50 per barrel.

Peaches came in freely, and were of better quality, some really good St. John's arriving towards the end of the week; the 6 qts. sold at 40c. to 90c., and 11 qts. at 40c. to \$1.50, according to quality.

Plums were quite plentiful and declined in price, the 6 qts. selling at 20c. to 40c. per 6 qts., and 11 qts. at 30c. to 75c.

Potatoes firmed slightly, the arrival of both Ontarios and Brunswicks failing to affect the price. Ontarios and New Brunswicks sell at \$2.35 to \$2.40 per 90-lb. sack; New Jerseys at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per two bushel bag.

Celery has remained stationary in price; the Kalamazoo selling at 30c. to 50c. per dozen; the Brighton No. 1 at 90c. to \$1 and No. 2 at 60c. to 70c. per dozen.

Lettuce continued to be scarce; Boston Head selling at \$3.50 per case of 2 dozen.

Vegetable Marrow remained about stationary in price at 50c. to 75c. per 11 qts.

Onions, continued to be high priced; the Spanish selling at \$5 per case; pickling onions bringing \$1.25 to \$1.75 per 11 qts.; Canadian dried at 40c. to 50c. per 11 qts.

Montreal.

Supplies of cattle on the local market have not been by any means large of late, while consumption has been somewhat stimulated by the cooler weather. Accordingly, the market was steady to firm all the way round. Good steers were quoted at 7 1/2c. to 8c. per lb., while fair ranged from 6 1/2c. to 7 1/2c., and common sold down to 5 1/2c. Butchers' cows ranged generally from 5c. to 6 1/2c. per lb., while bulls brought about 1/2c. more than these figures. Packers continued to purchase all the canning stock in sight quite freely and prices ranged from 4 1/2c. to 5c. for bulls, and 4c. to 4 1/2c. for cows. The tone of the market for lambs was rather firmer, but prices were fairly steady and demand was active. Ontario stock sold at 10c. to 10 1/2c. and Quebec at 9c. to 9 1/2c. Trade in sheep was quiet and the market ranged from 6 1/2c. to 7c. per lb. Demand for calves was active and choice stock ranged from 8c. to 9c. per lb., while the lower grades ranged down to 5c. per lb. The market for hogs was rather lower than of late, and selected stock sold at 12c. to fractionally lower, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Lumbermen are not as yet coming forward very freely, but dealers are looking for some demand from that direction. Meantime, the market was unchanged, heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., being quoted at \$200 to \$250 each; light draft, 1,400 lbs. to 1,500 lbs., \$150 to \$200 each; small horses \$100 to \$125 each; culls \$50 to \$75 each; fine saddle and carriage horses \$200 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—In sympathy with the market for live hogs, dressed hogs showed a slight decline in price. Demand was good and prices ranged from 16 1/2c. to 17c. per lb. for abattoir fresh-killed hogs.

Potatoes.—The outlook for potatoes this year is that the crop will be unusually light. Unless more rain falls immediately, there will be very few potatoes in certain sections of this province. New Brunswick is about the only province which will show a good crop. Prices of Quebec stock were rather higher than the previous week. Farmers were selling 80 lb. bags on the market at \$1.75. New Brunswick potatoes cost 2 cents per lb. here in car loads in bulk and dealers were accordingly asking \$2 per bag of 90 lbs.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—The demand for maple products was steady and prices were unchanged at 85c. to 90c. per 8 lb. tin; \$1 to \$1.10 per 10 lb. tin; and \$1.25 to \$1.30 per 13 lb. tin. Sugar is 11c. per lb. New crop money is coming into the market. Prices are 15c. to 16c. per lb. for white clover comb and 12 to 12 1/2c. for extracted. Brown clover comb was 12 1/2c. to 13c. and extracted 10c. to 11c., while buckwheat honey was 9c. to 10c. per lb.

Eggs.—The market displayed strength under a good export demand. Strictly new-laid eggs were 1c. higher at 36c. to 37c. No. 1 selected were 34c. to 35c.; No. 1 candled, 29c. to 30c., and No. 2 candled, 26c. to 27c. per doz.

Butter.—During the week, the price of butter strengthened further and finest creamery was quoted at 34 1/2c. to 35c. per lb. Fine was at a range of 1/2c. under these prices, while under-grades were 33c. to 33 1/2c. per lb. Dairy butter sold at 26 1/2c. to 28c. per lb.

Cheese.—At the auction here, No. 1 white, Quebec cheese, sold at 19 3/16; No. 2 at 18 15/16c.; No. 3, 18 11/16c., and No. 2 colored, 18 7/16c. Finest Westerns were quoted at 20c. to 21 1/2c. for colored and finest Eastern at 19 1/2c. to 19 3/4c., with white 1/2c. less.

Grain.—Oats were fairly steady. No. 1 Canadian Western were 60c.; No. 2, 59 1/2c.; No. 3 and extra No. 1 feed, 59c.; No. 1 feed, 58c. and No. 2 feed, 57 1/2c.

Flour.—The market was unchanged at \$3.50 for Manitoba first patents; \$3 for seconds and \$7.80 for strong bakers, per barrel, in bags. Choice Ontario patents \$7.50; 90 per cents, \$8.90 to \$7.20 per barrel, or \$3.25 to \$3.40 per bag.

Mill Feed.—Prices were unchanged at \$25 per ton for bran (in bags); \$29 for shorts; \$33 to \$34 for pure grain

mouille; \$31 to \$32 for mixed mouille; \$29 for middlings.

Baled Hay.—Prices were lower at \$13 for No. 2 new hay; \$11.50 for No. 3 and \$10.50 for clover mixture, ex-track. No. 1 old crop was \$18 to \$19.

Hides.—Lamb skins were up to \$1.20 each; horse hides being \$1.50 for No. 3; \$2.50 for No. 2; \$3.50 for No. 1; Beef hides were 21 cents; 22 and 23c. per lb. for No's. 2 and 1, while calf skin were 31c. for No. 2 and 33c. for No. 1. Tallow was 8c. per lb. for rendered and 2 1/2c. for rough.

Buffalo.

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime natives, \$9.50 to \$10.60; fair to good, \$8.75 to \$9.50; plain, \$8.25 to \$8.60; very coarse and common, \$7.60 to \$8.00; best Canadian, \$8.50 to \$9.35; fair to good, \$8.00 to \$8.50; common and plain, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$8.50 to \$9.00; fair to good, \$8.00 to \$8.50; best handy, \$8.50 to \$9.00; fair to good, \$7.25 to \$8.25; light and common, \$6.75 to \$7.25; yearlings, prime, \$9.25 to \$10.05; fair to good, \$8.00 to \$8.75.

Cows and Heifers.—Best handy butcher heifers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7.25; best heavy fat cows, \$7.00 to \$7.50; good butchering cows, \$6.00 to \$6.50; medium to fair, \$5.25 to \$5.75; cutters, \$4.50 to \$4.75; canners, \$3.25 to \$4.25.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$6.75 to \$7.00; good butchering, \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$7.00 to \$7.25; common to good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; best stockers, \$6.75 to \$7.00; common to good, \$5.50 to \$6.25.

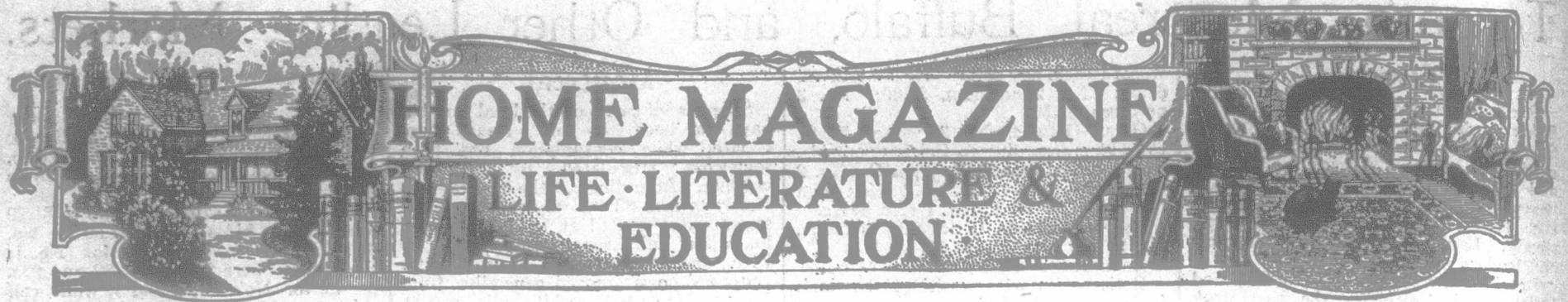
Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, in small lots, \$80.00 to \$100.00; in car loads, \$70.00 to \$75.00.

Hogs.—The highest prices in the States since the Civil War were paid for hogs at Buffalo last week. On Monday the top was \$11.30, with bulk selling at \$11.25. Tuesday's market was a dime higher. Wednesday's top reached \$11.65 Thursday, which was the high day, one load sold up to \$12.00, with bulk going at \$11.90 and \$11.95; and Friday top dropped to \$11.85, with majority going at \$11.75, and some common weighty hogs as low as \$11.40. Pigs the fore part of the week sold from \$9.00 to \$9.75, and Thursday and Friday the bulk of these weights were placed at \$10.50. Roughs sold anywhere from \$9.75 to \$10.50, and stags \$9.00 down. Common hogs are proving hard sale, and they are showing a margin of a quarter to fifty cents under the best grades. Last week receipts were 20,000 head, as compared with 16,970 head for the week before, and 21,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lamb trade showed improvement as the week advanced, jumping from \$10.75 for tops on Monday to \$11.65 for bests lot on Thursday. Friday a few made \$11.60 and \$11.75, but bulk landed at \$11.50. Best culls on the high markets sold up to \$9.50 and \$9.75, and skips went as low as \$6.50. Yearlings brought around \$9.00; top quotation for wethers was \$8.25, and ewes sold from \$6.75 to \$7.50; as to weight, most of the heavy ones selling at \$6.75 and \$7.00. Receipts last week totalled 9,000 head, as against 9,505 head for the week before, and 10,700 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Prices were on a very high range again last week. Monday and Tuesday tops sold at \$13.00; Wednesday some made \$13.25; Thursday best landed at \$13.50 and \$13.75, and Friday, for the second time in the history of the yards, they reached up to \$14.00. Cull grades sold from \$11.00 to \$12.00 for the best, and weighty calves went from \$11.00 down, common grassers going as low as \$5.50. Three decks of Canadians were here last week, and they sold from \$6.25, for the grassers, up to \$13.00 for the top veals. Offerings last week were 2,150 head, as compared with 2,016 head the week previous, and 2,250 head for the same week a year ago.





## The Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

### What a Tourist Thought of It.

[Miss Ruby Morrison writes to Mrs. Margaret Wilkinson, who is in the Georgian Bay district.]

Toronto, Aug. 28th, 1916.

Dear Margaret.—To-night I am tired—dead tired—and I feel as though I were walking on marbles, but I am quite satisfied after all, for I would not have missed this big fair for anything, and I only wish you were here to share the pleasure of it with me.

Oh yes, I know you are having a "good time" where you are,—I think I can see you yet, up by the blue waters of your beautiful bay—and in them too—I shall not soon forget our splendid bathing at the sand beach of Leith. But I can't help thinking how we should enjoy being here together. Of course the Exhibition is an old story to you, but they tell me here that there is much that is new this year, and, anyhow, if you were here we should have double the normal number of eyes to see with—not to mention the companionship of your own dear self.

On the way down I remembered your "pointers" as to what I should do, got a very good supper at Orangeville and "looked out for" the Loop, where I saw the engine heading back for the last coach, like a dog after its own tail. We arrived at the fine new North Toronto station about half-past eight, found a most comfortable room on Jarvis street, and were ready for a bright and early start at The Exhibition Tuesday morning.

Please notice that I use capitals properly when I write of The Exhibition, and really, after one day out at the grounds I do not wonder in the least that you Canadians always speak of The Exhibition, as though there were only one in the world. Indeed I am not in the least surprised to learn that it really is the best of its kind in the whole world, as, folk here assure me, is really the case.

### The Art Gallery.

Of course we began with the Art Gallery; it is as you said, wise to go there first thing in the morning, before the rooms become crowded. Mollie was with me, and we just took our time to it. I thought the exhibit, on the whole, quite fine, but Mollie says it has been even better sometimes in former years; of course the war may have had something to do with that, although The Exhibition this year was most fortunate in being able to secure a number of pictures which were shown at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, but have been kept ever since on this continent because of the great risk in sending them across the Atlantic.

When I think of the pictures now, the Oriental note seems to stand out above all. There was a collection by a French artist, Albert Besnard, that was particularly interesting because the work was so clever, and so—queer. He must have spent a long time in India and other eastern countries, and certainly he has achieved the Eastern atmosphere, its colorfulness (if one may coin a word), its glaring sunshine, its brown people with their inscrutable faces, its mystic processions. One picture, "The Procession of Langar," seemed just one blaze of light and action. His effects, too, seemed to be arrived at with so few brush strokes—marvellously clever, I thought—but one had to go back many yards from the pictures to see them as he meant them to be seen. There was another picture by Henri Dabadie, entitled "Summer,"

painted somewhere in Algeria, showing brilliant orange hillsides, as though a glaring sun were shining on rocks covered with iron rust filtered out from their depths. Some day I mean to visit these strange eastern lands.

Next to the eastern pictures I remember best a little gem by Meissonier, who, you remember, almost invariably painted very small but very perfect pictures. This one, representing a sandy shore at Antibes, with a man on horseback and some quaint buildings, was enclosed in a glass case, and one was not surprised to find it valued at \$4,000.00.

Mollie was very much impressed by a very poetical conception, "Forest Melodies," from the brush of your clever French Canadian artist, Suzor-Cote, R. C. A. In it a nude forest nymph, in the midst of a green woods, bends over a rippling stream. As you look you may hear with her, the rustling of leaves, the sighing of wind, and the gurgle of water.

The men, I noticed, were much interested in a large canvas, "Fighting Horses," by Alfred-Philippe Roll, also a French artist. It is valued at \$4,000. Also they seemed to like "The Greased Pole," by Gaston Balande, evidently a scene in some small French village.

But where can one stop? I'd like to tell you in detail about that poem of May—dancing figures, buttercups and apple-blossoms—by Kern-Xavier Roussel—I don't need to tell you its name was "Spring"; about some wonderful work from Belgium (but Belgium before the war), especially a riot of yellow reflections on the water between dark boats, called "Evening in Antwerp," by Victor Gilsoul; about Paul Helleu's "Cathedral of Rheims," about Frank-Antoine Bail's "The Kitchens," with its wonderful glass bowl, and about so very many others,—but you don't deserve to be told since you wouldn't come to see for yourself.



The Fountain, Canadian National Exhibition Grounds, Toronto.

One thing I want to say: I was very agreeably surprised to find what excellent work some of your Canadian artists are doing. One might mention particularly, Archibald Browne's "Ben Lomond," Nova Scotia; Maurice Cullen's "Montreal Harbour" and "The End of Day" (loads of ice being hauled from an ice-bound river); Harry Britton's boat picture "The Decline of Day"; Bell-Smith's "Near the Tower Bridge," George Reid's "A Winding Stream" (a beautiful hazy thing); Tom Thomson's "Moonlight," and ever so many others, but one must stop somewhere.

To close this—for I am in danger

of going "on forever" like Tennyson's "Brook,"—it was such a relief to find no horrible war pictures. We are getting enough of war, these days, without looking at it in our art. The only ones upon the subject which I can remember were Gaston Guignard's "Calvary Manoeuvres", (a winter scene), and Didier-Tourne's "War," a strong allegorical piece, showing the grim reaper, War, with his scythe, stalking abroad, leaving a chaos of dead ruin in his wake. It was like a still, fearful dream, but there were no startling details of blood and ghastly faces.

Throughout the whole exhibit one noticed the marked trend of the present day towards the impressionistic. Very few of the modern artists seem to be clinging closely to the methods of the old masters. But two of your Canadian representatives were markedly so—Homer Watson in his "October Days," and "Hunter's Cabin," and Laura Muntz in her "Madonna Adoring," in which she achieved some rich and wonderful tones of blue and green.

By the way, it seems to me that you have a remarkably fine portrait painter in Mr. Wylly Grier of Toronto, whose "Basil Morgan, Esquire," seemed to me remarkably fine, almost as interesting as Blanche's portrait of Henry James.—Now I positively am done with this subject.

### The Government Building.

From the Art Gallery we went straight to the Government Building, near the main entrance. Here, as you may remember, you find the exhibits that show the resources and possibilities of your great Dominion—fisheries, agricultural products, minerals, wool, brick-making, and all the rest of it, with the Public Health Exhibit, Veterinary College Exhibit, and a few other things as side-lines,

this work will appeal especially to crippled soldiers who return from the war, unable to go about at their old work, but still full of life and spirits, and glad to find a possibility of interest in inventing new designs and colorings, as well as the means for making a snug and independent salary. The toy-making display in another section also showed possibilities for crippled soldiers, as well as the development of a new industry in Canada.

In the wool section, too, we were much interested in the model sheep pens, racks and dipping apparatus, everything so filled with suggestion for sheep-raisers. A man whose sheep buildings and methods were antiquated could hardly see these without being at once inspired to do better.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the department allotted to the Ontario Agricultural Field Crop competitions we found in charge Mr. Locke Wilson, whom you know. He very kindly explained that 3,800 farmers had entered this competition, for which very substantial prizes were offered. The sheaves of grain, clean and glistening had been tied at top and bottom by the farmers themselves, and looked like golden pillars in the pretty arrangement given them by the committee.

The adjoining section was taken by the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association Competition, whose exhibits—very fine indeed—were confined to potatoes, celery, onions and tomatoes. Near by was the Lambton County fruit exhibit, which, they tell me, is usually up to the mark.

I do think your Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph must be a perfectly splendid institution, judging, at least, from its exhibit. I hope, when Farmer's Day comes, that your young farmers will buzz about this section like bees, there is so very much to be learned here. I was glad to see placards up announcing short free courses in January. Boys who can avail themselves of the privilege of attending must find a great deal of instruction and inspiration even in two or three weeks.

In one place, here, were shown various insect pests, which farmers need to know how to fight. In another we noticed a collection of pressed weeds—the worst, I suppose. I jotted them on, and here they are, all ready for you to pass on to Sam and Wally:

Stickseed	Wild Carrot
Bitter Dock	Bladder Campion
Clover Dodder	Great Ragweed
Ox-eye Daisy	Common Mustard
Canadian Thistle	Sow Thistle
Wild Carrot	White Cockle
Hare's Ear Mustard	Purple Cockle
Wild Oats	Ball Mustard
Penny Cress	Tumbling Mustard

What a mustardy list! I understand that your Government issues bulletins on weed control, also that a splendid book showing colored plates of weeds and giving the best way of fighting them, is sold for a very reasonable sum by your Dominion Seed Commissioner, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

I remember that you told me once about visiting Mrs. Potter at Guelph, and seeing her wonderful wax fruits and vegetables at the Agricultural College there. Well there were some of them on exhibit in Toronto, and now I can say that you did not praise one word overmuch. They are marvellous!

The jars showing the work of bacteria in improperly sealed fruit, etc., were an object lesson to careless "canners," especially when compared with the properly canned article beside. We noticed one jar of green peas which bore a label with the information that peas should be boiled for 20 minutes on three



alternate days.—Then there were the instructive sections showing how to ensure good egg-production, and other things. What a pity one could not take notes for a week!

Passing the Horticultural Experimental Station Fruit Branch Exhibit, with its fine fruits attractively arranged, we came to the Maritime and British Columbia fisheries' exhibits. Usually dead fish are not very pleasant things to look at, but when arranged, as these were, with blocks of ice between and decorated with bright red lobster and green cress, they looked quite attractive, and we became much interested in looking at the many kinds, from tiny smelts to great big halibut.

Really I had no idea that your fisheries' industry was so extensive, a placard told us that about 2,000 larger vessels, 40,000 fishing boats and 100,000 fishermen are engaged in the Dominion fisheries at the present time.

In this building also were a model of a farm in Manitoba; an exhibit from Alberta; an interesting model of the screw ice-breaking railway ferry, "Prince Edward Island," and another of the car ferry in service between Quebec and Lewis; a fine timber exhibit from British Columbia (one "slice" from a fir 328 ft. high!); and one of work done in the Hospitals for the Insane and Reformatories.

One could not leave the place without having a better idea than before of the extent and progressiveness of your great Dominion.

By the way, you ought to be especially proud of Ontario, so far as the war is concerned. Statistics posted up in a section in charge of a soldier near the door of the Government Building, state that up to the end of June this year this province has contributed \$8,103,000 while the rest of Canada only contributed \$7,471,000. Also, up to Aug. 15, 1916, Ontario sent 152,000 men to the colors, 42 per cent. of the total of 358,000.

The Log Cabin.

After coming out of the Government Building, finding ourselves near the lake shore, we went straight to the old log cabin. Probably you have seen it before, so you can imagine how interesting it was to me to look at all the old things which I have heard my grandmother speak of many a time, but had never seen before. As the democrat you know me to be, I laid reverent hands on the queer old desk once used by William Lyon McKenzie in the early Canadian parliament, but the things similar to those which my grandmother used in her girlhood days interested me almost as much,—the old spinning-wheel, candle-moulds, wool-carders, warming-pan, crane with pots, and candle-snuffers. How very inconvenient they all seem, contrasted with our electric This, That and the Other Thing, and yet perhaps the people in those old days found quite as much time for real living, as we do. How "queer" it made one feel to look at the old rush-bottom chair actually used by one "Mrs. David Thompson, who, with her husband, settled in Scarboro Township in 1796." And do you remember the old grandfather's clock, once owned by Bishop Mountain, the first Anglican bishop in Canada? And the powder-horn used by Tecumseh? And the picture of John Graves Simcoe Wright, "the first white person born in Toronto?" That was away back in 1794. A picture of his wife is there, too, and very fine looking people the two of them are, with refined, thoughtful faces.

It appears that the old cabin itself was not always on this spot, but was built away over on the east side of the Don, by one William Smith, in 1794. Very likely it was moved here by the Historical Society in whose charge it now is. It is still in excellent preservation, and I wondered if a boarded enclosure were ever put over it to protect it from wintry rains, and frosts, and winds. These old log houses are becoming very rare, and are surely worth preserving.

For a little we sat down by the tall monument opposite the door, and read the inscription on the big stone beside it which states that this very ground was once the site

of Fort Rouille, established in 1749, upon the recommendation of Count de la Galissoniere, by order of the Government of Louis XV of France. How historic every inch of this ground is! Looking away out to the blue lake, with vessels hurrying everywhere, and a magnificent sailing yacht, graceful as a sea-bird, in the immediate foreground, I thought of the days when Indians in their birch canoes glided past these very shores, and I saw Champlain, and La Salle, Father Hennepin and all the other old adventurers faring forth over the waters, pushing on toward the lands of the setting sun. You see, my dear, I have read Parkman's histories, and so I was at home here, and could call up these friends of the long, long past by name. Then I turned about and looked at the radiant Exhibition Park, with its handsome buildings, its myriads of people, well-dressed and prosperous looking, its big fountain, its motor-cars everywhere; I listened to Conway's band playing in the pavilion not so very far away, with thousands of people sitting about to hear;—and then I wondered if the friends from the long, long past—the fine old adventurers who, through perils by day and by night, paved the way for all this—I wondered, I say, if they could look at the bright scene with me, and, if so, what were their thoughts.

and sleeves, Welsh in blue and white, Canadians, Australians and South Africans in khaki, Egyptians, Hindus, fur-robed chiefs from Somaliland, Hong-Kong police in funny mushroom hats—all were there, marching in in turn playing stirring national airs and lining across the stage. Then all marched across, intermingling in perfect order, with colors flying, the "many in one" of the British Empire. In place again, and Boy Scouts, the hope of the future, came, each carrying a flag of the nations with a Union Jack on the reverse side, so that, as the boys marched back and forth continuous lines of Union Jacks appeared. After that a triangle of Highlanders danced the Highland Fling, then red-cloaked Irish girls an Irish Jig, and sailor boys a Sailor's Hornpipe. A drill by British tars was followed by one by your own 169th Battalion, recruited in Toronto, and brought home from Niagara for The Exhibition. You should have heard the applause that greeted them.

After the unfolding of an immense Union Jack by British sailors, all marched off and the great stage was darkened, lights appearing in all the windows of the Parliament Building and Westminster Abbey. Chimes rang, and, through the open door of the Abbey one could see a white-robed choir marching slowly past. In a few minutes the chorus solemnly arose, apparently

Gold Leaves.

BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

Lo! I am come to Autumn,  
When all the leaves are gold,  
Gray hairs and golden leaves cry out  
The year and I are old.

In youth I sought the prince of men,  
Captain in cosmic wars,  
Our Titan, even the weeds would show  
Defiant to the stars.

But now a great thing in the street  
Seems any human nod,  
Where shift in strange democracy  
The million masks of God.

In youth I sought the golden flower  
Hidden in wood or wold,  
But I am come to Autumn,  
When all the leaves are gold.

Among the Books.

September.

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

To return a little, September may be described as the month of tall weeds. Where they have been suffered to stand along fences, by roadsides, and in forgotten corners,—redroot, pigweed, elecampane, thistles, teasels, nettles, asters, etc.—how they lift themselves up as if not afraid to be seen now! They are all outlaws; every man's hand is against them; yet how surely they hold their own! They love the roadside, because here they are comparatively safe; and ragged and dusty, like the common tramps that they are, they form one of the characteristic features of early fall.

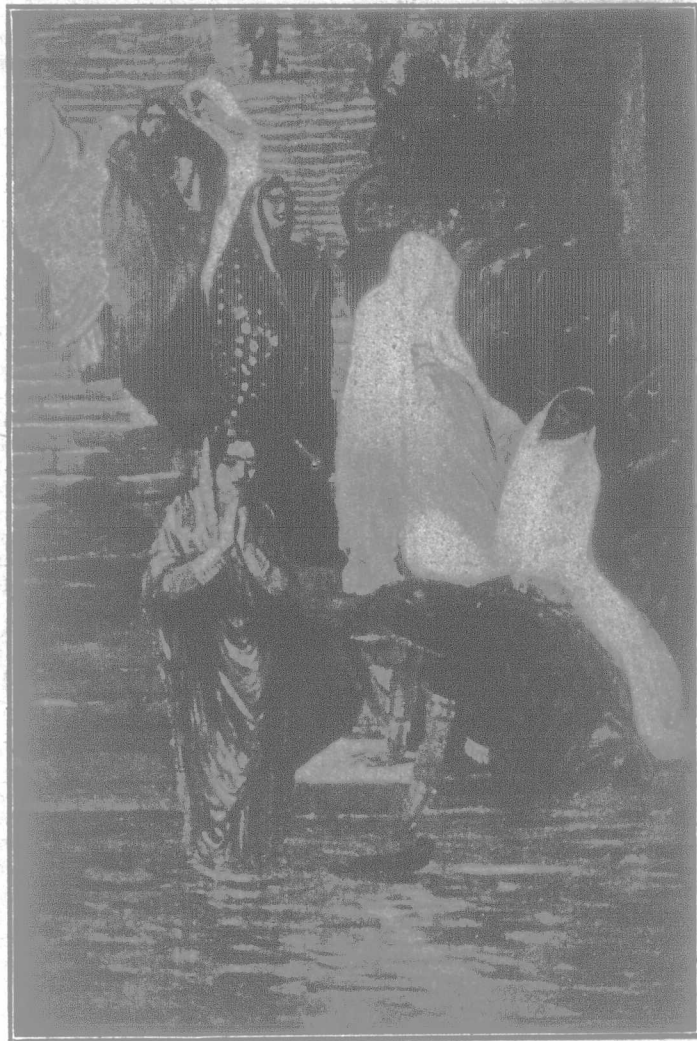
I have often noticed in what haste certain weeds are at times to produce their seeds. Redroot will grow three or four feet high when it has the whole season before it, but let it get a late start, let it come up in August, and it scarcely gets above the ground before it heads out, and apparently goes to work with all its might and main to mature its seed. In the growth of most plants or weeds, April and May represent their root, June and July their stalk, and August and September their flower and seed. Hence, when the stalk months are stricken out, as in the present case, there is only time for a shallow root and a foreshortened head. I think most weeds that get a late start show this curtailment of stalk, and this solicitude to reproduce themselves. But I have not observed that any of the cereals are so worldly wise. They have not had to think and shift for themselves as the weeds have. It does indeed look like a kind of forethought in the redroot. It is killed by the first frost, and hence knows the danger of delay.

How rich in color, before the big show of the tree foliage has commenced, our roadsides are in places in early autumn,—rich to the eye that goes hurriedly by and does not look too closely,—with the profusion of golden-rod and blue and purple asters, dashed in upon here and there with the crimson leaves of the dwarf sumac; and at intervals, rising out of the fence corner or crowning a ledge of rocks, the dark green of the cedars with the still fire of the woodbine at its heart. I wonder if the waysides of other lands present any analogous spectacles at this season.

Then, when the maples have burst out into color, showing like great bonfires along the hills, there is indeed a feast for the eye. A maple before your window in October, when the sun shines upon it, will make up for a good deal of the light it has excluded; it fills the room with a soft golden glow.

Thoreau, I believe, was the first to remark upon the individuality of trees of the same species with respect to their foliage,—some maples ripening their leaves early and some late, and some being of one tint and some of another; and, moreover, that each tree held to the same characteristics, year after year.

By mid-October most of the Rip Van Winkles among our brute creatures have lain down for their winter nap. The toads and turtles have buried themselves in the earth. The woodchuck is in his hibernaculum, the skunk in his, the mole in his, and the black



On a Stairway, Benares.

Painted by Albert Besnard.

They say there were about 35,000 people at the Fair on this, the first day. What will the numbers be next week, when the real crowd comes?

Of course we stayed for "The Performance." Everyone does. And it was really well worth seeing, backed splendidly, as it was, by a representation of the British Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey. Mollie says the whole thing was very much more dignified this year than in ordinary, more light-hearted, peace years. There were a few trained animals and acrobatic stunts, but very little of the clown element, and the real feature of the evening was the assembling of 32 bands from Camp Borden, and representing all the nations of the Empire—English guards in red coats and black shakos, Scotch kilties, Irish, with green at collar

from within the church, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," followed by "Onward Christian Soldiers," and the Doxology. It was all very beautiful, and very appropriate to this year of wars. Finally there was a "march past" the grand stand of all the bands, and the fireworks began.

Now this is an epistle for a tired girl, isn't it? I'm writing here in our room on Jarvis street. To-morrow Mollie and I intend to make an early start at the grounds again, and I'll write you later. I know you want to know everything we are doing and seeing.

Lovingly,  
RUBY.  
(To be continued.)

It has been announced in the Duma that Great Britain will turn over the Dardanelles to Russia at the close of the war.



bear has his selected, and will go in when the snow comes. He does not like the looks of his big tracks in the snow. They publish his comings and goings too plainly. The coon retires about the same time. The provident wood-mice and the chipmunk are laying by a winter supply of nuts or grain, the former usually in decayed trees, the latter in the ground. I have observed that any unusual disturbance in the woods, near where the chipmunk has his den, will cause him to shift his quarters. One October, for many successive days, I saw one carrying into his hole buckwheat which he had stolen from a near field. The hole was only a few rods from where we were getting out stone, and as our work progressed, and the racket and uproar increased, the chipmunk became alarmed. He ceased carrying in, and after much hesitating and darting about, and some prolonged absences, he began to carry out; he had determined to move; if the mountain fell, he, at least would be away in time. So, by mouthfuls or cheekfuls, the grain was transferred to a new place. He did not make a "bee" to get it done, but carried it all himself, occupying several days, and making a trip about every ten minutes.

The red and gray squirrels do not lay by winter stores; their cheeks are made without pockets, and whatever they transport is carried in the teeth. They are more or less active all winter, but October and November are their festal months. Invade some butternut or hickory grove on a frosty October morning and hear the red squirrel beat the "juba" on a horizontal branch. It is a most lively jig, what the boys call "a regular breakdown," interspersed with squeals and snickers and derisive laughter.

Insects also go into winter quarters by or before this time—the bumblebee, hornet and wasp. But here only royalty escape; the queen-mother alone foresees the night of winter coming and the morning of spring beyond. The rest of the hive try gypsying for a while, but perish in the first frosts. The present October I surprised the queen of the yellow-jackets in the woods looking out a suitable retreat. The royal dame was house-hunting, and, on being disturbed by my inquisitive poking among the leaves, she got up and flew away with a slow, deep hum. Her body was unusually distended, whether with fat or eggs, I am unable to say. In September I took down the nest of the black hornet and found several large queens in it, but the workers had all gone. The queens were evidently weathering the first frosts and storms here, and waiting for the Indian summer, to go forth and seek a permanent winter abode. If the covers could be taken off the fields and woods at this season, how many interesting facts of natural history would be revealed!—the crickets, ants, bees, reptiles, animals, and, for aught I know, the spiders and flies asleep or getting ready to sleep in their winter dormitories; the fires of life banked up, and burning just enough to keep the spark over till spring.

The fish all run down the stream in the fall, except the trout; it runs up or stays up and spawns in November, the male becoming as brilliantly tinted as the deepest-dyed maple leaf. I have often wondered why the trout spawns in the fall, instead of in the spring, like other fish. Is it not because a full supply of clear spring water can be counted on at that season more than at any other? The brooks are not so liable to be suddenly muddied by heavy showers, and defiled with the washings of the road and fields, as they are in spring and summer. The artificial breeder finds that absolute purity of water is necessary to hatch the spawn; also that shade and a low temperature are indispensable.

Our Northern November day itself is like spring water. It is melted frost, dissolved snow. There is a chill in it and an exhilaration also. The forenoon is all morning and the afternoon all evening. The shadows seem to come forth and to revenge themselves upon the day. The sunlight is diluted with darkness. The colors fade from the landscape, and only the sheen of the river lights up the gray and brown distance.

The publication of geographies has practically ceased, owing to the great changes in maps that will have to be made at the termination of the war.

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

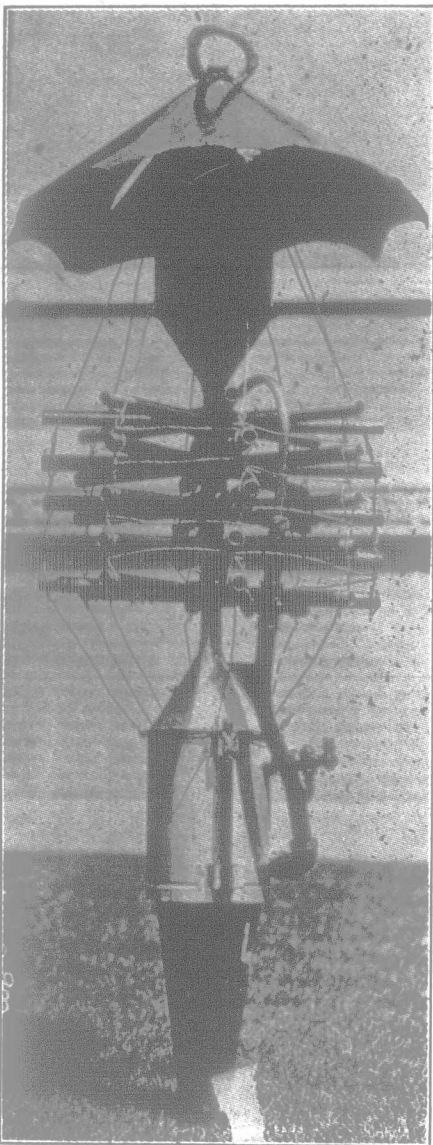
### The Shadow of the Rock.

A man shall be as an hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.—Isa. 32: 2.

That Rock was Christ.—1 Cor. 10:4.

Over and over again in the Bible we find God's tender care of His people compared to a "shadow." Especially does the Psalmist speak of abiding under the shadow of the Almighty, and rejoicing under the shadow of His wings. But here we find the prophet making the startling statement that a "man" shall be the sure Refuge of those who are fighting storm and tempest, that He shall provide living water in the dreary waterless desert, and shall be as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.

Look all through the world's history



Flare for Lighting Battlefields.

The invention of C. A. Barnes is used for lighting up a battlefield. It is intended to be carried by an aviator, who may drop it on to a field, for observation purposes, or else may be dropped on a field where the armies are engaged in battle. As it is dropped from the aeroplane or Zeppelin, the contrivance is lighted automatically, and its light is so brilliant that the movement of the troops may be seen over a considerable distance. To prevent the extinguishing of the light until it has burnt out, it is protected by forty rifle barrels that fire at timed intervals during the period in which the light is burning. Whilst these rifle barrels are being fired in every direction it is unlikely that anyone would endeavor to extinguish it. International Film Service, N. Y.

and you will only find one man fulfilling this promise. Apply those glorious words to any other man, and they at once sound overdrawn and impossible. "Come unto Me, and I will give you rest"—how wonderful those words are, when spoken by Christ, and how presumptuous they would sound if any other man dared to use them! He calmly declared Himself to be "The Light of the world" and "The Resurrection and the Life;" and said sadly to the great city which was gathering up its strength to kill Him: "How often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not." It was not His own safety in the gathering storm He was considering—though in a few days He knew He

should be hanging on the Cross—but all His sorrow was for the people who refused the Refuge provided, and could not find any other.

During the war of 1870, a little village in France was fiercely attacked on three successive days. When the fight was over a Psalter was found in the bullet-pierced altar of the church. It was open at the words: "Be merciful unto me, O God, be merciful unto me; for my soul trusteth in Thee; yea, in the shadow of thy wings will I make my refuge, until these calamities be overpast."

It is only God who can be a sufficient Refuge for any of us. If the Rock of our salvation be Christ—as St. Paul declares in our text—then He must be God as well as Man. So Sidney Lanier sings:

"As the marsh-hen secretly builds on the watery sod,  
Behold I will build me a nest in the greatness of God;  
I will fly in the greatness of God as the marsh-hen flies  
In the freedom that fills the space 'twixt the marsh and the skies:  
By so many roots as the marsh-grass sends in the sod  
I will heartily lay me a-hold on the greatness of God."

God does not promise to keep His people out of danger, or secure from pain or trouble. Our Lord warned His disciples that they should have tribulation, and must expect persecution. He is the Beloved Son of God, and yet He was the Man of Sorrows. The Father did not shelter Him so securely that He could not feel the pain, and the disciple is not greater than his Lord. If He had lived an easy, painless life on earth He would never have reached our hearts as He has done.

"The Cross of Christ  
Is more to us than all His miracles."

If you have ever stood beside a victorious, suffering soul, you will know that wonderful strength to endure can come from looking at the suffering, victorious Master of men. He did not escape the agony, but accepted it and endured it. We are eager to be brave and strong, too. It would be very disappointing to pass through this earthly campaign with no battles fought and won, nothing endured, no patience or trust shown. We are not set here to stroll comfortably along flowery paths—did you think that was our business in life?

You are longing for some pleasant thing. Perhaps you are praying for it, and feeling as if God had not heard your many prayers because He has not—as yet—seen fit to give you what you want. Does a soldier in the trenches feel injured because his general does not give him a spring-bed and an eiderdown comforter? Would he really like to be provided with every comfort while his comrades were roughing it without complaint?

A mother told me one day that she could hardly enjoy eating her meals. Why? Because her son—only a boy—had written to describe how he was in a first-line trench for several days, under continuous fire, and he had no food for the first 24 hours.

I think, if we had never heard of the Christian religion, but had found out from the Old Testament that God loved His people more tenderly than any other mother (Isa. 49: 14-16) we might have felt sure that He could not be satisfied unless He shared our griefs and carried our sorrows. How human and natural was our Captain's desire for sympathy in His hour of agony. He had the Father, but He wanted also His human friends—and they failed Him. They were not even interested enough to stay awake and pray. Perhaps many of our soldiers, reaching out pleadingly across the ocean for the sympathy and prayers of those at home, are also disappointed. The ordinary business and pleasures of life go on as usual here, and the agony there is scarcely remembered.

Those in pain or trouble need perfect human sympathy. Where can they possibly find it except in the close fellowship of the Man Who can be here or there—as the Shadow of a Great Rock in a weary land.

If you are suffering, you can look at that Man,—bowed to the earth beneath the trees in Gethsemane and forgotten by His sleeping friends,—and you can say, with H. H. King:

"But I, amid the torture, and the taunting I have had Thee!  
Thy hand was holding my hand fast and faster,  
And glorious eyes said, 'Follow Me, thy Master,  
Smile, as I smile thy faithfulness to see!'"

One of the soldiers wrote home about a chaplain whom he called "the padre." He said that this man went into the front-line every day, giving little comforts to the men and speaking cheerfully to them. "He always makes for the most dangerous places on principle," and "all the men worship him." Another man—an Irish priest—"insists upon charging every time with the men. . . . He is absolutely the idol of his regiment."

Would those men have won the hearts of hardy, daring soldiers if they had kept comfortably out of danger? Could our Lord Jesus Christ offer His all-satisfying fellowship—Divinely perfect, yet perfectly human—if He had not faced and endured the worst earth could inflict? Do we want to shirk all hardness? No sorrow can be so deep that Christ is unable to enter into it and fill the shrinking soul with courage and strength. But, if a man waits until the storm breaks before he finds the only Refuge, there is great danger of his losing the way. A traveller in the East described a desert sandstorm which lasted for many hours. The sand was so hot that it burned the flesh, and those did not seek a secure shelter in time were killed. He says: "When we ventured to leave the tents, a frightful spectacle presented itself; five children, two women, and a man were lying dead on the still burning sand."

One person is interested in farming, another in business, another in "sports," another in dress or housekeeping. But there is one subject which concerns us all—and that is Religion. Death may be very near or very far away, but we are not given our choice of time and place. When summoned to meet our God we must go, whether we are prepared for the great event or not. Are you putting off the consideration of this matter until your last illness? Perhaps there will not be any illness—death often comes suddenly—and, in any case, it is far from easy to consider the needs of the soul when the body is suffering. If Christ has, for years, been to you as the Shadow of a Great Rock in a blazing desert land; then you will turn to Him, as the needle of the compass turns to the north, when you need a friend and helper. With His arm thrown protectingly around you, the most terrible storm can never injure your soul. You can feel the Presence of God and the perfect human sympathy of our Elder Brother, and can say—

"I have naught to fear,  
This darkness is the shadow of Thy wing;  
Beneath it I am almost sacred: here  
Can come no evil thing."

DORA FARNCOMB.

### The Humble Vision.

I never see a shadow  
But I know a sunbeam's near;  
I've always found near sorrow  
Was a merry bit of cheer.

Life is not a case of having,  
It's a case of seeing true;  
Some are ever finding storm clouds  
Where God knows He has the blue.

Just where ends a song in silence,  
Not a one can truly say;  
It's the same with joy and sorrow—  
They mingle in each day.

Not for fame or golden riches,  
Let us pray, nor gift of song,  
But for sight to see life's values  
Just where they belong.  
Arthur Wallace Peach.



### Fashions Dept.

#### How to Order Patterns.

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

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

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



8793—Coat, 34 to 42 bust.  
8788—Skirt, 24 to 34 waist.



8572—Blouse, 34 to 44 bust.



8832—Blouse with vest, 34 to 42 bust.  
8830—Four-piece Skirt, 24 to 34 waist.



8855  
8711

8855—Coat, 34 to 42 bust.  
8711—Skirt, 24 to 34 waist.

### Things to Eat.

**PORRIDGE MUFFINS.**—Two eggs, 1 cup left-over porridge, 1 cup milk, 1 cup flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder sifted in the flour. Bake 20 minutes in a very hot oven.

**TO CAN TOMATOES WHOLE.**—Use wide-mouthed sealers, and pack the tomatoes in without peeling. Half fill the jars with cold water; then put them into the boiler, with water reaching half way up. Bring to boiling point and boil half an hour; then fill to overflowing with boiling water and seal. Tops and jars should both be sterilized.

**SPICED APPLES.**—Pare some nice firm apples, and for 3 lbs. apples allow 1 quart vinegar, 4 lbs. sugar, 1-oz. stick cinnamon and ½ oz. cloves. Boil vinegar, sugar and spices together; then put in the apples and cook until tender. Skim out and put in a jar; boil the syrup down until thick and pour over.

**TO DRY CORN.**—Select perfectly fresh corn, and boil just long enough to "set" the milk in the kernels so that it will not spatter when cut from the cob. Cut from the cob with a very sharp knife, removing just the tops of the kernels, then with the dull back of the knife press out the pulp. Spread out thin on granite plates and dry at once in a moderate oven, stirring frequently. Keep in jars in a dry place. Soak several hours before cooking.

**TEA ROLLS.**—Sift together 1 pint flour, 1 teaspoon cream of tartar, ½ teaspoon soda, and ½ teaspoon salt. A little shortening may be added if wished. Mix with sweet milk and roll ½ inch thick. Spread with butter, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon (if liked), roll as for jelly cake, cut in rounds and bake in moderate oven.

**CARAMEL CAKE.**—Brown 1 cup sugar (to a light brown) in an old pan over the fire. Add 1 cup water, and when melted, cook to a syrup. Beat ½ cup butter to a cream. Beat yolks of 3 eggs, then gradually beat in ½ cup sugar and beat into the sugar and butter. Sift together 2 cups flour and 2 level teaspoons baking powder. Beat the flour mixture into the first mixture alternately with 1 cup cold water and 3 teaspoons burnt sugar (a little extra held over). Lastly, beat in the whites of 2 of the eggs, beaten stiff.

**FROSTING FOR CARAMEL CAKE.**—Melt ¼ cup sugar in ½ cup water. Add 3 tablespoons burnt sugar and boil until the syrup will spin a thread; then gradually beat in stiffly beaten white of an egg. Flavor with 1 teaspoon vanilla. When cool enough to hold its shape, spread on the cake.

**PRINCESS SALAD.**—Two cucumbers, 1 large apple, 1 cup celery, 1 cup nut meats, 8 ripe tomatoes, dressing. Scoop out the tomatoes and fill with the other mixture, all chopped fine, to which 1 cup canned peas may be added. Serve at once on lettuce.

**EGGS BAKED IN TOMATOES.**—Select small, round tomatoes. Do not peel them, but open them at the stem end and scoop out the center. Turn them upside down till dry. Sprinkle the inside with salt and pepper, and drop in a bit of butter and a teaspoon of crumbs. Put in a raw egg and bake.

**PEACH TAPIOCA.**—Soak 1 cup tapioca for an hour in 3 cups cold water. Drain and add to enough peach syrup to make 3 cups. Cook until soft; then pour over the peaches and bake. Serve with whipped cream.

**TAPIOCA CREAM.**—Soak over night 2 tablespoons tapioca in enough milk to cover. Bring 1 quart milk to boiling point. Beat well together 3 eggs, ½ cup sugar and 1 teaspoon vanilla, and stir into the boiling milk. Add the tapioca, let boil up, and when tapioca seems cooked, take off the fire. Serve cold, with sliced fruit of any kind or with berries.

**COTTAGE CHEESE.**—Put the curd through a ricer over lettuce leaves, and serve. Preserved fruit of any kind may be put in the center, or, if preferred, salad dressing.

tablespoons salt and 4 tablespoons vinegar to each gallon of water.

#### To Save Stocking Tops.

To save stocking tops from being worn out by the suspender, attach small brass rings to bits of tape and sew firmly to the stockings. Clasp the supporters through the rings.

#### Good Kitchen Aprons.

Make your kitchen apron of thin table oilcloth, and save laundering. A little soap and water and a few minutes' time will clean it at any time.

#### Replacing Piano Ivory.

If the top comes off a piano key, it may be fastened on quite securely by using liquid court plaster.

#### To Bleach a Shed Table.

An old shed table may be bleached in the following way: Make a paste of ashes and water and spread over the table. Leave over night; then brush off and scrub with a brush.

#### To Freshen Cornbread, Etc.

Muffins, cornbread, stale bread, etc., may be made to taste as if freshly baked by the following method: Wet a clean cloth, wring as dry as possible and wrap around the article to be steamed. Put in a pan, cover tightly, and place in a warm oven, until heated through.

#### To Sweeten Lard.

If not too much off flavor, lard or drippings may be restored as follows: Pare a large white potato and cut in three or four pieces. Put the lard in a kettle; add the potato and heat. Continue until the potato is quite brown, then remove it and let the fat cool. A pint of potatoes will be necessary for a gallon of fat.

#### Faucet for Wash Boilers.

All wash boilers should be provided with faucets by which the water may be drained off. A good plumber can fit one to any boiler.

#### Boiling Cracked Eggs.

If the shell of an egg is cracked, it may be boiled without losing the contents. First, moisten the shell about the crack, and then cover with salt.

#### To Clean Kitchen Granite.

When kitchen graniteware has become burnt or discolored, place it in a vessel sufficiently large to cover with water, in which has been put a large spoonful of lye to a gallon of water. Boil for about an hour.

#### Washing Blankets.

Before the last of the warm, bright days are gone, all blankets should be washed and left sweet and clean to begin the winter. A good way is to wash them in a suds made of good borax soap and warm water, repeating, if necessary. Rinse twice in clear water of the same temperature. The blankets may now be wrung and shaken vigorously by two people on opposite sides. This will help to make them fluffy. Pin very evenly to the line, or, still better, tack in quilting or curtain frames.

Another way, highly recommended, is the following: Shave ½ bar good laundry soap, add 1 pint boiling water and stir over the fire until it becomes a thick paste. Add 1 tablespoon borax and 2 tablespoons ammonia. Have ready a tub of tepid soft water to which a tablespoonful of borax has been added. Stir into this the soap mixture; then put in the blankets. Let them soak an hour, turning them over occasionally; then work about, but do not rub. Rinse well in clear, tepid water, twice at least, and dry in the sun. It is said that wool goods are fluffier if the rinsing waters are hotter than the washing water.

Most authors receive many odd letters and requests for favors. In a recent number the Bookman tells of some modest demands that have been made on Mr. Robert W. Chambers. One day he received a letter from a gentleman who needed an automobile, and requested Mr. Chambers to supply him "by return mail." Another day there came a modest message from a lady of sorts who desired fourteen thousand dollars to purchase a farm, and said she felt confident that Mr. Chambers would send the sum by the end of the week.

### The Scrap Bag.

#### Medicine Stains.

Medicine stains may be removed from silver spoons by rubbing them with a rag dipped in sulphuric acid. Wash immediately with soap suds.

#### To Wash Cretonne.

Shake and brush the cretonne well, then put to soak in water, adding 4



## Every Day Counts in the Breadmaking Contest

### at Rural School Fairs in Ontario

**J**UST picture in your mind what a splendid thing it would be for your daughter to go to Guelph and get all the great advantages of the Domestic Science Course at Macdonald Institute without one cent of expense to you for fees, board, room, etc.

No girl in all Ontario has any better chance to win this greatest of all prizes in the Breadmaking Contests than your own daughter, if she be between 12 and 17 years of age, and pitches into the contest right away. All you have to do is to decide now that your daughter will enter a loaf in the contest at your local rural school fair this fall. Then have her practise baking bread at every opportunity with Cream of the West Flour. Remember that all the loaves entered for this contest at your Rural School Fair must and will be baked with Cream of the West Flour and no other. So you see how wise it will be to go to your grocer or dealer at once and get plenty of it.



A DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLASS AT MACDONALD INSTITUTE. (From photo)

Contests are expected at over 250 School Fairs

## Cream of the West Flour

*the hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread*

Contests Open to Girls between 12 and 17 years

You can use any recipe. Get the very best you can find. Lose NO time. If your dealer cannot supply you with Cream of the West Flour write us and we will promptly tell you where to get it.

Remember, too, that besides the free courses at Macdonald Institute there are many other prizes. See how the contest will stimulate and

improve your daughter's breadmaking ability. And you will be delighted beyond measure with the excellence of the bread, the fine big, bulging, wholesome loaves that Cream of the West Flour makes. Decide to-day—Start practising with Cream of the West Flour!

**Here are the Splendid Prizes** offered for the best loaf of bread baked with Cream of the West Flour. The following are offered at each local Fair:

1st Prize.—1 paid-up subscription to "My Magazine" for 1 year. This magazine is full from cover to cover every month with articles suitable for young people of all ages. It is published in England. Value \$2.50 per year.

2nd Prize.—6 months paid-up subscription to "My Magazine." Value \$1.25.

Extra Prizes.—When entries exceed ten a 3rd prize will be awarded of 6 mos. paid-up subscription to "My Magazine." When the number of entries exceeds twenty the judges at the fair will award 4th, 5th and 6th prizes of one year's paid-up subscriptions to "The Little Paper." This is a wonderful little publication issued every month in England. Its eight pages are packed with highly engaging information and stories relating to history, nature-study, animals, bird-life, etc.

**Important**—The winners of first prizes at the fairs automatically become competitors for the Provincial Prizes. The second half of the double loaf is sent to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, by the district representative in special container provided. The judging is done by Miss M. A. Purdy of the Department of Breadmaking and Flour Testing at the College.

**Provincial Prizes**—The winners of first prize at each local fair compete for following Provincial prizes. The first and second prizes, or third and fourth prizes will not be awarded in any one county:

1st Prize.—Short Course (3 months) in Domestic Science at Macdonald Institute, Guelph. The Macdonald Institute does not accept students under the age of 17 years; if the

winner be less than 17 we present her with a certificate entitling her to take the course when she reaches the right age. Value of course \$75.00, which pays for fees, room, board and washing. The winner lives at Macdonald Hall while taking course.

2nd Prize.—Short Course (3 months) in Domestic Science at Macdonald Institute, Guelph.

3rd Prize.—Short Course (4 weeks) in Poultry Raising at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Girls taking this course do not live at the College, but good boarding houses will be secured for them in Guelph. Value of course \$35.00, which pays board of student in Guelph. (No fees are charged for course.)

4th Prize.—Short Course (4 weeks) in Poultry Raising at the Ontario Agricultural College.

5th to 29th Prizes.—The Famous Boston Cooking-school Cook Book by Fannie Merritt Farmer, latest edition (1914). There are 2117 thoroughly tested recipes and 130 photographic reproductions of dishes, etc., besides much special information.

### Conditions of the Contest

Every girl may compete at the rural school fair in her district, whether or not she attends school, providing that her twelfth birthday occurs before November 1st, 1916, or her 17th birthday does not occur before Nov. 1, 1916. One loaf of bread must be submitted baked in pan about 7 x 5 inches and 3 inches deep, and divided into twin loaves so that they may be separated at the fair. The loaf must be baked with Cream of the West Flour. One half will be judged at the fair. The other half first prize loaf will be sent to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, to compete in the Provincial Contest. The local contest at the fair will be conducted under the same rules as all the other regular contests at your fair.

If you cannot get Cream of the West Flour in your neighborhood, write us for prices.

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

The standard by which bread will be judged will be as follows:

- |                            |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| 1. Appearance of Loaf..... | 15 marks |
| (a) Color.....             | 5 marks  |
| (b) Texture of crust.....  | 5 marks  |
| (c) Shape of loaf.....     | 5 marks  |
| 2. Texture of Crumb.....   | 40 marks |
| (a) Evenness.....          | 15 marks |
| (b) Silkeness.....         | 20 marks |
| (c) Color.....             | 5 marks  |
| 3. Flavor of Bread.....    | 45 marks |
| (a) Taste.....             | 25 marks |
| (b) Odor.....              | 20 marks |

Each loaf must be accompanied by the part of the flour bag containing the face of the Old Miller (important) and an entry form must be signed by the girl and parents or guardian stating date of birth, P.O. address, and giving name of dealer from whom Cream of the West Flour was purchased. The form will state that the girl actually baked the loaf entered in the competition. The forms will be provided at the time of the fair. The decision of the judges is final. Not more than one entry may be made by each girl and not more than one prize will be awarded to the same family.

### No Competitions in Counties Named Below:

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



# The Beaver Circle

## Home Again.

BY HELEN M. RICHARDSON.

I'm home from my summer vacation,  
 And such a fine time as I've had!  
 I'd like to tell every relation  
 About it;—I know they'd be glad  
 To hear there's a place in the country  
 Where horses may frolic and run,  
 Cut capers and all sorts of antics  
 Out in the green grass—just for fun.

You could count ev'ry bone in my body  
 The day I was led to the spot;  
 My ankles were swollen and aching,  
 For life I cared never a jot.  
 A sore on my back had been smarting  
 For weeks, and the pestering flies  
 Made life but a misery and torment;  
 And didn't I open my eyes

When Master just loosened my bridle  
 And said, "For two weeks here's your  
 home;  
 Enjoy it, old boy,—it's your privilege  
 Wherever you wish to, to roam."  
 And look at me now! Would you ever  
 Suspect that I'd been in such plight?  
 And that these two weeks in the country  
 Would have covered my ribs from  
 your sight?

I doubt if the horses will know me  
 When back to my work I shall go,—  
 Dick and Jack of the coal team, for  
 instance,  
 And Nancy, the hack horse. I know  
 They all will be glad I've recruited,—  
 I think that's the word I should say—  
 And I hope all my friends in the city  
 Will have such a playtime, some day.

## Little Bits of Fun.

A little boy only six years old was  
 boasting that he worked in a blacksmith  
 shop.  
 "What do you do there?" he was  
 asked. "Do you shoe horses?"  
 "No, sir!" he answered promptly.  
 "I shoo flies."

Boundaries Needed.—"Ma! Ma!"  
 bawled Freddie as the usual morning wash  
 was going on. "Do my ears belong to my  
 face or my neck?"  
 Ma temporized. "Why, what is the  
 matter?" she asked.  
 "I want it decided now. Every time  
 you tell Mary to wash my face or my neck  
 she washes my ears too."—Ladies' Home  
 Journal.

When six-year-old Tommy had re-  
 turned to his home in Walbrook after  
 a visit to the circus, with all its dazzling  
 wonders, and had met for the first time  
 all the fierce animals which had hitherto  
 been confined between the pages of  
 his animal A. B. C., he was tired as  
 only a youngster of six can be.

Undressed and droopy-headed,  
 Tommy was ready to be tumbled into  
 bed when his mother said:  
 "You haven't said your prayers,  
 Tommy."  
 "Can't, muvver," said Tommy.  
 "But you must," she insisted.  
 "All right," he answered, wearily,  
 and went through his simple prayer,  
 ending with this:  
 "And bless the circus, and the clowns,  
 and the animals—bless 'em, Lord, but  
 don't let 'em get away. Amen."

## Eyes and Ears.

If anyone says "eyes" to you, you  
 immediately think of two eyes in the  
 front of some sort of face, do you not?  
 And if anyone mentions "ears" you  
 think of two fairly prominent objects  
 on each side of a head. But all eyes and  
 ears are not like these. Many insects, for  
 instance, have "compound eyes," eyes  
 made up of a lot of little eyes close to-  
 gether, as are the parts of a raspberry  
 or thimble-berry, and sometimes these  
 stick out so that the insect can see every-  
 thing going on in front, at each side, above,  
 and even behind. In the Maggot,  
 or larval form, which most insects  
 hold for a time after hatching from the  
 egg, and before they become "really,  
 truly" insects, the sight is very poor,  
 and indeed, there are some full-grown  
 insects that have no eyes at all, because  
 they live in the dark all the time and do  
 not need them.

That insects hear may be judged

from the fact that they "sing," but  
 the ears may be situated almost any-  
 where at all. In the grasshopper  
 they are far back on each side of  
 the body. In many other insects  
 the sense of hearing is in the "feelers."  
 Nothing resembling a nose is found  
 among insects, yet the sense of smell  
 is very highly developed. It is thought  
 that it, also, is in the feelers.

And now if you want to try some-  
 thing very interesting, the first time you  
 find a cocoon—that is the case in which  
 the larva of some insect, moth or butter-  
 fly, is lying still, undergoing some wonder-  
 ful changes—put it in a box and keep a  
 supply of fresh leaves with it. It is  
 better to have some sand in the bottom  
 of the box. Do not tamper with the  
 cocoon, just watch and see what will  
 happen. Then write us about it.  
 —PUCK.

## The Spider's Web.

BY ANNIE M. L. HAWES.

Before our cottage door that night  
 No herald flung his gauntlet down,  
 Nor roar of guns on neighb'ring height  
 Roused from her dreams the ancient  
 town;  
 No bugle-call rang through the air,  
 Upon the ear no drum-beat fell,  
 No picket paced the dark wood where  
 We heard the thrush's silver bell.

But when next morn, at rise of sun,  
 Our garden path we fain had tried,  
 We found the work of siege begun,  
 The gateway closed and fortified.  
 We peered across the barricade  
 To where the morning-glories grew,  
 The pansies dimpling in the shade  
 The tall syringa's branches threw.

White lilies in their regal state,  
 The poppies' ensigns floating wide,  
 But sentried was the garden gate,  
 And we perforce must wait outside.  
 And then we thought how long ago  
 The burghers fumed, and women wept,  
 Surprised at night by wily foe,  
 Their gateways captured while they  
 slept!

Carnations wafted spicy scents  
 About the hedges of sweet peas,  
 And round the foxglove's purple tents  
 We heard the droning of the bees.  
 But what to us the golden crown  
 The marigold in triumph wore,  
 Or honeyed wine that weighted down  
 The horns the columbine upbore.

Since weird Arachne, pygmy sly,  
 Had spread her snares across our way,  
 Forbidding eager feet to try  
 The longed-for path that summer day?  
 And vanquished by the spinner's toil,  
 We yielded all our claims to her;  
 What heart could bid the hand despoil  
 That miracle in gossamer!

Three poets who have been much  
 loved by children, perhaps because,  
 like Mary with her lamb, they loved the  
 children first, "you know," were Robert  
 Louis Stevenson, Eugene Field, and  
 James Whitcomb Riley, who died a few  
 weeks ago in the United States.  
 One of these wrote, once upon  
 a time (I think it was Stevenson, but  
 will be glad to be set right if I am  
 wrong)—

"The world is so full of a number of  
 things,  
 I think we should all be as happy as  
 kings."

And so we should be, perhaps far  
 happier than kings, if we only knew  
 enough about the "number of things"  
 all about us, to see all the interest and  
 wonder of them.

One of these "things" is the spider,  
 and it is about spiders that I am going  
 to write to-day, not about poets at all.  
 Of course you all know "Daddy Long-  
 legs," and you all know spiders' webs,  
 even the very beautiful ones that look  
 like a pattern of lace. Did you ever try  
 to draw one?

But there are hundreds and hundreds  
 of families of spiders. Indeed, in one  
 form or another they are found all over  
 the world, except at the far icy north and  
 south, and on the tops of high mountains  
 where there are no insects for them to eat,  
 Right up to the snow-line on mountains,  
 however, on grassy plains, on sandy  
 deserts, even in fresh-water ponds,  
 and between the tide-marks on the  
 shores of the sea, spiders are to be found,

**3 Pounds of Happiness**  
 in these Glass Jars of  
**CROWN BRAND**  
**CORN PURE SYRUP**

3 pounds of *deliciousness*, when eaten on Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Muffins, Hot Biscuits or good wholesome Bread.  
 3 pounds of *goodness*, too, because "Crown Brand" is a nourishing, body-building food.  
 3 pounds of *economy*, when used in making Gingerbread, Puddings and Sweet Sauces.  
 3 pounds of *happiness*, when converted into home-made Candy to delight the children.  
 Your dealer has "Crown Brand" in 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins—as well as "Perfect Seal" Glass Jars.

Our new recipe book—"Desserts and Candies"—shows many new and happy uses for "Crown Brand". Write for a copy, to our Montreal Office.

Makers of "Liby White" Corn Syrup—Benson's Corn Starch—and "Silver Glass" Laundry Starch. 223

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED  
 MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.

Do ALL your preserving with

# Lantic Sugar

Pure cane. "FINE" granulation. High sweetening power. Order by name in original packages.

## 100-lb Bags

**Free**  
 This Book of printed and gummed labels for fruit jars.  
 if you will cut a red ball trade-mark from a Lantic bag or carton and send it to  
 Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd.  
 Power Bldg., Montreal 29

OSTERMOOR «O» OSTERMOOR

A Real Economy

ONLY \$18 FOR 50 YEARS OF RESTFUL SLEEP

That's only 36c. a year; who can't afford that? No other mattress compares with the OSTERMOOR for rest, comfort, healthfulness and true economy. When you pay less, you get infinitely less—every time. Moreover, the first cost is the only cost of

# THE FAMOUS OSTERMOOR MATTRESS

Look for the name woven in the Binding as on this advertisement. It's there for your protection. Ask your dealer for the Ostermoor or write to us for the name of nearest agent.

The PARKHILL MANUFACTURING CO.  
 Successors to Limited  
 The Alaska Feather and Down Co. Limited  
 Makers of Bedsteads and Bedding 48  
 Winnipeg MONTREAL Vancouver  
 \*ALASKA on an article means High Grade Every Particle.\*

OSTERMOOR «O» OSTERMOOR



# Make More Money From Your Cows

If you are still skimming cream by the old pan or can method, you are not making nearly enough money from your cows. By using the

*Standard*

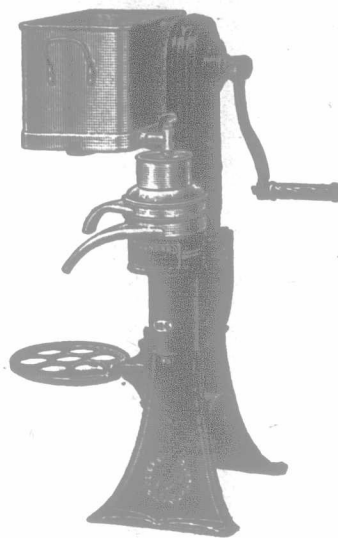
cream separator you can get \$15 more profit annually from each cow in your herd. If you have 20 cows that means an increased profit of \$300—more than enough to pay for the Standard four times over.

The Standard gets all the cream—at least, it loses but one-tenth of a pound in every 1,000 pounds of milk skimmed. Ordinary separators lose from a half to a full pound. Government Dairy School records substantiate our statements of the Standard's close skimming.

Not only does the Standard skim close, but it gives you the cream in the best condition. Thanks to its *curved wing* center-piece the milk is distributed to the discs without "whipping" or slapping it and breaking up the globules of butter-fat as the ordinary straight wings do. Good, firm butter can, therefore, be made from the unwhipped cream skimmed by the Standard. Such butter brings the highest price.

The Standard is easily turned, too. It runs in a bath of oil, every gear and bearing being automatically sprayed all the time the machine is in motion. By removing the used oil from the reservoir every two or three months and filling it up with coal oil, the driving mechanism can also be automatically cleaned.

Another splendid feature of the Standard Cream Separator is its interchangeable capacity. The Standard is now built with one frame for all sizes of bowls. To change the capacity of the machine all that is necessary is to change the bowl and skimmers. If a man increases



MADE IN CANADA

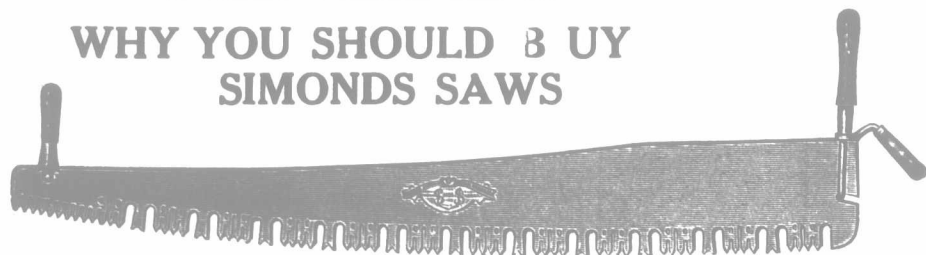
the size of his herd he can increase the capacity of his Standard at a very small expense.

The Standard is the up-to-date machine. It is the BIG value machine. It is the BIG profit-earner for the dairyman. Let us send you a Standard so you can see it at work in your own dairy, or have it tested alongside any other separator, we care not what make.

Catalogue free on request.

**The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited, Renfrew, Ont.**  
Agencies Almost Everywhere in Canada

## WHY YOU SHOULD BUY SIMONDS SAWS



Because they cost no more than unmarked, inferior brands. Because the name "Simonds" on a saw means that the saw is guaranteed. Because all steel used in Simonds Saws is made in our own Crucible Steel Mill.

These are some of the reasons why you should insist upon having the Simonds Saws with the name "Simonds" stamped on them. The illustration shows a one-man cross-cut-saw, and is known to your hardware dealer as No. 237. Ask for it. Write direct to the factory for any other particulars.

**Simonds Canada Saw Company, Limited, Montreal, Que.** Vancouver, B.C. St. John, N.B.  
Always buy a saw with a sharp cutting edge—not a soft saw—because the former lasts longer and keeps its edge better.

Because this steel will take a temper to hold a cutting edge longer than any ordinary saw—the Simonds Saw, Crescent Ground, will cut 10 per cent. more timber with the same expenditure of time and labor, than any other brand of saw made to-day. No saw has ever yet been returned owing to the above warranty not being fulfilled.

Because Simonds Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saws do away with all binding in the kerf, and enable the operator to push as well as pull the saw.

**R.M.S.P.**

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

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

NEXT SAILING FROM HALIFAX:  
R.M.S.P. "Chaudiere"  
Sept. 8, 1916

APPLY TO  
**The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.,**  
57-59, Cranville St., HALIFAX (N.S.)  
OR TO THE  
Local TICKET AGENCIES.

**IN THE FIELD**  
**MAKING MONEY-**

or lame in the barn, "eating their heads off"? One means profit—the other means loss. When a horse goes lame—develops a Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone—don't risk losing him through neglect—don't run just as great a risk by experimenting with unknown "cures". Get the old reliable standby—

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**

Mr. David Yerex, Sonya, Ont., writes—"I have used your Spavin Cure for fifteen years, and know it to be a good cure". Be ready for emergencies, keep a bottle of Kendall's in the barn. Then, if a horse goes lame, you have the remedy on hand to cure the trouble quickly. \$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. at druggists. Ask your dealer for free copy of book—"Treatise On The Horse"—or write us direct.

**Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A. 110**

and they are all interesting,—if you know about them. Indeed you would almost imagine them using thinking powers, just as you do.

Some of them catch the insects upon which they feed by running after them very quickly, or by hiding and keeping very still until it is time to pounce. Others spin web-traps, as you know, but there are yet others that use the silk which they spin to make little houses.

These houses are of various forms. One species of spider makes a little tunnel in the earth, carefully lining it throughout and providing it with a hinged door. Another makes a round nest furnished with a trap-door. Yet another, that lives about fresh water ponds, spins a little house in the form of a thimble, anchoring it to the reeds along the shore. As the "thimble" is turned upside down and supplied with air at the top, this spider finds it a very safe dwelling place. Pond spiders, as you may know, are very good swimmers and very much at home in the water.

The spiders that live along the sea-coast seem to know when the tide begins to come in, for they quickly enter a little hole and spin above them a silken sheet that keeps the water out until the tide goes back again.

Perhaps you will be wondering where spiders get the silk. Well, all spiders possess, in their bodies, two little silk-glands filled with a sticky substance that turns into "silk" when drawn out into the air, as it is by means of two "spinnerets."

All spiders, also, possess two poison glands, whose poison is very useful in killing insect prey, although usually quite harmless to human beings, although it may cause a little redness and itchiness. In the tropics, however, are some species whose bite is very poisonous.

Spiders, in their turn, are eaten by snakes, birds, and some insects, especially wasps. Often their coloring protects them from these enemies. One kind that lives among reeds is striped with yellow, another, whose home is in short green grass, is quite green; while still another, which lives on rocks, is striped with black and white so that it blends in well with the gray surface. Many species seem to feign death, when surprised; they roll themselves up into little tight knots and keep quite still until the danger has passed.

There are many other wonderful things that might be told about spiders, but perhaps this will be enough for today. PUCK.

### Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your Circle and I hope the w. p. b. is full.

On the window-sill of one of our windows is a robin's nest. It was built last year and there were three young robins hatched out and then this year again they came and hatched three more robins.

The mother then laid three more eggs but only hatched out one young robin which flew away about a week ago.

There are now three more eggs, and the old robin is hatching. I shall write again and tell you how many she hatches out. I will close with some riddles:

What smells most in the perfumer's shop?

Ans.—The nose.

Why is a cloud like a whipped child?

Ans.—One pours with rain and one roars with pain.

What is the difference between a jeweler and a jailer?

Ans.—One sells watches and the other watches cells.

Wishing the circle every success I remain,  
FRED W. ELSTON.  
Age 12, Book IV.

R. R. No. 1, Centralia, Ont.

I wonder if we have any more bird-lovers in our Circle, Fred. How many of our boys ever made bird-boxes?

"The British Empire."  
BY HELEN TALCOTT, R. 2, BLOOMFIELD, ONTARIO.

The British Empire consists of England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, the Dominion of Canada, the Union of South Africa, The Commonwealth of Australia, the Indian Empire and many other important dependencies and protectorates. Its area is over eleven million square miles and it covers one-fifth of the whole world. One-fourth of the people of the whole



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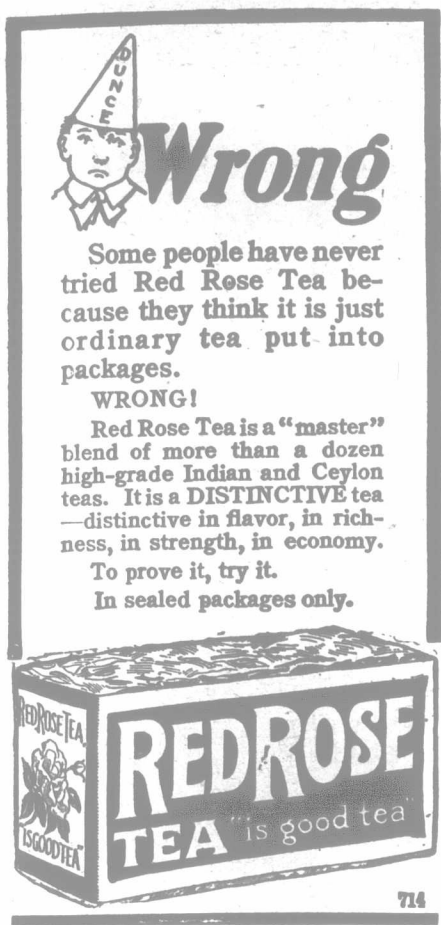
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**Wrong**

Some people have never tried Red Rose Tea because they think it is just ordinary tea put into packages.

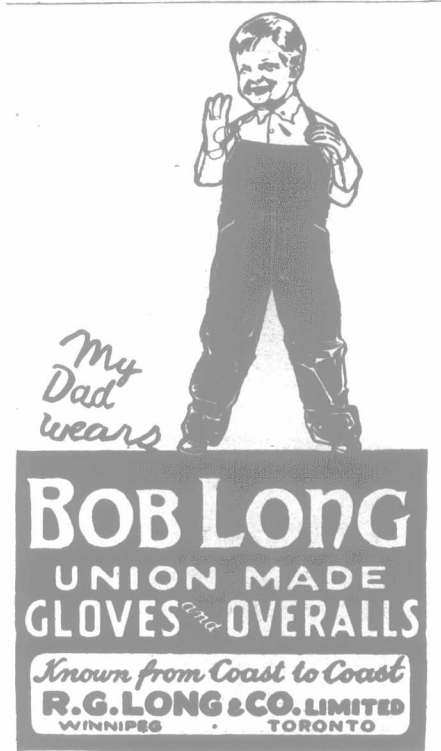
**WRONG!**

Red Rose Tea is a "master" blend of more than a dozen high-grade Indian and Ceylon teas. It is a **DISTINCTIVE** tea—distinctive in flavor, in richness, in strength, in economy.

To prove it, try it.

In sealed packages only.

**RED ROSE TEA** is good tea



My Dad wears

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UNION MADE GLOVES OVERALLS

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earth inhabit the British Dominion, and altogether there are about four hundred million people living in this great empire.

There are large parts which are unexplored and will some day add more resources to the empire. The sun never sets on the British Empire. Every kind of a climate can be found in her countries from the Polar regions to the Torrid zone. There are every kind of people living in its dominions.

Her trade and commerce are the greatest in the world and she has the greatest mart in the world at London, the capital of England. There can be found any kind of resource in her possessions. She has an army and a navy which help her in time of war. She is always prepared for war and when war breaks out her loyalty is shown by the people responding to her call, as seen in the present war.

She treats her colonies with respect, and gives them their own government as soon as she sees they are capable of having it. Our king is at the head of the government and his name is King George. Under him comes the Prime Minister. More than twelve million tons of shipping sail under the British flag each year. Since Alfred the Great reigned she has been called, "Mistress of the Seas." She owns Gibraltar, the key to the Mediterranean sea, Suez the entrance to the Red Sea, and also Aden, the entrance to the Indian Ocean.

"It is the land that freemen till, That sober-suited Freedom chose, The land, where girt with friends or foes A man may speak the thing he will; A land of settled government, A land of old and just renown, Where Freedom broadens slowly down From precedent to precedent."

Our flag is called the Union Jack and it stands for liberty and justice. Great Britain does not believe in militarism as Germany does. Britain has many famous men, such as Sir John Jellicoe and Sir David Beatty, and it is true what Thompson says: "Rule Britannia, rule the waves Britons never will be slaves."

**Riddles.**

Why doesn't the Kaiser play marbles? Ans.—Because he doesn't like the Allies. Sent by Beatrice Hoskin.

Black and white and red (read) all over. Ans.—A newspaper. Sent by Katherine Flindall.

**Little Bits of Fun.**

The lesson in natural history had been about the rhinoceros, and the teacher wanted to know how well the lesson had been learned. "Now, name something," she said, "that is very dangerous to get near to, and that has horns." "I know teacher, I know!" called out a little girl. "Well, Annie, what is it?" "A motor-car."

Little Mary had been hearing a missionary sermon at Sunday School. At dinner her father asked:

"Well, Mary, did the minister tell you about the poor heathen?"

"Yes. He told us that they were often hungry, and when they beat on their tum-tums, they could be heard for miles."

**Suits Free.**

Remarkable Cloth that Won't Wear Out! Now readers, would you like a suit or pair of pants absolutely free! A most astounding offer is being made by a well-known English firm! They have discovered a remarkable Holeproof Cloth. You can't tear it! Yet it looks just the same as \$20 suiting. You can't wear it out no matter how hard you wear it, for if during six months of solid, hard grinding work every day of the week (not just Sundays), you wear the smallest hole, another garment will be given free! The firm will send a written guarantee in every parcel. Think readers just \$6.50 for a man's suit, and only \$2.25 for a pair of pants sent to you all charges and postage paid and guaranteed for six months' solid, grinding wear. Now, don't think because you are miles away you cannot test these remarkable cloths, for you simply send a 2-cent post card to The Holeproof Clothing Co., 56 Theobalds Road, London, W. C., Eng., for large range of patterns, easy self-measure chart and fashions. These are absolutely free, and post paid. Send 2-cent post card at once! Mention "The Advocate."—Advt.

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



To clean the ashes out of the fire-box of the Pandora you simply turn the grate-handle over once and back, as illustrated. That is all.

The Pandora triple grates work easily because each of the three grates is shaken *separately*. And the fire-box, being made of McClary semi-steel, is *smooth*, allowing the ashes to drop easily instead of clinging to the sides, as in the case of rougher metals.

In taking out the ashes, there is no need of spilling them over the floor. The ash-pan is made large enough to hold more than one day's ashes.

The same thought is given to every feature that might save a little time and labor in the kitchen.

**McClary's Pandora Range**

Careful thought now, before you buy your range, will save much in the years to come. If you want to study the matter over for yourself, let us place in your hands our new booklet, "The Magic of the Pandora." This book explains clearly the things you should know about our new range. You may secure one by sending in the coupon.

McClary's

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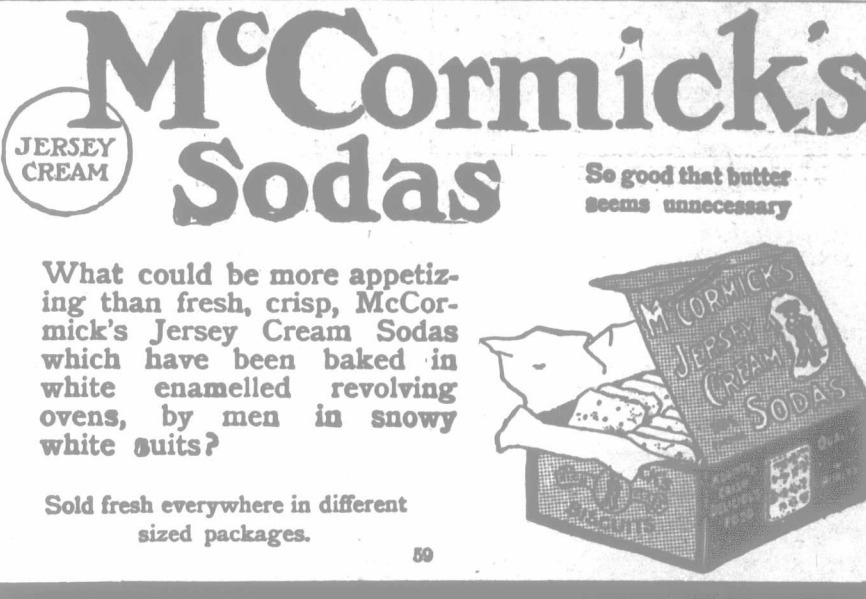
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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Kindly send me a copy of your booklet, "The Magic of the Pandora."

**McCormick's Sodas**

So good that butter seems unnecessary

What could be more appetizing than fresh, crisp, McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas which have been baked in white enamelled revolving ovens, by men in snowy white suits?



Sold fresh everywhere in different sized packages.

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A SCHOOL OF IDEALS AND AN IDEAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

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CATESBYS LIMITED, Canadian Office  
119 West Wellington Street, Toronto  
Mention "Farmer's Advocate"



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1866 1916

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Dawson's Golden Chaff Fall Wheat.  
\$1.70 per bus. Bags for Timothy 03c.  
Bags for Grain free.  
Freight paid on two or more bus.  
Gov't Standard, No.2, No.1 for purity,  
\$4.85 bus.

Write for quotations on any other seeds you may require. We are in the market for Alsike & Red Clover. Send samples.

**GEO. KEITH & SONS** 124 KING ST. E. TORONTO

**Throathermen, Read This!**

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

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We are open to receive shipments of crate-fattened poultry of all kinds. Highest market prices paid, according to quality. Write for quotations.

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Wholesale and Retail Fish, Game, Poultry, Eggs and Vegetables.  
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MONTREAL

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**Maxwell**

Line of WASHERS, CHURNS, BUTTER WORKERS, FOOD CUTTERS, GAS ENGINES, etc. Write for Catalogue.  
**MAXWELLS LIMITED, St. Mary's, Ont.**

Save \$100 and get tone, durability and all-round excellence equal to the world's best pianos. The

**SHERLOCK-MANNING**  
20th CENTURY PIANO is undoubtedly "Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

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Write for our large photo-illustrated Catalogue No. 7—it's free to you.  
**THE ADAMS FURNITURE CO., Limited**  
Toronto, Ontario

**"1900" Gravity Washer**

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

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

The Perfect Piano for the Home.

**WILLIAMS**

The choice of the World's Great Artists  
**THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO. LIMITED**  
Oshawa, Ontario.

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Contributions from August 21st to September 1st

Joseph Steele, Steele Line, Que.....\$10 00  
Harvey Steele, Steele Line, Que..... 10 00  
"A Friend," Langton, Ont..... 2 00  
"Scotia," London, Ont..... 1 00  
Am't previously acknowledged.....2833 70

Total to September 1st..... \$2856 70

Kindly address contributions to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and Home Magazine, London, Ont.

If you can't go to the Front, Give.

**Current Events**

At present the chief interest in regard to the war centers in the Balkan region, Roumania's King, who is a Hohenzollern, has been forced to give way to the demands of his people, who, convinced that the Allies are going to win, wish to annex Transylvania and regain Bessarabia, ceded to Russia in 1878; hence, Roumania has joined actively with the Allies, and is now pouring her forces into Transylvania, crossing the Carpathians through three passes, thus co-operating with the Russians and driving the Austrians before them. The fourth Roumanian Army is reported to be at the threshold of Kronstadt. In the meantime the Serbs from Salonika are pressing into Southern Macedonia in their campaign against the Bulgars. A probable outcome of the operations in the early future will be the cutting of the Orient Railway, which will prevent the shipping of military supplies from Bulgaria into Turkey. Italy, too, has begun a vigorous offensive against Albania. Because of a very strict censorship, but little is definitely known of affairs in Greece, but it is known that the whole country is seething with revolution, and that a big squadron of vessels of the Allies has been drawn up before Piraeus, the port of Athens. It is reported that King Constantine has abdicated and that Crown Prince George has assumed the regency. The remobilization of the army has been ordered. . . . On the Western war-front bad weather has hindered activities somewhat, but at time of going to press the fierce fighting between the Allied French and British and the two and a half million Germans massed along 500 miles of frontier has been resumed, and important gains have been made by Gen. Foch, and by the British north of Pozieres.

**The Road of Living Men.**

13

An analysis of my sensations could hardly be compressed into a page. I obeyed, yet every sense was straining for some token of deeper understanding. I was Zacharias craving before the Lord for a sign. . . . None was offered, and I left Headquarters with nothing in my consciousness, save the mild tired glance of the sick man. . . . The great door of the Vatican swung and locked upon us.

Teck and Morgan now suffered the pangs of reaction. They feared a trick—even imprisonment—but dared not withdraw. I shared the thought that the Yarbins had been taken out, and Teck and Morgan were to be quieted in stone; that I was an escort to prospective prisoners, and must trust Romany to detach me at the proper time.

Yarbin and the woman were not in the Vatican—only tiers and stacks of rifles, ammunition boxes, provisions, and other properties. The search lasted a quarter of an hour. The two would have looked longer, but for the growing fear that they might not be allowed exit as cheerfully as entrance.

There was something obscene in the

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We give you a test for each can—pay all charges—and send you your money each Tuesday. We furnish cans.

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Hamilton, Ontario

300 ACRES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, County Elgin; good buildings, and close to one of the best markets in Western Ontario, and situated on one of the main leading roads. For further particulars, apply Box "1," Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

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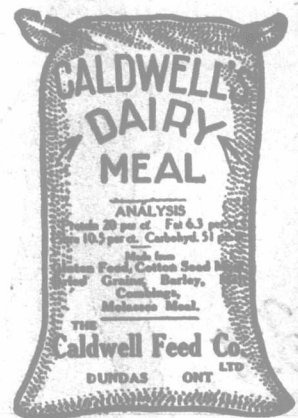
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Caldwell's Dairy Meal has invariably given satisfaction to dairymen who have fed it to their cows. It has increased their milk yield during normal seasons, and under abnormal conditions has enabled them to secure a good even flow of milk. These satisfied customers of ours have told their neighbors; and coupled with truthful advertising.

**Caldwell's Dairy Meal**

has become widely and favorably known throughout the Dominion.

Caldwell's Dairy Meal is made from carefully selected, thoroughly re-cleaned materials and contains no sweepings, or other filling substances. The blending is done by expert analysts, who know from practical and scientific experience the true value of foods. They balance Caldwell's Dairy Meal and make it as nutritious, palatable and easily digested as possible. It is a perfect meal for its own purpose. Feed it the year around as others are doing—you will find it a profitable investment.



SOLD IN 100 LB. SACKS OR TON LOTS

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Largest Feed Mills in the Dominion and makers of  
Molasses Meal, Cream Calf Meal, Molasses Horse Feed, Poultry Feeds

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We guarantee to our students thorough instruction at reasonable rates in the subjects or courses they may select. Beyond the regular collegiate courses

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E. N. BAKER, D.D., Principal

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John T. Andrews, a farmer living near Brechin, Ont., writes that he keeps his horses healthy, strong, sleek and fat on less feed by using

**Pratts ANIMAL REGULATOR**

He works them every day and yet he saves one bushel in every five. "Pratts" sharpens the appetite, enabling the horses to get more good out of less feed. Keeps the blood cool, bowels regular, and tones up the system. Booklet FREE.

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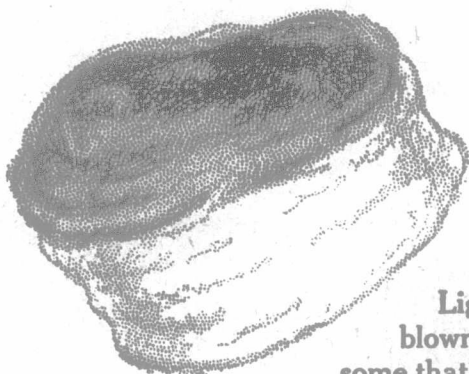




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THINK OF  
BISCUITS  
THINK OF  
FIVE ROSES.

### What Your Biscuits Might Be—

FIVE ROSES biscuits are.  
Their splendid appearance stirs the  
appetite, their teasing aroma starts  
digestion.



Light as the down on a fluffy chick, these full-  
blown, delicate hot-bread morsels are so whole-  
some that most people can make a full meal off them  
without discomfort.

It is the most witching form in which you can serve the sturdy  
vitality of Canada's best wheat—so serve these biscuits oftener.  
Tempt your folks, win them by using

## Five Roses<sup>\*</sup> FLOUR for Breads-Cakes Puddings-Pastries

You will know the joy of creating a perfect product.  
See what a snowy contrast they make with the dainty crust, when  
broken apart.

No common flour can give you at every baking that same satiny,  
yielding finish. FIVE ROSES is famous for the even layers of dainty  
texture it brings to biscuit makers.

Do you want your foods more savoury—do you desire the very  
fulness of nutlike flavor peculiar to Manitoba's hard wheat kernels?  
It is not so elusive but that FIVE ROSES will capture it for your benefit.  
To bread-making FIVE ROSES brings strength and economy; to  
cake-making, it brings flavor and staying qualities; to pastries, it  
yields flakiness and digestibility.

Use it with your favorite recipe, then you will know why it outsells  
any other flour in Canada for general family use.

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#### Ideal Biscuits

##### How to Make Them

8 magic pages on biscuits,  
gems, muffins. Tested,  
infallible recipes contributed  
by over 2,000 successful  
users of FIVE ROSES flour.

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Gives accurate, understand-  
able information on bread,  
pastries, pies, puddings,  
rolls, sandwiches, cookies.  
So essential that over  
200,000 women couldn't  
do without this famous 144  
page manual. Sent for 10  
two-cent stamps. Address  
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★ Guaranteed NOT BLEACHED—NOT BLENDED.

present moods of these men. They stood on either side, as I unlocked the door. We walked back to Headquarters without words. . . Alone with Romany that night, I waited for him to speak; and at length in the silence, arose to go to my cot.

"Tom," he said, halting me, "you don't think I'm using you right, do you?"

"Yes," I answered, "only now and then, when I find myself in the dark quite as much in the dark, for instance, as these two mouthy man-hunters—I get the idea that you are a little afraid to trust me."

"It isn't so, Tom. Not a bit so. But I can't bring myself to show my hand. Again and again I've done it—and lost. It's superstition. It's the game to win or lose here; the game to get away after we've washed all the gold we can, and that's not so far off. I'd trust you, with my life. You are entrusted with

a life dearer than mine—but I can't let go to any one these poor fortunes of Tropicania, unless. . . you'll know all, in that event. The whole plan, the whole campaign, goes to you. The papers connected are written. I carry them night and day. As for you, Tom, you're all that I could ask. The more I think of it, the more I see—that's a whole lot."

Teck broke his word, though I doubt if a shock was experienced anywhere. For two days longer the pair cluttered Tropicania, and met with unfailing courtesy; twice more they demanded—it was their way of asking—to enter the Vatican, and were allowed. As I saw them finally across the Pass, I had the novelty of feeling a keen pleasure in their discomfort. Weeks afterward, the man-hunters were still in Libertad. The valley of Tropicania saw the Yarbins no more. . . There was a fragile

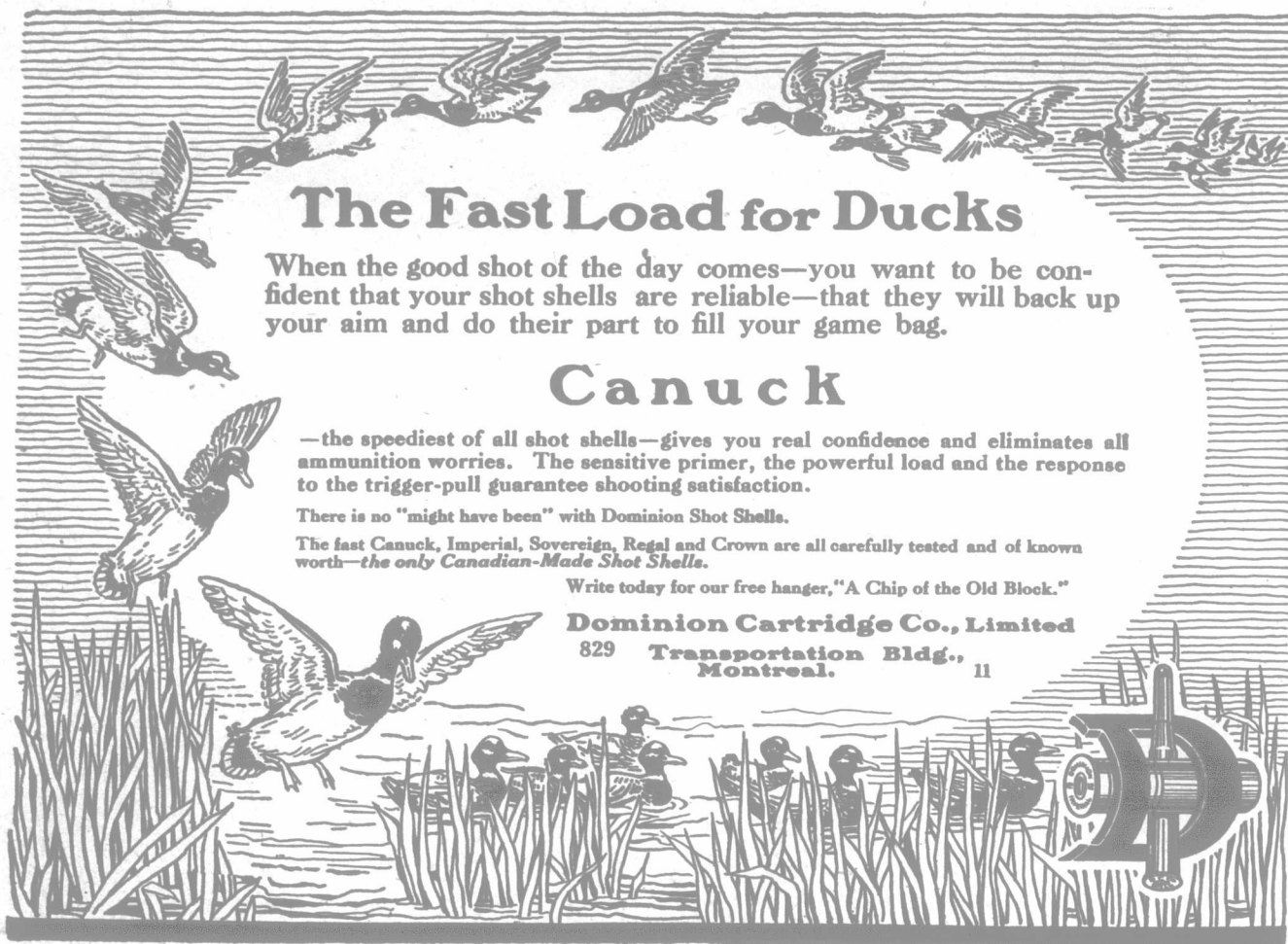
incident in this interval, inserted here because at the time I believed it a particularity of the Romany character. At the end of a day very shortly after the departure of the man-hunters, I was preparing to ride to the Pass to meet a small pack-train from Libertad to bring mails and provisions. There was invariably an agony of suspense for me in the last hours of letter expectation. Her father professed to be expert in all the stages of my seizure. On this day, as the hour approached for me to start, Romany asked if I could locate Maconachie for him.

At the end of the settlement, a miner stopped snorting in a wash-basin long enough to inform me that he had seen Mr. Mac pass a half-hour before, on the way up-stream with his casting-rod. By this time it was dark, and far back I heard the hoarse shouts of the packers corralling the mules. Not without suspicion now that the Chief was enjoying

his pretext to keep me from the mails, I pushed on hallooing—until I heard the baritone. There wasn't a fish that would have come up to "Lines of white on a sullen sea," but Mac had his own way of relieving his mind of the day's routine. We walked back in silence to Headquarters. The old Master came in, laughing at his weakness, handed me two letters, with a friendly grip on the shoulder, and beckoned Maconachie to his desk as I chose a trusty lantern to depart.

One morning, several weeks later, I was passing behind a picket-line, temporarily stretched on the slope before the Vatican. Romany was standing by the great iron door. Noticing a cartridge up-turned in the mud, I stooped to get it. I must have been far away in my thoughts; certainly the existence of the mules was for the moment remote from my world. . . An instant's picture of the savage gray beast—poor





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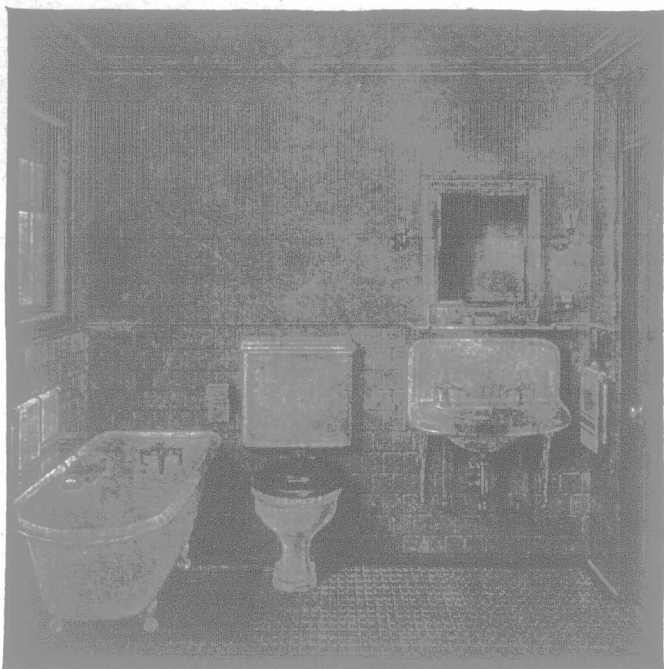
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Santell's four-mile mule, her head veered about to me, the white of her eyes as she leaned against her halter-shanks and a sudden obliteration of sunlight.

She had leveled a hind foot at my head. . . . I was in the coolness and dark, and voices reached me. Again and again waves carried me to some point, where the voices began to contain words for my understanding—when I would lose grasp and sink once more. Finally, I drew close enough to the border-land to sense the presence of Mary Romany. Even then, the unreality of it obtruded, but I put it away to live the happiness in full. . . . She was very near and whispering, her lips close to mine—an unspeakable rapture, her nearness. . . . I did not understand her words, nor wished to. I feared to open my eyes lest the illusion vanish. There was something finished in the peace and delight of this self-deception, and the curious detail and delicacy of it all. . . . At last I heard Romany say softly:

"He's all right, dear, and coming to. . . . Better run back now—unless—"

"Yes, yes—but tell me everything—" I felt a breath upon my cheek. I seemed then to open my eyes—but moments must have passed. When I could actually use my material senses—only Romany was there.

They had taken me to the Vatican. We were alone.

"It was a squeak, Tom, my son," he said. "She just grazed you—"

I stared at him for long. "Just creased," he added, "but when I first got to you, I thought you were stove in. . . . It's a happy day, Tom."

"I surely had a pretty dream," I answered, and fell to recalling it piece by piece.

The gray mule wasn't shod—all thanks to that. There is a scar above my temple, where a man's hair is first to whiten. And there was a forty-eight hour headache—and the rest was the vision that had come and left no trace. . . . That same afternoon—I went back alone to the Vatican, Romany smiling as I left. There was no fallen handkerchief, no flower lying on the dustless stone-pavement of the ancient ruin; not so much as the pressure of a woman's heel.

I had heard of a sudden terrible need, a closeness to death, calling the spirit of a loved one across the world. These things are traditions of soldiers and their mothers. . . . As the hours drew on, the baser faculties clutched more closely the illusion of it all. Yet there was a thrilling sanction of our oneness even in that. She had answered the call—a desperate call that had nothing to do with the brain.

I did not mention the matter to Romany. I might as well have asked him were he stored the gold from the Calderon dredge, or where he had hidden the Yarbins.

And yet these affairs uncased themselves one after another in due season—sometimes startlingly—and other matters of greater bearing. There was another period of abundant toil and amazing fruitfulness, after my grazing concussion with the old gray's hoof. I had spent eight months in the valley. The old Master beckoned me to the side of his cot. It was night.

"Tom," he said, "is Huntoon apt to break training badly?"

"No," said I, and then I qualified a trifle.

"If he had more rope—more responsibility—" Romany suggested.

"He'd be all the safer."

"I think I shall leave him in charge of the fighting-end," he said.

A dozen questions formed in my mind with the dawning intelligence that the time had come for me to be answered in part. I merely asked, however: "But what of Viringhy?"

"He shall go with me—also Leek and fifty chosen men."

"And then—" said I, thinking of Orion's ultimatum, and the big force that had been watching the Pass so long, while Tropicania dredged and washed.

"The time has come," Romany went on, "when we must dispose of the sands of Pactolus."

"Meaning gold," said I.

"Exactly. It's a long hard journey, and will require at the outside, counting for small delays—eight weeks. You are to take my place here. You are to be Romany, while Huntoon becomes



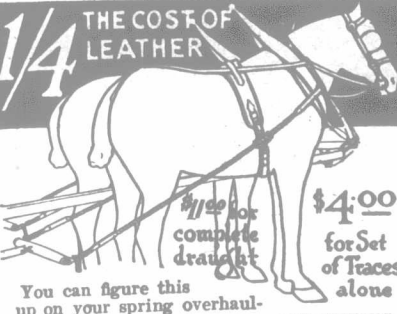
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Post Office Department, Canada. Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 11th August, 1916. G. C. Anderson, Superintendent.

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When writing please mention this paper.

Viringhy. I leave Huntoon, because he is the more valuable soldier."

"And I—"

"Because you are the best man to take my place."

I was wondering if the men thought so, when Romany added: "You have brought me something more than you know—something to hold fast to beside gold, since poor Santell went out. . . . To-morrow I shall talk with the men."

You see, we've got too much money here. We've won big at this moment, even if the dredge never bit up another shovel of river-bed. At least we've won, when we get this gold safely in the States. This done, I can come back here and tell the men of their winnings. Meanwhile, the two months' raffle while I'm gone and the rest—as long as we care to stay—will be pure plush."

"But"—I could wait no longer—"isn't Orion waiting for you to start something in the way of getting the gold out?"

"If Huntoon does his part, holding the Pass—Orion will never know that the gold nor the party of fifty has left Tropicania."

I believed this against what seemed absolutely contrary knowledge.

"Yes," Romany went on, "there is a way. I couldn't have brought this thing about without it. I had to have a complete deck of trick cards before I began. I haven't played them all yet."

A strange mingling of fear and affection he must have read in my face, for he added:

"And yet, Tom—if I had it to do over again I shouldn't lay so much stress upon the perfection of trickery. Sands o' Pactolus are responsible for that. . . . Our steamer, the *Alcyone*, is waiting for us now at the mouth of the Rio Clara seventy miles down the coast. You saw her—the steamer that occupied Orion at the Headland while the mule-train came over the Pass with ammunition—a neat and new little packet. She'll take us up to California, probably San Diego. Two weeks there making the assay, establishing a Tropicania office, paying off the men. I'll leave Leek in charge there—and steam back to the Clara and here. The gold already converted into money will be divided among my men. Each man shall have paper representing his share, cashable at our California office. I'll breathe more easily then. Meanwhile the new gold will be ready, and we'll hang on as long as we care to, before making a final getaway. The ship will wait for us back in the Clara. Its unknown coast. . . . That's the whole proposition—"

I was thinking of the Yarbins, but would not ask. "And my work?" said I.

"It is what mine would be if I were here. Only there are matters which you must know. And I shall leave you papers covering everything. They are carefully written."

"But you aren't in shape—not physically fit for such a journey."

"You don't know the old man, Tom. I believe a man can do what he must. If I feared physical pain, I wouldn't be in this business. Why, Tom, I've suffered so much I'd break down if the pain stopped all at once. . . . Then I've been laying up for months, preparing for this. My wound is healed, in a way. . . . All of which means I shall do my part."

The next day marked a quiet rush of preparation. Romany talked to the men singly and in company. The answer in the main was silence and good faith. I marvelled at Romany's influence, since they permitted him to leave the valley with almost a year's gold. The selection of the fifty was a complicated process requiring a forenoon. . . . That night at dusk the party gathered in the Vatican. Huntoon was at the Pass. I was left in the valley with the packet of Romany papers still unread. . . . At ten o'clock Romany sent for me—met me at the iron door, embraced me in a quick eager way—and the sally-port shut upon him, leaving me on the outside.

The next morning—when Tropicania was intently set for trouble from Orion, it was found that the company had vanished. The Vatican was empty. I alone knew the explanation, for my night had been spent in the candle-light with her father's papers.

To be continued.

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She played, first on one and then on another—back and forth over the three pianos—and finally selected, NOT the instrument in the centre, but the one on the RIGHT. "This piano," she said, "is the best instrument. In the one next to it I can detect false harmonics which are absent in the other two." Upon lifting the drape, which covered the piano of her choice, the name-plate of the "DOMINION" Piano was revealed.

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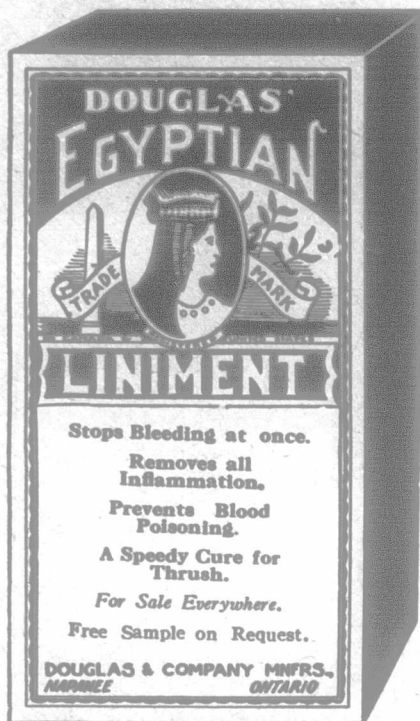
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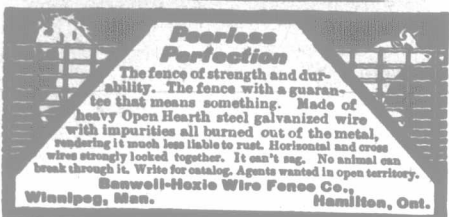
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### Milk is Cheap at the Price.

Dr. P. H. Bryce, chief medical officer, Department of Interior, Ottawa, recently gave in the Ottawa Citizen some figures which go to show that when nutritive value is considered milk is cheap at 8, 9 or 10 cents per quart. He shows, too, that farmers do not make too much out of their cows. We believe his figures relating to average production per cow in Ontario are high. Perhaps 3,000 to 3,500 lbs. would be closer, but probably he was speaking of the average of the best herds. At any rate, even though all cows averaged 5,500 lbs. of milk per year their owners would not make too large profits. Read what he says about the nutritive value of milk.

It will be of interest to the several parties to the discussion of the subject to have some figures dealing with the cost of milk compared with other foods in the matter of their nutritive value.

Foods are divided into three classes, namely, proteins, as meat, eggs, milk; carbohydrates, as sugar, starch, etc.; fats, as butter, lard, oil. The superintendent of a New York tuberculosis sanatorium has recently completed a study of foods on which his 580 patients thrive best, and has found that by lessening the use of meats at meals he can notably lessen the cost while maintaining equally well nutrition. He gives the following table of the amount of the several food elements daily consumed by the patients for all ages from five years to adults:—

Protein—1,551 grains or 0.20 of a lb.

Fat—1,824 grains or 0.24 of a lb.  
Carbohydrates—5,100 grains or 0.66 of a lb.

It will be of course understood that these are the amounts of dry substances required to supply the heat units of energy (calories) of the body daily. The same weight of protein and carbohydrates supplied much the same amount of energy, but fats for the same weight supply 2.25 times as much.

The following table from the experiment shows the amount of each of three protein foods used, and its relative cost:

Beefsteak—0.3 lbs. at 25c. per lb., 10.3 cents.

Eggs (2 per meal)—0.20 lbs., at 26c. per doz., 3.6 cents.

Milk—(8 oz.) 0.33 lbs., at 7.5 per qt. 1.5 cents.

Thus the same amount of nutrition is supplied in milk for a cent and a half that costs as beefsteak 10.3 cents and as eggs 3.6 cents. It is hence quite clear by the freer use of milk and eggs with cereals that much cheaper food of equal nutritive value can be supplied, and that judged by this standard 8 cent milk per quart of 2 1/2 lbs. gives 1.3 times the nourishment which one pound of beefsteak does at 25 cents.

That the production of milk has not been profitable for the farmers of Ontario at present prices seems proved from the steadily lessening number of milch cows as seen in the following table from the Census Year Book:

Year 1910, 1,243,689 milch cows;  
1911, 1,023,996; 1912, 1,033,392;  
1913, 1,141,071; 1914, 1,085,843.

Thus with the population increase in Ontario of 7 per cent., at least, in five years we have a loss of the cow population to the extent of 12.5 per cent.

The following figures may help to explain this regrettable result. The agricultural department estimates that the average annual amount of milk supplied per cow is from five thousand (5,000) to five thousand five hundred (5,500) pounds. At the present price of 17 cents per gallon the farmer in the Ottawa district gets 1.7 cents per pound, or \$93.50 per annum. Against this must be set the cost of feed, estimated at \$40, and probably more during the long winters of this district, to which amount must be added the farmer's labor, losses, depreciation and possible poor crops. It is very certain that a single farmer will be kept busy growing feed, milking and caring for ten cows, and it is difficult to see how at these prices he can make even moderate wages for himself. It is therefore probable, with the price of labor governed



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

## Females-SHORTHORNS-Females

I can supply females of the most popular Scotch families, Crimson Flowers, Minas, Lady Fannys, Nonpareils, Butterflies, Amines, Athas, Miss Ramsdens, Marr Emmas, Marr Missies and Clarets. A few bulls.

**A. J. HOWDEN,**

**COLUMBUS, ONT.**

**Myrtle, C.P.R. and G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.**

### Spruce Glen Shorthorns

When in want of Shorthorns visit our herd. We have 70 head to select from. Minas, Fames, Miss Ramsdens, breeding age—level, thick, mellow fellows and bred just right.

**James McPherson & Sons, Dundalk, Ont.**

### Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.

**Kyle Bros., Drumbo, Ont. Phone and telegraph, via Ayr.**

## Canada's Grand Champion Shorthorns of 1914-1915

are headed by the great "Gainford Marquis" Imp. Write your wants.

**J. A. WATT,**

**ELORA, ONT.,**

**G.T.R. & C.P.R.**

### GLENGOW SHORTHORNS AND COTSWOLDS

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

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

### Scotch Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and Oxford Downs

Our Shorthorns are of the most noted Scotch families and the Scotch (imp.) bulls, Joy of Morning (imp.) = 32070 =, Benachie (imp.) = 69954 =, and Royal Bruce (imp.) = 80283 = have been used in succession. Two choice bulls of breeding age and heifers for sale. Also sheep and swine.

**Erin Station, C. P. R.**

**L.-D. Phone**

**Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, R. R. 1**

### Woodholme Shorthorns

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

**G. M. FORSYTH, Claremont, Ontario**

### Imported Shorthorns

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

**J. A. & H. M. PETTIT,**

**FREEMAN, ONTARIO**



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horns

10 to 20  
20 heifers  
eding, and

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for sale, 40 females  
purpose strains, 1  
years old; also our  
in herd for 7 years.  
HENSALL, ONT.

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(imp.) Loyal Scot  
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tell me what you  
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Stouffville, Ont.

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Lady Fannys, Non-  
laretts. A few bulls.  
; Oshawa, C.N.R.

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70 head to select  
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undalk, Ont.

headed by the two  
breeding bulls,  
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OTSWOLDS

is for this season's  
red in the purple.

R., Oshawa, C.N.R.

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MAN, ONTARIO

# The Gurney-Oxford SENIOR



**\$38<sup>50</sup>** Freight paid as far West as Fort William.

Straight from the great Gurney-Oxford foundries, this splendid Gurney-Oxford "Senior" steel range with divided flues, special fire box, heat-enveloped oven, is by far the best value you can buy in Canada to-day. Six 9" covers, 20" oven, right hand reservoir, warming closet, weight 420 lbs., best blue steel body, immensely strong and durable.

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Shows everything in the stove, range and heater line of the famous Gurney-Oxford make, admittedly Canada's best since 1845. Write for a copy today.

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If your Gurney-Oxford stove, for any reason fails to give satisfactory results, we agree to refund the price paid us for the Stove any time within 100 days of the date of purchase. Could you be safer?

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## STEEL TRUSS BARN

you won't be afraid of

## LIGHTNING

It is fire-proof, durable and roomy.

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GOOD-LUCK BRAND

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

Write for prices.

Crampsey & Kelly  
Dovercourt Rd., Toronto, Ont.

## 3 Holstein Bulls

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

R. M. Holtby, Port Perry, Ont.

Mention this Paper

largely by "wages" in cities, that the lack of profits accounts for the farmer's inability to employ adequate labor and for the discouragement which is having the effect seen in the reduction of the dairy herds.

### Questions and Answers.

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

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

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

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

### Miscellaneous.

#### Alsike for Horses—Third Crop of Alfalfa.

1. Is alsike hay injurious to horses? If so what harm does it do? My hay is timothy, red clover, alsike, about equal parts. Does it make any difference if cut early?

2. Alfalfa is growing on an exposed hillside. I want to leave third crop uncut to hold snow. Will this injure the plants?

3. What is a good tonic to give horses when idle in winter, to keep them healthy? They are fed on hay and oat straw. They get a small run daily.

O. A.

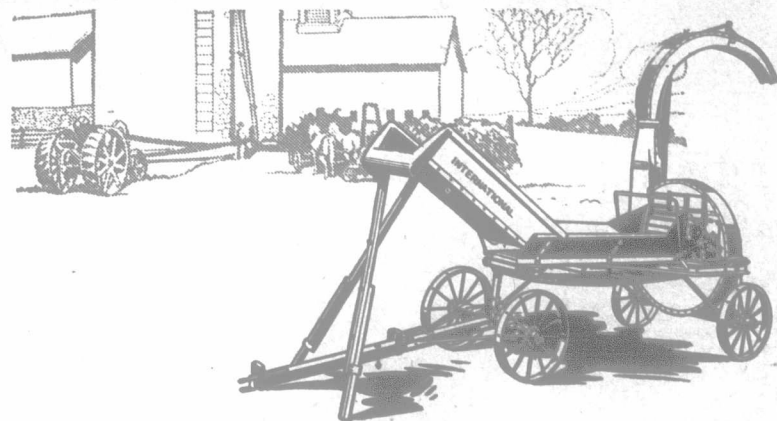
Ans.—1. If fed in too large quantities there is danger of it having a bad effect on the kidneys resulting in the legs swelling. When fed carefully in conjunction with other clovers or grasses there is little danger. It is doubtful if the danger is lessened by early cutting. 2. It is advisable to leave a certain growth to protect the plants. Of course if the growth was heavy enough to lodge there might be danger of smothering the plants. 3. Careful feeding and regular exercise is all a horse requires to keep it healthy. A horse that is not worked will keep in fair condition on hay and straw. Too much hay is worse than not enough. One pound of hay per day for each 100 lbs. of horse is sufficient. A horse that is worked requires a little grain. A tonic should not be necessary, unless the horse is run down. An occasional feed of boiled oats, a little bran or linseed meal added to the regular ration aids in putting a horse in condition.

### Medical Attitude Toward Alcohol.

As an example of the changed attitude of physicians towards the use of alcohol in medical practice, a leading hospital in Philadelphia with 3,206 patients in 1899 used \$1,135 worth of alcoholic drinks whereas in 1915 with 6,312 patients the amount so expended fell to \$364. Thirty-nine hospitals in leading cities in reply to an enquiry report a decreasing use of alcohol as a remedial agent and a number reported using practically none. Several reported a decrease of about 90 per cent. in the past five years, others seventy-five per cent. and the lowest mentioned a decrease of thirty per cent. Almost without exception the presidents of state medical associations state that alcohol is useful as a medicine only to a very limited extent. Many thought that "other drugs were better." The President of the Virginia Medical Society gives the naive response that "alcohol is sometimes valuable in fractional doses to allay the anxiety of patients or friends." From the professors of therapeutics and practice in medical colleges, twenty-four pronounce beer as of no value as an aid to convalescence, while fourteen found it useful only under exceptional circumstances, as in case of patients accustomed to its use.

Recently, in the American Magazine, Dr. Richard Cabot expressed the belief that the fees of some doctors are exorbitant, and advocated putting all physicians on salary, paid by state or corporation, all charges to be standardized. Since the publication of his article he is being sharply criticized by some of his fellow physicians, one medical journal going so far as to call him a "heretic."

## How Do You Fill Your Silo?



**CORN**—Always a wonderful crop—is more of a king each year. That is not to be wondered at since ensilage is proving so cheap and economical a feed. More and more we realize the extra profits in the all-year-round use of green fodder.

In the same proportion INTERNATIONAL Ensilage Cutters have grown popular. Here are some INTERNATIONAL big points:

There's the famous special concave knife, with inward shear cut, cutting at outer edge first, hence the greatest volume is cut near the shaft with least power. The handy knife-grinder that is always on the machine grinds one of the two sets of knives while the other is working. It's a water stone, leaving the temper in the knives. Perfect adjustment of knife blades to cutter bar can always be maintained, saving power and doing good work. Heavy channel steel frame, trussed, hot-riveted, so that working parts can't get out of line. Self-feed keeps cutting always even; silage may be cut in various lengths. Blower pipe is adjustable to any angle; silage may be delivered to a silo of any height. Full equipment of safety devices.

These features make the INTERNATIONAL the best to buy. See the local agent who sells them. Write to the nearest branch house for the interesting booklet, "A Silo for Every Farm."

### International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

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

## King Segis Pontiac Paul 15940

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

Also Berkshire and Yorkshire Swine  
**Larkin Farms** Queenston, Ontario

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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

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

## For Sale---Sons of King Segis Walker

From high-testing daughters of Pontiac Korndyke. Photo and pedigree sent on application.

A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONTARIO

## Hospital for Insane, Hamilton, Ontario

Holstein bulls only for sale, four fit for service, one being a son of Lakeview Dutchland Lestrage, and the others from one of the best grandsons of Pontiac Korndyke, and large producing, high testing R. of P. cows.

APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT

## Evergreen Stock Farm Registered Holsteins

The kind that tests 4% and wins in the show ring. Could spare a few yearling heifers, or if you want a choice young bull eight months old, we have one that is strictly a gilt edge individual, almost as much white as black. The records of his dam, sire's dam, and grand-sire's dam average over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days and nearly 100 lbs. of milk per day. For quick sale we have priced him within your reach—\$150

A. E. HULET BELL PHONE NORWICH, ONTARIO

## DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

Think this over—we have 175 head of Holsteins, 50 cows milking, 25 heifers due to calve in the fall, and 60 heifers, from calves up to 2 years, as well as a dozen yearling bulls, and anything you may select is for sale. Breeding and individuality the very best. S. G. & Erle Kitchen, St. George, Ont.

## Clover Bar Holsteins

A splendid 14-mos.-old son of Minnie Paladin Wayne, who has just completed a record of 26.87 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 in 30 days. Her 2-year-old record was 22.33 lbs. For type and color he is second to none. Also her 3-weeks-old bull calf and a few others from good R.O.M. dams.

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

## Riverside Holsteins

Herd headed by "King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke" a brother of Pontiac Lady Korndyke, 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 in 30 days—world's record when made. His ten near relatives have official records that average 34.94 lbs. butter in 7 days. His daughters have made good in official test. The present R. of P. cow of Canada was bred here. Choice young bulls for sale.

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

## FAIRVIEW HOLSTEINS

Anything in herd for sale which consists of 22 cows, 6 two-year-old heifers bred to freshen this fall and early winter, nine yearling heifers bred to grandson of the great King Segis, and nine heifer calves. All bred in the purple and priced right.

Fred Abbott, R. R. No. 1, Mossley, Ont.





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A roof should be so good that once laid you can forget all about it. You can do this with a Paroid Roof. Once you and your farm-help have laid Paroid according to the simple instructions, your roof is weather-proof and fire-resisting.

# NEPONSET Paroid ROOFING

Paroid is waterproof, because it is saturated through and through with asphalt. It has not dried out, curled up, split or cracked in 18 years' strenuous trials. It positively resists fire. Insist on the genuine—Paroid Roofing.

Look for the Paroid roll, and you will find one of the 2,000 Neponset dealers throughout Canada.

Paroid is made in 3 colors—Grey, Red and Green. Write for useful book, "Repairing and Building"—sent upon request—FREE.

Try Neponset Wall Board in place of lumber, or laths and plaster—you'll like it.

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Warehouses in Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Edmonton.

The Largest Manufacturers of Roofings, Wall Board and Roofing Felts in Canada

## Increases Milk Production!



If scarcity of labor prevents increasing your herd, remember this: A Sharples Milker enables one man to milk 30 cows per hour—one-third the time required for hand milking. The

### SHARPLES MILKER

means sanitary milk—runs from teats through rubber tubes to sealed buckets. The Patented "Upward Squeeze" guarantees healthy teats.

Tends to increase milk production. Now successfully used on over 300,000 cows. Write for free booklet: "Dairying for Dollars Without Drudgery!" We also make a splendid line of Gasoline Engines—2½ to 9 horse power.

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## A Clean Skim

Every dairyman knows that slackened operating speed, when using any old-style separator, means cream loss. There's only one separator, the

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that gets all the cream at any speed. Saves 7 to 13 lbs. of butter per cow per year over other separators—no discs. Write for free book: "Velvet" for Dairy-men. Address Dept. 78.

## FREE LAND FOR THE SETTLER IN Northern Ontario

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable, free at a nominal cost, are calling for cultivation. Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you.

For full information as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write to:

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

## AYRSHIRES & YORKSHIRES



We will have some choice Ayrshires with us to offer at Toronto and elsewhere Exhibitions. Can fill orders for car lots on short notice. Good individuals of good breeding. We also have for sale a few Yorkshire boars—the best we have bred.

Alex. Hume & Co., Campbellford, Ont., R.R. No. 3

## THE CITY VIEW HERD OF PRODUCING AYRSHIRES

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

JAMES BEGG & SON

R. R. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.

## YOUNG Brampton Jerseys BULLS

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

### CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD

The entire herd, not a few selections of the best, will be exhibited at the Western Fair, London, in September, and lovers of the Jersey are asked to note its uniform high quality. Some young bulls, ready for service, for sale, from register of merit dams, also young cows and heifers. Particulars gladly furnished. We work our show cows and show our work cows.

The Woodview Farm Jerseys, London, Ont.

Jno. Pringle, Proprietor.

## When Writing Please Mention this Paper

## Questions and Answers.

### Miscellaneous.

#### Rules of the Road.

There has been some difference of opinion here as to which is the proper side to turn in travelling on the highway when we overtake a rig, whether to the right or left. By giving the desired information you will much oblige.

1. If I am driving on the road and overtake a rig which side should I turn out to pass it, to the right or to the left?

2. If I am meeting a rig should I turn to the right or to the left?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—If you are overtaking a rig you turn out to your left and pass the rig on the left side, the leading rig turning out to the right. Always turn to the right in meeting a rig. These rules apply in Ontario.

#### Bedbugs.

Is there any way of effectually clearing bedbugs out of a frame dwelling?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There are several materials which have proved effectual, but the process of ridding a dwelling of the pest is slow. Apply gasoline to all cracks and crevices, but remember that gasoline is explosive if a light is brought in contact with its fumes. Keep doors and windows open when applying it. Turpentine is also good material to apply to bedsteads, floors and cracks in walls. A preparation of turpentine and naphthaline is also recommended. Into a half-gallon jug pour a quart of oil of turpentine, add 150 grains of naphthaline and set the jug in hot water giving it a few vigorous shakes. Fumigating with sulphur is also effectual. The hydro-ganic treatment is sure treatment, but the process is also so dangerous that it should only be handled by persons who understand using it. The house would have to be vacated for several days.

#### Permanent Pasture.

Is it good farm practice to seed fall rye down with permanent pasture grass seed?

2. Would such pasture be fit to turn stock on to, say, June 1 next?

3. Is Western rye grass suitable for the lake counties of Ontario?

4. Can this grass be sown by itself, as late as buckwheat or millet?

5. Do you recommend it for permanent pasture? W. A. W.

Ans.—1. Better results will be obtained by sowing the grass seed in the spring.

2. It becomes well established the first year but gives its heaviest crop the second year.

3. Only in certain cases has this grass a place in Ontario Agriculture. It grows naturally in dry soil and thrives best where only a limited amount of water is available. It cannot stand flooding but responds to irrigation.

4. It should be sown early in the spring.

5. No. It is preferably a hay grass and has little value for pasture as the second growth is poor.

### Veterinary.

#### Heifer Losing Teeth—Worms

1. I thought my mare had rectal worms and I treated her for such without results. She rubs the root of her tail very hard, and also bites her sides.

2. A heifer about three years old is losing some of her molars, is this normal?

3. What should be done with a cow that got loose and ate a large quantity of chopped oats? G. S.

Ans.—1. Make a solution of corrosive sublimate, 30 grains to a quart of water. Heat this to about 120 degrees F., and rub well into the skin of the tail and sides once or twice daily until itches ceases.

2. Yes. She should lose the third molar in each row.

3. She should be at once given a brisk purgative of about 2 lbs. Epsom salts, ½ oz. gamboge and 2 oz. ginger in a couple of quarts of warm water and given nothing to eat until free purgation occurs. V.

## Build to last



BEFORE you build or repair your barn or house, let us show you how much money we can save you. Here are the "Metallic" fireproof, stormproof and timeproof specialties.

- "Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles.
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We guarantee the best for your money. Our goods have been tried and proven superior for over 30 years.

Write us for booklets and prices today. A post card will do.

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## "Metallic"

## Cream Wanted

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

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Toronto, Ontario

## Ottawa Demands Milk up to Standard

Other Cities Will Fall in Line.

You can easily meet this demand if you have Ayrshire blood in your herd. Now is the time to buy a pure-bred Ayrshire sire or a foundation female. We'll gladly send you information.

W. F. Stephen, Secy., Huntingdon, Que.  
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## Lakeside Ayrshires

A few young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and Canadian-bred, sired by Auchinbrain Sea Foam (imp.) 35758, grand champion at both Quebec and Sherbrooke. Write for catalogue.

GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor  
Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal, Que.  
D. McArthur, Manager, Phillipsburg, Quebec

High-class AYRSHIRES—If you are wanting a richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lb.-a day and over cow, imp. or Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy.

D. A. MacFARLANE. KELSO, QUEBEC

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES—Sired by my royally-bred and prizewinning bull, Whitehall King of Hearts, imp., for sale are in-calf heifers and young bulls, out of imp. and big-producing cows.

D. M. WATT, St. Louis, P.O., Quebec

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

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

H.E. Williams, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, Que.



# THE ORIGINAL SUMMER HILL FARM

The Home of the Famous

## OXFORDS

I have eighty head of very fine yearling ewes for sale, also a number of yearling rams for show purposes or flock headers, fifty head of ram lambs and fifty head of ewe lambs, all bred in the purple. All recorded and first-class individuals. No grades registered as pure-breds, and no grades handled except by order.

### Peter Arkell & Co., Prop.

Mildmay, G. T. R. Stn.,

Box 454

Teeswater, C. P. R. Stn.

VISITORS WELCOME

#### Report on Winter Grains.

Experiments have been conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College and throughout Ontario in the past year with winter wheat, winter rye, winter barley, winter emmer and hairy vetches. The autumn of 1915 and the spring of 1916 were very wet, and the month of July was dry and hot.

About two hundred and ninety varieties of winter wheat and a large number of selections and crosses have been tested at the College within the past twenty-seven years. Of the named varieties fourteen have been grown in each of twenty-one years, and the results of these are of special value. The following gives the average for twenty-one years in yield of both grain and straw per acre and in weight per measured bushel of a few of the leading varieties: Dawson's Golden Chaff, 51.3 bushels, 2.9 tons and 60.1 lbs.; Imperial Amber, 47.9 bushels, 3.2 tons and 61.2 lbs.; Early Genesee Giant, 46.8 bushels, 3.0 tons and 60.2 lbs.; Early Red Clawson, 46.6 bushels, 2.8 tons and 59.2 lbs.; and Egyptian Amber, 46.4 bushels, 3.2 tons and 61.7 lbs.

The average results of the fourteen varieties are as follows: yield of grain per acre, 40.9 bushels for 1916, and 45.1 bushels for the twenty-one-year period; yield of straw per acre, 2.9 tons for 1916 and also for the average of the twenty-one-year period; and weight per measured bushel, 63.2 lbs. for 1916, and 61.1 lbs. for the whole period. It will be seen that in 1916 the winter wheat gave an average of practically four bushels per acre below, and two pounds per measured bushel above the average of the past twenty-one years.

Of the twenty-eight varieties of winter wheat which have been tested for the past five years, the highest yields in bushels per acre were produced by Grand Prize, 46.7; Kharkov, 46.4; Imperial Amber, 45.3; Gillespie Red, 44.9; Yaroslaf, 44.7; American Banner, 44.1; Theiss, 43.8, and Michigan Amber, 43.7. Those varieties of winter wheat which produced the largest loaves of bread from equal quantities of flour in the average tests of nine years made in

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A remedy for every ailment. Write now for FREE advice and descriptive literature. Address: PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA, LTD. 68G Claremont St., Toronto

In a **MUTUAL COMPANY** all of the surplus is credited to the policy-holders—not 90% or 95%, but the whole.

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

Summer Hill Stock Farm

Largest and oldest importers and breeders of

## OXFORDS

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

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

### Oxford and Hampshire Down Sheep

Farnham Farm The oldest established flock in America

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

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100 Imported Shearling Ewes      75 Canadian-bred Shearling Rams      **JOHN MILLER,**  
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75 Canadian-bred Shearling Ewes      5 Bulls of serviceable age      Myrtle Sta., C.P.R. & G.T.R.

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

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Champion Oxford flock of Canada. Choice Oxfords of all ages for sale. Prices reasonable.  
**E. Barbour & Sons R.R. 2, Hillsburg, Ont. Joseph Mountain, R.R. No.5, St. Mary's, Ont.**

the Bakery Branch of the Chemical Department of the College are as follows: Yaroslaf, Banatka, Crimean Red, Tuscan Island, Buda Peth, Tasmania Red, Egyptian Amber, Kentucky Giant, Rudy, Turkey Red, Treadwell and Bulgarian.

Crosses have been made between the Dawson's Golden Chaff and some of the varieties of particularly high quality for bread production, such as Tasmania Red, Crimean Red, Turkey Red, Buda Peth and Imperial Amber. In the average tests for the past five years one of these crosses has surpassed in yield per acre all the named varieties which were grown at the College.

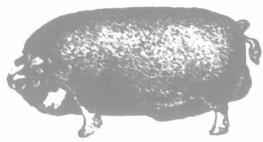
In treating winter wheat for smut the best results were obtained by immersing the grain for twenty minutes in a solution made by adding one pint of formalin to forty-two gallons of water. This treatment is simple, cheap and effectual. Other experiments show the great importance of using large, plump, sound, well-matured seed of strong vitality.

In the co-operative experiments throughout Ontario reports have been received from thirty-three counties. These results show the following average yields in bushels per acre: Imperial Amber, 35.5; American Banner, 31.9; Banatka, 30.8, and Yaroslaf and Crimean Red, each 29.8.

In winter rye the Petkus variety made the highest records both at the College and throughout Ontario. Winter barley gave a yield in 1916 of 49 and an average yield for nineteen years of 52 bushels per acre. Winter emmer gave a yield of 2,635 pounds of grain per acre in 1916, and an average of 2,480 pounds for nine years.

As long as the supply lasts material will be distributed free of charge in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario farmers wishing to experiment and to report the results of any one of the following tests: 1, three varieties of winter wheat; 2, one variety of winter rye and one of winter wheat; 3, spring applications of five fertilizers with winter wheat; 4, autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda and common salt with winter wheat; 5, winter emmer





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Choice ones—ranging from 2 1/2 to 5 months. Will be ready for fall service. Prices right.  
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Please mention "The Advocate."

and winter barley; 6, hairy vetches and winter rye as fodder crops. The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Fertilizers will be sent by express for number 4 this autumn and for number 3 next spring. All seed will be sent by mail except that for number 4, which will accompany the fertilizers.

C. A. ZAVITZ,  
Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.,  
August 25th, 1916.

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Wild Carrot.

Will you kindly tell me the name of the enclosed weed and let me know if it is bad for spreading? It was found in the field we are keeping for seed clover.  
D. B. C.

Ans.—The plant received at this office was a Wild Carrot. It is a biennial with a large succulent root and is an objectionable weed principally along roadsides, waste places and old meadows. It is frequently found growing in clover fields and is a common impurity in red clover seed. It spreads by seed. Short rotation of crops, sowing pure seed and breaking up infested meadows will keep this weed in check. The aim should be to prevent it seeding.

#### Concrete Water Trough.

1. I am thinking of making a concrete trough. Inside measure to be eleven feet six inches long, eleven inches deep, with at top fifteen inches and at bottom twelve inches. How thick should concrete be?

2. What strength should I make it?  
3. How much sand and cement will be required?  
A. H.

Ans.—1 and 2. It is advisable to put in a six-inch bottom and to have the walls three or four inches thick. One of cement to six or seven of good gravel and sand makes a strong trough.  
3. Making the walls 4 inches thick it will require about two-thirds of a cubic yard of gravel and sand and 3 bags of cement.

#### Ventilating Hen House.

What would be the best way to ventilate a hen-house? It is about 12 feet by 20 feet, has stone walls, a cement floor and a loft overhead, and is separated from the pig pen by a board partition. There is a large window facing the south.  
R. M.

Ans.—A ventilating system for a hen-house is somewhat different to that used in stables. The cotton front has been found to be one of the best means of keeping the air in the hen-house pure without creating a draft. In houses with low fronts practically all the space is open but this would not be advisable where the walls are high. About one-third of the front in glass and one-third in cotton would be a fair proportion. The glass gives light and the air filters through the cotton. It is a good plan to have a slat ceiling and put a good layer of straw in the loft. The straw absorbs the moisture, thus aiding in keeping the pen dry. Fresh straw should be put in the loft two or three times a year.

#### Planting Spruce Trees—Difficulties With Lawn.

1. I have a lawn, seeded last spring with lawn grass and clover. It is watered every night but the grass is turning yellow in places. What is the cause?

2. When is the proper time to plant little spruce trees for a hedge? Do they take much water?  
B. C. B.

Ans.—1. There are several things which might cause the grass to turn yellow even when watered daily. For instance, the soil may be sour in places or lack fertility. White grubs have been known to work at the roots of the grass cutting off the fine feeding fibers. There is a possibility of over watering a lawn unless it has adequate natural or artificial drainage. Too much cold water applied to young grass is hard on it. Lessen the amount of water for a few days and if the grass continues to turn yellow, examine the roots for grubs.

2. Spring is the best time to plant evergreens. While they require a regular supply of water the ground around them should not be soaked.

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

### A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

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

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

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

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

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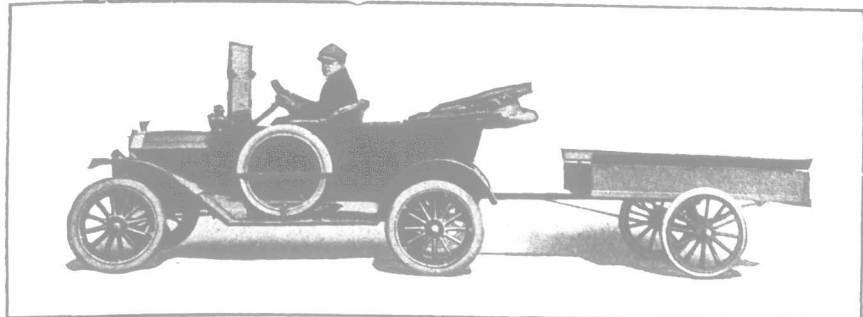
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MAC. CAMPBELL & SONS, Northwood, Ontario

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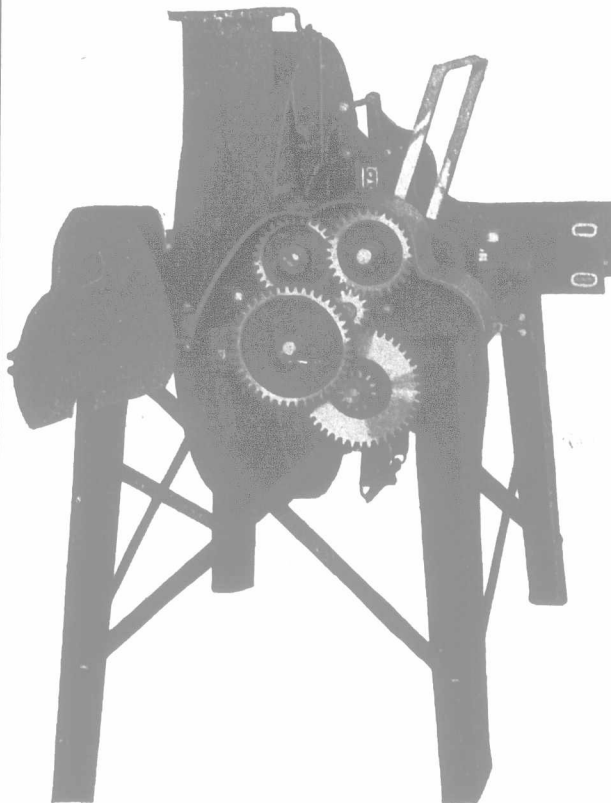
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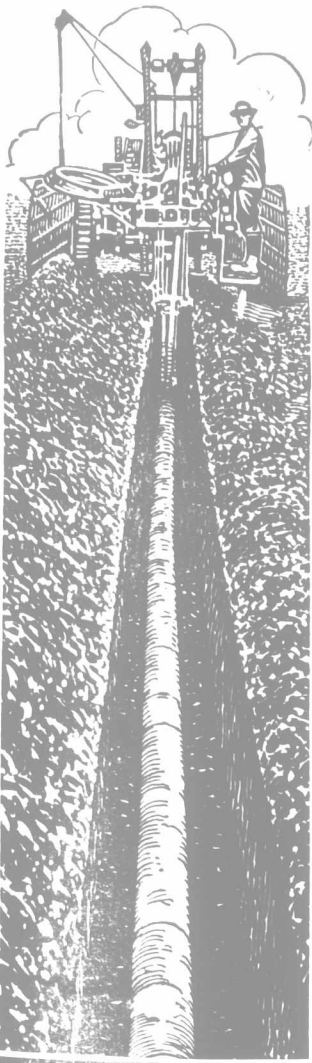
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