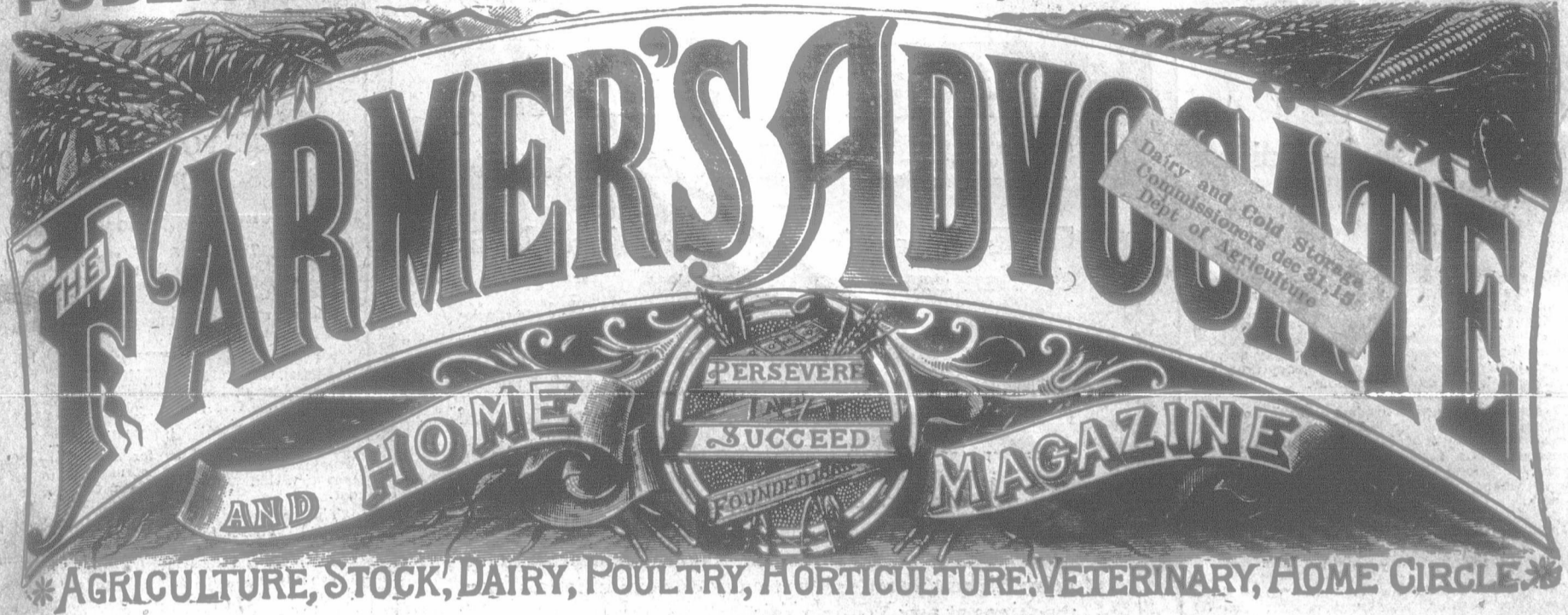


SEPTEMBER 9, 1915

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 16, 1915.

No. 1199

# Your every ideal is realized in McClary's Pandora Range

ALL that a housewife wishes her range to be is summed up in the Pandora. Here is a range of perfect performance, complete with every modern improvement, handsome to look at, a source of pride and comfort to its owner—the aristocrat of rangedom.

## 10 Points You'll Appreciate

1. Roasts, bread, cakes, puddings, etc., cooked in a Pandora Range retain their natural flavor and always come fresh and sweet to the table. REASON: The perfectly ventilated Pandora oven.
2. Your oven is always clean, bright, sanitary and rust proof. You can wash it like a dish. REASON: It is built of nickelled steel.
3. The Pandora's aid in coping with an unusually big dinner is invaluable on occasion. REASON: You can cook to the full capacity of its top, and bake an ovenful of good things at the same time.
4. You broil or toast things better on a Pandora Range with less trouble. REASON: The capacious broiler door permits using the largest toaster and placing it close to the fire.
5. The grates in a Pandora Range are stronger and more effective. REASON: We make them much heavier than customary in other makes. Also they consist of three triangular bars with short teeth, specially adapted for breaking clinkers. Each bar may be shaken independently when desired.
6. You'll be delighted with the reservoir in the Pandora Range. REASON: It is enamelled pure white, seamless (stamped from one piece of steel) and clean enough to use in cooking and preserving.
7. Your cooking is done with more certainty when you own a Pandora. REASON: There's a reliable oven thermometer that tells you to a nicety what heat is available, and enables you to know instead of having to guess.
8. There is no heat wastage in the Pandora Range. REASON: The flue arrangement is such that in order to escape to the chimney all heat is forced to pass over the top of the oven, down behind it and twice underneath.
9. More cooking can be done with less fuel. REASON: The fire-box of the Pandora is scientifically planned for coal-saving. Built extra wide and not too deep. Gives adequate fire with little fuel.
10. We guarantee the Pandora Range unreservedly, and authorize dealers to do the same. REASON: There's nothing about it, point by point, that we cannot stand behind to the fullest extent, because we put into it the best materials and workmanship procurable at any price.

There's a McClary dealer near you who will be very glad to demonstrate for you. Write our nearest branch for free illustrated booklet on the Pandora Range

**McClary's** London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver  
St. John, N.B. Hamilton Calgary Edmonton Saskatoon

OU

u Render Us

Magazine

to amply repay commend.

Equipment

RY PURPOSE.

Spoon, Butcher  
Serrated Edge  
knife made of the  
with Rubberoid  
with nickle plated  
or ONE NEW  
ed by \$1.50.

of Roasting Fork,  
ad Knife and Meat  
panied by \$1.50.



PEN - KNIFE,

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te," worth \$1.00

SUBSCRIBER,

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of most convenient  
retail price from  
ntre reference and

ill be sold for cash

\$2.50

1.00

1.00

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.75

LIMITED



### Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

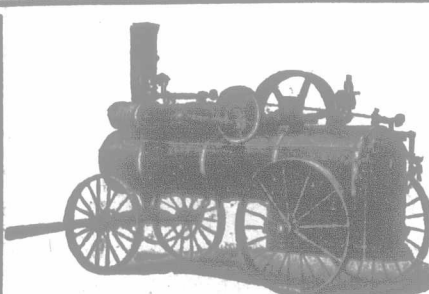
## THE DICK

Lever Plow Wheel Attachment



will fit all makes of single walking plows. Any boy that can drive a team is capable with this Attachment of doing as good work as the best plowman. Write for full particulars and illustrated catalogue.

DICK AGRICULTURAL WORKS  
Bolton, Ontario



### Rebuilt Portable and Traction Engines and Threshers

All sizes, for sale cheap. Complete threshing outfit, traction engine with cab, separator, wind stacker, \$875 in good operative conditions

The Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Company, Limited  
SEAFORTH, ONTARIO

**CUT THIS OUT**  
Farmer's Advocate Pen Coupon, Value 4c.  
Send this coupon with remittance of only \$1.52 direct to the Fleet Pen Co., 119 Fleet Street, London, England. In return you will receive by registered post, free, a splendid British-made 14ct. cold nibbed, self-fining, Fleet Fountain Pen, value \$4 (16s. 6d.). Further coupons, up to 13, will each count as 4c. off the price, so you may send 14 coupons and only \$1. Say whether you require a fine, medium or broad nib. This great offer is made to introduce the famous Fleet Pen to Canada. Over 100,000 have been sold in England.  
Agents Wanted. Liberal Terms.

## Thirty-Six Highest Awards To International Harvester Machines

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

This is a world's record. Never before were so many highest awards given to any one exhibition of farm machines at any World's Fair.

In 1851 the first reaper was exhibited at the World's Fair in London, and there received the Council Medal. Since 1851 it has been the Company's policy to exhibit and demonstrate its machines wherever the opportunity was offered.

The exhibit at San Francisco in 1915 occupies 26,721 square feet of space, by far the most complete exhibit of its kind ever made. The thirty-six highest awards given to this exhibit constitute a splendid mark of approval for the good judgment of the hundreds of thousands of farmers who believe International Harvester machines to be the best the world affords.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.  
BRANCH HOUSES  
At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton

The LOCK That PROTECTS—  
This side lock protects you against rain, sun, fire, wind and lightning. The nailing flange is covered, and nails cannot pull out.  
**Pedlar's "Oshawa" Shingles**  
make a roof that is practically one piece of metal. All four sides of each shingle are securely sealed. Such a roof cannot leak—cannot burn—cannot rot—cannot rust—never needs painting—is always clean.  
Write to-day for New Booklet L. F.  
**The PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited**  
(Established 1861)  
Executive Office and Factories: OSHAWA, ONT.  
Branches: Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

THE PAPEC  
Papec Ensilage Cutters  
Cut silage perfectly, and at a very low cost of operation. Papec knives cut smoothly and swiftly. They make a fine, uniform silage that is very palatable and nutritious. The combined throwing and blowing force that lifts the silage is generated from one fifth less power than is required by any other blower doing the same work.  
Mechanical perfection and high quality of material mean long life, no loss of power and low cost of operation.  
Our new illustrated catalog gives facts showing how "The Wonderful Papec" will save time and money at cutting time. Send for copy today.  
**GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd.**  
2809 York Street Guelph, Ontario

A FEELING OF SECURITY  
Of absolute Reliability and Power is Enjoyed by Every Owner of a  
**GILSON ENGINE**  
"GOES LIKE SIXTY"  
A mechanical masterpiece of the highest type, with our improved simple methods of cooling, governing and sparking. Positively guaranteed, biggest value. All sizes. Save money. Ask for catalogue and prices.  
**GILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY**  
109 York Street, Guelph, Canada 33 10

When writing advertisers will you kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

## TENDERS FOR PURCHASE OF SCRAP METAL.

At Dominion Arsenal, Quebec.  
SEALED TENDERS for the purchase of a quantity of Scrap Metal at the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, will be received up to noon of Thursday, the 23rd day of September, 1915.  
The quantities are approximately as follows—  
Brass, etc. 16,000 lbs.  
Charger Steel 81,120 "  
Steel, tool, lumps 13,950 "  
Steel, mild, lumps 129,255 "  
Turnings 72,074 "  
Cast iron 183,848 "

The prices should be for delivery ex Stores, Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, material to be removed within 30 days after acceptance of tender.

The envelopes containing tenders should be marked "Tender for Scrap, Dominion Arsenal", and addressed to the Director of Contracts, Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa.

Tenders should be accompanied by a certified cheque upon a Canadian chartered bank, payable to the Minister of Militia and Defence, for 5 per cent of the tender, which will be forfeited in the event of the tenderer failing to carry out the terms of his tender.

All the scrap is loose.  
The Department does not guarantee what the percentages are of the constituents of any of the materials mentioned above. The Brass, etc., consists of melted cartridge cases and bullets destroyed in a recent fire in one of the buildings at the Arsenal.

It is impossible to supply fair average samples to parties desiring to tender; the material must be accepted without demur, as the Department will not guarantee that the above descriptions are without fault or error.

The Department does not bind itself to accept any tender.  
Tenders for the whole or any separate item in the above list will be considered.

Any additional information required may be obtained from the Superintendent, Dominion Arsenal, Quebec.

EUGENE FISET,  
Surgeon-General,  
Deputy Minister.

Department of Militia and Defence,  
Ottawa, August 31, 1915.

NOTE.—Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.  
H.Q. 72-11-2.—84901.

**STEEL WHEELS**  
\$17.60 per set  
24-inch front, 30-inch rear, 4x 1/2-inch groove tire. (Other sizes at low prices.) Write for list. Make your old wagon into an up-to-date Farm Truck with a set of  
**PAGE STEEL WHEELS**  
PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY  
1139 King St., West, Toronto.

**RIDER AGENTS WANTED**  
everywhere to ride and exhibit a sample 1915 Hyslop Bicycle, with all latest improvements.  
We ship on approval to any address in Canada, subject to deposit, and allow 30 DAYS TRIAL. It will not cost you one cent if not satisfied after using bicycle 30 days.  
**DO NOT BUY a bicycle, lamp, or sundries at any price until you get our latest 1915 illustrated catalogue and learn all about our special proposition. The low prices will astonish you. It is all in it will cost you ONE CENT write us a postal, and catalogue with full particulars will be sent to you Free, Postpaid, by return mail. Do not write. Write it now.**  
**HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited**  
Dept. 2 TORONTO, Canada

London  
**BULL DOG**  
Batch Mixer  
Capacity, 60 cubic yds. per day. Just the machine for small jobs. Pays for itself in 20 days' use. Built to last a lifetime. Send for Catalogue No. 1 B.  
**LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO., Ltd.**  
Dept. B., London, Ontario.  
World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery.

**FARM LOANS**  
Money to loan (First Mortgage) on improved Ontario farms, at lowest current rates.  
**A. L. MASSEY & CO.**  
DOMINION BANK BLDG., TORONTO.

# Sydney Basic Slag

THE IDEAL FERTILIZER FOR STIFF CLAY SOILS

EFFECTIVE IN QUALITY

MODERATE IN COST

On the 1st of January, 1912, our factory in Sydney, Nova Scotia, started operations. At that time the use of BASIC SLAG was unknown in Ontario. Our first sales there were made in 1913, and the demand is rapidly increasing. The figures are:

Sales in 1913	-	-	-	230 tons
Sales in 1914	-	-	-	1028 tons
Sales in 1915	-	-	-	1642 tons

And all indications point to our trade being doubled in 1916. As evidence of the increased demand our shipments to Ontario last month (August) amounted to 46 carloads, representing in quantity 1019 tons. See certificate herewith.

Practically every Ontario farmer now realizes that the use of commercial fertilizers means bigger crops and better quality, but many of them think that when they are called upon to pay \$30 to \$40 per ton the results are got at too great an expenditure. On the other hand, the

## Cash Price of Sydney Basic Slag is \$20 per ton

and hundreds of Ontario farmers say it has done at least as well for them as other fertilizers costing \$10 to \$20 per ton more money. If you are a user of commercial fertilizers, is it not worth your while therefore to make a trial of Sydney Basic Slag? If you have never used commercial fertilizers, send us your name and address, and we will arrange for our general sales agent to call on you and give you further information.

## Agents Wanted in Districts Where Not Already Represented

We want Ontario farmers of good financial standing to take our agency in districts where we are not already represented. You may need a few tons of fertilizer for yourself, and if you could take a carload of 20 tons and distribute the balance amongst your neighbors you would be conferring a benefit on them in introducing Sydney Basic Slag into your district, and at the same time you would be reasonably remunerated for your trouble. If you are interested in our proposition, do not wait until the spring, but write us now, and our general sales agent will give you a call. He is a fertilizer expert, and whether business results or not we are sure you will be pleased to have a talk with him.

DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE AND FURTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO:

# THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., LIMITED

Sydney, Nova Scotia

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At Dominion Arsenal, Quebec.

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Cast iron	183,848 "

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If the scrap is loose.

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The Department does not bind itself to accept any tender.

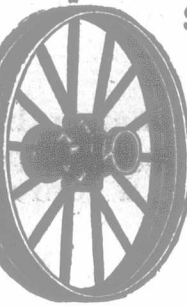
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Any additional information required may be obtained from the Superintendent, Dominion Arsenal, Quebec.

EUGENE FISET,  
Surgeon-General,  
Deputy Minister,  
Department of Militia and Defence,  
Ottawa, August 31, 1915.

NOTE.—Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.  
72-11-2.—84901.

### STEEL WHEELS \$17.60 per set



24-inch front, 30-inch rear, 4x 1/2-inch groove tire. (Other sizes at low prices.) Write for list. Make your wagon into an up-to-date Farm Truck with a set of

PAGE STEEL WHEELS  
PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY  
1139 King St., West, Toronto.

### WHEELER AGENTS WANTED

everywhere to ride and exhibit a sample 1915 Hyslop Bicycle, with all latest improvements.

We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow 10 DAYS TRIAL. It will not cost you one cent if not satisfied after using bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle, lamp, or sundries at any price until you get our latest 1915 illustrated catalogue and learn all about our special proposition. The low prices and special proposition is all it will cost to

ONE CENT write us a postal card and catalogue with full particulars will be sent to you Free, Postpaid, by return mail. Do not wait. Write it now.

HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited  
Dept. 2 TORONTO, Canada

London BULL DOG Batch Mixer Capacity, 50 cubic yds. per day. Just the machine for small jobs. Pays for itself in 30 days' use. Built to last a lifetime. Send for Catalogue No. 1.B. LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO., Ltd. Dept. B., London, Ontario. World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery.

### FARM LOANS

Money to loan (First Mortgage) on improved Ontario farms, at lowest current rates.

A. L. MASSEY & CO.  
DOMINION BANK BLDG., TORONTO.

**REMINGTON UMC**

**Start Right with a Remington-UMC Repeating Rifle .22. Single Shot**

Many crack-shot reputations are built on the foundation of a .22. So when selecting your .22 Rifle, demand the same accuracy and precision you expect in a large-calibre Arm.

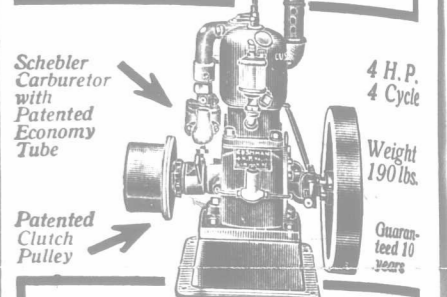
REMINGTON-UMC .22 Rifles are built of the same high-grade materials—by the same careful expert gunsmiths—in the same finely equipped shops—as our High-Power Sporting Models. Targeted and tested by the same Government and Military experts.

Your .22 will be a PERFECT Arm, if you insist on the REMINGTON-UMC. Snuggle one of these rifles to your shoulder—and no other kind will ever satisfy you.

**The "Big Little" .22's**  
The smallest Remington-UMC Cartridge is just as carefully made as the Remington-UMC Big Game Metallics. Swift, straight-shooting, and hard-hitting. They Guarantee Your Arm.

**REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY**  
(Contractors to the British Imperial and Colonial Governments)  
WINDSOR, ONT.  
London, Eng.  
New York, U.S.A.

**Does Everything Any 4 H. P. Engine Does and Some Work That No Other Engine Can Do**



**The Farmer's Best Helper—His Wife's as Well!**

Mr. David Linton, Ransom, Ill., says: "The Cushman is the best engine for all work on the farm. My wife uses it as much as I do. Have never put hand to washer or separator since I got it." The

**Farm Cushman**

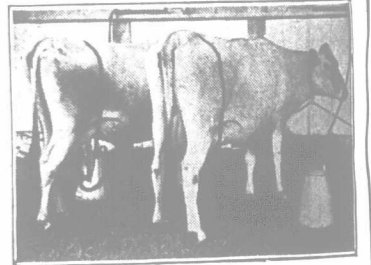
**All-Purpose Engine**

is on the job the year around for any power work anywhere, any time, and operates any blower. The Original Binder Engine. Light weight and compact. Weight without base, 167 lbs. Delivers full 4 H. P. Throttle governor. Our own Patented Economy Tube in Schebler Carburetor gives perfect regulation and control, saves gasoline. Also 2-cylinder 6-H. P. up to 20-H. P. Engines.

Don't buy an engine of any size till you have seen our catalog of Light Weight Farm Engines.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada, Ltd. 283 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

**HINMAN THE UNIVERSAL MILKER**



Made in Canada

Milks One Cow at a Time

Having advantages in Weight, Size of Pail, Pail Changing Idea, Keeps Each Cow's Milk Separate, and Each Machine Works Independently.

Price \$50.00 per unit

**H. F. BAILEY & SON**

Sole Manufacturers for Canada  
Dept. H. Galt, Ont., Can.



Write for Our Special Offer Pays for Itself in 7 days

Mixing concrete with this 1915 Model Hand Mixer saves you time, labor and money. You get a better mix with less cement. Write for catalogues.

**WETLAUFER BROS.**  
Improved Concrete Machinery  
178A Spadina Avenue TORONTO, ONT.

**AN EVEN BALANCE**

It takes 300 lbs. of BRAN to supply as much PROTEIN as is contained in 100 lbs. of

**GOOD LUCK BRAND COTTON SEED MEAL**

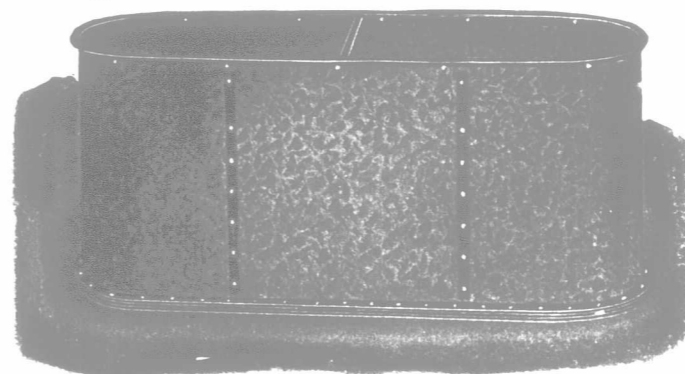
For Prices and Feeding Directions write to

**CRAMPSEY & KELLY**  
800 LBS. OF BRAN = 100 LBS. OF GOOD LUCK BRAND COTTON SEED MEAL

**PATENTS** TRADE MARKS and DESIGNS PROCURED IN ALL COUNTRIES Special attention given to Patent Litigation Pamphlet sent free on application.

**Ridout & Maybee**  
GROWN LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO, ONT.  
Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

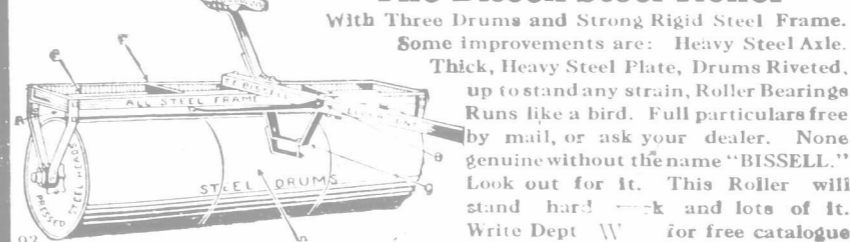
**Wayne Steel Tanks**



So useful on every farm. They have many advantages over cement and wooden structures for convenience and durability, and being easily moved from place to place, as use may require. All sizes and moderate in price. If your dealer does not handle the WAYNE, let us hear from you direct.

**WAYNE OIL TANK & PUMP COMPANY, LIMITED**  
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO

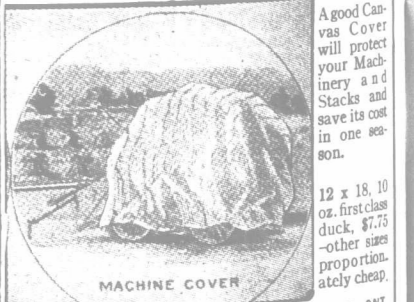
**The Bissell Steel Roller**



T. E. Bissell Co., Limited, Elora, Ont.

Don't fail to call and see us at the Toronto, London and Ottawa Exhibitions.

**Threshermen and Farmers**



WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., WINDSOR, ONT.  
Belting, Hose, Rope, Pipe Fittings, Tanks and Pumps.

Write for catalogue "Engineers' Bargains."

**"Sepoy Special" Wheelbarrows**

FARM and GARDEN Varieties The best that can be produced. If your local dealer does not handle them write us and we'll quote you an interesting price. Ask us about our

FARM and SLOOP Sleighs

Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted everywhere.

**THE SEPOY MFG. CO., LUCKNOW, ONT.**

**CHURCH BELLS**

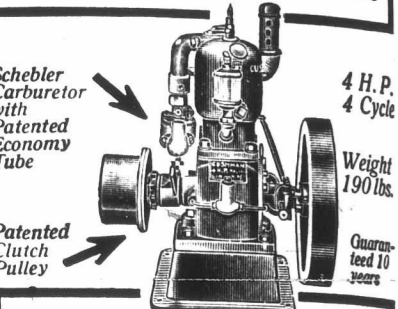
CHIMES AND PEALS MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY FULLY WARRANTED

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO., BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.  
Chicago Office: Room 64, 154 W. Randolph St.  
Established 1856

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

FOUNDED 1866

Does Everything Any 4 H. P. Engine Does and Some Work That No Other Engine Can Do



The Farmer's Best Helper—His Wife's as Well!

Mr. David Linton, Ransom, Ill., says: "The Cushman is the best engine for all work on the farm. My wife uses it as much as I do. Have never put hand to washer or separator since I got it." The

**Farm Cushman**

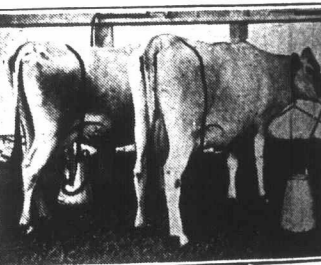
**All-Purpose Engine**

Is on the job the year around for any power work anywhere, any time, and operates any binder. The Original Binder Engine. Light weight and compact. Weight without base, 167 lbs. Delivers full 4 H. P. Throttle governor. Our own Patented Economy Tube in Schebler Carburetor gives perfect regulation and control, saves gasoline. Also 2-cylinder 6-H. P. up to 20-H. P. Engines.

Don't buy an engine of any size till you have seen our catalog of Light Weight Farm Engines.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada, Ltd. 283 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

**HINMAN**  
THE UNIVERSAL MILKER



Made in Canada

Milks One Cow at a Time

Having advantages in Weight, Size of Pail, Pail Changing Idea, Keeps Each Cow's Milk Separate, and Each Machine Works Independently.

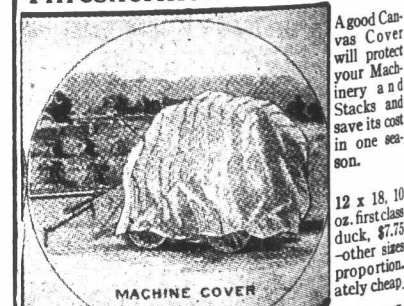
Price \$50.00 per unit

**H. F. BAILEY & SON**

Sole Manufacturers for Canada

Dept. H. Galt, Ont., Can.

**Threshermen and Farmers**



A good Canvas Cover will protect your Machinery and Stacks and save its cost in one season.

12 x 18, 10 oz. first-class duck, \$7.75—other sizes proportionately cheap.

**WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., WINDSOR, ONT.**  
Belting, Hose, Rope, Pipe Fittings, Tanks and Pumps.  
Write for catalogue "Engineers' Bargains."

**"Sepoy Special" Wheelbarrows**

FARM and GARDEN Varieties

The best that can be produced. If your local dealer does not handle them write us and we'll quote you an interesting price. Ask us about our

FARM and SLOOP Sleighs

Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted everywhere THE SEPOY MFG. CO., LUCKNOW, ONT.

**CHURCH BELLS**

CHIMES AND PEALS

MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY

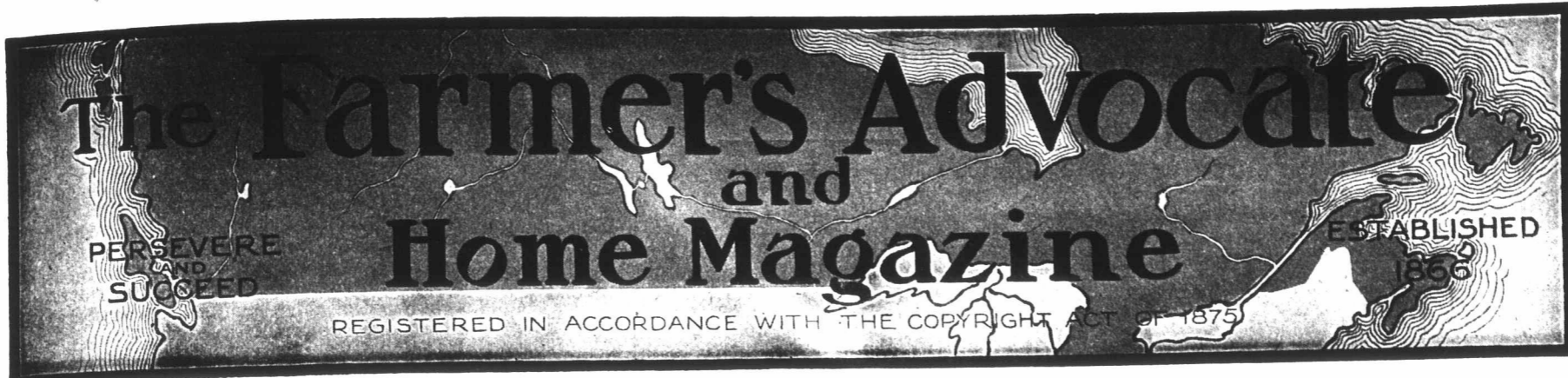
FULLY WARRANTED

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,

BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.

Chicago Office: Room 64, 154 W. Randolph St. Established 1856

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."



Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 16, 1915.

No. 1199

**EDITORIAL.**

Start the plow. Keep it going.

Now for a busy, bright and beautiful long open fall!

It took Toronto Exhibition to straighten up the weather.

Canada will need a big crop again in 1916. Prepare now.

Get all the land turned up for the frost to get in its best work this winter.

The exhibitor who breeds the winners gets the most satisfaction out of winning.

Didn't you decide to kill the scrub sire after seeing the right kind at the Fair?

The only way to keep live stock is to keep it well. Breed right and feed judiciously.

The pigs and chickens will not object to the sprouts on the wheat if the miller does.

A safe rule to follow on the farm is to offer nothing for sale that is not in the best possible condition for sale.

A year of much damaged grain should be a great season for the stockman. Make big money from your grain by feeding it.

Prepare a big acreage for crop in 1916 and prepare it well. The Empire's greatest munitions factory must be worked to the limit.

This has been a year when the man on the high rolling soil could sympathize with the farmer on the heavy, soggy, undrained fields.

One of the lessons which big exhibitions bring home to stockmen and farmers is that it pays to breed nothing but the best.

Encourage the boys to enter the competition at county fairs. It will only be a few years until they will be the big stockmen of Canada.

It is surely fine to hear the big men of Canada get back to the basis of things and give the agriculturists credit for the part they are playing and do play in the world's affairs.

Well might Kaiser William promise to deal with the commander and crew of the submarine which sank the Arabic when British seamen had already dealt successfully with them.

The loser who loses with a smile and a determination to return next year and win gets more out of showing than the winner who drags and rests on his oars until next year's fairs.

Remember, the best grain can only be grown from the best seed put in well. A great deal of the fall wheat will be late sown this year, and the preparation for the crop should be even better than usual.

**Extra Feeding Precautions Necessary.**

All conditions this year are favorable to a great deal of trouble in feeding live stock during the coming winter. There will be plenty of feed, but much of it will not be of the best quality, owing to the bad haying and harvest weather experienced in Eastern Canada during the past two months. We do not wish to frighten anyone against feeding stock this winter, but where there is such a bulk of musty and dusty, coarse feed and even grain itself, it is no easy matter to avoid digestive troubles in the stock. It should be a good year for the experienced feeder to prove his worth. More care than is usually given will be necessary in the change from grass to dry feed. Too much rain has made the grass very sappy, and has served to take every bit of sap out of most of the straw and much of the hay. It is evident that the change from soft grass to poor hay and straw must be made very gradually if trouble of more or less serious nature is to be avoided. Silage and roots should be used to bridge over the chasm. There should be good silage this year, even though corn has been a little backward, provided growers let it mature fairly well before cutting or allow it to dry out a little before ensiling. The corn is likely to be very sappy, and unless care is exercised sour silage may result. The feeding value of much of the straw which was fairly pounded into the ground and harvested after it had been ripe for many days will be practically nil, and yet with hay none too plentiful and of inferior quality it will be necessary to feed considerable straw. This will only be safely accomplished by carefully mixing it with other feed. It should be a good year for the cutting box. Poor hay and poor straw, where these must be fed, should be cut and mixed with pulped roots and silage. This will aid the animal to digest them, and there should be less danger of any of the stock getting so much poor-quality feed at once to cause serious trouble. Lime water should be freely used on musty or dusty roughage, especially where fed to horses. Care of the threshed grain should be such as to prevent heating. Any that heats should be promptly spread out and stirred to cool. Chop should not be piled up for months ahead, as trouble will be found in keeping it sweet. A little caution in feeding should be listened to and acted upon this year. This has been a very unusual season, and the careful feeder must be right on the job.

**Business and the Wheat Crop.**

The price which the farmer is to get for the 1915 wheat crop is still a matter of conjecture, but one which is occupying the minds of not only the producers of the crop but of business men in all parts of Canada. It has been hinted through the press that the wheat situation was one of the topics discussed by Premier Borden on his recent trip to the Old Land, and any report which he may have is eagerly awaited by grain growers and men engaged in all kinds of business, for businessmen in the twentieth century realize, and more especially in a year of crisis, that the farmer must have a certain amount of money else business is bad. This is particularly true of Western Canada which had a poor crop last year, but with increased effort and a good season has a bumper yield this fall. Farmers increased their acreage and tilled their land better

than is usually the case in preparation for a big crop this year. Now conditions are such that it costs enormous rates to transport the grain from Canada to Liverpool, which is really the wheat market of the world. These high rates cut very deeply into the price which the farmer gets for his crop, and speculators in a time like this are very likely to take an undue advantage of the men who must sell their wheat. It is to be hoped that some arrangements will be made whereby the wheat can be disposed of at a fairly good price, at least a figure somewhere near its value in such times. The money that the Canadian farmer gets for his wheat this year is going to be, provided the price is good, the making of good times in this country. If the price drops very low and Western farmers, and also some in the East, have difficulty in meeting their obligations, the outlook will be none too promising for an improvement in the general situation of depression. Of one thing we are quite certain, there is going to be no shortage of wheat, nor has there been any great shortage of this food product, but there is a demand and must continue to be for Canadian wheat in the Old Land where it will sell at a good price, transportation rates being the big factor in keeping down the price to the grower. The problem now is to make some arrangement to transport Canada's surplus wheat to the Old Land at a rate which will leave the grower a good percentage of the profits due him. The speculator must not be allowed to take an undue advantage, and the Government should do all in its power to assist the farmer by obtaining better rates for transportation.

**Crop Rotation Advantages.**

This may not seem to be the proper season at which to discuss crop rotation but most farmers make their preparation for the next season's work in the autumn, and it is necessary on a well-managed farm to be always looking ahead, planning ahead, and working ahead. A beginning must be made somewhere and no better time to lay down a basis for a short crop rotation can be found than in the fall when the land is being plowed, cultivated, and put in trim for the crop which it must grow in 1916. The advantages of rotating crops are many and as a general thing the shorter the rotation the better. There is no more successful method of fighting noxious weeds, than by changing the crop on each field each year and making the entire rotation not longer than from three to five years. Weeds gain very little headway on fields which carry a hoed crop once in three years, the other two years being devoted to clover and grain. This is a very short rotation and may not be suitable to all methods of farming. The farmer must decide for himself the best rotation to follow. Very successful men have found a four or five-year rotation quite suitable and in it the land is usually seeded down at least for two years out of the term, and produces at least one hoed crop during that time, so that it is obvious that in so far as keeping the farm free from weeds is concerned, crop rotation is of great importance and for this reason alone no farmer operating on a mixed farming basis can afford to crop his fields in a haphazard manner.

It is a well-known fact that different crops require varying amounts of the various plant foods contained in ordinary farm soil, and also that different crops feed in different ways and at

## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

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different depths. This in itself is sufficient reason to follow crop rotation. Experience has taught many men that cereal after cereal year after year does not bring highest returns from the farm. The soil must be built up and its fertility maintained by a judicious cropping system in which the land is clean, rested and fertilized.

Besides all this, it must be remembered that the bulk of the farming done in Eastern Canada is mixed farming and must continue to be so. It is necessary, under such a system, to provide plenty of feed of as wide a variety as possible for a large number of farm animals. Only by a good crop rotation system can this be done to best advantage. A rotation of crops closely followed insures good feed for all the farm stock, which in turn provides an abundance of farmyard manure to be returned to the soil to maintain its fertility. Hoed crops, clover and stock go together, and these crops must be prominent in any well-planned rotation.

By rotating crops carefully the work of the summer season is spread out well and no great rush comes at any one time, while at the same time there is always plenty of work to keep the farm hands busy. This, where live stock is kept in abundance, also insures work for the men during the winter. It is important in this particular because where men are hired by the year and work found for them, there is no difficulty in obtaining farm labor and plenty of help is on hand to harvest the crops and save them properly.

Short rotations are easier on the land than any other system of farming. They provide a variety of sources of income which insure good returns from the farm each year. All the eggs are not in one basket, so to speak. The farm produces more on a smaller acreage than it would, do under old-time, haphazard, cereal-farming system. There is only one way to be a good farmer in the

twentieth century, and that is to follow a well-defined, short-rotation crop system, and the fall is the time to make a start.

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

A plant which is fairly common in marshes, ponds and slow-flowing streams is the Pickerel Weed. It has a thick, fleshy, erect stem, several bract-like, sheathing leaves at the base and one leaf with an arrow-shaped blade and a dense, crowded spike of bright blue flowers. The perianth of the flower is tubular, two-lipped and parted into six irregular lobes. Each flower lasts but a single day, but the gradually lengthening spike keeps up an uninterrupted succession of bloom for several weeks.

The flowers of the Pickerel Weed are trimorphic, that is, the styles are of three different lengths in different flowers, the stigma in one kind of flower being raised on a long style to the top of the perianth, in a second kind being halfway up the tube, and in the third type being at the bottom of the tube. There are two sets of stamens in each flower, and they occupy the two positions not occupied by the stigma in that particular flower. Thus in the flowers with the stigma at the bottom of the tube, the stamens occupy the middle and upper positions, and so on. This is a provision to ensure cross-pollination, as an insect visiting the flowers carries the pollen from the long stamens to flowers having long styles, from the short stamens to the short pistils, from the stamens of middle height to the pistils of the same height. Along with this difference in height there is also a difference in pollen, and it has been proved by experiment that the pollen from stamens of the same height is more effective—is prepotent—on pistils of that height than is pollen from stamens of a different height.

A very handsome plant which blooms in September is the Fringed Gentian. The flowers are deep, bright blue, about two inches in height, erect at the end of long peduncles. The calyx consists of four unequal acutely-pointed sepals, each sepal having a conspicuous keel. The corolla is funnel-form, its four lobes spreading and having a fringe around the ends. The stem is from one to three feet in height. The Fringed Gentian is found in moist soil, often along the borders of streams. In this species the stamens come to maturity first, and are withered by the time the pistil is ready for pollination, thus self-fertilization is impossible, and the plant is entirely dependent upon insects for pollination.

Another species of Gentian which blooms at the same time as the preceding species is the Closed Gentian. As its name indicates this species does not open its flowers, the petals always appearing as if the flower was just in the bud. Although it does not open it is not self-fertilized, as it is adapted for pollination by bumblebees, who force their way into the closed flower, and as the stamens mature first, carry the pollen from one flower to another.

A plant which is very well-known, as is shown by its long list of common names is the Jewel-weed, Spotted Touch-me-not, Silver Cap, Wild Balsam, Lady's Eardrops or Snap Weed. It is an interesting plant both on account of the peculiar shape of its flowers and of its method of scattering its seed. In this species the sepals are colored and one of the sepals is large, sac-shaped and has a slender, incurved spur. This flower is one of the favorites of the Humming-bird, and this fact taken with the structure of the flower, seems to indicate that it is adapted to pollination by this bird, though the bumblebees also play a part in this work. Besides the ordinary flowers the Jewel-weed also has inconspicuous little flowers which never open and which are thus necessarily self-fertilized. When the seeds are ripe the valves of the seed-capsule are in a state of tension, so that a touch causes the capsule to fly open and project the seeds to a distance—a performance which has given the plant its names of Touch-me-not and Snap Weed.

In the Beech woods, if we look carefully, we find a little brownish plant which grows from six to eighteen inches in height and which bears on its slender wiry branches little flowers striped with dull purple and tawny brown. It is the Beech-drops and grows as a parasite on the roots of the Beech. Along the stem we see little brownish scales. These are the mere rudiments of leaves—relics of a time before the species took up the parasitic method of life and when its ancestors had green leaves and were self-supporting. The Beech-drops has two kinds of flowers, those higher up on the stem which open and are pollinated by insects and those lower on the stem which do not open and are self-fertilized.

At the edge of woods and in thickets the Wild Bergamot is still in bloom. This plant is from one to three feet in height, and has opposite lance-shaped, saw-edged leaves borne on slender petioles. The flowers of this species are extreme-

ly variable in color being either purplish, lavender, rose, pink, yellowish pink, magenta or white. The flowers are clustered in solitary, nearly flat-topped head, and have a corolla one to one and a half inches in length, tubular, two-lipped, with the upper lip erect and toothed and the lower lip three-lobed. Only a few flowers in a head open at a time and the season of bloom is thus prolonged. As may be readily seen from the structure of the flowers and the general appearance of the plant it belongs to the Mint Family. This species are a great favorite with the Butterflies, and they are the chief agents in transferring its pollen from one flower to another.

## THE HORSE.

### Army Horses.

Once they ploughed the fruitful field,  
Helped the reaper gain its yield,  
Came to eve with sweet content,  
Browsing when the day was spent;  
Now they lie with mangled hide,  
Fallen in the carnage tide.

Now they wage the battle hot,  
Plunging under shell and shot;  
Bearing dealers of the death,  
Charging in the cannon's breath,  
Till in agony they hide,  
Fallen in the carnage tide.

What to them the sounding phrase  
Which excuses bloody ways?  
Honor, place or racial stem,  
Slav or Teuton, what to them,  
Torn and dead, or death denied,  
Fallen in the carnage tide?

Theirs was not the chance to say  
Words of peace to save the day.  
The Creator made them dumb—  
They who could not hush the drum  
Yet are one with those who ride,  
Fallen in the carnage tide.

—McLANDBURGH WILSON,  
in *Our Dumb Animals*.

### Watering and Feeding Grain.

There are many differences of opinion brought out by owners of horses in the every-day management of their teams. We know many men who still persist in watering their horses while they are in a well-marked over-heated condition, while other men hold firmly to the belief that no horse should get water when very hot. There is some argument in favor of giving a horse a cool mouth wash when very warm, but only a few swallows should be allowed. Put yourself in the same position as the hot and thirsty horse. You would like a little cool drink, but, as with the horse, too much would not be good. We can never agree with the man who favors giving the horse all he will drink when very warm. Far better would it be to make an extra trip to the trough after the horse has fed on hay for a time and cooled off. And here again we come to a place where care should be exercised. It is not good practice to give horses fresh from the field of great exertion their grain feed immediately they go into the stable. True, some do it and do not get into serious trouble but many others have all kinds of colic and digestive troubles following such practice. The hard-worked horse, particularly if he enters the stable hot, is far better to 'munch away at dry hay for a time, cool down and regain his normal condition of temperature, before being fed oats. The best horseman generally gives his horses a taste of water when coming from the field, puts them in the stable at hay until he has finished his own meal, and then takes them to the trough for a good drink before giving them their grain. This is important. Much as experience has proven to the contrary, many still persist in feeding grain before they water their horses and every time to the detriment of the horses' health and general stamina. Too much cold water when horses are hot and oats before water or as soon as they come in from the fields is not the best practice in caring for the team if we are to judge from cases of digestive troubles and the general appearance of the horses so treated.

The horse market has a very marked effect upon the horse shows. Over in the Old Land, horses were never known to be so high in price as at the present time and horse shows in Great Britain have been an unequalled success in 1915. Nothing encourages the breeder like a ready and good market. In Canada there has been little or nothing doing in the horse market for over a year, and now that the shows are on, the results are very noticeable. There are not so many horses out as usual but our breeders have brought forward a fair number in excellent fit and deserve credit for maintaining their end of the shows under trying circumstances.

## LIVE STOCK.

## The Sheep of Southern Russia.

Some time ago a writer in "The Shepherd's Journal" described the flocks of Southern Russia. In view of the fact that the great war is being waged in Russian territory these flocks are of vast importance.

There, where the plains or steppes stretch across the empire from the frontiers of Hungary to those of Mongolia—where the country is one monotonous level, with few trees and fewer hills—vast flocks of sheep roam, some proprietors possessing no less than from 500,000 to 600,000 of them.

The number of sheep reared on the steppes increases year after year. But they are exposed to the most severe privations, for the scorching heats of summer and the freezing blasts of winter are alike tremendous, while the hurricanes that burst over the plains are as bad as either. During the tempests the animals make not the least effort to weather the violence of the storm, but run panic-stricken before the wind, and are forced by thousands into the streams and ravines by which the steppes are intersected. Were it not for the use of goats, neither the shepherds nor their dogs would be of much service at these times; for the sheep can but seldom be brought to face the terrible winds of the great plains, or to march during a storm into the shelter of a ravine.

But with every hundred sheep three or four goats are kept, and as these are easily brought to face any wind that will at all bear facing, they are used to lead the way boldly down the most rugged descents; and the sheep follow without much bother.

The herdsman of a large flock or ottara is called a tschabawn. The tschabawn usually has one or two wagons drawn by oxen, in which are carried his provisions and cooking utensils, together with the skins of the sheep that have died and those of the wolves he has been fortunate enough to kill. The order of his progress is uniformly simple. The wagon or wagons lead the van, the tschabawn follows, and the sheep follow him. When he comes to good pasture, he does not leave till the grass has been eaten down; and even on the march his encampment for the night is often no more than two or three miles from where he started in the dewy morning.

Five hundred to 600 ewes—and more—are in the ottara, and the tschabawn draws the milk from them, and places it in huge, shallow wooden bowls to be exposed to the sun, and made into a kind of cheese known as "brinse," which is very popular in Russia and eastern Germany. Owing to the cheese being packed in goatskins it has a rather peculiar flavor, which, however, one gets to like after a time.

During the severe winter months the sheep are placed in shelter, but all spring, summer and autumn they are pasturing on the plains. So long as the weather is fine, and predatory enemies are absent, the life of a tschabawn and his three or four assistants is tolerably pleasant. Though they have to be continually vigilant against thieves and wolves.

When the evening meal is done the shepherds and their dogs sit for an hour or two before their blazing fire of dry reeds and grass, discussing such things as their lonely, monotonous life may bring up. Then the arrangements of the night are made. The sheep are driven up as close together as possible, and the men and their dogs take their post round the ottara. Each man throws his furs, that serve for mattress and coverlet, on the spot the tschabawn has assigned to him, and between every two beds of the dogs and men the same intervals occur.

There are as many thick sheepskins provided as there are dogs; and as each dog knows his own sheepskin, all that is necessary is to lay it where the dog is to take up his post for the night. Thus, what with the men and the dogs, a circle of defence guards the ottara.

More formidable than thieves are the wolves, which are very numerous on the steppes. For fifty days and nights has a pack of them been known to hover around; and it requires all the watchfulness of the men and their great dogs to ward off the voracious attackers. On the other hand, as a wolfskin is of much worth, the tschabawn and hidemen are usually eager to meet with such an enemy.

It is the tremendous snowstorms of March the shepherds dread.

The writer knows of an occasion on the Otshakov Steppe, when, out of an ottara of 2,000 sheep and 150 goats that were caught in the pelting, screaming snow-drift, 1,200 sheep were lost, and all the goats. The sheep are mostly of the Wallachian or fat-tailed breed, and the merino;

though, of late, other strains have been successfully reared.

In the fat-tailed sheep, the fat in or about its tail is considered most valuable, and brings a high price among Russians.

## There is Profit in Fall Pigs.

Some interesting figures showing profit in the feeding of fall pigs for pork production, have been gathered at University Farm, St. Paul, from experiments conducted by R. C. Ashby of the Animal Husbandry Division.

Eleven pigs, farrowed early in October, were weaned December 24. From the time of weaning until they were sold the pigs had free access to self-feeders, receiving therefrom corn, shorts, oil meal, and tankage. These feeds were kept

	First Period	Second Period	Third Period	Fourth Period
Corn	68.45	76.46	83.64	92.87
Shorts	10.85	4.24	5.43	3.18
Oil meal	9.45	10.28	2.90	0.07
Tankage	11.24	9.00	8.01	4.36

It is worthy of notice that shorts were eaten only in small amounts after the first period, and practically no oil meal was eaten after the first nine weeks.

Each 56 pounds of mixed feed produced 13.27 pounds of pork.

## Digestive Diseases of the Ox. VI. Diarrhoea.

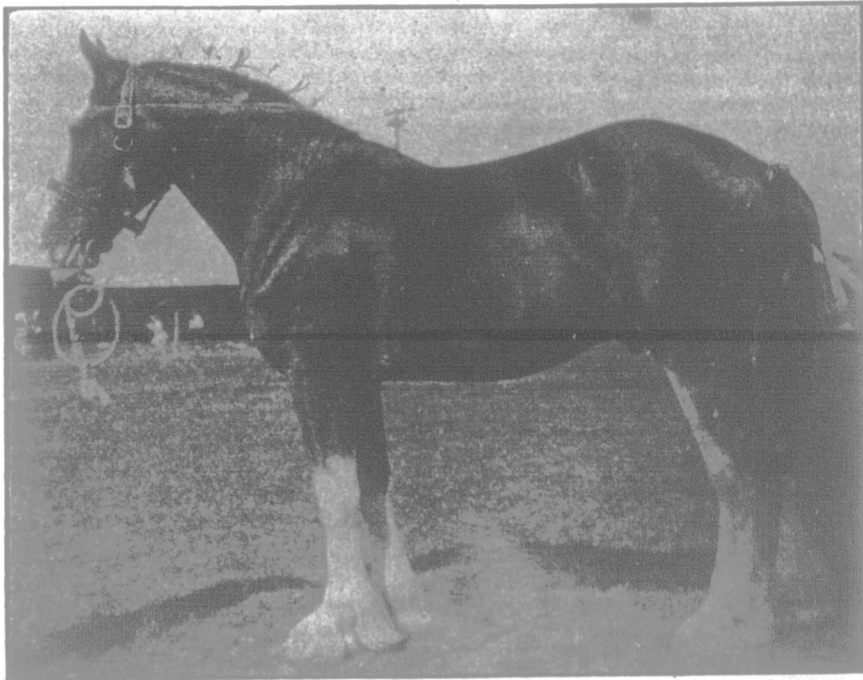
Diarrhoea is the term applied to that condition in which there is a frequent passage of liquid or semi-liquid faeces without co-existent inflammation. It may be a spontaneous effort to discharge from the intestines something that is obnoxious to them and to the system generally.

Causes.—Any irritant in the alimentary or digestive canal may give rise to the disorder, as coarse or badly-saved food, acrid plants in the pasture or hay; indigestible food, sudden changes of diet, particularly from a dry to a moist one, medicinal substances, parasites, derangement of the liver, foreign matter in the intestines, etc. Sometimes when an animal is turned out on grass after being kept in the stable for a considerable time an attack is noticed. Exposure to cold is also a cause. A fruitful cause is water of poor quality. This is frequently noticed in dry seasons where cattle obtain water out of stagnant pools; there being little fresh supply by rain, the water

becomes low and foul, but if good water be not supplied the cattle will drink it and often many cases of diarrhoea are noticed. Sometimes chronic diarrhoea results from long-continued, improper dieting, whereby the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal becomes organically altered, and its secretory functions perverted. Unsanitary surroundings and poor care predispose to the disease. Some animals are particularly predisposed and will suffer from causes that have little or no effect upon others under the same conditions. This is more marked in horses than in cattle.

Symptoms.—The symptoms cannot readily be mistaken. There is a more or less frequent evacuation of greater or less quantities of liquid or semi-liquid faeces. In the early stages the temperature, pulse and respiration remain practically normal. The appetite usually becomes lessened and rumination irregular. In some cases the appetite becomes capricious. The symptoms vary greatly according to the severity and duration of the attack. In many cases, even though the early symptoms may have been well marked a spontaneous cure results in a few hours, while in others acute diarrhoea continues. In the latter cases the appetite is greatly diminished or altogether suspended, rumination is materially interfered with but thirst is usually excessive. The animal loses strength quickly, the pulse becomes weak and frequent and general debility is noticed. In other cases a form of chronic diarrhoea without alarming symptoms continues for a long time, the patient gradually but surely losing flesh, ambition and strength. The evacuations frequently have a foul odor, but this is not always the case. Cases of long continued chronic diarrhoea sometimes result in a disease known as dysentery, which we will discuss in a future number.

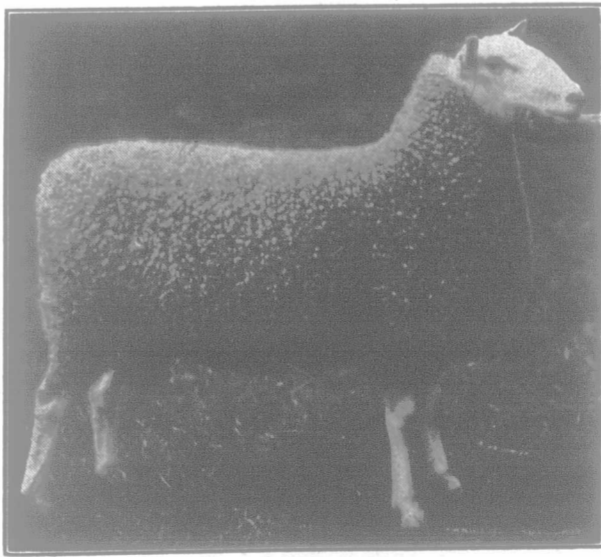
Treatment.—First remove the cause if possible. In many cases if the cause can be located and removed and the animal well cared for and carefully fed, no other treatment is necessary and a recovery will take place in a day or two. Upon the assumption that all cases are due to some irritant in the intestines, which must be removed before a cure can result, some claim that the first treatment, (in all cases) should be the administration of a brisk purgative, in order to still further increase the activity of the bowels and cause the removal of the irritant. Our experience has taught us that in advanced cases, where appetite is materially lessened or wholly suspended and the animal showing well-marked signs of weakness and practically in all cases of acute diarrhoea in quite young or weakly animals, this



Clydesdale stallion; winner in the West, and at Toronto in 1915, for T. H. Hasard, Markham, Ont.

separate and each pig made its own selection. No milk was fed. The test closed May 23, after 145 days, the weight of the group having increased from 410 pounds to 2243.3 pounds. The hogs were sold after the close of the test for \$6.95 per cwt.

In the course of the test the eleven pigs ate 6613 pounds of shelled corn, 386.5 pounds of shorts, 230.5 pounds of oil meals, and 505 pounds of tankage. Charging the shorts at \$26, oil meal at \$36, and tankage at \$50 per ton, the supplemental feeds cost \$21.79, and the value of the net gain made was \$127.40, leaving a balance of \$105.61 to cover the cost of corn, labor, etc. If all this is credited to corn, it gives 89 cents per bushel as the price paid for the corn by the hogs.



A Typical Leicester. A winner in England this year.

An interesting feature of this experiment was the selection of feeds made by the pigs. The total period was divided into four sub-periods, the first of seven weeks, from December 24 to February 16; the second of two weeks, from February 16 to February 28; the third of three weeks, from February 28 to March 23; and the fourth of nine weeks, from March 23 to May 23. The percentages of each of the feeds to the total ration are shown in the following table:—

## HORSE.

## Army Horses.

ploughed the fruitful field,  
The reaper gain its yield,  
We with sweet content,  
When the day was spent;  
The carnage tide,  
The carnage tide.

Wage the battle hot,  
Under shell and shot;  
Alas of the death,  
In the cannon's breath,  
Only they hide,  
The carnage tide.

From the sounding phrase  
Of bloody ways?  
Of racial stem,  
Auton, what to them,  
Lead, or death denied,  
The carnage tide?

Not the chance to say  
Peace to save the day,  
Or made them dumb—  
Could not hush the drum  
Of those who ride,  
The carnage tide.

—McLANDBURGH WILSON,  
in Our Dumb Animals.

## ing and Feeding Grain.

Any differences of opinion brought of horses in the every-day managements. We know many men who watering their horses while they marked over-heated condition, while firmly to the belief that no horse when very hot. There is some of giving a horse a cool mouth warm, but only a few swallows ed. Put yourself in the same not and thirsty horse. You would drink, but, as with the horse, not be good. We can never agree who favors giving the horse all be very warm. Far better would it extra trip to the trough after the hay for a time and cooled off. we come to a place where care sed. It is not good practice to from the field of great exertion immediately they go into the come do it and do not get into but many others have all kinds of tive troubles following such prac-worked horse, particularly if he ple hot, is far better to 'munch y for a time, cool down and re- condition of temperature, before

The best horseman generally s a taste of water when coming puts them in the stable at hay nished his own meal, and then e trough for a good drink before eir grain. This is important. nce has proven to the contrary. ist in feeding grain before they es and every time to the detri- ses' health and general stamina- water when horses are hot and r or as soon as they come in s not the best practice in caring e are to judge from cases of s and the general appearance of eated.

market has a very marked effect shows. Over in the Old Land, r known to be so high in price t time and horse shows in Great n an unequalled success in 1915. ges the broader like a ready and n Canada there has been little or n the horse market for over a hat the shows are on, the results ble. There are not so many al but our breeders have brought umber in excellent fit and deserve taining their end of the shows umstances.

practice is unwise and often proves fatal in cases that might have recovered had less heroic treatment been given. In cases where the patient is still strong, with a fair appetite, even though diarrhoea be acute it is good practice to administer a laxative as 1 to 2 pints of raw linseed oil (according to size of the patient) but we do not consider it good practice to administer a drastic purgative in any case. When a laxative or purgative is administered no treatment to check the diarrhoea should be given for 24 hours in order to allow the medicine already given to establish its action. In cases where it is not considered wise to administer a laxative or in other cases where one has been given and diarrhoea continues beyond 24 hours, means of checking it should be taken, as the administration of 1 to 2 fluid ounces of laudanum and 2 to 4 drams each of powdered catechu and prepared chalk in a quart of cold water as a drench every 4 or 5 hours until diarrhoea ceases. In addition to this add to the drinking water  $\frac{1}{4}$  of its bulk of lime water and give a little at a time and often as a gallon every hour if he will take it, but large quantities should not be given at once. The food should be of a dry nature as hay and a little grain. In cases where weakness is well marked and appetite gone, stimulants and nutrients as 2 fluid ounces of sweet spirits of nitre or a cupful of whiskey mixed with milk and a few raw eggs given as a drench every few hours.

WHIP.

**Winter Care of Breeding Ewes.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have had many years experience in animal husbandry, and I know that it is money lost to allow the meat-producing varieties of stock to lose flesh on the approach of winter. This pasture-gained flesh is the easiest and cheapest flesh to acquire, but that is no reason why it is not worth as much to the animal and its owner as that acquired under a more expensive system of feeding.

There is one well-recognized principle in the live-stock business that, when adhered to, has invariably made the owner money, and that is to get all the growth and development possible on the animals, and then give them such feed and care as to retain it. The old careless custom of acquiring flesh and growth by means of pasture through the spring, summer and fall seasons, then starving and freezing this off through the winter, does not appeal to the present-day stock owner as the way to make money. It cannot be entitled to the dignity of being called a plan of handling stock. It is merely ignorance of the principles of supply and demand and their application. It is the undermining of legitimate business, the needless and criminal waste of acquired resources.

The breeding ewes should now be in a good, thrifty condition of flesh, sprightly, active, strong and showing evidence of good health. These are the conditions that must be present in order to secure the best results in the offspring. We know what we have in the ewe, because she is before our eyes. We see her every day, and we have some reason to expect a certain quality of lamb, but the quality and value of the lamb depends to a considerable extent upon the kind of care and attention we give the ewe during the 152 days of the gestation period.

It is important to start the ewe off in good, strong, vigorous health, and in good flesh, and maintain her in this robust condition. By some sheepmen it is thought that the ewe is in a dangerous condition when fleshy at lambing time. This depends entirely on the opportunity for exercise. The ewe flock should have their winter quarters adjoining a pasture, where they can be turned out each suitable day for them to be outdoors, so they can obtain the necessary exercise by traveling over the pasture field. This feature of their winter life should be imposed upon them daily, or as often as the weather will permit, and especially if the ewes are fleshy and well fed on grain feed. A fleshy ewe is just so much better qualified to nurse her lamb properly if she is in good flesh, but she is in a much more dangerous physical condition for this period of motherhood unless she is exercised and kept active and strong.

No shepherd or caretaker of sheep can be placed against the handicap of the five months of the embryo existence of the lamb where the mother has been poorly and irregularly fed and cared for, and then hope to develop as good a sheep from this impoverished infant as where the lamb has had all the advantages of embryo growth and development that nature could contribute during this period. No man of experience in handling sheep will take a lot of poorly summered lambs at weaning time and hope to develop them to their natural size, such as they would have acquired had they been well cared for and properly grown during their nursing period. A stunted animal after birth is a hard proposition and usually a money loser, but the stunted animal before birth is a much more hopeless pro-

position. Therefore the urgency and necessity of the very best care and attention of the ewe flock during pregnancy.

As to the feed I am never satisfied without a good quality of clover or alfalfa hay for roughage—all they will eat up clean twice a day. Grain feed can be greatly diversified when the ewes are provided with a good quality of hay. For grain I like nothing better than oats with some corn. Bran and ground feed of various kinds are used, generally mixed with the oats and corn. Sheep do not need ground grain, however. It is more economical to feed whole grain to sheep, as they grind it perfectly. The sheep is not a very heavy feeder. About six average sheep of the mutton breeds are supposed to equal one tull grown cow in feed consumed. The owner of a farm flock will soon decide upon what he thinks a proper ration for his sheep.

Silage is used now quite generally by the breeders and owners of pure-bred flocks. I feed it, with good results. Root crops, such as turnips, etc., have formed a part of the ration for breeding ewes almost from the beginning of the pure-bred sheep business. Silage is a comparatively new feed for sheep, but it is rapidly coming into use. When one is just beginning to feed silage he should feed at first lightly, one to two pounds per head per day, with grain. After the lambing period it may be increased to three and four pounds. It is one of the best milk-producing feeds. A little caution must be observed in starting sheep on any kind of feed and in changing the feeds. Breeding ewes should never be put on a full feed of any variety, except hay or fodder feeds. It is better to keep them a little hungry, so they will relish their feed and quickly eat what is given them in the feed troughs. The shallow, flat-bottom trough is the best saving plan for general feeding, with a little flare on the sides and a narrow board extending lengthwise above the trough to keep the sheep from crossing it and soiling the feed.

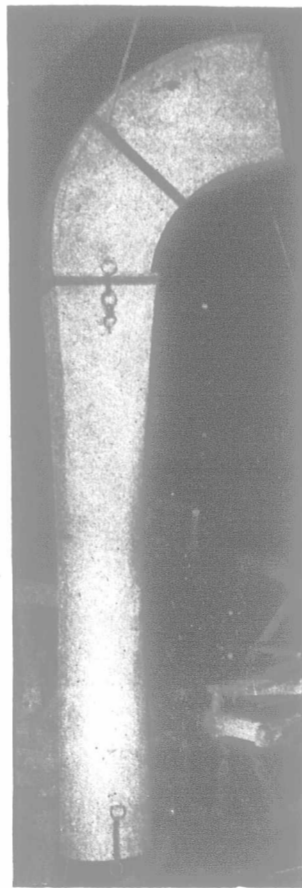
The greatest point in protecting sheep from the weather in winter is to keep their fleeces from becoming soaked. They can stand much cold, dry weather, but when exposed to cold, wet weather they suffer greatly, as their fleeces become wet to the skin and, of course, they are bound to suffer. Their barn should be dry, well ventilated and kept well bedded. Sound wheat straw is the best bedding material I have ever used. Sheep are very timid, this being their chief reason for bunching together, and keeping them as quiet as possible at all times is a matter of great importance.

Johnson Co., Ill. W. H. UNDERWOOD.

**FARM.**

**Distribute Silage Properly.**

The time for silo filling is fast approaching once again, and some of our readers may be pleased to see a description of the silage-distributing pipe used in our 14 by 40-foot silo at Weldwood.



is suspended pass. The second length of pipe tapers from square to round in shape, is eight inches in diameter and five feet long. All other lengths are five feet long. The pipes must fit loosely one into the other in order to give free

play. They are fastened together as shown with rings, chains and snaps. It is necessary to construct the hood of slightly heavier galvanizing than the rest of the pipe. The device or one of a similar nature should be used in the filling of every silo.

**Another Sermon from Sandy.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Ye willna' mind maybe, gin I gie ye another bit o' a sermon that I heard frae oor preacher no' lang since. He has na objection, he tells me, tae my passing on his ideas an' words, for gin there's ony truth in them the mair that hear them the better, gin they pit them tae practical use an' mak' them part o' their life an' character. "An' if there's onything that's no' true," he says, "na doot yer readers hae the sense tae see it an' will no' be affectit' by it. Onyway ye're free tae mak' use o' onything o' mine that ye see fit." His subject last sabbath mornin' was "Optimism; can we attain it this year?" "It has been said," he went on "that there is only one place ye can find optimism noo-a-days, an' that is in the dictionary. Noo what I want tae dae this mornin' is tae mak' a bit o' a study o' the matter an' see gin there's ony truth in the statement, even though it was na doot intended for a sort o' second-handed joke by some chap that hadna' given the subject muckle thought, ae' way or the ither. In the first place what is there tae prevent oor takin' a cheerful view o' things in general? Weel, ye'll say, ony man that asks a question like that in this second year o' war, when the nations o' Europe are a' busy tryin' tae pit ane anither oot o' existence, an' when oor ain country is mixed up in the trouble as bad as ony ither, is no' vera weel acquainted wi' what war means, not only tae those engaged in it but tae ilka person on the face o' the airth, especially where the fightin' is on the scale that it is the noo in the fields o' France an' Russia. We hae heard that "war is hell" until we are tired o' the expression, but at the same time we ken that there is a hale lot o' truth in it. The business o' settlin' disputes by might instead o' richt will aye bring trouble an' misery wi' it. The brave men that are lost tae the world an' the sufferin' an' poverty that comes tae sae many individuals are proof eneuch o' that. But when a quarrel can be settled in no ither way, what can we dae but tak' the rifle an' bayonet an' get tae wark an' settle it. Gin a mon willna' listen tae reason we maun just use some ither means o' makin' an impression on him. An' for this reason I say that war can be made tae serve a useful purpose in the world, an' gin this be taken for granted hae we no' the richt tae say that we are justified in takin' also an optimistic view o' the hale business. Maybe when we get a wee bit higher up we'll see mair clearly an' the object aimed at may justify the means taken tae reach it.

"We hae the habit o' talkin' about the 'horrors o' war' as though it was the worst possible thing that could come tae ony country, but let me tell you that there is sic a thing as the 'horrors o' peace,' as I heard one mon express it, which can be of mair damage tae a nation than a' the wars that they could possibly engage in. When a nation's manhood is being weakened or destroyed by intemperance or sensuality we are apt tae pass it over wi'oot muckle notice or remark, an' at the same time it's a thousand times worse for a mon tae gae tae the dogs this way than tae be shot doon in battle. In the latter case he may dee the death o' a hero, but in the former case baith soul an' body are degraded an' ruined an' wha can tell what they may mean baith tae the individual an' tae posterity. We can cover up the 'horrors o' peace' but it's different wi' the 'horrors o' war,' an' that's why we are mair affectit' by them. An' noo comes the reason why we can be optimistic, I believe, in the middle o' this greatest war the world has ever seen. There isn't ony kind o' doubt that we are undergoin' punishment an' discipline for rinnin' aff the track as we certainly hae been daein' durin' the past years. The last twenty or thirty years hae been years o' materialism; in ither words it has been a chase after money an' pleasure o' a' kinds, wi' little thought for the things that are worth while, such as the buildin' up o' a decent character an' a strong manhood in oor nation. In my judgment the war hasna' come a meenute too soon, for I hae na doot that the incentive tae heroic action that it brings wi' it along wi' the hardship that it will compel us tae endure in the comin' years will dae mair for the race than onything that we can imagine. An' gin this is so why should we no' be optimistic. They tell us that the people o' the different countries that are at war hae been transformed in a way that is naething short o' wonderful, in the past year. The careless pleasure-seekin' life has been exchanged for one o' earnest endeavor tae dae somethin' tae help their country an' their fellow-men. An' this is only a beginnin' I believe. If there is onything that will pit backbone intae oor young men it will be the defendin' o' their



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Sermon from Sandy.

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native land or the auld land across the water, an' gin we see that this is takin' place I say we hae reason tae be optimistic. Some guid will come oot o' a' this purgatory we are goin' through, ye may be sure o' that. A hundre years ago when Napoleon was tryin' his best tae conquer Europe it was pretty hard tae see ony benefit in a' the bloodshed an' destruction o' property that he was responsible for, but oor democratic form o' government was the direct result o' it a', an' surely that was worth the price that was paid. An' why hae we no' the right tae believe that some guid result will come oot o' the present war that will dae as much for oor humanity as that ither did. This world took a lang time in the makin' an' we hae na' need tae be discouraged gin things are no' im- provin' juist as fast as we wad like. Humanity canna' be transformed over night, but gin we look back a few hundred years we can see that we hae made progress in mair ways than one, an' the vera fact that we are at war because o' oor national ideals is pretty guid proof o' it. I hae heard the progress o' the world compared tae that o' a drunk mon on his way hame at nicht. He wanders frae side-tae-side an' sometimes ye canna' tell juist which way he is tryin' tae gae, but he aye manages tae keep his face towards hame an' gets there in the end. Sae it is with this auld world. Its progress is unco' staggerin' an' unsteady at times an' we wonder gin man- kind is gaein' tae ever fulfil the destiny that was intended for him, but when we tak' a langer look we can see that we are headed for hame an' gin we keep up oor courage we are bound tae win oot sooner or later. The possibilities for man- kind in the way o' happiness an' usefulness are wi'oot limit an' we are being led an' guided to- wards that end a' the time. The only thing that can knock us oot is oor ain foolish actions. Sae, gin we use a wee bit o' common sense in oor daily life we hae every reason tae be optimistic about the future an' tae keep oor courage up tae the highest point even gin the world is at war an' everything seems tae be gaein' tae pieces.

"Somebody will maybe be askin' what about a' the crooked wark in connection wi' the govern- ment war-contracts an' a' the grafitin' an' stealin' that has been gaein' on in this country durin' the past year. It doesna' show muckle progress alang the line o' morality onyway, they will say. Weel, maybe it don't in a way, an' then in a way it does when ye look at the outcome o' it a'. Can ye point tae ony o' these grafters that made ony money by their crooked business in the horse deals an' ither things alang the same line? The law got after them an' they ken noo, an' everybody else kens, that it doesna' pay tae be dishonest, an' the richt has cam oot on top again. Sae again I say why shouldna' we be optimistic an' hopeful for the future o' oor people when the law breakers are punished sae quickly an' honesty gets her richt place in the eyes o' the world. As I said before the nations canna' be reformed in a day, but a' the same the pro- cess o' reformation is gaein' on, an' we want tae see that we dinna' lose courage an' sae spoil oor chance o' haein' a hand in the business; for o' a' the wark that a mon can be engaged in there is naething that will bring him the happi- ness an' satisfaction that he will find in helpin' his brither man tae get over the rough places in the journey through life. It's a hard trip for a lot o' us, no mistak', but gin we can keep oor eyes on the 'side o' the cloud that the sun is shining on, we'll worry through a lot easier, an' what's mair we'll maybe gie the Lord an excuse for havin' placed us where we are, for the opti- mist is the mon that does the world's wark, an' the one the world is unco' willin' tae pay for the time he puts in on the job.

"That's the way the matter stands tae 'my way o' thinkin' " says the preacher, "but ye are a' at liberty tae dae yer ain thinkin' on the subject an' come tae the conclusions that suit ye best. It's a free country."

SANDY FRASER.

How do You Plow and Cultivate?

The season has again rolled around when one of the main jobs on the farm is plowing, the first preparation the land gets for next season's crop. We have been wondering whether or not our readers have noticed any difference in the crops in their locality which have been grown on land plowed differently in the fall. Some favor deep plowing early after harvest, following this by several strokes of the stiff-toothed cultivator. Others work the land lightly early after harvest, and late in the fall plow deeply, leaving the land in this condition over winter. We invite readers to give us their experience with these two methods of cultivation, and also to indicate whether or not they have noticed any difference in the crop on land plowed well and that care- lessly turned over. Some people tell us that plowing is a lost art and that most of the land at the present time is simply "blacked" over. We are firmly convinced that plowing should be well done, and that it is one of the most important operations connected with the operation necessary

for a heavy crop. No man can afford to "root" the soil over simply to get it done. The best crops come from the best-worked soil, and plow- ing is the basis of all good cultivation. Our readers are invited to give us results of their practical experience in good plowing as compared with that more carelessly done.

Curing Tobacco.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As the harvesting of the tobacco crop is now in progress, and considering the increased acreage of the flue-cured types, which is grown in the County of Essex this season, a few words might not be out of place, which would be of any assistance to those who are curing this type of tobacco for the first time.

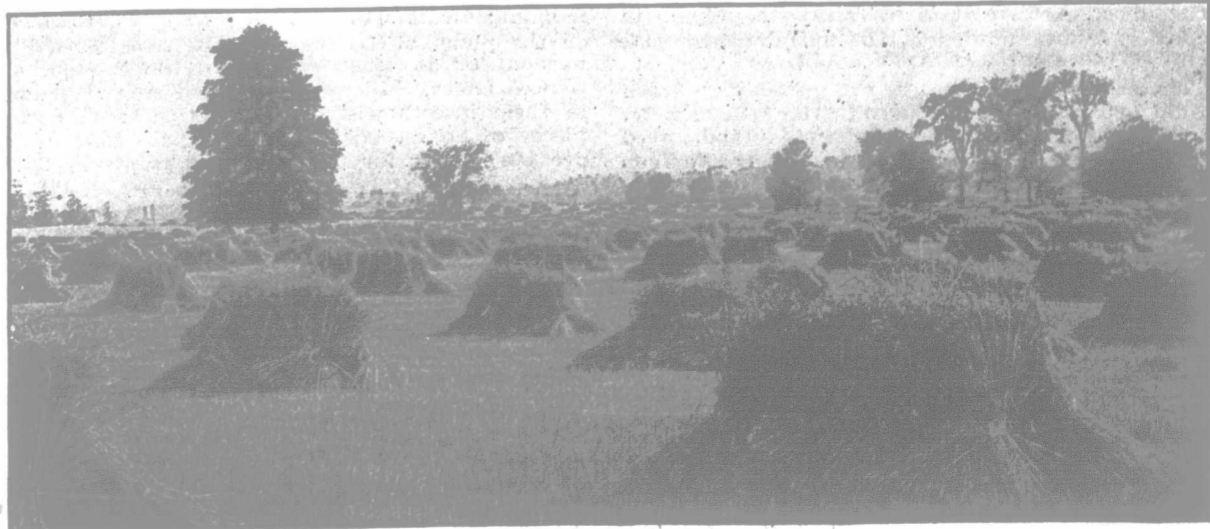
It is essential that the tobacco should be selected when cutting, as each kiln should be filled with tobacco of an equal color, and stage of ripeness, as tobacco with a coarse, heavy leaf will require different treatment in the kiln, from that of a light textured leaf. The most satisfactory results are obtained by splitting the stalk, as it allows the moisture to evaporate more quickly and the kiln can be cured out in less time, and at lower temperatures, than that which is har- vested in the usual manner, by spearing the plant on to the lath. Extreme care should be taken when handling the crop during the harvesting operations, so that the leaf is not crushed, as the least bruise in the leaf will cure out a dark color, and thereby injures the quality of the cured product. There are a number of rules which can be followed in the curing of yellow tobaccos, all of which may give satisfactory results. In cases where the tobacco has been grown under ideal conditions, and contains but a small percentage of moisture, artificial heat is used to regulate the humidity, and this is affected by the amount of water contained in the leaf, and the prevailing weather conditions. Most of the formulas or rules are based on the temperature of the kiln, with scarcely any reference whatever to the humidity, which is really the most im- portant item in the curing. The next important item to heat is that of ventilation, which is most important in controlling the humidity of the kiln.

Few growers appear to appreciate the value of ventilation, as most of the kilns which I have seen in this part of the country are greatly de- ficient in this respect. Sufficient bottom and top ventilators should be provided, and fitted so that they can be controlled as desired. During the earlier part of the curing, chiefly known as the yellowing stage, it is desirable to have a humid atmosphere in the kiln, and as the tobacco be- comes sufficiently yellow it is necessary to open the ventilators. During the next stage, which is commonly called fixing the color, it is necessary to expel the moisture as fast as it is given off by the leaf, and plenty of ventilation is necessary for success during this period. If the leaf con- tains much moisture when the yellowing is com- pleted, blotches of red, or brown, will begin to appear on the surface of the leaf. This is caused by insufficient ventilation during the latter part of the yellowing stage, which is commonly called sponging. If the tobacco is of a heavy leaf and coarse texture, it is often too late to remedy the trouble at this stage, but if the tobacco is of a light leaf and fine texture the trouble can be checked by giving plenty of ventilation. There is another item known as scalding or blistering, which is caused by advancing the heat too rapidly, while the leaf is still green and full of sap; the leaf will turn a greenish black color. If this occurs in the kiln, reduce the temperature.

I have found the following rules governing the curing period, to give fairly satisfactory results in curing tobacco of a medium light leaf. The yellowing can be accomplished at any temperature

from 75 to 105 degrees F. It is well to start at 75 or 80 degrees, raising the temperature slowly to 110 or 115 degrees at the completion of the process. The different changes which take place and which cause the leaf to change from a green to a yellow color, come about while the leaf is still living, and at a temperature above 120 degrees F., the leaf is rapidly killed, so that this limit must not be exceeded during the yellow- ing process. Care must be taken so that the leaf will not dry off too rapidly during the beginning, but as the yellowing stage advances the humidity of the kiln must be decreased by slowly raising the temperature and gradually increasing the ventilation. When the tobacco is sufficiently yellow the most critical stage of the curing is reached, namely, fixing the color, for insufficient ventilation during this period will cause much trouble in the kiln, and will greatly injure the color of the tobacco. The most satisfactory re- sults are obtained when the temperature is gradu- ally increased throughout this part of the curing until 130 degrees is reached, and during this period both bottom and top vents should be open, for during this stage the leaf rapidly gives out its moisture, and the moist atmosphere of the kiln must be replaced by the less humid outside air, so that a continual current of air passing through the kiln is necessary for success during this period, especially when curing tobacco with a coarse, heavy leaf. The temperature should be maintained at 130 to 135 degrees F., until the leaf is completely dried out, when all danger of sponging will then be past, and all that will now be necessary is to dry out the stems, and stalks. The ventilators should be partly closed, and the temperature slowly raised to 165 or 170 degrees. This temperature is maintained until the stalks are completely dried out. It is not advisable to increase the temperature above 175 degrees, as you are liable to scorch the tobacco which gives it a reddish cast.

In controlling the humidity of the kiln during the yellowing stage and the earlier part of fixing the color, it would be advisable for those who have not had much knowledge of handling kilns, to use two evenly-graded thermometers, the bulb of one to be surrounded with a piece of thin muslin, which is connected by a wick of clean cot- ton to a cup hung a short distance below, and which, while the instrument is in use, should con- tain clean rain water. The water from this cup is drawn upward through the wick to the muslin that surrounds the bulb, and thus the surface of the bulb is kept constantly moist, while that of the other bulb is dry, as the water on the surface of the wet bulb will evaporate into the air about it more or less rapidly, according as the air con- tains more or less moisture, the more water the air contains, the less rapid is the evaporation, and the less water in the air the more rapid is the evaporation. Since water in evaporation absorbs heat, the temperature of the wet bulb is lowered more or less, according to the rate of evaporation, so that by noting the difference in the temperatures registered by the two thermome- ters, we form an idea of the amount of mois- ture in the air, and vice versa. When the two thermometers register alike, the air in contact with the wet bulb is saturated with moisture, so that evaporation ceases. The thermometers should be hung side by side in the centre of the kiln among the tobacco, and during the first stages of the curing, the humidity should be held at two degrees difference between the wet and dry bulb. As the yellowing advances the differ- ence in the temperature between the two bulbs should be slowly widened so that when the yellow stage is completed there should be a difference of at least 15 degrees between the two bulbs, and during the fixing of the color the difference should not be less than 15 degrees. The object of the operator during this stage should be to have as wide a difference in temperature as possible, be-



A Nice Field of Wheat.

Forty-five bushels of Dawson's Golden Chaff per acre, on the farm of J. T. Murray, Middlesex Co., Ontario.

tween the two thermometers. The greater the difference the less danger there is of sponging or blotching the tobacco.  
Essex Co., Ont. S. McKENNA.

## THE DAIRY.

### The Farmer's Cow—Profit or Loss?

Oftimes have we heard the statement that unless the farmer's cow comes up to 5,000 or 6,000 pounds milk production she is a losing proposition, a mere boarder, a detriment to the owner. Advocates of such a standard would necessarily have to view with disfavor the majority of cows in Canada. They imply that we would be better off without such cows, hence unless higher standards were attained the average farmer would derive a superior livelihood in the absence of the average milk producer.

Are the assumptions of such advocates correct? It has been repeatedly proven that there is profit in this so-called loss when the live stock feeding proposition is up for discussion. Too many are in the habit of paper figuring, assigning the food against these cows at market price. For example, a cow might produce 3,000 pounds in a year, valued at \$50. They might assign against her a feed bill of marketable food stuff to the extent of \$60, figuring out a losing proposition of \$10 plus labor and interest on the investment. In the same way they may arrive at what production is necessary in order for the cow to yield a profit. It is simply a matter of arithmetic, not taking into consideration the average farmer's circumstances. In reality, however, that cow in a small herd where dairying is not the main source of revenue may produce her \$50 worth of butter and consume 90 per cent. of feeds that would otherwise be wasted. She may only consume \$10 of real marketable food stuffs, hence return a revenue of \$40 for labor and interest on the investment.

On average farms where grain growing is the main source of income, the few dairy cows invariably do return a profit even when producing small amounts of milk, because of utilizing unsaleable feeds, but where dairying is the main issue, and saleable products fed, we grant that such mathematicians may not be far from correct in their calculations.

This explains to a large extent how farmers do maintain profitable low producers, receiving their main sources of income from some other departments of farm management. Undoubtedly, however, this side line could be put on a more paying basis by giving better attention to the few cows in the herd, by breeding up and weeding out the herd in a business-like way. The inauguration of testing the cows, weighing the milk, together with observation of quality of calf produced will afford comparison of the cows in the herd, and the poorer revenue producers can with greater certainty be eliminated and this department made more remunerative.—The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal, Winnipeg, Man.

## HORTICULTURE.

### Fall Work in the Garden.

Each spring sees an increased interest being taken in the garden both on the farm and in the back lot of the urban dweller. The spirit of re-trenchment now abroad has encouraged this desire to produce something on the land, which otherwise would lie idle, and cut down the grocery bills by living to a larger extent upon the results of a few moments' work each day. The farmers' ability to make things grow and the means which he has at his disposal have not been used to best advantage, for in many cases the garden with him has regrettably been a secondary consideration. To make the garden work in the spring most effective it is necessary to prepare in the fall. A few minutes in the autumn may save hours in the months of April and May.

There are three phases of gardening which should be considered seriously in the fall, namely, to do all possible to destroy weeds and weed seeds, to trap and destroy all insects before they go into winter quarters and lastly to plow and manure the land so it will be ready to cultivate early in the spring. During the autumn when the vegetables have matured and the early stuff has all been used it does sometimes appear unnecessary to spend any time in the garden. This is just the season of the year when weeds develop and mature their seeds which necessitate so much back-bending and weed-pulling in the spring. A little labor would clean the weeds out of the berry patches and out of the cultivable part of the garden and thus the multitudinous seeds would not be allowed to germinate in the following spring right where vegetables and other garden delicacies are expected to grow.

During September one seldom thinks or worries much regarding the insects of the following year. Troubles with them in the past will also be for-

gotten, but a little fall work will destroy them much easier than will arsenicals in the spring. There are a number of beetles, adults of other species and the larvae of some which are going into winter quarters that can be trapped by placing small heaps of weeds, and foliage from the vegetables in a corner of the garden. When cold weather comes and frosts become common, by lifting up one of these heaps of rubbish the observer will notice a great number of insects that have gone there for shelter. They can then be burned and innumerable insects will be destroyed that would otherwise infest the garden the following year.

If one has time it would be well to fertilize the garden and plow it up roughly so the frosts may work on it during the winter. Where manure is added year after year in any large quantities perhaps the quantity applied to ordinary farm land will be sufficient, but market gardeners sometimes take two crops off the same land in one season using as much as twenty or thirty good-sized loads per acre. A heavy clay soil or soil which is light and sandy in texture will profit by a heavy dressing of manure. In the case of the former it would be well to plow it in the fall leaving it rough or ridged up in order that the frost may work on the large lumps and that it will all the sooner dry out after spring showers.

Owing to the damp weather canes of the berry bushes have made a very vigorous growth and in some cases if they are not clipped back a heavy fall of snow during the coming winter will almost surely crush them to the ground causing considerable damage. Although we do not consider it the best practice to clip back canes in the fall especially in districts that suffer from very low temperatures in the winter, yet it might not be a bad practice this fall to cut back some leaving a

the wet weather. Elbertas and late varieties will be ten days later than usual.

The wet weather is injuring the grape crop, which will be lower than the 80 per cent. of a full crop formerly reported.

Rot has developed very badly in plums, especially in Lombards. The price has been very low with little demand.

Pears are still reported as of good quality with little scab and a good crop.

A small acreage of tomatoes was planted and wet weather has caused a loss of at least 50 per cent. of the crop. Some districts report the complete destruction of the crop.

"Owing to the development of scab in almost every district, packers will be required to exercise very great care in sorting the fruit. The inspection records show that the greatest number of violations occur in years such as the present one, when prices rule high and fruit is scabby. The requirements of the Inspection and Sale Act, Part IX, do not change with the varying conditions of the crop from year to year. It is reasonable to expect that owing to the short crop, there will be a demand for all marketable fruit, and even No. 3's, if of good size though slightly scabby, should bring fair returns to the grower. The very small, immature No. 3 fruit should never be packed as it will not pay for the barrel and freight."

## POULTRY.

### A Cheap Poultry House.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Many of the bulletins issued by our experiment stations would lead the beginner in poultry to believe that expensive and elaborate build-

ings are necessary in order to make a success with laying hens. Now the very opposite is the truth. Hens are not at all fastidious about their quarters. A few essentials only are absolutely necessary. Sufficient warmth to keep their combs from freezing, a fair share of light, absence of damp floors and cleanliness. There is scarcely a farm that does not possess some old shed or building that could easily be adapted. The roosting room is better partitioned off so as to prevent drafts and keep the fowl from freezing while on the roost. If the building is

single boarded with a scantling frame nail chicken netting over the inside of the frame, and stuff the space between the chicken net and the outside boards with straw, tramp it in solid. This furnishes a cheap and effective means of protecting the house from wind and cold. It also absorbs any dampness that may arise in cold weather from the breath of the fowl. The roof if low may be treated in the same manner. If the floor is of boards rough and uneven, two inches of cement laid over them gives a nice surface for cleaning. Outside the roosting room I like to divide the scratching pen into two parts. The division does not need to be over a foot in height. In the larger division place ten or twelve inches of litter; the smaller division is for the dry mash hoppers, shell and grit hoppers and the drinking vessel. Cut a good-sized hole in the south or west side of the scratching pen and put in some glass. The dust box should be immediately in front of the window, as hens like to be in the sun when dusting. If the house seems "stuffy" or close cut another hole in the south side and tack on some cotton. This will give ventilation. Do not forget to sweep the cotton or canvas off at least once a week, as dust accumulates and stops the air current.

This is a rough description of a scheme I have found to work very well. The straw packing between the chicken net and the outside wall is especially valuable, as it is both cheap and efficacious. A cold, drafty house may be rendered warm and comfortable by this means, and if the



Prince Fayne Harland.

Junior champion Holstein bull at the Canadian National, 1915. Exhibited by Haley Bros., Springford, Ont.

small part to cut off in the spring after the results of the winter's temperatures can be discerned.

The season of 1915 has been very favorable to the development of black knot on plum trees. This should be cut out this fall after the fruit has been harvested and perhaps after the leaves have fallen would be the most favorable time. Dress the wounds with white lead and oil and be sure and destroy the diseased parts cut out. The mummied fruit which, as a result of brown rot on the plum, still hangs on the tree should be burned or at least shaken to the ground and plowed under. Dig up patches of sodded ground, in them insects will be hibernating, and destroy pieces of boxes, boards and rubbish that might provide shelter for insects during winter.

### Bad Weather for Fruit.

"There has been no improvement in the condition of the apple crop in any part of Canada since the last report, with the exception of Nova Scotia where the weather of late has been favorable to the coloring of the fruit. Continued wet weather in Ontario for the past six weeks has, if anything, lowered the quality of the fruit in some sections, by causing the development of fungous diseases. In Nova Scotia the crop will be particularly poor in quality and probably will not average more than 30 per cent. of No. 1 apples. Taking the Dominion as a whole, it seems probable that 1915 will be long remembered as a year of low production and poor quality."

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roof is weather proof a very serviceable house is  
provided at small cost.  
Middlesex Co., Ont. W. E. WILLIAMS.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### September Notes.

By Peter McArthur.

Did you ever stop (slap!) to consider the mosquito? Did it ever occur to you that if a boy had an appetite in proportion to his size like that of a mosquito (slap!) he would eat a whole ox at a meal? Perhaps you think a mosquito too small a thing to occupy your thoughts. If so (slap!) you have another guess coming. Until science made a few epoch-making discoveries the mosquito prevented some of the mightiest works. Because it carries the germs of yellow fever it delayed the building of the Panama canal for years and increased the cost of all kinds of public works. By carrying these germs of malaria and giving people the ague it made the clearing of many parts of Canada doubly hard. (slap! slap!). And this year it is a temper-rousing, sleep-destroying pest. With every cow-truck full of water it has breeding places everywhere and you can hear its hum wherever you go. (Slap! Missed again!) Even though we have screens on the windows and doors we cannot keep them out of the house because they come in riding on peoples' backs while waiting for a chance to bite. And did you ever consider how naturally mean the mosquito is? Not content with driving its beak into a fellow it injects a poison and possibly some disease germs. Of all created things the mosquito is about the most useless and irritating. Its snarling hum—(Slap! Whoop! Got him that time and now I can talk about something else.)

The Indians say, "Lots of mosquitoes, lots of corn" and I am almost inclined to think they are right. I was beginning to feel resigned to the prospect of having no corn this year for every one I talked to was despondent. Although all the corn in the district was planted early enough very little of it showed signs of maturing. I am inclined to think, however, that the hot days and nights in the first week of September have brought it on with a rush. When I visited the corn patch yesterday I was surprised to find that most of the ears were far enough advanced for green corn. If the frost keeps away and we have a few more hot days and nights we may have a decent crop of corn after all. In any case there is going to be a lot of fodder and even though

the ears may be too soft for husking they will still have value. But though we may have corn I am afraid that the potatoes in this particular district are a hopeless case. Every time we dig them we find a larger percentage of rotten ones though here and there there may be a hill of some different variety that is entirely sound. The seed that we used was somewhat mixed and apparently there are some varieties that resist rot better than others.

Yesterday I happened to visit the woodlot for the first time in some months and it was a joy to see how the work of reforestation is progressing. Some of the little pine trees grew at least a foot and a half this year and many of them are tall enough to reach to my waist. Most of the young white ash, soft maple and elm that I planted are now higher than my head. The cedars have also made a good growth but the nut trees are rather disappointing. The oaks, walnuts, butternuts and chestnuts are growing but they look rather discouraged. I am inclined to think that these varieties would do better if we planted the nuts instead of transplanting. Some years ago I saw an interview with Sir William Mulock in which he gave his experience with walnuts. A grove that he transplanted many years ago had made but little progress while trees growing from the nuts were strong and thrifty and rapidly overtaking the earlier plantation. Cutting the tap-root of nut trees appears to give them a shock from which they do not recover. The catalpas that I planted may be regarded as a failure. Out of two hundred seedlings set out only five are now living. The rest have been winter-killed. Apparently they are too tender for this district. In addition to the trees that were planted out innumerable seedlings from the original trees in the woodlot are making a good showing. Sugar maples, beeches, elms, basswoods, and oaks are springing up everywhere and as the cattle have been kept out they are making a fine showing. In a few years the woodlot will be a thicket of many varieties of young trees struggling for existence. Although it takes a long time to raise a crop of trees I wish we had some other crops that would thrive with as little cultivation and be as free from pests and blights. By the way, I found in the woodlot the tallest weeds I have ever seen. Some of them are easily more than ten feet high. Fortunately they are very scattered and do not seem to be dangerous. Some weeks ago the children brought home a specimen and a visiting scientist said that it is some variety of wild lettuce. He didn't seem to be at all alarmed about it so I am not worrying. On the contrary I am inclined to derive a mild satisfaction from the thought that I probably have the tallest weeds in the country. One of

these days I shall measure a weed and then issue a challenge to real farmers to produce a taller one.

About the first sign of fall is to have the cattle get into new fields. During the earlier months they are confined to the pasture but as the crops are taken off they are allowed a wider range. As soon as they find a new field open to them they rush into it as eagerly as if they were getting into mischief and do not rest until they have wandered to every corner. Even though the new field may offer them many bits of good pasture they do not stop to eat them but go around the fences and poke their heads through wires to get what they can from the adjoining field. The pasture they have never seems to satisfy them. It is the pasture in the other field that interests them. In this they are very human. But giving them a wider range makes the chore of bringing them home at milking time more important, and this summer I undertook to train Sheppy to the work with a rather peculiar result. As he is a pure-bred sheep dog he always goes to the farthest off in the bunch as soon as he is sent after them. This is usually enough to start the herd towards the barn and as soon as he has started them I call him off so that he walks quietly behind them. When the cattle became used to being brought home by Sheppy they apparently learned something. The dog is usually wandering away somewhere with the children and when I need him I have to whistle for him. During the past couple of weeks as soon as I began to whistle for Sheppy the cows started for the barn. Now I can get them home whether the dog is around or not simply by whistling. All of which goes to show that old Fenceviewer and her progeny are not like other cows.

### Work for the Transcontinentals.

The withdrawal of many large Canadian lake boats for ocean service is giving some anxiety as the moving of the 300,000,000 bushels of Western wheat crop (or nearly double that of all grain) becomes daily more pressing. The through operation of the two additional transcontinental lines, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern, should materially relieve the situation.

Stockmen were shocked to hear of the death at Sprucedale Farm, St. Thomas, last Friday of W. J. Beaty, formerly of Janefield Farm, Guelph, Ont. Mr. Beaty had recently removed his large herd of milking Shorthorns from Guelph to his new farm near St. Thomas, and his sudden death from the kick of a frightened horse draws forth the sympathy of all.

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absence of damp  
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liness. There is  
scarcely a farm  
that does not  
possess some old  
shed or building  
that could easily  
be adapted. The  
roosting room is  
better partitioned  
off so as to pre-  
vent drafts and  
keep the fowl  
from freezing  
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roost. If the  
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then netting over  
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Exhibited by

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## Cattle Exhibit Featured Both Weeks at Canadian National

Toronto Exhibition for many years has had the reputation of bringing rain, but this year it enjoyed fine weather and a good attendance. Only one day, and then for only a short time in the afternoon, was the judging interfered with by Jupiter Pluvius who relented at once and immediately allowed the sun to shine again on Canada's greatest exhibition. Although the million mark of 1913 was not equalled, yet last year's attendance was substantially surpassed. The Grand Stand, too, received a more liberal patronage than in 1914, and spectators there were rewarded by an exhibition and display quite in keeping with current events and present conditions. To the end the educational features were studied with interest by many who came once and yet again to see how the mind of man is developing our wonderful resources through the medium of some simple piece of machinery, and how the artist and scientist are ministering to the wants of mankind in multitudinous ways. Arrayed against these commendable features, however, was still the Midway with many attractions, so called, and which in reality were nothing but ridiculous humbugs. The time for the Midway, as it has long been known, is past, for hence it will continue to be a monumental insult to an enlightened people. There are certain features that afford some amusement, but there are others which do nothing but take the money. They should not be allowed to appear again on the Exhibition Grounds. Seldom if ever before was the exhibit of cattle stronger than it was this year. The management are also to be commended for the increased interest taken in the welfare of the agricultural interests, which are such a strong factor in maintaining the reputation of the Canadian National.

### Horses.

It will be no disappointment for readers to learn that the entire horse exhibit at the Canadian National this year was not quite up to the standard of more favorable seasons of the past. For many years breeders and importers have been selecting stock in the Old Country, bringing it to Canada and here exhibiting the choicest of

such importations in the ring. For the last two summers this business has been almost at a standstill and now the animals that come out are horses that were imported some time ago or Canadian-bred individuals. This cannot but tend to decrease the number of entries at all fairs but the very fact that Canadian-bred animals are brought more to the front will have a beneficial influence in the end. We do not wish to depreciate the exhibit of horses this year but with each recurring fair one looks forward to seeing some new importation of exceptional merit. This feature was of course lacking but on the whole a very commendable display of the horse kind rewarded those who came to see their favorite animals on exhibition.

CLYDESDALES.—Fifteen entries catalogued for the aged stallion class of Clydesdales gave promise of considerable competition throughout the entire breed, but further down in the different classes there were not so many entries, neither were there many strangers in these different line-ups except in the young classes where new stock of Canadian-bred origin had been developed. Many horses, both male and female, which have been champions at former exhibitions throughout the country came forward, but in the majority of cases they took second or third place in their own class and thus any hopes of winning another championship were precluded.

In the aged stallion class Lord Gleniffer and Alert stood first and second. Hassard was third and fourth with Macaroon and Wyomy and Elliott was fifth with Ardyne Blend. Foaled in 1905 Lord Gleniffer has been many times in the showing receiving on one occasion the premier honors at the International in Chicago. His weight of over 2,100 pounds is so distributed that style and large proportions are combined with good quality and under-pinning. Alert, by that champion of breeding horses, Baron's Pride, made a good second in his class having abundance of substance carried on a good set of feet. Macaroon, which on former occasions, has led his class, went third but he still possessed that quality that distinguished him in earlier days when capturing some of the highest honors that

are awarded to individuals of the Clydesdale breed.

Importers were excluded from one class giving less extensive breeders and dealers in horses an opportunity to compete between themselves. Here Laird O'Ken won and the first impression conveyed by examination of this horse was that he was a good all round individual. Like the majority of the entries in this class he carried plenty of substance, was strongly coupled, and was able to move in a fairly satisfactory manner, yet, judging from the standpoint of quality alone it must be said that no individual would score as high in this direction as do the winners of the open classes. Loyal Hero and Knight of Barglass second and third respectively were horses that would not be faulted only after close examination or comparison with very high class individuals. The third horse especially was very showy, was equipped with a good set of under-pinning yet in action he travelled slightly wide behind.

Three entries from the Claremont stables constituted the three-year-old class. Winning first was Baron Ascot which last year captured the championship ribbon in high-class company at the Canadian National. He was still a good individual but had not developed sufficiently to win like honors from his more aged competitors. Pyvie Peer was second and Lord Malcolm was third.

A feature of the two-year-old line-up was Hassard's The Count of Hillcrest. This young fellow was bred in the West and sired by The Brace which is now so favorably known in Western Canada. He is a splendid mover and from top to bottom one could ask for little improvement in quality. Compared with Cedric King, the second prize winner, he was slightly smaller but Cedric King was exceptionally large for his age and promises to develop into a large horse of considerable merit. Royal Regent another entry from the Claremont stables stood third. He, too, has been endowed with plenty of substance for his age but his action did not compare favorably with the two that stood above him.

Only two fillies three years old appeared. Quenelda of Petty was first and Kate B. by Royal Member was second.

Nancy Rycroft which won from three other two-year-olds later developed into the female champion of the breed. This mare, bred by J. M. Gardhouse and sired by Rycroft Model was one of the good individuals which came out. She was well marked, had a good set of feet and limbs which she used in a manner very pleasing to the judges. It seldom happens that a Canadian-bred entry wins a championship at Toronto but this young mare went from the bottom to the premier place without a halt. Both Blink of Aermont and Village Lady, second and third respectively, were good movers and showed very favorably in this class.

There were three brood mares with their foals by their side and they were all the property of W. F. Batty, Brooklyn, Ont. Daisy of Tangy was chosen for first place on account of a marked degree of quality compared with her competitors. These three entries were not the kind of females that will win in competition with toppers of the ordinary classes, yet they were so put up that when mated with good horses they will give rise to very high-quality colts, which they have done.

Six yield mares made one of the strongest and best classes of the female competition. Here Nell of Aikton sired by Baron O'Buchlyvie stood rightly in first place. The attributes of this mare are such as are looked for in good females of the breed and in the minds of some she was entitled to championship honors. Compared with Nancy Rycroft in the final test it was the case of a two-year-old versus a four-year-old and according to the decision the judges must have considered that the young mare at her age gave the greater promise. However, Nell of Aikton at Toronto was in very fine fit. She did not lack in quality nor in the ability to move in a creditable manner. Snowdrop, coming second in her class, was a good blocky mare with very good action, while Castle Belle, the third prize winner was champion of the females in 1913. Molly of Western Lovat and Pride of Auchencleith were two others placed fourth and fifth respectively.

Exhibitors.—T. McMichael & Son, Seaforth, Ont.; T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ont.; Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; M. McPhaden, Cresswell, Ont.; Geo. Clayton & Son, Grand Valley, Ont.; H. A. Mason, Scarborough, Ont.; Joseph Teller, Milton West, Ont.; Paterson Bros., Agincourt, Ont.; W. N. McEachren, Toronto, Ont.; John M. Orr, Mount Albert, Ont.; P. W. Boynton, Dollar, Ont.; A. E. Rea, Toronto, Ont.; J. G. Borland, Claremont, Ont.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; W. F. Batty, Brooklin, Ont.; A. Sayles, Paris, Ont.

Awards.—Stallion, four years and over: 1 and 2, Graham Bros., on Lord Gleniffer by Sir Ronald and Alert by Baron's Pride; 3 and 4, Hassard, on Macaroon by Baron of Burgie and Wyomyo by Harvester; 5, Elliott, on Ardyne Blend by Hiawatha. Stallion, four years and over (importers excluded): 1, Paterson, on Laird O'Ken by Cawdor Laird; 2, McPhaden, on Loyal Hero by Revelanta; 3, Teller, on Knight of Barglass by Hiawatha Godolphin; 4, McMichael, on Lord Ronald by Baron's Luck; 5, Clayton, on Tom McNab by Prince Thomas. Stallion, three years old: 1, 2 and 3, Graham Bros., on Baron Ascot by Baron's Pride, Lord Malcolm by Mendal and Fyvie Peer by Diploma. Stallion, two years old: 1, Hassard, on The Count of Hillcrest by The Bruce; 2 and 3, Graham Bros., on Cedric King by Cedric's Baron, and Royal Regent by Gallant Carruchan; 4, McEachren, on Marquis' Own by Moncrieffe Marquis. Stallion, one year: 1, Graham Bros., on Macqueen of Atha by Gallant Carruchan; 2, Orr, on Bruce Pacific by Pacific. Filly, three years: 1, Graham Bros., on Quenelda of Petty by Baron O'Buchlyvie; 2, Boynton, on Kate B. by Royal Member. Filly, two years: 1, Gardhouse, on Nancy Rycroft by Rycroft Model; 2, Rea, on Blink of Aermont by The Right Honorable; 3, Borland, on Village Lady by Gallant Carruchan; 4, Orr, on Whiteside Queen by Loyal Hero. Filly, one year: 1 and 2, Mason, on Heather Moon by Macaroon and Princess of Aden by Prince of Aden. Brood mare with her foal by her side: 1, 2 and 3, Batty, on Daisy of Tangy by Lord Derwent, Newbigging Beauty by Atahualpa and Bell Heather by Moncrieffe Marquis. Yield mare, any age: 1, Hassard, on Nell of Aikton by Baron O'Buchlyvie; 2 and 5, Mason, on Snowdrop by King Tom and Pride of Auchencleith by Picador; 3, Graham Bros., on Castle Belle by Glengolan; 4, Paterson, on Molly of Western Lovat by Arnot's Heir. Foal of 1915: 1 and 2, Batty, on Molly May by Gallant Carruchan, and Molly Queen by Gallant Carruchan. Mare with two of her progeny: 1, Batty, on Newbigging Beauty. Champion stallion, Graham Bros., on Lord Gleniffer. Champion female, Gardhouse, on Nancy Rycroft. Best string of five: 1, Graham Bros. Best string of five, the get of one sire: 1, Batty. Champion stallion, Canadian-bred, Hassard, on Randolph Romeo. Champion female, Canadian-bred, Gardhouse, on Nancy Rycroft.

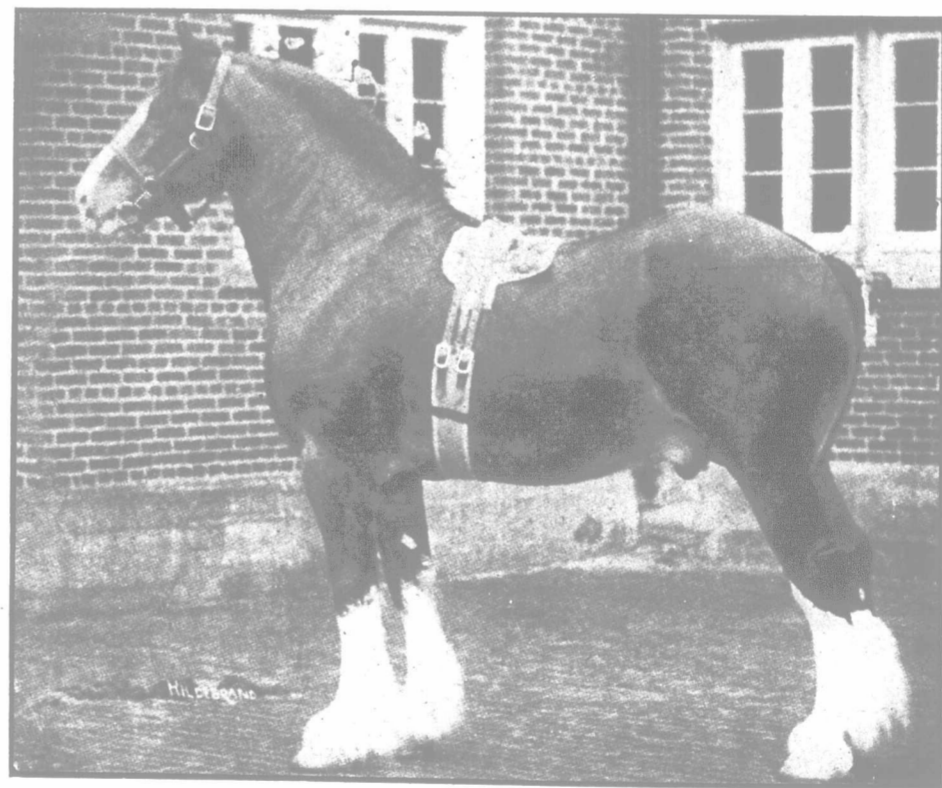
HEAVY DRAFT.—Under the classification of Heavy Draft horses, pure-breds of any breed which has draft characteristics may be exhibited provided they were bred and foaled in Canada. However, the absence of Percherons, Shires or Belgians makes it a purely Canadian-bred Clydesdale exhibit where the breeder on a small scale can show his horses. Taking everything into consideration this department of the horse exhibit was not so strong as it has been on former occasions, yet so well were the entries fitted and brought out that only those who follow these classes year after year with particular interest could notice any difference. Many were excellent individuals qualified to compete in select company and another interesting feature was the presence of considerable young stuff in the highest places that claimed former winners in these classes as parentage. When prize winners in our exhibitions can produce stock that will in turn uphold the reputations of their sires and dams, breeding and judging will both be elevated to a higher position in Canada.

In the aged stallion class, Glen Rae, last year's winner went down to third place. First stood Randolph Romeo from Hassard's stable and second was International, a stable mate to Glen Rae and owned by McMichael & Son. International won the two-year-old class last year and is still in fine condition but Randolph Romeo showed to better advantage, in fact good enough to win the championship.

In two-year-olds Stong's Everlasting Gay Boy gave such an exhibition of free, trappy action that he was awarded first place, second going to Royal Regent, one of old Gallant Carruchan's many good colts.

Batty brought out another colt by Gallant Carruchan in the yearling class and won. This young thing, Duke Carruchan, had an excellent set of feet and legs which he was able to use in proper style. Teller also had a good yearling in second place.

P. W. Boynton had the only entry in three-year-old fillies but four two-year-olds were forward with Nora Carruchan at the head. In the yearling fillies the contest was between Floradora and Nellie Carruchan. The former had, perhaps, a little more bone but the under-pinning of both entries was full of quality.



Lord Gleniffer.

First-prize aged Clydesdale stallion and grand champion of the breed at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1915.

A class for aged mares, with importers and dealers excluded, had only one entry but it was one of the nice things of the exhibit. This mare, Queen of Tuam, was a good mover and a smooth, well-turned individual.

A good class was that in which four brood mares and their foals competed. My Queen was first with excellent feet and legs and a strongly-coupled body. Second came McMichael with Spring Beauty, a mare not quite so compact as the winner, yet pleasingly put up. In third place stood Mossy Rose, a large, strong mare, while the fourth ribbon went to Snyder on Queen. The first and fourth prize winners later won first and second places respectively in a class with two of their progeny.

The champion mare of all the females was a feature of the half-day's exhibition. She stood sufficiently high on her legs yet from top to bottom she possessed quality to a marked degree.

Exhibitors.—T. McMichael & Son, Seaforth, Ont.; T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; Peter Morrison, Dunbarton, Ont.; W. N. McEachren,

Toronto, Ont.; Geo. Clayton & Sons, Grand Valley, Ont.; Samuel Stong, Weston, Ont.; Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; W. F. Batty, Brooklin, Ont.; Jas. Leonard, Schomberg, Ont.; Jos. Teller, Milton West, Ont.; P. W. Boynton, Dollar, Ont.; H. A. Mason, Scarborough, Ont.; Geo. Dale & Son, Clinton, Ont.; A. W. Snyder & Son, Brampton, Ont.; Harvey Hastings, Schomberg, Ont.; C. O. Bennett, Claremont, Ont.

Awards.—Stallion, three years old and over: 1, Hassard, on Randolph Romeo by Sir Randolph; 2 and 3, McMichael, on International by Prince Romeo and Glen Rae by Great Britain; 4, Morrison, on Lion Lad. Stallion, two years old: 1, Stong, on Everlasting Gay Boy by Gartley Forever; 2, Graham Bros., on Royal Regent by Gallant Carruchan; 3, Clayton, on Marquis' Own by Moncrieffe Marquis. Stallion, one-year-old: 1, Batty, on Duke Carruchan by Gallant Carruchan; 2, Teller, on Marathon Again by Barlac; 3, Clayton, on Noble Jimmie by Guinea Gold; 4, Leonard, on Noble Majestic by Baron's Fancy. Filly, three years old: 1, Boynton, on Kate B. by Royal Member. Filly, two years: 1, Batty, on Nora Carruchan by Gallant Carruchan; 2, Dale, on Glennie Mac by Glen Rae; 3, Snyder, on Bedelia by Proud Chieftain. Filly, one year: 1, Dale, on Floradora by Glen Rae; 2, Batty, on Nellie Carruchan by Gallant Carruchan; 3, McMichael, on Mabel. Mare, four years, exhibitor engaged in farming exclusively: 1, Hastings, on Queen of Tuam by Baron Elect. Brood mare with foal by her side: 1, Bennett, on My Queen by Macqueen; 2, McMichael, on Spring Beauty by Glen Rae; 3, Dale, on Mossy Rose by Border MacGregor; 4, Snyder, on Queen. Foal of 1915: 1, McMichael; 2, Batty, on Moncrieffe Belle by Moncrieffe Albion; 3, Snyder, on Prince by Proud Chieftain. Mare, with two of her progeny: 1, Bennett, on My Queen; 2, Snyder, on Queen. Champion stallion: Hassard, on Randolph Romeo. Champion filly: Hassard, on Daisy Dean. Judges: Prof. M. Cumming, Truro, N.S., and John A. Boag, Queensville, Ont.

PERCHERONS.—With importations cut off and several usually large exhibitors absent the display of Percherons was disappointingly small. A few animals of superior merit were out but on the whole the quality of those exhibited was below the average for the past few years.

In the aged stallion class, Irade, winner of second prize at last year's exhibition was sent to the top of the line-up, of six. He is a good drafty type with an excellent set of feet, Koursier, a lower, more chunky horse with hardly as free action was placed second, with the up-standing Guedo third and Caprice, a good black, fourth.

Herculoid was the only three-year-old but he is a real good type and would have given a good account of himself in any ordinary competition.

Only two two-year-olds responded to the call. Eclipse, a grey of good size with good underpinning was easily the better of the two. General Cormier was also a clear winner in the class of two yearling stallions. He is a big colt for his age and should develop into a horse of more than usual scale and quality. Irade was awarded the stallion

championship.

In the female sections, Pears was particularly strong, winning all the prizes for yearling fillies and brood mares and first and third prizes in the two-year-olds and foal classes. Outstanding animals in his exhibit were the first-prize brood mare and his two-year-old filly. The mare is slightly undersized but possesses beautiful quality and style throughout. The filly on the other hand is large for her age and will develop into a real drafty mare. The half dozen foals made one of the strongest classes of the show and were a very highly-fitted lot. The sensation of the whole class turned up in the section for yield mares. The winner, Labeuviniere is one of the best mares ever exhibited in Canada. She is said to weigh close to the ton and has style and quality to match her size. She easily captured the female championship.

Robt. Graham, Toronto, judged this class. It is unnecessary to say that the best individuals won.

Exhibitors.—Wm. Pears, West Toronto, Ont.;



Mitchell, on Minnie. Brood mare with foal at her side: 1, Ashley Stock Farm, Foxboro, on Emma Fraiser; 2, Jas. Tilt, Brampton, on Rose; 3, John Doyle, Paris, on Queen Stinson. Foal of 1915: 1, Miss Wilks, on Shellspra's foal; 2, Jas. Tilt, on Hector; 3, Ashley Stock Farm, on Annie; 4, John Doyle, on Jenny Todd. Champion roadster mare: Crow & Murray, on Brelette.

**CARRIAGE.**—Mare, four years and over: 1, Mercervale Farm, Erindale, on Marvel; 2, Crow & Murray, on Louise; 3, G. H. Smith, Delhi, on Princess Reka; 4, G. M. Anderson, Guelph, on Warwick Madge. Filly or gelding, three years: 1, John Craigie, Port Credit, Ont., on Sadie Derwent; 2, Herbert Bennett, Campbellville, on Sady. Filly or gelding, two years: 1, John Craigie, on Nellie Derwent; 2, Curtis Heaslop, on Fred. Furry; 3, A. Harrison, Brampton. Filly or Gelding, one year: 1, John Craigie, on Billy. Brood mare and foal: 1, Mercervale Farm, Erindale, on Maude; 2, Paterson Bros. Foal of 1915: 1 and 3, Heaslop & Son, on Jennie Lynn, and Lucy Echo; 2, Paterson Bros. Best mare, any age: Mercervale Farm, on Marvel.

**PONIES.**—The classes which come under this head include Hackney, Shetland and Welsh ponies. All are attractive, especially to the younger ones among the spectators but each kind has a way of its own which attracts admiration. The little Hackneys are keen, alert and exceedingly active, while the Shetlands are so small and so docile that they too receive recognition. Talke Fire Alarm, a Hackney pony, again stood supreme in the male classes with Little Briton a close competitor for the championship. Both are London winners and known both in England and Canada. These two stallions staged the best performance of the entire pony show and neither one has a fault worth a mention. Honors in the females went to Whitegate Queen Victoria which won them from Berkely Sweetheart and Berkely Swell. These were a trio of good mares but the winner repeated her success of 1914 on account of action and style even after rearing a nice foal. Preece and Greenbrae Ruby, the male and female champions of the Shetland kind, were small in inches but for the duties of a Shetland pony they were well qualified indeed. The awards were made by H. M. Robinson, Toronto; Senator R. Beith, Bowmanville and Andrew Little, Sewickley, Pa.

**Exhibitors.**—J. and L. C. Wilkins, Myrtle Station; Margaret Brown, Toronto; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; R. J. Fleming, Whitby; Hastings Bros., Crosshill; J. Creech, Lambton Mills.

**Awards.**—Stallion, 12 hands and under: 1, Margaret Brown, on Preece; 2 and 3, Wilkins, on Forest Don and Shetland. Stallion, over 12 hands and up to 13 hands: 1, Gardhouse, on Talke Fire Alarm; 2, Wilkins, on Whitegate Pimple. Stallion, over 13 hands and up to 14: 1, Fleming, on Little Briton. Filly, two years, 12 hands and under: 1, Hastings Bros., on Pretty Flossie. Filly, 1 year: 1, Wilkins, on Forest Wee Lassie; 2, Lloyd-Jones, on Forest Beauty. Filly or gelding, 14 hands and under: 1, Gardhouse, on Berkely Sweetheart; 2, Creech, on Nettie Horace; 3, Lloyd-Jones, on Mike. Brood mare with foal by her side (12 hands and under): 1 and 2, Wilkins, on Greenbrae Ruby and Intelligence. Brood mare, over 12 hands and up to 13 hands: 1, Gardhouse, on Whitegate Queen Victoria; 2, Lloyd-Jones, on Dolly. Brood mare, over 13 hands and up to 14 hands: 1, Gardhouse, on Berkely Swell. Foal of 1915: 1 and 2, Gardhouse, on Berkely Fire Alarm and General Briton. Champion stallion, Talke Fire Alarm. Champion mare Whitegate Queen Victoria. Best Shetland stallion, Preece. Best Shetland mare, Greenbrae Ruby.

### Beef Cattle.

**SHORTHORNS.**—One could describe the exhibit of Shorthorns at the Canadian National very elaborately and still keep within the confines of the truth. The intense interest and careful observation on the part of the large number of spectators is to be seen only when a breed about which there is no doubt is being judged; a breed universally favored and firmly established. A dozen of the foremost breeders of Canada brought their herds to the Fair, while others not operating on such extensive scales came with a few animals, and in some cases captured much coveted ribbons. In the barns, in the ring or on parade the massive adult males and females evoked exclamations of wonderment, while the younger things with glossy coats and skeletons hidden with a wealth of flesh excited admiration. Young bulls and heifers were brought out to win championship ribbons such as their parents had done years ago, and if animals could have the slightest sense of pride they could not but feel elated over the accomplishments of their distinguished young. One sensational feature of the event was the return of Gainford Marquis, and his defeat of his own son for championship. The young bull Gainford Perfection was the unchallenged champion of the Western Show Circuit this year and champion at Toronto in 1914. This reputation, however, was of no avail, for his own

sire after six years of show life and service stood beside him in perfect form and fit. Gainford Perfection loses nothing in taking second place to this old master of the Canadian show-ring; he is a better bull than he was last year and still has youth on his side. Prof. Geo. E. Day, after some years of partial retirement from the duties of a judge was induced to place the awards. The keenest kind of competition was present in many classes, and many difficult decisions had to be made. Throughout it was a contest between the art of the breeders and the skill of the herdsmen which were responsible for the success of each individual herd.

The struggle began in the first round. Gainford Marquis, Burnbrae Sultan, Browndale, Lavender Sultan and Nonpareil Ramsden were the candidates in the aged-bull class. At no time was there any doubt as to which would be first; for Gainford Marquis had undisputed rights to that position, yet farther down the line no entry wished to be third, fourth or last. Finally they were placed in the order named, but Browndale has become accustomed to stand above the white Burnbrae Sultan, having acquired that habit on the Western Show Circuit. As the five stood at Toronto the judge considered the massive, blocky, low-set, white bull should be second and Browndale went third. In spite of this, however, the third-prize bull was a very extraordinary animal and perhaps would be a match on another occasion for his successful competitor, as the class appeared when placed there could be little criticism of this decision. Lavender Sultan was an exceptional bull but he was with exceptional company, and his beautifully-covered shoulder, strong loin and good thighs could not win for him a higher place than fourth. Nonpareil Ramsden in fifth place looked good enough to head a line of Shorthorns far above the ordinary, yet unequal to the task of struggling higher in such distinguished company as he found himself that day.

In the two-year-old bull class, Gainford Perfection was easily first. Having won the championship last year and highest honors at the Western fairs in 1915 he came out with many claims for the coveted senior ribbon. He has developed into a large, smooth bull of outstanding merit and exceptional quality but his sire had those attributes as well, so the two-year-old will remain subordinate until Gainford Marquis goes off the field of action. In second and third places were Lancaster Lad and Gainford Select respectively. From a side view the latter bull was a beefy looking sire, deep, straight and well fleshed, while above him was a bull, rather plain in color and less typey with a little more strength back of the shoulder and a little smoother between the hook and pin bones. This decision could have been reversed without committing any grave error.

Augusta's Fairview attracted considerable attention at the right end of the senior yearlings. This young bull resembled the older type of Shorthorn with abundance of scale, good constitution and plenty of flesh which was smoothly laid on, but perhaps he lacked slightly in character as Shorthorn breeders see it to-day. However, he was a strong candidate for junior championship, and there were not a few who would have awarded the ribbon in that way. In the second place stood Leask's bull with Sultan blood in his veins. It, too, should develop into a large, red bull of considerable merit for he showed well when in the ring. Victor Stamford in third place was a nicely-colored roan, straight, with a good loin, deep, but only in real good working fit. With a little more preparation for a contest Victor Stamford should give a good account of himself in future trials.

With the junior yearling line-up the classes began to be numerically stronger. Here eight appeared, and Cecilia Sultan by Lavender Sultan was placed first. This young bull was young even in his class having six months the disadvantage of his nearest competitor, but he was well-grown and nice in every particular. A casual glance at this young bull would be prejudiced by a rather plainly-shaped horn, but behind that there was little fault to be found. So straight was he in his lines and so well proportioned that he gains in favor upon closer examination. He was adjudged good enough for junior champion even against some very high-class bulls. Another white bull, Sea Gem's Pride, stood second in this class. He was a bull of exceptional merit and individually would look good enough to win any class, however, like Escana Champion, a dark roan in third place, he found the competition very keen, and the second and third-prize animals, although straight, rugged bulls with quality and type, were obliged to go down.

Out of fourteen senior calves Auld was first with Field Marshal. This bull by Bandsman Commander was a blocky appearing bull, yet with plenty of length, with good lines and a skin that handled right. His type and character also complied with the requirements of modern Shorthorn breeders. Irvindale Selection was another strong bull with a good covering, but he

was not quite so straight in his lines as the bull previously mentioned that stood above him. In the third place was Lady's Garland; a young calf bred in the West which carried himself straight in every way and endowed with a constitution that augurs well for future success. Two candidates from the Burlington herd were fourth and fifth, Escana Perfection and Escana Favorite. It spoke highly indeed for the character of the class that two such excellent individuals were obliged to take these positions.

There were eight entries in response to the call for the junior bull calf class. First stood Amos with Royal Scot by Loyal Scot, a young fellow with few faults in any particular, well fleshed, straight with plenty of quality and a clean-cut head. This was another of the many good white Shorthorns that were so prominent this year. An exceptionally strong back was a feature of Escana Bandsman in second place. He, like Auld's County Guy, which was third, was a strong bull that should possess many qualifications when aged as distinguished him in the calf class. Kyle Bros' Cupbearer was fourth in the same line-up, and at no time will this young entry be faulted for lack of ruggedness, character or masculinity. He was straight above and beneath, smooth and well fleshed.

The female classes in numerical strength exceeded the male classes, and in them some remarkable individuals came out. Nonpareil 46th was best of the aged cows, and Lady of the Valley 7th was second. The winning cow was smooth at every point, with pronounced type and quality and excellent coloring. The second-prize cow was large and Shorthorn all over, but not quite so smooth especially behind. However, she was a big, beefy cow that throws the good calves. Third was Thelma 2nd, which was also third in the milking class. Sittyton Lady was fourth and Duchess of Gloster was fifth.

Heifers, two years old, were led by the famous Silver Queen, which negotiated the Western Show Circuit this year without a single defeat, capturing grand championships in all events as she did at Toronto. Silver Queen was in good show fit at Toronto, and indeed rightly won her laurels. Ury Queen, a stable mate of the champion, was a very smooth heifer but lacked the scale of the winner. A deep, strong heifer was Mabel Mysie which was third, and Village Maid 37th fourth in order of merit excelled in substance but lacked slightly in smoothness, an uncommon character of the Shorthorn exhibit this year. Cecilia Beauty, fifth in the line, showed excellently in front but farther back she was not so perfect.

One important feature of the Shorthorn judging was the class of dual-purpose cows. Here the entries were judged according to evidences of milk production as well as for beef, and it is a remarkably good cow, according to modern ideas, which can get a place in the regular class for cows and again in the milk class. Cecilia Rose for the third time won highest honors in the milking class. With plenty of substance and Shorthorn character she still possesses a remarkable promise of milk. Watt & Son's Rose Bud 2nd was another cow which had dual-purpose qualities, while Thelma 2nd, which was third, was also typey enough to win a like position in the regular class. She is in fact a true Shorthorn in type and character, and were her teats a little longer she would improve her appearance as a milker.

Exceptional amongst the junior classes of females was Countess 16th, best of the senior yearlings. This is another animal that won through the West, being junior champion on all occasions. For constitution, fleshing smoothness and bloom she was not surpassed in the grounds. Escana Duchess, from the Burlington herd, was one of the good individuals in the younger things, but beside this junior champion she did not show the same bloom or quite the perfect evenness of fleshing.

One of the most difficult classes to judge was the junior yearling line-up. In fact any of the first few in the line could have been placed first without any great mistake. The judge worked earnestly with the entries for some time, and ultimately left Choice Gem, from Watt's herd, first and a stable mate Village Rose second. Aulds were third with Miss Orange Blossom. Mitchell followed with two choice things, and Gardhouse was sixth.

The two calf classes included many promising entries, from which Red Missie 2nd was chosen to win the senior, and Escana Beauty 2nd as best of the junior calves. In their extreme youth these two have already acquired pleasing qualities which will no doubt develop into winning points in more aged competition.

**Exhibitors.**—A. F. & G. Auld, Guelph, Ont.; John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.; Kyle Bros., Drumbo, Ont.; J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.; J. Watt & Son, Elora, Ont.; William Marquis & Son, Sunderland, Ont.; Jas. Leask & Sons, Seagrave, Ont.; Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, Ont.; Robt. Duff & Son, Myrtle, Ont.; Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat, Ont.; Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont.; Matthew Wilson, Fergus, Ont.; Geo. Gier, Waldemar, Ont.; F. C. Willmott & Son, Milton, Ont.; J. Brown &

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Sons, Galt, Ont.; T. A. Russell, Downsview, Ont.; Pritchard Bros., Fergus, Ont.

Awards.—Bull, three years and over: 1 and 3, Watt, on Gainford Marquis, and Browndale; 2, Auld, on Burnbrae Sultan; 4, Gardhouse, on Lavender Sultan; 5, Kyle, on Nonpareil Ramsden. Bull, two years: 1, Watt, on Gainford Perfection; 2, Marquis, on Lancaster Lad; 3, Watt & Son, on Gainford Select. Bull, senior yearling: 1, on Augustus's Fairview; 2, Leask, on Royal Duff; 3, Fletcher, on Victor Stamford. Bull, junior yearling: 1, Gardhouse, on Cecilia Sultan; 2, Amos, on Sea Gem's Pride; 3, Gier, on Escana 2, and 5, Auld, on Hero Heart, and Champion; 4 and 5, Auld, on Sylvan Power. Bull, senior calf: 1, Auld, on Field Marshal; 2 and 7, Watt & Son, on Irvine-Field Selection, and Irvine-dale Select; 3, Watt, on Lady's Garland; 4 and 5, Mitchell, on Escana Perfection, and Escana Favorite; 6, Kyle, on Spring Valley Drednought; 8, Willmott, on Northern Spy. Bull, junior calf: 1 and 3, Amos, on Royal Scot, and Orange Scot; 2 and 6, Mitchell, on Escana Bandsman, and Escana Bandmaster, 3 and 5, Auld, on Gounty Guy, and Commander-in-Chief; 4, Kyle, on Cupbearer; 7, Watt, on Gold Dust. Cow, three years and over: 1, Auld, on Nonpareil 46th; 2, Kyle, on Lady of the Valley 7th; 3, 4 and 5, Watt, on Thelma 2nd, Sittytton Lady, and Duchess of Gloster 75th. Heifer, two years: 1, 2, and 3, Watt, on Silver Queen, and Ury Queen; 3, 4 and 5, Auld, on Mabel Mysie; 4 and 6, Kyle, on Village Maid 37th, and Meadow Queen; 5, Gardhouse, on Cecilia Beauty. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, 3 and 4, Auld, on Countess 16th, Rose-i-bud and Eden Mills Wimple; 2, Mitchell, on Escana Duchess; 5, Watt & Son, on Village Bridesmaid; 6, Kyle, on Golden Drop 20th. Heifer, junior yearling: 1, 2, and 3, Watt, on Choice Gem and Village Rose; 3, Auld, on Miss Orange Blossom; 4 and 5, Mitchell, on Escana Duchess 2nd, and Escana Cranberry 2nd; 6, Gardhouse, on Cecilia Lavender. Heifer, senior calf: 1, 2 and 6, Watt, on Red Missie 2nd, Countess Selma 4th and Duchess of Gloster 62nd; 3 and 5, Auld, on Countess Missie, and Queen Elizabeth; 4, Kyle, on Jealousy 7th; 7 and 8, Mitchell, on Escana Duchess 3rd, and Escana Jilt. Heifer, junior calf: 1 and 5, Mitchell, on Escana Beauty 2nd, and Escana Blossom; 2 and 4, Watt, on Thelma 3rd, and Jealousy 6th; 3 and 6, Auld, on Moss Rose 3rd, and Lancaster Princess 3rd; 7, Kyle, on Spring Valley Goldie. Cow or heifer (dual-purpose), two years or over, in milk: 1 and 6, Gardhouse, on Cecilia Rose, and Cecilia Gem; 2, Watt & Son, on Rose Bud 2nd; 3 and 4, Watt, on Thelma 2nd, and Village Queen; 5, Brown & Sons, on Royal Mysie's Girl. Senior and grand champion bull, Watt, on Gainford Marquis. Junior champion bull, Gardhouse, on Cecilia Sultan. Senior and grand champion female, Watt, on Silver Queen. Junior champion female, Auld, on Countess 16th. Grad-ed herd: 1 and 2, Watt; 3, Auld; 4, Kyle; 5, Gardhouse. Junior herd: 1, Watt; 2, Auld; 3, Mitchell; 4, Kyle; 5, Gardhouse. Breeder's herd: 1, Auld; 2, Mitchell; 3, Kyle; 4, Gardhouse. Best five animals, get of one sire: 1, Watt; 2, Auld; 3, Mitchell; 4, Kyle; 5, Gardhouse. Best three animals, get of one sire: 1, Watt; 2, Auld; 3, Mitchell; 4, Kyle; 5, Gardhouse. Best two animals, progeny of one cow: 1, Watt & Son; 2, Mitchell; 3, Auld; 4, Gardhouse; 5, Kyle. Best four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor: 1, Auld; 2 and 4, Mitchell; 3, Kyle; 5, Watt & Son. Steer, sired by registered Shorthorn bull, two years and under three: 1 and 3, Russell; 2, Leask; 4, Marquis. Steer, sired by a registered Shorthorn bull, one year and under two: 1, Russell; 2 and 3, Leask; 4, Pritchard. Steer, sired by a registered Shorthorn bull, under one year: 1, Kyle; 2, Willmott; 3 and 5, Amos; 4, Leask.

HEREFORDS.—The Herefords were similar to last year's exhibit and for beef conformation there seems little else to be desired in an individual typical of the breed. Such blockiness and low-set character are only to be found in animals that for many years have been bred for a purpose and one purpose only. F. W. Van Natta, Fowler, Indiana, made the awards in the white-face classes.

Bonnie Brae 31st had no difficulty in winning the aged bull class yet there were two other entries there in good fit. W. Readhead's Picton was large, deeply fleshed and quite smooth but the winning bull was outstanding in these respects. Such deep blockiness is seldom seen even in beef animals as characterized this bull and with it all he had plenty of Hereford character. Clifford's Lord Fairfax easily won in two-year-old bulls and with the winner of the aged class competed for the senior championship. Both bulls have much to recommend them but Lord Fairfax was not so extremely low-set as Bonnie Brae 31st, a factor that might influence some judges in favor of the younger bull.

Alvin Fairfax, by Perfection Fairfax, the only senior yearling that came out, was pronounced the junior champion bull. This was his most distinguished win for he was defeated for grand championship by the senior winning bull.

Reynolds scored heavily in the junior yearling class, capturing the first, second and third ribbons. Brae Real 3rd was the best of this lot having good width, a strong back and plenty of substance. Hunter brought out two good entries in the senior calf class and got the first and second prizes. Clifford was third and fourth with Refiner 56th and Refiner 52nd.

The herds of Page, Clifford, Reynolds and Readhead were represented in the aged cow class but the Oshawa herd was most successful winning first and second places. These two entries, Miss Brae 26th and Perfection Lass have been shown in the same class several times before and so near are they alike in qualifications that it depends considerably upon the condition of each animal at the critical time as to which will win.

At Toronto, Miss Brae 26th was showing especially well and outclassed her stable mate by small odds. Later she won the senior and grand championship. Miss Brae 40th, from the Wallace-town herd was also in good fit and won third, while Rubella Ingleside 33rd an all-round good individual was fourth.

Six heifers were presented in the class calling for two-year-olds and of these Miss Brae 50th won first, Bonnie Queen second and Canadian Lassie third. The winning heifer was broad, evenly-fleshed and tippy. The winner of the second place was also a smooth thing but the third prize animal was a little plainer compared with the former two.

Page's Miss Brae Real 3rd in the senior yearlings was adjudged superior to three others in her class and the winners in the junior yearling line-up and the calves which, of course, promoted her to the junior championship. Page was successful with his junior yearling, Miss Brae Real 2nd, while Hunter won both calf classes with Maid Marion and Princess Patricia respectively.

Exhibitors.—Jas. Page, Wallace-town, Ont.; G. E. Reynolds, Elora, Ont.; W. Readhead, Milton, Ont.; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.; W. H. & J. S. Hunter, Orangeville, Ont.; J. Brown & Sons, Galt, Ont.

Awards.—Bull, three years and over: 1, Page, on Bonnie Brae 31st; 2, Readhead, on Picton; 3, Reynolds, on Brenda Boy. Bull, two years: 1, Clifford, on Lord Fairfax; 2, Readhead, on Bonnie Ingleside 7th. Bull, senior yearling: 1, Clifford, on Alvin Fairfax. Bull, junior yearling: 1, 2 and 3, Reynolds, on Brae Real 3rd, Royal Prince and Dandy Jack. Bull, senior calf: 1 and 2, Hunter, on Prince and Kitchener; 3 and 4, Clifford, on Refiner 56th and Refiner 52nd. Bull, junior calf: 1, Page, on Brae Real 4th; 2, Hunter, on McGuire; 3, Readhead, on Brookdale Lad; 4, Clifford, on Lord Fairfax 2nd. Cow, three years and over: 1 and 2, Clifford, on Miss Brae 26th, and Perfection Lass; 3, Page, on Miss Brae 40th; 4, Readhead, on Rubella Ingleside 33rd. Heifer, two years: 1, Page, on Miss Brae 50th; 2 and 4, Clifford, on Bonnie Queen and Miss Princess 41st; 3, Reynolds, on Canadian Lassie; 5, Readhead, on Dimple. Heifer, senior yearling: 1 and 3, Page, on Miss Brae Real 3rd and Miss Dale 2nd; 2, Clifford, on Della Fairfax; 4, Hunter, on Miss Armour. Heifer, junior yearling: 1, Page, on Miss Brae Real 2nd; 2, Clifford, on Miss Brae 81st; 3, Hunter, on Mary Mischief; 4, Readhead, on Laura B. Heifer, senior calf: 1, Hunter, on Maid Marion; 2, Clifford, on Miss Brae 96th; 3, Readhead, on Ruby 3rd; 4, Page, on Miss Brae Real 6th. Heifer, junior calf: 1 and 3, Hunter, on Princess Patricia and Dearie; 2, Clifford, on May Queen 7th; 4, Page, on Miss Brae Real 10th. Senior and grand champion bull: Page, on Bonnie Brae 31st. Junior champion bull: Clifford, on Alvin Fairfax. Senior and grand champion cow: Clifford, on Miss Brae 26th. Junior champion female: Page, on Miss Brae Real 3rd. Graded Herd: 1, Page; 2, Clifford; 3, Readhead. Junior herd: 1, Clifford; 2, Page; 3, Hunter. Breeder's herd: 1, Clifford; 2, Page; 3, Hunter. Best five animals, get of one sire: 1, Page; 2, Clifford; 3, Hunter; 4, Readhead. Best three animals, get of one sire: 1, Page; 2, Hunter; 3, Clifford; 4, Readhead. Best two animals, progeny of one cow: 1, Page; 2, Clifford; 3, Readhead; 4, Hunter. Best four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor: 1 and 4, Hunter; 2, Clifford; 3, Page. Best Canadian-bred senior bull: 1, Readhead, on Bonnie Ingleside 7th. Best Canadian-bred junior bull: 1, Page. Best Canadian-bred senior female: Clifford. Best Canadian-bred junior female: 1, Page. Steer, one year and under two: 1 and 2, Page. Steer, under one year: 1, Brown & Sons.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—In type and quality the exhibit of Angus at this Fair compares most favorably with that of any of the large shows across the border. Such was the statement made by Dr. H. M. Brown, the well-known Angus breeder of Hillsboro, Ohio, who judged the class in a most satisfactory manner. Uniformity of type was particularly evident in the classes for young stock. Taken as a whole the stock was highly fitted and brought out in a way that is a credit to the breeders and a strong advertisement for the breed.

In the aged bull class, Lowe's Black Abbott Prince, winner in the two-year-old class at last year's Fair, deservedly went to the top. He has developed into a thick, short-legged bull with plenty of quality, size and style. Judge Brown

declared that except for a slight weakness across the rump he is a "world-beater." Bowman's Beauty's Irwin, the second-prize bull, is slightly more upstanding but is a very smooth bull. Young Leroy, also owned by Bowman was placed third and would have stood higher except for the fact that he is a little undersized and slightly rough in the shoulder. He is of the real Angus type. Larkin's Elm Park Beauty's Prince, not so highly fitted as the others, was fourth. Middlebrook Prince 4th, last year's grand champion was the only two-year-old out. He is good enough to have welcomed competition. In senior yearlings, Balmedie Proud Elgin, a straight-lined, smooth-shouldered, thick-fleshed bull was an easy winner over Bravo's Prince of Larkin Farm, the only other entry.

Broadfoot also headed the quartette of junior yearlings with Balmedie Guy, another young bull of more than ordinary merit. Larkin was second and Bowman third, with good useful animals. Senior bull calves were a tough proposition for the judge. Lowe finally won out with a well-fitted youngster. Bowman was second on a calf that might have stood at the top except for a rather plain head. Third went to Larkin and fourth to Bowman. Lowe had also the winner in the class of three junior bull calves, a straight smooth one that should develop into something especially good.

In the aged cow class Bowman's Elm Park Rosebud 11th, a big, smooth cow was placed at the top. She has a remarkably good udder for an Angus and looks like a real breeder. Elm Park Rosebud 15th, the second-prize cow is a smooth, sweet cow but not so large as the winner. Pride of Glen Rose is another smooth, smallish cow, a little weak in the quarters. The fourth-prize cow is a much larger cow but rather plain and ordinary looking.

Bowman was again first and second in the two-year-old heifers with a pair of excellent heifers, with Larkin's again in third and fourth places.

Senior yearlings were probably the strongest section in the whole class. Balmedie Pride 4th, the winner, is a very thick, blocky heifer that should develop into an extra good animal. The second-prize heifer is very much of the same type but somewhat plainer. In third place was Middlebrook Pride 11th, that is good enough to win in any ordinary competition.

Another outstanding heifer headed the junior yearling class in Bowman's Elm Park Keepsake 17th. This heifer has been junior champion all over the circuit of Western Fairs this season, but here had to lower her colors to the senior yearling heifer.

Larkin came to the top with two excellent senior calves with Bowman third and Lowe fourth, while in the section for junior heifer calves the order was Lowe, Bowman, Larkin. Bowman's Elm Park Beauty 8th was made senior female champion while Broadfoot's Balmedie Prude 4th secured the grand championship honor. In bulls Black Abbott Prince won the senior award for Lowe as well as the grand championship, Broadfoot's Balmedie Proud Elgin was junior champion. The group prizes produced some close classes, with Broadfoot and Bowman getting rather the best of it. Lowe, however, was first in the section for four calves.

Exhibitors.—Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.; Thos. Broadfoot, Fergus, Ont.; John Lowe, Elora, Ont.; John D. Larkin, Queenston, Ont.; Jas. Leask & Sons, Seagrave, Ont.

Awards.—Bull, three years and over: 1, Lowe, on Black Abbott Prince; 2, Bowman, on Beauty's Irwin; 3, Bowman, on Young Leroy. Bull, two years: 1, Leask & Sons, on Middlebrook Prince 4th. Bull, senior yearling: 1, Broadfoot, on Balmedie Proud Elgin; 2, Larkin, on Bravo's Prince of Larkin Farm. Bull, junior yearling: 1, Broadfoot, on Balmedie Guy; 2, Larkin, on Justice of Larkin Farm. Senior Bull Calf: 1, Lowe, on Middlebrook Abbott 2nd; 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Puck; 3, Larkin, on Brigadier of Larkin Farm; 4, Bowman, on Elm Park Kelso. Junior Bull Calf: 1, Lowe, on Middlebrook Rover 5th; 2, Larkin, on Viscount of Larkin Farm; 3, Bowman, on Elm Park Wizard 5th. Cow, three years and over: 1 and 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Rosebud 11th and Elm Park Witch 2nd; 3 and 4, Larkin, on Pride of Glen Rose and Everlasting. Heifer, two years: 1 and 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Beauty 8th and Elm Park Rosebud 17th; 3 and 4, Larkin, on Stumpie of Glencairn, and Lady Cheerful of Glencairn. Senior yearling heifer: 1 and 2, Broadfoot, on Balmedie Pride 4th, and Balmedie Fergus Beauty; 3 and 4, Lowe, on Middlebrook Pride 11th and Middlebrook Beauty 6th. Junior yearling heifer: 1, Bowman, on Elm Park Keepsake 17th; 2, Larkin, on Stumpie of Larkin Farm; 3, Bowman, on Elm Park Rosebud 20th; 4, Larkin, on Primrose of Larkin Farm. Senior heifer calf: 1 and 2, Larkin, on Lady Cheerful of Larkin Farm and Rosalind of Larkin Farm; 3, Bowman, on Emeline of Larkin Farm; 4, Lowe, on Middlebrook Pride 15th. Junior heifer calf: 1, Lowe, on Middlebrook Pride 16th; 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Rosebud 23rd; 3, Larkin, on Stunnie of Larkin Farm 3rd. Three animals, get of one sire: 1, Broadfoot; 2 and 3, Bowman; 4, Lowe.

so straight in his lines as the bull mentioned that stood above him. In was Lady's Garland; a young calf which carried himself straight and endowed with a constitution well for future success. Two candidates in the Burlington herd were fourth and perfection and Escana Favorite. It indeed for the character of the class excellent individuals were obliged positions.

Eight entries in response to the call bull calf class. First stood Amos by Loyal Scot, a young fellow in any particular, well fleshed, plenty of quality and a clean-cut as another of the many good white t were so prominent this year. An strong back was a feature of Escana second place. He, like Auld's which was third, was a strong d possess many qualifications which finished him in the calf class. Kyle er was fourth in the same line-up, e will this young entry be faulted edgedness, character or masculinity. at above and beneath, smooth and

classes in numerical strength ex classes, and in them some redials came out. Nonpareil 46th e aged cows, and Lady of the second. The winning cow was y point, with pronounced type and ely coloring. The second-prize and Shorthorn all over, but n especially behind. However, she eefy cow that throws the good as Thelma 2nd, which was also lking class. Sittytton Lady was hess of Gloster was fifth.

years old, were led by the famous hich negotiated the Western Show r without a single defeat, captu- rships in all events as she did Silver Queen was in good show fit and indeed rightly won her laurels. table mate of the champion, was a eifer but lacked the scale of the ep, strong heifer was Mabel Mysie l, and Village Maid 37th fourth in excelled in substance but lacked hness, an uncommon character of exhibit this year. Cecilia Beauty, e, showed excellently in front but e was not so perfect.

nt feature of the Shorthorn judg- ss of dual-purpose cows. Here the aged according to evidences of milk well as for beef, and it is a re- cow, according to modern ideas, a place in the regular class for a in the milk class. Cecilia Rose time won highest honors in the With plenty of substance and acter she still possesses a remark- milk. Watt & Son's Rose Bud ner cow which had dual-purpose Thelma 2nd, which was third, ough to win a like position in s. She is in fact a true Short- and character, and were her teats she would improve her appearance

amongst the junior classes of ountess 16th, best of the senior s is another animal that won st, being junior champion on all n constitution, fleshing smoothness was not surpassed in the grounds. from the Burlington herd, was individuals in the younger things, junior champion she did not show r quite the perfect evenness of

most difficult classes to judge was ing line-up. In fact any of the line could have been placed first eat mistake. The judge worked e entries for some time, and Choice Gem, from Watt's herd, able mate Village Rose second. rd with Miss Orange Blossom. ed with two choice things, and sixth.

classes included many promising ch Red Missie 2nd was chosen to and Escana Beauty 2nd as best calves. In their extreme youth already acquired pleasing qual- no doubt develop into winning aged competition. A. F. & G. Auld, Guelph, Ont.; & Sons, Hiramfield, Ont.; Kyle Ont.; J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.; J. ora, Ont.; William Marquis & Son, : Jas. Leask & Sons, Seagrave, : Fletcher, Erin, Ont.; Robt. Duff & : Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat, : Ontario, Ont.; Matthew : Geo. Gier, Waldemar, Ont.; & Son, Milton, Ont.; J. Brown &

Two animals, progeny of one cow : 1 and 2, Bowman; 3, Broadfoot; 4, Larkin. Four calves : 1, Lowe; 2, Larkin; 3, Bowman. Graded herd : 1 and 2, Bowman; 3, Larkin. Junior herd : 1, Broadfoot; 2, Bowman; 3, Lowe; 4, Larkin. Breeder's herd : 1, Broadfoot; 2, Bowman; 3, Lowe. Senior and grand champion bull : Lowe, on Black Abbott Prince. Junior champion bull : Broadfoot, on Balmedie Proud Elgin. Senior champion female : Bowman, on Elm Park Beauty 8th. Junior and grand champion female : Broadfoot, on Balmedie Pride 4th. Dom. Gov't special, five animals the get of one sire: 1, Bowman; 2, Broadfoot; 3, Larkin. Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society of Scotland's special medal for best animal of the breed : Lowe, on Black Abbott Prince.

**Canada's Finest Poultry and Eggs at Toronto.**

The poultry department of the Canadian National Exhibition was more than maintained in standard this year. Entries were larger by hundreds than was the case last year, and the magnificent poultry structure, new in 1914, was filled to capacity. There was a marked improvement in quality this year over last year, poultrymen stating that owing to the cool season the matured fowl had not moulted so early and consequently were showing to better advantage, and, because of good early hatches and fine weather early in the season, the young stock was well matured and little fault could be found with the exhibit in any particular. Exponents of the various breeds, of course, had good things to say about the exhibit in their particular breeds, but the strongest classes were out in White Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and single-combed White Leghorns. It was a toss-up between these breeds as to which had the strongest entry in numbers and quality. The Wyandottes were a particularly good class, and many there were who remarked upon the rapid advancement made in Rhode Island Reds. Barred Rocks, of course, are always strong and the other varieties of Rocks and Wyandottes, made a good exhibit. White Leghorns continue to hold a high position owing to egg production. Orpingtons were better than usual. Houdans were mentioned as better than usual, and Anconas as showing great improvement over the show of previous years. All classes of Bantams were well filled, and the show of fancy fowl has never been equalled at Toronto. Pigeons and pet stock were as numerous as usual. Ducks were particularly strong in numbers and quality, there being over 170 out. Sixty-six geese made a great showing, and water fowl were remarked as being one of the features of the exhibition. Turkeys were not numerous but of good quality.

While discussing poultry at the Exhibition we might mention again something of the Dominion Live Stock Branch exhibit of eggs. These eggs were in competition, an entirely new feature at Canadian exhibitions. There were over 200 entries and 7,200 dozens of eggs on exhibition, divided into two classes, commercial and producers. The object of the exhibit was to encourage the public to put up eggs according to grade and to demonstrate to people the importance of this in the marketing of eggs. All prizes were awarded according to grade and the eggs were sold after the prizes were awarded for from 18 to 26 cents per dozen, according to grade. This is a beginning in a work which should grow.

**Fruit and Vegetables.**

As is usual during second week the fruit and vegetables entering into competition were displayed in the Horticultural Building and judged. Two wings of this building were devoted to these products, the fruit being superior in quantity to the display of vegetables. The judges spoke highly of the quality of fruit on exhibition. Referring especially to the apples, no scabs and worm holes were exhibited as has occurred in the past. The quality and coloring of the different varieties were quite as high as could be expected at this time of the year. Peaches, plums, pears, and other fruits that are at all in season were to be seen displayed in large quantities. Not by way of criticism but by way of suggestion we might say that the fruit could be displayed in a more pleasing manner. Considerable effect is lost when apples or pears, or in fact any class, is massed in quantities. Could it be separated a little with perhaps more plants in between and divided into classes and varieties which are named, we believe considerable improvement could be added to the exhibit on future occasions. It is not the best season of the year to exhibit the small fruits or the best varieties of apples and pears, but on the whole the display of fruit was an attractive feature of the Horticultural Building during the second week.

**Awards in Vegetables from Field Crop Competition.**

CELERY : 1, J. J. Davis, London; 2, Wm. Elford, Humber Bay; 3, W. R. Trott, London; 4, J. Harris & Son, Belleville; 5, Art. Carlton, Lambton Mills; 6, F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay; 7, Cooke Bros., Cataract. TOMATOES : 1, J. Harris & Son, Belleville; 2, Chas. Aymer, Humber Bay; 3, Chas. H. Aymer, Jr., Humber Bay; 4, G. W. Bycroft, London; 5, Jno. Tizzard, Humber Bay; 6, Victor Robinet, Tecumseh; 7, W. Trick, Ottawa. ONIONS : 1, Edgar Worgan, Weston; 2, Chas. Aymer; 3, Jno. Tizzard; 4, Geo. Riley, Aylmer; 5, W. I. Eborall, Beamsville; 6, W. E. Crandall, Ingersoll; 7, Chris. Dent, Sarnia. POTATOES : 1, F. Gard, London; 2, W. R. Trott; 3, H. Hachborn, Brantford; 4, H. F. Reeves; 5, Hy. Broughton, Sarnia; 6, Jas. Dandridge, Humber Bay; 7, Sanderson Bros., London.

**The Best Yet in Butter and Cheese.**

Never before did dairy products make such a large display at Toronto Exhibition as was the case this year. The Superintendent of the Dairy Building stated that entries of butter and cheese made a record in numbers and that the quality was uniformly high and good throughout. There was no empty space in the wing of the building reserved for cheese and butter. This year Quebec came as strong as usual in butter and added also some cheese to their exhibit, and some of this cheese got in the money as will be seen by the awards which follow. Alberta and Manitoba sent some butter and Ontario got a small portion of the money awarded for butter this year, but of course, the butter prizes for the most part went to Quebec and the West. The following is a list of winners with scores :

CHEESE.  
Factory colored, June : 1, Donald Menzies, Listowel, 96.16; 2, C. J. Donnelly, Scotsville, 96.16; 3, Harold Hammond, Moorefield, 95.99; 4, Wm. Morse, Trowbridge, Ont., 95.99; 5, A. J. Muckworthy, Woodstock, 95.49; 6, H. E. Donnelly, Stratfordville, 95.33; 7, John F. Koch,

Gowanstown, 95.15; 8, Roncauld Lavoie, Quebec, 94.99. Factory colored, July : 1, William Morse, Trowbridge, 97.16; 2, C. J. Donnelly, 96.83; 3, J. H. Schneider, Gads Hill, 96.66; 4, Harry W. Seehaver, Atwood, 96.15; 5, H. J. Neeb, Tavistock, 95.82; 6, John Cuthbertson, Stratford, 95.66; 7, Harry Youn, Gowanstown, Ont., 95.65; 8, H. E. Donnelly, 95.50. Factory white, June : 1, Adkimard Gague, Latimore, Que., 96.83; 2, Zenakhom Bergeron, St. Octave Desquet, 96.49; 3, William Morse, 96.49; 4, Harry W. C. Hayburn, Atwood, 96.49; 5, W. T. Oliver, Atwood, 96.33; 6, Donald Menzies, 95.99; 7, Harold Hammond, 95.82; 8, Edward Plouarde, Warwick, 95.82. Factory white, July : 1, H. J. Neeb, 97.66; 2, C. J. Donnelly, 96.83; 3, J. H. Schneider, 96.33; 4, Henry Youn, 96.33; 5, James D. Henderson, Smithfield, 95.99; 6, John Cuthbertson, 95.83; 7, William Morse, 95.65; 8, N. H. Purdy, Belleville, 95.16. Colored, August : 1, W. T. Oliver, Atwood, 96.66; 2, H. E. Donnelly, 95.66; 3, L. H. Schneider, 95.49; 4, John F. Koch, Gowanstown, 95.49; 3rd and 4th prizes to be divided; 5, Achille Marchang, Nattor, Que., 95.49; 6, A. J. Muckworthy, 95.48; 7, C. J. Donnelly, 95.33; 8, William Barrington, Kingsburg, Que., 95.33. White, August : 1, W. T. Oliver, 96.66; 2, L. H. Schneider, 96.32; 3, Donald Menzies, 96.32; 4, William Barrington, 96.13; 5, H. J. Neeb, 95.99; 6, A. J. Muckworthy, 95.82; 7, N. H. Purdy, 95.65. Stillton : 1, Henry Youn, 95.49; 2, A. J. Muckworthy, 95.32; 3, C. J. Donnelly, 94.82; 4, W. T. Oliver, 94.66; 5, Theodore Gambert, St. Gervaise, 94.15. Flats or twins : 1, John F. Cook, 95.49; 2, W. P. Oliver, 94.99; 3, H. J. Neeb, 94.65; 4, Harold Hammond, 94.49; 5, A. J. Muckworthy, 94.49. Fourth and fifth prizes divided. Silver cup won by Henry J. Neeb, Tavistock, 97.66. Special prizes for highest average score in cheese : 1, Henry J. Neeb, 96.155; 2, W. T. Oliver, 95.854; 5, Wm. Morse, 95.850.

**BUTTER.**

Creamery butter, salted solids : 1, Joseph Dansereau, Vercheres, Que., 97.125; 2, Clovis Lemay, St. Henedine, Que., 97; 3, Seraphir Croteau, Poitou, Que., 96.75; 4, W. H. Stewart, Hemmingford, Que., 96.625; 5, H. Derous Rousseau, St. George, 96.625. Unsalted, creamery solids : 1, Achille Fournier, Gentilly, Que., 97.375; 2, A. Perreault, St. Alesix, 97; 3, M. Weir, Winnipeg, Man., 97; 4, W. H. Stewart, Hemmingford, 96.875; 5, Clovis Lemay, St. Henedine, Que., 96.37. Creamery, 10-lb. boxes : 1, Canadian Milk Products Co., Belmont, 97; 2, Adgutor, Servaine, St. Hyacinthe, 96.875; 3, Clovis Lemay, 96.745; 4, Eugene Morau, St. Gideon, Que., 96.625; 5, M. Weir, 96.375. Farm dairy, 30-lb. crocks : 1, Miss L. B. Gregory, Iderton, Ont., 96.375; 2, Mrs. Wm. Clarkson, Weston, 94.25; 3, Mrs. J. A. Terrill, Lindsay, 93.75; 4, Mrs. J. A. Dixon, Owen Sound, 92.525; 5, Mrs. D. Shuert, Milton W., 92.50. Farm dairy, 20-lb. box : 1, Mrs. Chas. Crombie, Momo Mills, 94.50; 2, Mrs. A. Wallace, North Gower, Ont., 94.50; 3, Mrs. J. A. Terrill, 94.25; 4, Miss L. B. Gregory, 94.25; 5, Mrs. Robert Henry, Dundalk, 93.75. Farm dairy, pound prints : 1, Miss L. B. Gregory, 96; 2, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong, Brussels, 94.25; 3, Mrs. Britton, Uxbridge, 94; 4, Mrs. J. A. Dixon, 93.75; 5, Mrs. A. Clark, Dundalk, 93.50. Challenge trophy won by Achille Fournier, Gentilly, Que., 97.375. Special highest average score : 1, Clovis Lemay; 2, Canadian Milk Products Co.; 3, J. Allaire.

**Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.**

**Toronto.**

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, from Saturday, Sept. 11, to Monday, Sept. 13, totaled 181 cars, including 3,255 cattle, 108 calves, 478 hogs, 820 sheep, and 760 horses. Cattle generally improved in quality over past two weeks. Trade slow and easy. Butcher steers and heifers, choice, \$7.50 to \$7.25; good, \$6.85 to \$7.40; medium, \$6.50 to \$6.75; common, \$5 to \$6.60; cows, \$4.50 to \$7.10; bulls, \$3.50 to \$6.50; feeders, \$6.50 to \$7.10; stockers, \$5 to \$6.50; milkers, \$70 to \$105; calves, \$4.50 to \$10.50. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$6.50; lambs, \$8 to \$8.45. Hogs, \$9.65 to \$9.90 off cars; \$9.40 fed and watered, and \$9.15 f. o. b.

**REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS**

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cattle	111	5,552	5,663
Hogs	400	4,981	5,381
Sheep	1,416	6,364	7,780
Calves	28	651	679
Horses	41	2,834	2,925

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	95	430	525
Cattle	1,047	6,832	7,879
Hogs	312	7,027	7,339
Sheep	1,716	3,078	4,794
Calves	316	933	1,249
Horses	982	80	1,783

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 2,986 sheep, and 1,137 horses, but a decrease of 8 cars, 2,216 cattle, 1,958 hogs, and 570 calves, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Butchers' cattle last week were subject to a bearish pressure from the outside, which culminated latterly in a break of 25c. to 50c. per cwt. all around, the lone exception being cows, especially of the choice grade. Cows were far too few, and held a high place all week, gradually selling up to \$7.15 for the best. The quality of the bulk had a lot to do with the easy market, for it was decidedly common, and slow sale. Bulls were a little more active than reported the previous week, shippers taking cog-

nizance of quoted prices and making light consignments. Stockers and feeders closed with a fair demand for the best only, American buyers showing the only activity. Many visitors from local points were present on account of Exhibition rates, but were mainly only looking around. On Thursday a few sales were noted, but the local trade was dull. The Minister of Agriculture's effort to lessen British restrictions and the free dehorning of this class by the Union Yards after Sept. 15, may improve this trade. Milkers and springers were the most active and strong of all classes, Manitoba, Quebec, United States, and local buyers, paying high prices for the good cows, and would treble their purchases. Transactions from \$100 to \$125 were not uncommon. Lambs had large shipments, and Thursday closed  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. lower than the previous week.  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. of all classes also suffered  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to  $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and choice veal lost out its high price by  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. The other veal classes were easier, and grassers had no sale. Hogs continue strong in spite of buyers' best efforts, which were futile in the face of small shipments. The prices quoted in list are very firm.

Export Cattle.—If the discussion going on in England, and with Hon. Martin Burrell here, produces a raising of some of the restrictions at present on Canadian cattle, there will be a revival in this trade at Toronto. Just now there is none.

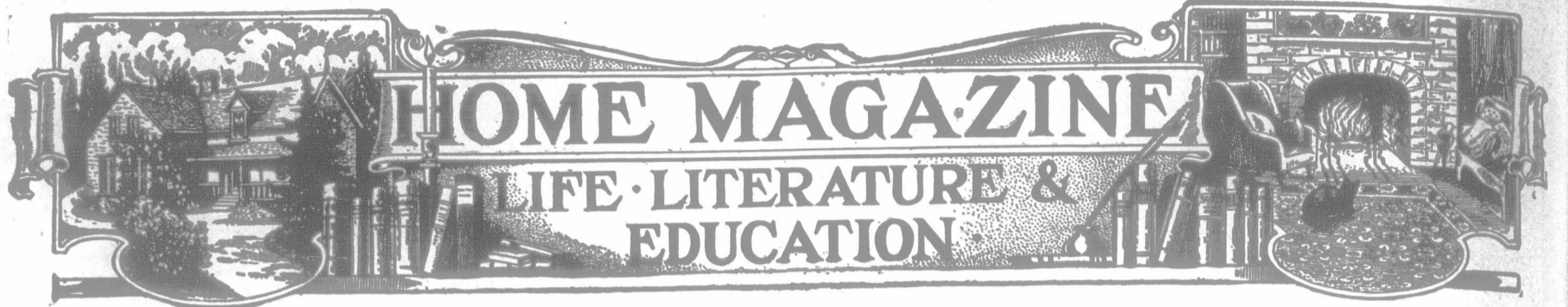
Butchers' Cattle.—At the close of the week a few extra choice steers brought \$8 to \$8.25; choice butcher steers, \$7.60 to \$7.80; good, \$7 to \$7.50; medium, \$6.60 to \$7; common, \$6 to \$6.50; inferior, light steers and heifers, \$5.25 to \$5.75; choice cows, \$6.60 to \$7.15; good cows, \$6 to \$6.50; medium cows, \$5.50 to \$6; common cows, \$4.50 to \$5.50; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.75; bulls, \$3.50 to \$6.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Shipments daily to Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, in small, good lots. Choice feeders, 850 to 1,000 lbs., sold from \$6.90 to \$7.10; stockers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$6.50 to \$7.50; common stock steers, \$5 to \$5.50; stock heifers, 550 lbs., sold at \$5 to \$5.30.

Milkers and Springers.—Demand for choice cows was strong, many selling at \$100 and over. This market is at high-water mark. Choice milkers and for-







**A Red, Red, Astrachan.**

By Arthur L. Phelps.

It's queer to think of harvest when it's half across the world;  
It used to be beside the door where the kitchen smoke uncurled.  
It's queer to think of binders in Canadian fields of wheat,  
And the humming and the drumming down the golden lanes of heat.  
I think if I were home again I know what I should plan:  
But, no—I'd search the orchard for a red, red Astrachan.

We've been dawdling days in trenches,  
we've been fighting through red nights,  
But I'm thinking much this morning of some old Canadian sights;  
There's a barn back from the roadway,  
and a common, long, wire fence,  
And a windmill, and a drive-house, and a row of implements;  
And, yes, I see it plainly—nearer than that sardine can,—  
A boy in an old orchard with a red, red Astrachan.

They say we're to go forward; our artillery's talking Krupp;  
There's a stir about this morning and the whole line's waking up;  
But I'm thinking how my mother used to stir me from my bed  
And ask me up the stairway if the horses had been fed—  
It was in those harvest moraines I would see her with a pan  
Heaped in the dim old orchard with the red, red Astrachan.

It's only seas that part us, and a few swift miles of rail;  
It's only miles between us, and a few swift days of sail;  
But the changes and the changes and the changes that have passed  
Since I turned the twenty corner and saw the old home last!  
But through the changes, through them, like a bayonet through a man,  
There comes pressing quick a vision of a red, red Astrachan.

War has handled us and hurtled us, and we may be nearly in,  
We've been mauled and spent and broken in a wild, continuous din.  
There's been wanting, there's been longing for a thousand, thousand things,  
For the preciousness is precious that separation brings;  
But of all the things I've wanted since this ancient thing began,  
I believe—I believe—the center is a red, red Astrachan.

**The House by the Side of the Road.**

(By Sam Walter Foss.)

[The recent death of Sam Walter Foss, journalist, poet, librarian, well known in Boston literary circles, leads us to republish these verses which were suggested to Mr. Foss by a passage in Homer: "He was a friend to man, and he lived by the side of the road."]

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn  
In the place of their self-content;  
There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart,  
In a fellowless firmament;  
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths  
Where highways never ran—

But let me live by the side of the road  
And be a friend to man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road,  
Where the race of men go by—  
The men who are good and the men who are bad,  
As good and as bad as I.

I would not sit in the scorner's seat,  
Or hurl the cynic's ban—  
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,  
And be a friend to man.

Wise, foolish—so am I,  
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat  
Or hurl the cynic's ban?  
Let me live in my noose by the side of the road,  
And be a friend to man.

**Travel Notes.**

FROM HELEN'S DIARY.

Vevey, Switzerland, Aug. 1, '15.  
To-day is the national holiday of Switzerland. A year ago to-day we were in Interlaken, and this terrible European war was just beginning. What a year of horrors it has been! Poor little Switzerland has had a hard time of it: no tourists, no business, no anything. President Motta, in his address at Bellinzona, said, that if the war lasted another year, Switzerland would have a debt of a hundred million dollars.

As the national holiday fell on Sunday this year there were special services in the churches. We attended the one in the old, historic church of St. Martin, up on the hill. Being a fifteenth-century church, of course they built it on a hill. They always did in those days. Always seemed to put the churches in the places where they were hardest to reach. Considered pictorially, they are more effective that way; but considered as places one has to go to on hot Sundays, they have drawbacks.

St. Martin's was crowded to the doors, and we had to take what seats we could get. Very poor ones they were, too—

with which the German language is sprinkled.

There was a special musical service, the honors being divided between a military band in the gallery, and a men's chorus down by the pulpit. The universality of music was strongly demonstrated by the selections given, some of them being veritable musical graybeards.

Who would expect to go to a patriotic service in Switzerland on a Sunday and hear "Home, Sweet Home" and "The Blue Bells of Scotland"?

The service opened by the band playing two verses of "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Then came an address, after which the men's chorus sang—well, I don't know what the French words were, but there was no mistaking the tune, it was just plain old "Home, Sweet Home." Later on, the band broke out into that melody so much loved by the Scotch—"The Blue Bells of Scotland." The blue bells had a hard time of it. They were tossed from one instrument to another, and caught in a chaos of variations; they were rushed up the scale and down the scale, they were turned into trills, doubled into thirds, and stretched out into octaves. Sometimes they seemed to be quite lost, but would always bob up serenely some place, perhaps give a croak from a bass trumpet, or a little tinkle from a piccolo. But in the end they emerged just as blue and sweet and Scotch as ever, quite unimpaired by the modern musical contortions to which they had been subjected.

On the night of the first of August, as soon as the light fades from the sky, it is customary in Switzerland to light signal fires on the mountain tops—"fires of joy" they are called.

Vevey was surrounded by a ring of those sky-scraping torches, the highest of them all being the one on the Dent du Midi, which is over ten thousand feet high. It is no easy matter to start a fire on these high, barren peaks, as all the wood for the fire has to be carried up to the summit on the backs of men.

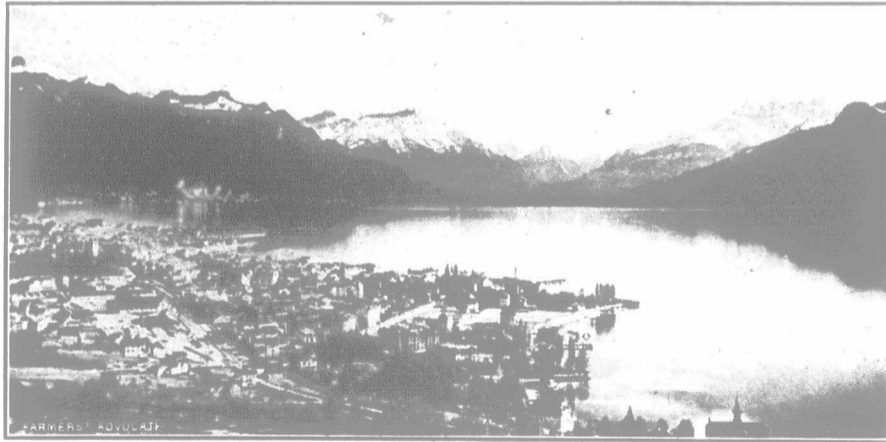
Fortunately, the night of the first of August was clear and cloudless, and all the mountain fires were plainly visible. Rockets were flashing from all the surrounding hills, but the pyrotechnical display of greatest interest was the one on the distant Dent du Midi at half-past nine o'clock. Everybody was watching for it—watching for the Swiss flag to illuminate the sky. And as it flamed out in the blackness of the night a great cheer greeted it, and the crowd of people gathered on the Market Place and along the lake promenade broke forth into the national anthem.

And speaking about national anthems—the Swiss have changed theirs recently. They changed it because it was too common. That is, the tune was. England had it. Germany had it. The United States had it. And Switzerland had it. It really looked as if melodies were scarce when four different countries had to be patriotic on the same air. So independent little Switzerland decided to get a new national hymn of her own. But the new one is hard to sing, and consequently it does not stir up as much enthusiasm as the one they discarded.

It seems quite unbelievable that we can be living here in Vevey in such peace and comfort, while all around this little republic war, with all its horrors, is raging so fiercely. Yet, here we are, high and dry, so to speak, with absolutely nothing to complain of except dullness, rain, and having to stay in one country. It rains so much that a day without a shower becomes a topic of conversation. It has rained so much that they say the grape crop will be a failure unless there is a dry August. But between showers the country is entrancingly lovely. Switzerland is a land



The President of the Swiss Republic. Giuseppe Motta.

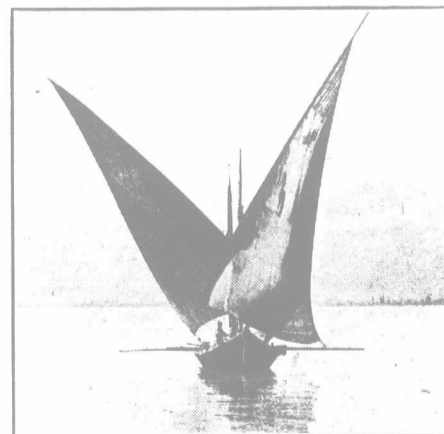


Vevey. The snow-capped Dent du Midi in right-hand corner.

I see from my house by the side of the road,  
By the side of the highway of life,  
The men who press with the ardor of hope,  
The men who are faint with the strife.  
But I turn not away from their smiles nor their tears—  
Both parts of an infinite plan—  
Let me live in my house by the side of the road,  
And be a friend to man.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead  
And mountains of wearisome height;  
That the road passes on through the long afternoon  
And stretches away to the night.  
But still I rejoice when the travellers rejoice,  
And weep with the strangers that moan,  
Nor live in my house by the side of the road  
Like a man who dwells alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road,  
Where the race of men go by—  
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong,



On the Lake of Geneva.

away back in one of the side wings. We could not see the speakers at all, as the pulpit was hidden behind a large, stone pillar, but we could hear—sometimes.

There were three addresses—one in German and two in French. During the German address it seemed to me as if letter s's were flying all over the church—those great hissing letter s's



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—loves the rich,  
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honey"—how pleased we are with sweet flattery!—"so for men to search their own glory is not glory." One who chooses the path of lowly service, for love's sake, will find when this world's battle is over that his place is on the King's right hand. "To serve is to reign" is an old saying, and in the last chapter of the Bible we read: "His servants shall serve Him . . . and they shall reign for ever and ever."

If our names are not on God's Honor Roll it is our own fault. Life may be hard, but it can never be uninteresting or commonplace if our King is beside us and our eyes are uplifted to His face. Every day we win a battle in His strength, or fall because we have trusted in ourselves.

Henry Van Dyke says: "Opportunities are swarming around us all the time, thicker than gnats at sundown. We walk through a cloud of them." It is not always possible to please men, but it is always possible to please God if our hearts are set on it.

DORA FARNCOMB.

**A Puslinch Friend.**

"A Puslinch Friend" has again sent a donation of \$2.00 "for the needy." Many thanks. HOPE.

**The Ingle Nook.**

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

**Weeds.**

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—It may seem odd to you that my very first letter to you after returning from holidays should be upon the subject of "weeds," but—well, you never can account for a woman's vagaries, can you? So the best thing to do is to take her as she is. Perhaps, however, the basic reason for my choosing to write about anything so



St. John's Wort.

tunity or without! To say nothing of round-leaved mallow!!!

—No, I'm not going to quote Charles Dudley Warner again (Has no one else written anything humorous about weeds?). I have done that too often in this column. But I just want to spare a breath to say that if he had lived in Canada he would never have wasted his laughing curses on pusley. He would have found ample occupation with mallow, and at last—on the principle which makes school-teachers look the opposite way from school-houses in holiday time—he would have spelled it "m-w." Perhaps he would have put a dash before the m.

"I've cut mallow and cut it," said a woman to me a week or so ago, "and still it grows,—by the million I think." To be sure it does. Wherever a shred of root is left there springs blithely up a new plant. And the seed is as un-failing as the German family of whom the Countess Von Arnheim, ("Elizabeth of the 'German Garden'") tells in her new book, "The Pastor's Wife," which fair lady (the wife of the pastor, of course) finally rebelled against such a career of "unbridled motherhood."—But the weed world?—No; it never rebels.

Yes, I know all the exasperation of weeds, for I, too, have hoed in a garden during two or three back-aching, blissful summers. And yet I must confess that, personally, I have a sneaking



Common Mullein.



Moth Mullein.

pestiferously suggestive is that I heard so much about weeds while away. Everywhere among the gardeners, with whom I love to hobnob as soon as I have shaken the dust of the city from my shoes, there has been the same cry. There has been so much rain. The potatoes and tomatoes have grown sky-high, too much to stalk, perhaps, and too little to fruit,—but, the weeds have grown too! What a time with them! Pigweed and lamb's quarters running a race with the corn! Broad-leaved Plantain spreading itself everywhere over the grass like the saucy squatter it is! Twitch-grass squeezing in with oppor-



Bladder Campion.

White Campion.

affection for them, and I have a bowing acquaintance (in more ways than one) with the most of them.—Hedge-mustard; shepherd's purse; viper's bugloss ("blue devil") beautiful in spite of its sinister designations; all the dock family; bladder campion; orange hawkweed, fair as baneful; the whole tribe of field daisies; yellow St. John's Wort; tall mulleins, with their curious and more attractive cousin, the "moth mullein"; beautiful blue chicory; milkweed, with its pods filled with silk; quaint and odorous yarrow; smartweed hugging the house-walls; even "stinking Willie" and malodorous Jimson weed crowding, with vile taste, on the borders of the old manure pile;—yes, I know them all, and I warrant that you do too, if, perhaps, not all by name or by these names. Many a time you have hacked them out of your garden or brushed them with your skirts in the pasture-field.—But here is an odd thing: if you know them by name you are likely to see them everytime; if you do not, you may never see them at all. It is just one case of "opening of the eyes," through knowing a little about things.

There is something so gritty and persistent about weeds. Somehow you



St. John's Wort.



Beautiful Blue Chicory.



Bladder Campion.

can't help admiring them, even while maledictions upon them may be upon your lips. Cut them down with hoe or spade, and inside of a fortnight the chances are that you will find them "bobbing up serenely from below" like the sailor in the old opera. Rip them up with your hands and very likely a sprout from some offshoot will appear later to laugh at you; leave ever so tiny a blossom to seed, and by next year there will be a whole colony flaunting, bold as brass, in the breeze. (I hope you admire the alliteration there. It was an accident, too!) You simply can't down weeds by a blow or a sneer. They demand all your science and all your perseverance. They will fight you a good fight, and unless you be a foeman worthy of their steel they will down you. They have no use for laggards, or cowards, or lazy folk. And then, what a rough beauty even the "commonest" of them have,—like rugged faces that are interesting. Don't you believe it? Don't you see any thing to admire in—mulleins, for instance? Coarse enough and stiff enough they are, in all faith, but—well just go and sit beside a "patch" of them, in



**BILL OF FARE**

Supper Plates	2
Soup and Crackers	2
Sandwiches	2
Pork and Beans	2
Tea per cup	2
Coffee per cup	2
Milk, per cup	2
Potato and Butter	2
Hot Cereals	2
Bread and Butter	1
Fruit	1
Tea, per cup	2
Milk Pie	2
Scalloped Potatoes	2
Total	18

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You can start the engine on the batteries and then run on the high tension magneto.  
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 The dual ignition system of the

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*It starts without cranking*

is simply two independent ignition systems which can be run entirely separate from or in combination with each other.

This is the ideal system. It ensures you against delays or loss of time. If the batteries get exhausted, you can start and run on the high tension magneto. If anything should happen to the magneto, you can operate on the batteries.

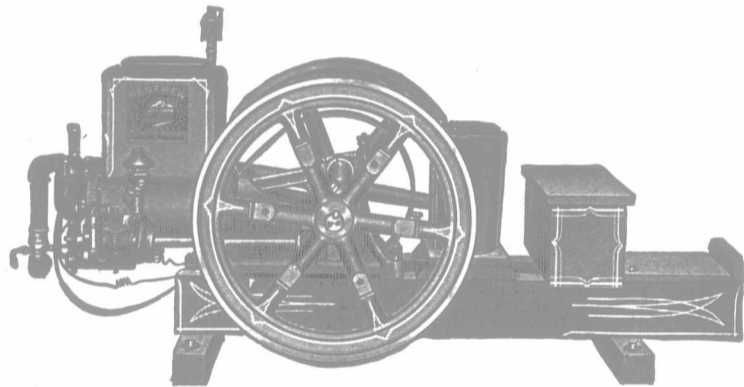
This dual ignition system is only one of the many outstanding features of the Renfrew Standard gasoline engine. Others are described in our engine catalog.

All sizes from 1½ h.p. to 60 h.p. High-grade, lever type friction clutch pulley supplied free with engines of 6 h.p. and over.

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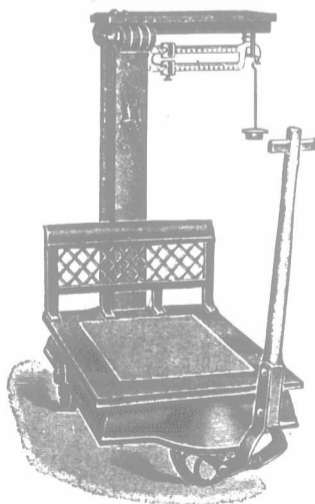
"Three-point-support"—a patented feature belonging only to AYLMER SCALES, provides steadiness and accuracy of poise at the same time. Workmanship, stability and accuracy have for many years made the name AYLMER stand for "the best."

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Your opportunity to secure stock bred from our CHAMPION hog which is winner of twelve firsts and five CHAMPIONSHIPS in the last four years and has never been beaten. Are offering choice rams of the best breeding. Stock guaranteed as represented. Wm. Manning & Sons, Woodville, Ont.

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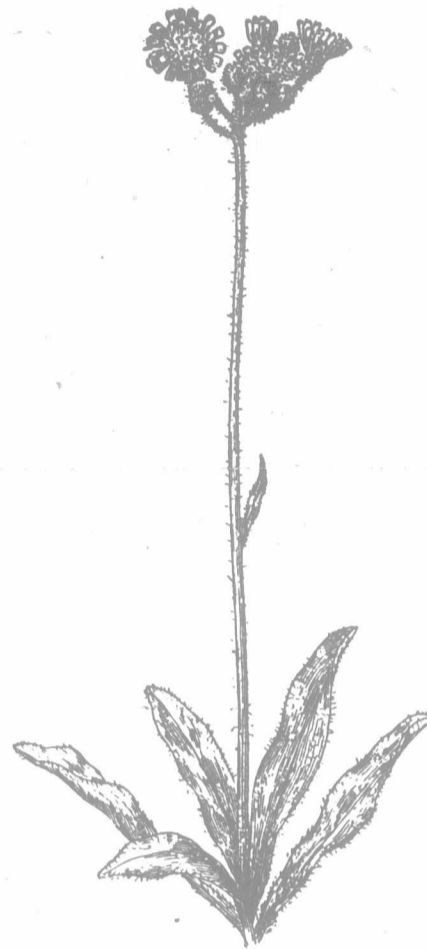
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Line of WASHERS, CHURNS, BUTTER WORKERS, FOOD CUTTERS, GAS ENGINES, etc. Write for Catalogue.  
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"Orange Hawkweed, fair as baneful."

an old pasture field, some moonlight night. Sit so that they are between you and the moon. How stately and tall they are. How sturdy and true to purpose. And what good fellowship prevails among them as they stand together, side by side, like serried ranks of good soldiers. As you look at them, erect and black there, and rimmed with silvery moonlight, you are conscious of the low shrilling of crickets; crickets and mulleins seem to go together. And then you become like Peter Pan, who never grew up, and you are a child again, playing Indian among the tall stalks, tying the tops into wigwags and rubbing your cheeks with the rough leaves until they glow with a tingling war-paint that will not rub off.

Yes, romance comes to you again among the mullein stalks, the romance of childhood that only comes flitting back in wild, and cobwebby, and utterly natural, "bucaneer" places, far from the grind of every day, and the banality of afternoon teas, and the necessity of "living up to" things. Just to be a child again,—without anything to live up to, without a theory, without a stress,—just given over to long, long days of glorious imaginings and wholesome doings that defy time and space and responsibility. Busy, busy days, without a thought of an hour hence. Perhaps, after all, we would do well to be just children more often than we are.



Quaint and Odoriferous Yarrow.

Yes, it is no marvel to me that the Canadian poet, William Wilfred Campbell, should write a poem to "A Weedy Field." I think, he, too, must have sat one time, in an old pasture-field, and looked at the mulleins by moonlight. Or perhaps he once roamed over a "common" at daybreak, and noted the little clumps standing up bravely from the brown, closely-cropped grass,—sturdy and aggressive "Canada" thistles here, pearly everlasting there, with mayhap, a forest of elecampane or a tuft of yarrow where the common merged off to the roadway. Perhaps it was the dark, quiet woods beyond that brought the spirit of poetry over the weed-field; perhaps it was the dawning of the day, with one pink cloud reaching up from the eastern horizon; perhaps it was just the stillness,—and perhaps it was the wonder of the weeds.

Do you know any of the legends about weeds?—For story has grown up and clung about plants just as it has about human beings. Mankind has always seemed to recognize a sort of kinship with the growing things, and has loved to imagine tales of wonder about them. Less frequently has it cared to waste its imaginings upon the inorganic world, a world by itself, different from that of the things that grow perceptibly, and reach out, and turn wondering faces towards the sun.

One of these legends I heard for the first time the other day. It concerns the smartweed (*Polygonum persicaria*) or Lady's Thumb. You know it, don't you?—the weed that is likely to try to grow in your back yard with little spikes of pinkish flowers and narrow leaves, each bearing in its centre a dark blotch, as though a "lady's thumb" had bruised it. The other day—as I remarked before—I heard a new name for this plant, "crucifixion weed," the reason for which is an old belief that it grew beneath the cross, and so bears to this day upon its leaves the marks of the drops of blood that dripped upon it.

St. John's Wort, as its name implies, also bears a connection, although remotely, with sacred history, and got its name from an ancient superstition that on St. John's Day, June 24th, the dew that had fallen upon it was endowed with an especial efficacy in healing wounds and preserving eyesight. For this reason it was collected and mixed with oil, being so preserved during the year. The plant itself was also gathered on St. John's eve and hung at doors and windows as a safeguard against evil spirits and witches.

A pretty story is connected with the sunflower. It is, according to the mythology of the Greeks, none other than the fair water-nymph Clytie, who, in despair because her love for Apollo was not returned, sat for nine days on the ground refusing to eat or to drink, but watching the sun in its "course." Finally she became transformed into the sunflower which still turns its face from east to west as the sun travels. No wonder, is it? that this flower is regarded as the emblem of constancy; but otherwise it is hard indeed to associate it with the sad-hearted Clytie.

Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) is also associated with mythology, and has derived its botanical name from the great Achilles who was said to have discovered its healing properties and used it for his soldiers.

The name of the pretty blue-flowered weed known as "chicory" is of Arabic origin, a sign, surely that it has come from far-away lands. Horace has spoken of having it on his table frequently, and in Egypt it is still used as a food.

Tansy, in certain parts of Ireland, was once of importance at the time of the Eastern festival when on account of its medicinal properties, it was mixed in cakes which were stamped with the figures of two sisters of charity and distributed to the poor.

And now, back to the homely mullein again. It is interesting to know that the Greeks made lamp-wicks of its woolly leaves; also that the Romans, after preparing the dried stalks in great bundles, burned them as funeral torches. Tea made from its leaves was esteemed, especially good for lung trouble.

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These pipes keep up a constant flow of hot water all through the house and back to the boiler again all through the house. No water system is needed. A few pails of water last from Fall to Spring.

**to be reheated and sent out again and**  
**A CATECHISM**

**T**HE sensible farmer having decided that the bitter cold, wretched winter days in the farm home should be turned into balmy, cozy, cheerful, health-giving ones, wants to know the best way to do it, and we tell him.

**QUESTION:** "What is the best way to heat my house?"  
**ANSWER:** "By hot water—The GURNEY OXFORD System."

**QUESTION:** "How can hot water do it?"  
**ANSWER:** "By circulating through pipes and little reservoirs called radiators put in out-of-the-way corners in every room."

**QUESTION:** "Where is the water heated?"  
**ANSWER:** "In a GURNEY OXFORD boiler, of the finest and most advanced farm type, generally put in the cellar."

**QUESTION:** "What does it burn?"  
**ANSWER:** "Either coal, or up to 40-inch wood, as you select."

**QUESTION:** "Why is hot water better than stoves or other hot air systems?"  
**ANSWER:** "Hot water gives you the air of outdoors, and just tempers it with the degree of warmth you require without changing or spoiling it, no drafts, no gases, and besides, hot water is easier and simpler to install than a hot air system."

**QUESTION:** "Will I need stoves, too?"  
**ANSWER:** "No. A GURNEY OXFORD Hot Water System sweeps all the stoves aside, except for cooking purposes. One place, only, to carry fuel and take out ashes. Saves work, dirt and fuss."

**QUESTION:** "How about extra cold days and mild spells?"  
**ANSWER:** "The GURNEY OXFORD boiler is equipped with the Gurney 'Economizer'—a patent device which so controls the draft that a turn-down checks the fire down as low as you like; a turn-up makes it burn brighter, the water is heated up, and the house is kept comfortable in all weathers."

**QUESTION:** "I suppose it is difficult to install?"  
**ANSWER:** "Certainly not. Very little carpentry is needed."

**QUESTION:** "Are many other farmers using the GURNEY OXFORD Hot Water System?"  
**ANSWER:** "Yes, hundreds are. We will send you copies of their letters and pictures of their houses on request. It makes life worth living on the farm. The GURNEY OXFORD Hot Water Heating System keeps the young folk at home and happy. It keeps sickness and doctors' bills down."

**QUESTION:** "What does it cost?"  
**ANSWER:** "That depends on the size of your house. Probably very much less than you expected. Our latest booklet, 'City Comfort for Country Homes,' describes the GURNEY OXFORD Hot Water System fully, with many pictures, and all we want is to put a copy in your hands, free, at once. You can decide the matter for yourself thereafter. Get the facts now."

Remember, no "Water System" is required. All you need to do is to put a few buckets of water into the boiler and radiators in the fall, and it lasts all through until spring.

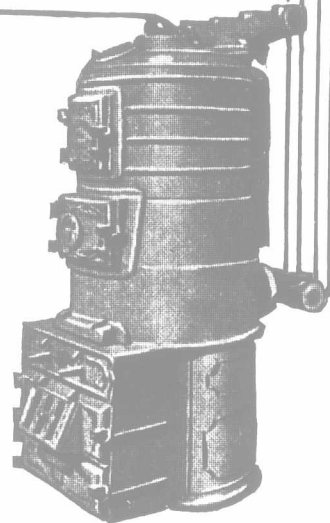
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develops new varieties of fruits to suit his taste. He overcomes natural difficulties, and transforms natural tangles into artistic order. Man grows away from simple nature as no other animal does. He develops mind. He enlarges intellect. He improves himself and all the conditions surrounding him.

The animal in him is the smallest part of him. Man looks up at a star and calls it brilliant, but the most brilliant star is at the small end of the telescope. Man beholds the sun, and thinks it wonderful, but the sun, most wonderful sun, is the creature whose glowing heart-life warms the moral world. "Man," says Ruskin, "is the sun of the world, more than the real sun." The fire of his wonderful heart is the only light and heat worth measure and gauge. So far removed from any other organism is man, that Sir William Hamilton declared that he is not an organism at all, but, an intelligence served by organs. The laws of nature are the thoughts of God. Man's laws should be likewise elevated. All that is done in nature seems to be the result of something or somebody knowing how. Next comes the historic ray. A student of history enlarges, as it were, the sphere of his own existence. He lives a fuller life than others. His mind is a little world in itself wherein are re-enacted the events stamped upon his memory by reading. To such a person this world appears as little else than a vast arena for fine possibilities. Known past achievements, make present opportunities seem inviting, and they nerve the ambitious man to push ahead and do his best.

The uplift of culture.—Education raises all persons to the point of best endeavor possible to their capabilities. It does not make brains; it only refines them. All enlightened nations concede the value of education. All sagacious parents are solicitous for the mental culture of their children. Education equips a person for happy associations, as Bacon said. History makes man wise; poetry witty; natural philosophy deep; morals grave; logic and rhetoric able to contend. College-bred people have personal confidence and mental poise. In America, seekers after knowledge are always encouraged. Bright students are hailed as heroes. Bouquets are flung at the feet of graduates like garlands before conquerors. A young man knows no prouder moment than when he stands forth to receive his diploma, and then to go out a trained subject ready to demonstrate the genuineness of his discipline in the arena of practical life. Facilities for mental culture are almost as extensive as provisions for bodily wants. Reading circles, correspondence schools, study clubs, home classes, association agencies, and other such things are accessible to all. And no industrious person need be either an ignoramus or an intellectual recluse.

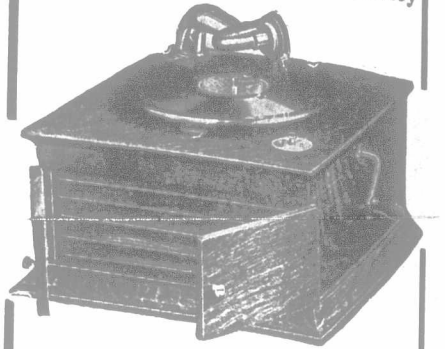
The thought of the soul is often expressed by the face. As a rule, a vacant mind means an empty look. A shrivelled heart gives a dry expression. A gloomy disposition produces a repelling face. Beauty may therefore be cultivated. The mind, as it were, erects its own habitation, and adorns it to suit. Cheeriness of spirit, purity of thought, benevolence of practice, kindness of manner and gracefulness of speech, give to the face a winsomeness that no physical defect can mar.

The luxury of laughter.—Laughter is the cheapest luxury man enjoys. It can be carried to excess, but so can anything good. Weeping has caused more death than laughing. Mourn if you must; laugh if you can. "Get a laugh out of life, or life will get a laugh on you." Man is the only creature that can laugh. A monkey can grin, an alligator can show his teeth, but only a human being can laugh. Laughing is a salutary bodily movement. It promotes digestion, aids circulation, causes perspiration, and enlivens the vital organs. Therefore, laugh and grow fat. Laughing electrifies the nerves, stirs up the brain, agitates the mind, and buoys up the spirits. The man who cannot laugh is to be pitied.

God, Himself, has inspired laughter. He caused Sarah to laugh. He says, "There is a time to laugh."

Laughter is various. Sir Richard Steele ranged the laughers under the heads of "Dimplers," "Grinners," "Smilers," "Laughers and Horseslaughers," and says from the last, "Good Lord,

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We can give you the greatest bargain ever offered on a talking machine of highest grade, because we sell you at factory price. You get free trial and an unlimited guarantee. The Operaphone plays any make of disc records, and has a superb pure tone that rivals the most expensive machine on the market. Easy payments arranged if you prefer. Fill in the coupon and mail it NOW.

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 "Always the same"—guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.  
 Good Grocers Sell Hunt's. 1672

The Canadian Government offers suggestions for fruit preserving

In an advice circulated throughout Canada, the Fruit Branch Dept. at Ottawa suggests as being best for preserving purposes, certain brands of peaches: St. Johns, Elbertas, Crawfords and Smocks, and for plums, Bradshaws, Gages, Lombards, Reine Claude.

The advice is timely, and to it may be added that many of the most successful makers of preserves have for years insisted on securing from their grocers the St. Lawrence Extra Granulated Sugar (Pure Cane).

It is well known that the slightest organic impurity in sugar will start fermentation in the jam, and St. Lawrence Sugar, which tests over 99% pure, has never failed the housewife. Grocers everywhere can fill orders for this sugar. The best way to buy it is in the original refinery sealed packages, 2 or 5 lbs. cartons, 10, 20, 25 and 100 lb. bags.

Joseph Edward (Ted) Park of Dalton-in-Furness, England, last heard of March, in Superior Junction, Ontario. Ship's carpenter by trade. Last heard of was driving a team of horses in woods 40 miles from railroad. Could anyone kindly give information to his mother, Mrs. Park, 50 Chapel St., Dalton-in-Furness, England?

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Today and Forever

# HUNT'S DIAMOND FLOUR

Established 1854

"Always the same"—guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

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It is known that the slightest impurity in sugar will start fermentation in the jam, and St. Lawrence tests over 99% pure, has led the housewife. Grocers can fill orders for this sugar. Buy to buy it in the original 25 and 100 lb. bags.

**Edward (Ted) Park**  
London-in-Furness, England.  
March, in Superior Junction, Ontario.  
Last heard of was in woods 40 miles from  
and anyone kindly give information  
Mrs. Park, 50 Chapel St., Dalton,  
England?

deliver us!" Laughter is contagious. The merriment of one provokes the risibles of another. Charles Lamb considered one laugh worth a hundred groans in any state of the market. Laughing is a good table exercise. Three or four jolly old friends together can eat a hearty meal, crack their jokes, laugh for an hour, and enjoy perfect digestion; while the silent, morose, lonely man, who bolts his food in a hurry, and is off to business, writhes in dyspeptic pain, and grows haggard and lean. Dr. Greene says there is not the remotest corner or little inlet of the minutest blood vessel of the human body that does not feel some wavelet from the convulsion occasioned by good, hearty laughter. It shakes the very life principle of the contrite man, and sends new tides of vitality and force to the utmost extremities. For these reasons, laughter tends to lengthen life, conveying, as it does, a new and distinct stimulus to the vital forces. But let all laughter be genuine, civil, soulful, respectful, and spontaneous. Victor Hugo says, "I like the laughter that opens the lips, and the heart,—that shows at the same time pearls and the soul."

Many people are relieved from strain by something humorous. A Dutchman, in giving an account of an attempt to find his boy, said: I loose my poy, and ven I look for him, I find him sitting on de curbstone. I tell him come home; he said he von't. He look at me; I look at him; I begin to cry; he begin to cry too. He feel very bad. I told him stood up, and he stood up. I puts my arms around his neck, and it wasn't him." Surprise may give to a mere blunder a very humorous turn. The English naturalist, Mr. Gould, walking with friends, came to a tree with a large hole in one side. Climbing up to the hollow, he exclaimed as he glanced in, "I declare, there's an owl in that hole, looking straight at me." His friends watched him excitedly as he thrust in his hand to seize the owl. Imagine the merriment when he withdrew his hand, saying, "Upon my word, it is only a pool of water in there." He had mistaken the reflection of his own face for an owl. William Shakespeare says, "Frame your mind to mirth and merriment, which 'ar a thousand harms and lengthen life. The sporting mind is bent on having a good time. The earnest mind is bent on making all time good. The reasonable blending of seriousness and sport enriches and prolongs life."

Mental pleasures never clog; unlike those of the body, they are increased by repetition, approved by reflection, and strengthened by enjoyment. (Statement by Colton.) Ovid held that "Courage conquers all things; it even gives strength to the body." Man was born for two things—thinking and acting. Courage intensifies both, and when needful, opens the world to them. It is also stated that sincerity is the pure honey of mental honesty. A sound mind is as essential to full-orbed piety as a devoted spirit is. A cultured brain and a pure heart are the happy twins of a God-like life. God does not say, Give Me thine head; but He does say, Give Me thine heart. He knows if He gets the heart He gets all, for out of the heart are the issues of life, yet, governed by the mind, for in another place He says, "I will put My laws into their minds." He stamps His moral precepts upon the intellectual nature, that men may worship sanely and perform their religious tasks intelligently. Gladstone, whose life was sustained for nearly ninety years, had written over the mantel of his room the words, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee."

The wicked life flames with elements that destroy. A wicked emotion produces a poisonous secretion, while a good emotion engenders a life-preserving compound. Thus anger, jealousy and revenge, weaken digestion, lessen assimilation, and these in turn impair circulation and injure life.

On the other hand, faith, hope, peace, good will and geniality promote digestion, give vigor to circulation, and buoyancy to the bodily nature. Other things being equal, that man lives the longest who keeps his heart the warmest, his head the coolest, and his body in normal subjection to both.

N. R. E.

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SAVE Time—Save Labor—Save Expense  
Our new catalogue describes every kind of device for money-making and labor-saving on farms. Write to:  
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45 acres, Peel County, mile from railway, forty miles from Toronto. Twelve acres bush. Small frame dwelling included with property. Price complete, fifteen hundred dollars.  
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The most profitable and interesting of all industries. Equally attractive to the small investor and the capitalist. Offering the safest and sanest of investments, either as a small privately-owned ranch or as a stock company. Write for free information and book on Fox Ranching. Correspondence solicited.  
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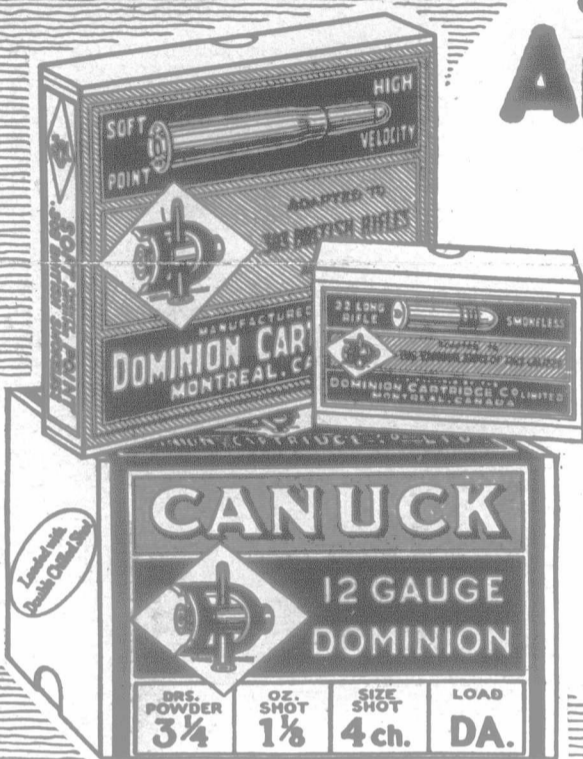
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But one may safely venture to say that, if you are a fancywork devotee, you paused longest over the white work, seeking for new ideas. Every year, it seems to me, the area of white work is extended, and, indeed, what can be nicer? This year, however, the very newest ideas proved to be very old ones indeed, for the whole swing of the fancy of the hour seems to be towards the quaint and old-fashioned, to the things of our grandmothers' days. True, there were no "tidies" in evidence,—people steer away from the mussy nowadays—but everywhere there were the designs of half a century ago.

In the crochet department, filst or square-meshed work was very much to the fore. One saw it in towel and pillow-slip insertions, in corners of five o'clock tea-table covers, and in cushion covers, and everywhere there were the old "patterns"—roses, and bulrushes, and even animals and birds—that might be dragged forth any day from an old attic chest.

In the hand-painted china department, too, quaint designs were to be noted, pitchers, and teapots, and vases decorated with the tight little knots of flowers in odd contrasts of color, that may be seen on many an old heirloom. We noticed particularly some quaint fruit dishes upon which appeared a very handsome decoration of oranges, very tiny ones, apparently mixed up with purple leaves. There were also plates and jars adorned with peacocks. Indeed, peacockitis seems to be epidemic in the fancy-work world, for the lordly birds were to be seen everywhere, crocheted into cushion covers, outlined in relief on hammered-metal work, and developed in silks on all sorts of things at whose use one could only make a wild guess.

A pathetic feature of the Annex was a case of work done by Patients in the Toronto Hospital for Incurables, wonderful work, too.

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#### APPLIED ARTS BUILDING.

In the Applied Arts Building, in addition to the usual fine display of photography, hand-made jewelry and architects and illustrators' work, were to be seen some very interesting mural decorations by Mr. Crisp and Mr. Fred S. Haines. One by the latter—sheep in a sunlit glen—seemed particularly fine. A number of etchings and lithographs by Belgian artists attracted considerable attention.

#### CANADIAN RAILWAYS BUILDING.

Very interesting exhibits of the scenery and productions along the routes of the great Canadian railways are always shown in this building. This year the Canadian Northern distinguished itself by a cleverly-designed wall resembling an old tapestry in all the tints of fawn and brown, entirely worked out in grains from the vast regions penetrated by the line. The enlarged photographs of scenery along the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial were very fine. More spectacular effects were achieved by the C. P. R. in a complete dining-car kitchen, and replicas of steamers on some of the big C. P. R. steamers.

In the Education Building the exhibits, for some reason, were fewer than usual. Travelling libraries, the Free Library for the Blind, the School for the Deaf at Belleville, Ont., and the School for the Blind at Brantford, Ont., were well represented.

#### THE PICTURES.

In the Art Gallery, owing, no doubt to the war, there were not so many pictures as in former years, but interest was not lacking, nor did the quality suffer. Above all things is the Committee to be congratulated on having kept almost entirely away from the war-like in this year's exhibit. With the exception of one large picture by Chartier—a cavalry charge, with the horses dashing directly into the foreground,—military pictures were nowhere to be seen. Also there was a notable absence of the sad or the tragic in the subjects chosen. Entering the halls of the gallery one felt shut quite away from the gloom of the hour, free to wander for a little time among green hills and gleaming autumn valleys all brilliant with sunshine, free to breathe crisp airs snatched from some far-away winter glen by the master hand of a Redfield or a Carlson, free to swim with little naked boys in a pool, or to watch from the deck of some proud vessel the heaving of a great, green, glassy sea.

To our non-professional and agricultural minds, Horatio Walker's "Ploughing, the First Gleam," appealed most of all the pictures at the Fair. The habitant is out at daybreak, urging his patient oxen to their task, shouting as he holds aloft the "gad" which, one knows by his explosiveness, will never descend upon the straining flanks. But it is not the oxen that count most, nor the man. It is the wonderful coloring, caught from Nature's self by a man who knows and feels. The very Dawn is in that pale, golden sky, into which the figure of the habitant and the massive outline of the huge beasts loom darkly, yet rimmed with golden light. One catches the very tang of the fresh air coming up from the sea, as one looks; one pauses to listen to the great stillness all about; one smells the faint odor from the upturned sod; one but you must see Horatio Walker to appreciate him.—And, if you are Ontario

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born, remember that he entered the life which was to bring to him so great a career, at Listowel. Another picture, by the same artist—dainty and appealing and true to Canada's own atmosphere—was "Moonrise, Winter," showing a man hauling wood in the midst of a sweet winter woods. It is not yet dark, but the moon is rising.

We loved Laura Muntz's "California Poppies," a study in red-golds, a Burne-Jonesian thing, showing a girl with red-gold hair bending over a bed of red-gold poppies, but executed with a breadth and haste unknown to the detailed finish of the Burne-Jones school. Another notable picture by a Canadian girl was Estelle M. Kerr's "The Swimming Pool," original in color, almost classically decorative in effect. Nor must one forget Alice des Claves "The Remounts,"—Canadian horses trooping to the colors, poor beasts! This artist must surely see within herself possibilities of becoming a Canadian Lucy Kemp-Welch.

Other Canadian pictures especially noted were George A. Reid's "An Idyl"—an Indian and his squaw in a canoe, floating through an Indian summer's own haze; John Russell's two studies in blue, "Trafalgar Day" and "Trafalgar Night"; Charles Simpson's "Indian Summer," which, we thought, would have been more appropriately named "The Breaking of Spring"; Owen Staples' "Dorothy," a study in sunlight and purples; and Homer Watson's "Woods in June," suggestive, as Mr. Watson's work always is, of the work of the earlier English artists—Constable and Morland, and the rest of them—rather than that of a Canadian artist of to-day.

A big "British" picture, "The Funeral of a Viking," by Frank Dicksee, R. A., showing the burning ship of an old northman as it is pushed out from the shore, held the place of honor in the British section—wonderful indeed in its light effects. In the American section we thought "Wintry Shadows," by John F. Carlson, A. N. A., very fine. Do you remember it?—a deep, dark, icy stream in the midst of a wintry woods. And do you remember Paul Dougherty's sea scene, "Near the Cape, Cornwall," with its great wave heaving, green and hard, and, perhaps, cruel?

Perhaps an artist would have chosen other subjects to remember and to talk about, but these, on our hurried trip through the galleries, were the pictures that we remembered.

"What are the things at the Fair that stand out most prominently in your mind?" I asked the young girl who had been with me, as, in the sunlight of a perfect day, we left the interested crowds, the blue lake, the marching soldiers, and the pictures, far behind us.

And somewhat to my surprise she answered at once. "The British West Indies exhibit, and the exhibit of the Canadian Northern Railway."

To myself the Fair of 1915 was marked by the military tone, and Horatio Walker's picture, all suggestive as it was of peace in the present and hope for the future.—But, given many men and you have many minds. How seldom do two people think exactly alike—about anything.

The Big Fair is over,—the Big Fair still, in spite of the war. When it next draws Canada's crowds to its gates, Heaven grant the war-clouds may have long passed.

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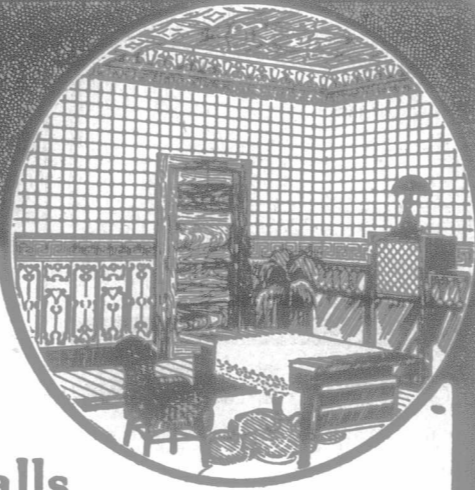
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## Our Serial Story

### "THE CHAPERON."

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

#### RUDOLPH BREDERODE'S POINT OF VIEW.

(Continued.)

There is nothing remarkable in the broad canal that connects Haarlem with Amsterdam, and when we had started, Miss Van Buren read aloud to the assembled party. Her book was Motley, and the subject that siege which, though it ended in tragic failure, makes as fine music in history as the siege of Leiden. Meanwhile, as she read, we skimmed through the bright water, which tinkled like shattered crystals as we broke its clear mirror with our prow.

There were few houses along shore, but far in the distance, seen across wide, flat expanses, shadow villages and tapering spires were painted in violet on the horizon—such a shimmering horizon as we of the lowlands love, and yearn for when we sojourn in mountain lands. At Halfweg, a little cluster of humble dwellings, I turned out of the main canal, skirting the side of the Haarlemmer-meer Polder, opposite to that which we had followed yesterday.

"When is the surprise coming?" asked Phyllis at last, her curiosity piqued by the slowness of progress in this small canal.

"Now," said I, smiling, as I stopped at an insignificant landing-place; "this is where we go on shore to find it."

"Methinks, Alb, you are playing us false," said the Mariner. "You're about to lead us into a trap of dulness."

"I've a mind to stop on board and finish the chapter," said Nell.

"You'll repent it if you do," I ventured. Yet I think she would have stayed if her stepsister had not urged.

We walked along an ordinary village street for some distance; it was dusty and unbeautiful. Even Miss Rivers had begun to look doubtful, when suddenly we came in sight of a toy fairyland—a Dutch fairyland, yet a place to excite the wonder even of a Dutchman used to living half in, half out of water.

From where the party stopped, arrested by the curious vision, stretched away, as far as eyes could follow, an earthen dyke, bordered on either hand by a lily-fringed toy canal, just wide enough for a toy rowboat to pass. Beyond the twin, toy canals—again on either hand—was set a row of toy houses, each standing in a little square of radiant garden, which was repeated upside down in the sky-blue water, not only of the twin canals, but of the still more tiny, subsidiary canals which flowed round the flowery squares, cutting each off from its fellow.

Tibe, delighted with Aalsmeer and a dog he saw in the distance, darted along the straight, level stretch of dyke, which every now and then heaved itself up into a camel-backed bridge, under which toy boats could pass from the right-hand water-street to the left-hand water-street. We followed, but on the first bridge Nell stopped impulsively.

"Do you know we've all been in this place before? It's Willow-pattern-land. Don't you recognize it?"

"Of course," the Mariner assured her. "You and I used to play here together when we were children. You remember that blue boat of ours? And see, there's our house—the pink one, with the green-and-white lozenge shutters, and the thicket of hydrangeas reflected in the water. Isn't it good to come back to our own?"

Thus he snatched her from me, just as my surprise was succeeding, and made a place for himself with her, in my toy fairyland.

"It's true! One does feel like one of the little blue people that live in a willow-pattern plate," said Phyllis, as Nell and Starr sauntered on ahead. "It's perfectly Chinese here, but so cozy; I believe you had the place made a few minutes ago, to please us, and as soon as we turn our backs it will disappear. It can't be real."

"Those men think it's real," said I. There were several, rowing along the canals in brightly painted boats, with

brass milk cans, and knife-grinding apparatus, calmly unaware that they or their surroundings were out of the common. Each house on its square island having its own swing-bridge of planks, the men on the water had to push each bridge out of the way as they reached it; but the trick was done with the nose of the boat, and cost no trouble. Most of the toy bridges swung back into place when the boats passed, but the one nearest us remained open, and as we looked, walking on slowly, two tiny children returning from school, clattered toward us in wooden sabots, along the narrow dyke. Opposite the disarranged bridge they stopped, looking wistfully across at a green-and-blue house, standing in a grove of pink-and-yellow roses, shaded with ruddy copper beeches, and delicate white trees like young girls trooping to their first communion.

Evidently this was the children's home, but they found themselves shut off from it; and standing hand-in-hand, with their book-bags tossed over their shoulders, they uttered a short, wailing cry. As if in answer to an accustomed signal, a pink-cheeked girl, who, of course, had neem cleaning something, came to the rescue, mop in hand. She touched the bridge with her foot; the bridge swung into place; without a word the dolls crossed, and were swallowed up in a narrow, sky-blue corridor.

We wandered on, turning our heads from one side to the other, I reveling in the delight of the others. Though Aalsmeer is but a stone's throw from Amsterdam, it seems as far out of the world as if, to get to it, you had jumped off the earth into some obscurely twinkling star, where people, things, and customs were completely different from those on our planet.

If there had been only one of the queer island-houses to see, it would have been worth a journey; but each one we came to, in its double street of glass, seemed more quaint than that we left behind. Some were painted green or blue, with white rosettes, like the sugar ornaments on children's birthday cakes. Some were so curtained with roses, wistaria, or purple clematis, that it was difficult to spy out the color underneath. Some were half hidden behind tall hedges of double hollyhocks, like crisp bunches of pink and golden crepe; others had triumphal arches of crimson fuchsias; but best of all the island shows were the dwarf box-trees, cut in every imaginable shape. There were thrones, and chairs, and giant vases; harps and violins; and a menagerie of animals which seemed to have come under a spell and been turned into leafage in the act of jumping, flying, and hopping. There were lions, swans, dragons, giraffes, parrots, eagles, cats, together in a happy family of foliage; and when I told the Chaperon that the people of Aalsmeer were garden-artists, as well as market-gardeners, she insisted on stopping. Nothing would satisfy her but the Mariner must cross the bridge, knock at the door of a little red house, and buy a box-tree baby elephant, which she thought would be enchanting in a pot, as a kind of figurehead on board "Waterspin."

Nor was I allowed to remain idle. When I had helped him bargain for the leafy beast, I had to go down on my knees, roll up my sleeves, and claw water-lilies out from the canal, which they fringed in luscious clusters. This I did while men and maids in painted boats heaped with rubies piled on emeralds (which were strawberries in beds of their own leaves) laughed at me. Boat peddlers came and went, too, with stores of shining tin, or blue, brown, and green pottery that glittered in the afternoon sun. Some of them helped me, some jeered in Dutch at "these foreigners with their childish ways."

In the end I was luckier than Starr, for he had to march under the weight of his green elephant, half hidden behind it, as behind a screen, while my lilies were so popular with the ladies that not even as a favor would I have been allowed to carry one. All three, if left to themselves, would have lingered for hours, choosing which house they would live in, or watching families of ducks, or counting strewn flowers floating down the blue water as stars float down the sky.

"I believe, Nephew, that I must ask



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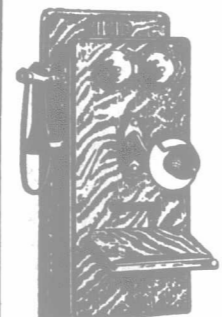
## Gombault's Caustic Balsam



**Has Imitators But No Competitors.**  
 A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for  
 Curb, Splint, Sweny, Capped Hock,  
 Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind  
 Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,  
 Ringbone and other bony tumors.  
 Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,  
 Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all  
 Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

**As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,  
 Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.**  
 Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is  
 warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50  
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 press, charges paid, with full directions for  
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**Our Interesting Free Bulletin—  
 "A Telephone on the Farm"**



tells how you can get  
 market and weather  
 reports, news, election  
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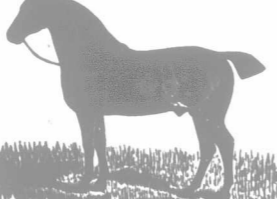
How your wife can  
 sell her butter and eggs,  
 order household neces-  
 sities, get the aid of  
 neighbors, call the doc-  
 tor, veterinary, etc.,  
 etc., without interrupt-  
 ing farm work. Ex-  
 plains how every farm-  
 ing community can  
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 cheaply. Gives rules,  
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Cures the lameness from Bone-Spavins, Side-  
 Bones, Ringbones, Curls, Splints, etc., and ab-  
 sorbs the  
 bunched  
 does not kill  
 the hair, ab-  
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 ent known, guaranteed, or money refunded.  
 Mailed to any address, price \$1.00. Canadian  
 Agents: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists,  
 171 King St., East Toronto, Ont.



**Dr. Bell's** Veterinary Medical Wonder, 10,000  
 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who will  
 give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for  
 Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys,  
 Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 10 cents for mailing,  
 packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly  
 Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ontario

**For Sale**—Registered Percherons, Shorthorns,  
 Berkshire pigs and Shropshire ram  
 lambs.  
**JOHN W. COULTER, St. Thomas, R.R. No. 7**  
 Or Traction Stz. No. 25

**HOLSTEINS AND HAMPSHIRE**  
 For immediate sale a Holstein bull No. 19093, 21  
 months; dam a 22-lb. 4-year-old = 14720 =, and  
 sire Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona = 10074 =  
 guaranteed right in every way. Also an eleven  
 months old bull = 21257 = sire a son of King  
 Segis Pontiac Howell; dam an untested 2-year-old =  
 gr.-dam a 12.54 3-year-old, and gr.-gr.-dam a 20.53  
 cow. A very promising youngster at a reasonable  
 price. Also a few February and March Hamp-  
 shire ram lambs. Address: F. R. BRECKON,  
 Phone Bronte. Merton, Ont.

**FOR SALE** Two choice, registered Jersey  
 Heifers (yearlings), half-sis-  
 ters. Solid color. Bred to  
 "Edith's John Polo," to freshen this spring. For  
 particulars of price and pedigree, write, or better  
 still, come to see their sire and dam.  
**E. A. SMITH, Real Estate Broker**  
 Office over Bank of Commerce  
**ST. THOMAS ONTARIO**

**Mention The Advocate**

**Questions and Answers.**

**Veterinary.**

**Unthrifty Heifer.**

Two-year-old milking heifer became  
 sick, refused to eat, and made a grunt-  
 ing noise during expiration. I purged  
 her and she got better, but she is not  
 eating or thriving well, and looks dull.  
 R. E. V.

**Ans.**—Mix equal parts by weight of  
 powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, gin-  
 ger, nux vomica, and bicarbonate of  
 soda, and give her a dessertspoonful  
 three times daily, and feed in small  
 quantities, and increase the quantities as  
 appetite and digestion improve. V.

**Leucorrhoea.**

Cow dropped her last calf in March,  
 1914, and retained the afterbirth. Ever  
 since then I have noticed her pass a  
 thick, whitish-colored substance at inter-  
 vals. I have not noticed her show  
 oestrus. C. S.

**Ans.**—The cow has leucorrhoea, com-  
 monly called "whites." This is very  
 tedious to treat, and it is not probable  
 that she will show oestrus until cured,  
 and not probable that she would con-  
 ceive if she did. Her womb should be  
 flushed out daily with about a gallon of  
 a warm one-per-cent. solution of Zen-  
 oleum, or other coal-tar disinfectant, or  
 a warm solution of boric acid, two  
 ounces to a gallon of water. The fluid  
 can be introduced into the womb by an  
 injection pump or large syringe with a  
 long nozzle. Also give her 40 drops  
 carbolic acid in a pint of cold water as  
 a drench or sprinkled on her food three  
 times daily. Continue treatment until  
 the discharge ceases, after which she  
 should show oestrus and, if bred, should  
 conceive. V.

**Miscellaneous.**

**Crossing.**

1. How many crosses are required to  
 make a heifer or bull calf pure bred?  
 2. How many to make a hog or sow  
 pure bred? A. C.

**Ans.**—1. No amount of crossing will  
 make a calf eligible for registration.  
 2. The same is true of pigs. It is  
 necessary that sire and dam be recorded.

**Contagious Abortion.**

Several of my fall cows have dropped  
 their calves prematurely, ranging from  
 one to four months too soon. Please  
 recommend, through your paper, a treat-  
 ment to prevent the spread of this trou-  
 ble. I have also a young cow that  
 comes in heat regularly, but cannot be  
 gotten in calf. She has had one calf,  
 and it appeared to be fully developed, but  
 was dead when it came. Can you recom-  
 mend a treatment for her? W. L. C.

**Ans.**—This is likely contagious abor-  
 tion. Isolate infected cows if possible.  
 Disinfect all the reproductive organs ex-  
 terior and interior with a disinfectant  
 solution. Feed all the cows methylene  
 blue, one heaping teaspoonful each, in  
 grain feed once daily for five weeks.  
 Feed the cow which fails to conceive the  
 same. This may not prove entirely sat-  
 isfactory, but it is the best we can rec-  
 ommend. The disease will run itself out  
 in from two to three years.

**Horses Pulling Power.**

How many pounds will an ordinary  
 team of farm horses draw on the hitch?  
 B. E. H.

**Ans.**—This is difficult to answer. Dif-  
 ferent teams will pull different loads. It  
 has been found that to move a gross  
 ton over a good dirt road requires a  
 traction of about 140 lbs., and it is  
 estimated that a horse should not be  
 obliged to pull steadily more than one-  
 eighth or one-tenth his weight. Pulling  
 one-tenth his weight, a 1,400-lb. horse  
 would draw 1 gross ton on a good road.  
 Pulling one-eighth his weight, a horse  
 weighing 1,120 lbs. would pull a ton.  
 It is said that the maximum draft of a  
 horse at the walk is one-half his own  
 weight. This would mean that a horse  
 weighing 1,000 lbs. could move a weight  
 of three and four-sevenths tons, but, of  
 course, moving these great weights does  
 not mean walking away with them. The  
 strain would be too great.

**Poor Old Folks—  
 Looks as if they'll have to go  
 "over the hill to the Poor-house."**

Their children either can't or won't  
 support them.

Tragic? Yes! But not half so tragic as the  
 old folks' remembrance of the fact that their  
 present plight is due to their lack of fore-  
 sight in not making provision for their  
 declining years.

**Be independent in YOUR old age.**

A small amount invested annually for a few years  
 in an Imperial Endowment Policy will enable you  
 to end your days in comfortable independence in-  
 stead of as a burden upon the charity of friends or  
 in a paupers' home.

May we tell you about the income you can insure  
 for yourself 20 years hence, by making small pay-  
 ments now when you have the money?

Don't wait—write for particulars to-day.

**THE IMPERIAL LIFE  
 Assurance Co. of Canada  
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Branches and Agents in all important centres

The Imperial maintains for policyholders' protection a  
 larger Government Deposit than does any other Canadian  
 life company.

**Clydesdales That Are Clydesdales**

Three, four and five years of age, prizewinners and champions at Ottawa and  
 Guelph, up to 2,100 lbs. in weight, with the highest quality and choicest breeding.  
 When buying a stallion get the best, we have them; also several big, well bred,  
 tried and proven sires from 7 to 12 years of age, cheap.

**SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO**

**Percheron Stallion**

For Sale—Three-year-old, grey, a 13  
 good one will make a ton score and  
 will be sold at a reasonable price.

**ALBERT MITTFELDLDT, Port Davison, T. H. & B. R. WELLANDPORT, ONTARIO**

**The  
 Auld  
 Herd**

**SHORTHORNS**—We are making an exhibit at Toronto  
 and London on their return from the  
 Western Fairs. Breeders should see our cattle as we are offer-  
 ing several young bulls of OUR OWN BREEDING for sale.  
**A. F. & G. AULD, R. R. No. 2, GUELPH, ONT.**

**Escana Farm Shorthorns**

For Sale—Herd header, one Red 14  
 months bull, Granddam Imp. he is  
 a son of the noted sire Right Sort.  
 imp. eleven of his get won 14 prizes  
 at Toronto last fall. Visit our farm, see Right Sort and our this years show herd 12 head all by him.

**MITCHELL BROS., BURLINGTON, P.O. ONT.**  
**JOS. McCRUDDEN, Manager Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Jct.**

**Maple Grange Shorthorns**

Pure Scotch and  
 Scotch-topped  
 Breeding unsur-  
 passed. A nice selection in young bulls, and a limited number of thick, mossy heifers.

**R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ontario**

**Northlynd R. O. P. Shorthorns and Jerseys**

For Sale—Our noted sire of big milkers, St. Clair = 84578 = a Clara-bred son of Waverley. Several  
 of his sons out of R.O.P. dams; also Shorthorns and Jersey females. Official records in our specialty.  
**G. A. JACKSON, DOWNSVIEW P. O., ONTARIO, WESTON STATION.**

**Meadow Lawn Shorthorns**

Five Scotch bulls, 16 months  
 old, from good milking dams.  
 Low-set, thick, deep, well  
 formed, growthy fellows, showing breeding, quality and scale. You are invited to inspect this  
 offering. Bell Telephone.

**F. W. EWING, ELORA, R. R. No. 1**  
 G. T. R. and C. P. R.

**Willow Bank Stock Farm**

**Shortorns and Leicester Sheep.**  
 The imported Cruickshank Butterfly Roan Chief = 0865 = heads the herd. Young stock  
 of both sexes to offer. Also an extra good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from  
 imported sires and dams.

**James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS AND  
 SHROPSHIRE**

**FOR SALE**—Three young bulls fit for service:  
 One well-bred Duchess of Gloucester. Two sired by  
 Sittytton Victor (imported) = 50083. = your choice for  
 \$160. 10 shearing ewes, 2 shearing rams, 20 ram  
 lambs and a few ewe lambs. Come and see these  
 before choosing.

**WM. D. DYER, R.R. No. 3, Oshawa, Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.**

**IRVINDALE SHORTHORNS**

Bulls and heifers of the very best quality. Sired by Gainford Select  
 (One of the great sons of the celebrated Gainford Marquis).  
**JOHN WATT & SON, R. R. No. 3, Elora, Ont.**

Having bought the SPRUCEDALE STOCK FARM, ST. THOMAS, ONT., my whole herd of  
**60 PURE-BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS**  
 will be found at their new home "SPRUCEDALE STOCK FARM," instead of Jamefield Farm,  
 Guelph, as formerly. Visitors will always be welcome as heretofore.  
**WM. J. BEATY, St. Thomas, Ont.**

Old Folks— they'll have to go to the Poor-house. Neither can't or won't

not half so tragic as the chance of the fact that their due to their lack of foregoing provision for their

in YOUR old age.

ed annually for a few years ment Policy will enable you comfortable independence in- upon the charity of friends or

t the income you can insure hence, by making small pay- have the money!

particulars to-day.

ERIAL LIFE Co. of Canada ice, Toronto

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Are Clydesdales

winners and champions at Ottawa and the highest quality and choicest breeding. we have them; also several big, well bred, 7 to 12 years of age, cheap.

N, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

lion For Sale — Three-year-old, grey, a 11 good one will make a ton horse and will be sold at a reasonable price.

T. H. & B. R. R. WELLANDPORT, ONTARIO

We are making an exhibit at Toronto and London on their return from the the best and see our cattle as we are offering of OUR OWN BREEDING for sale.

R. R. No. 2, GUELPH, ONT.

thorns For Sale—Herd header, one Red 15 months bull, Grandam Imp, he is a son of the noted sire Right Sort. imp. eleven of his get won 14 prizes at our this year's show herd 12 head all by him.

BURLINGTON, P.O. ONT.

Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Jct.

thorns Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped Breeding unsurpassed number of thick, mossy heifers.

Owen Sound, Ontario

thornhorns and Jerseys —84578—a Clara-bred son of Waverly. Several and Jersey females. Official records in our specialty. RIO, WESTON STATION.

thorns Five Scotch bulls, 16 months old, from good milking dams. Low-set, thick, deep, well bred. You are invited to inspect this

ING, ELORA, R. R. No. 1

Farm Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep—Herd established 1855; stock 1868.

Roan Chief = 60865 = heads the herd. Young stock good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from before choosing.

James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont.

FOR SALE:—Three young bulls fit for service— One well-bred Duchess of Gloster. Two sired by Sittyton Victor (imported) = 50093, = your choice for \$160. 10 shearing ewes, 2 shearing rams, 20 ram lambs and a few ewe lambs. Come and see these before choosing.

LE SHORTHORNS best quality. Sired by Gainford Select of the celebrated Gainford Marquis).

T & SON, R. R. No. 3, Elora, Ont.

ARM, ST. THOMAS, ONT., my whole herd of IRY SHORTHORNS

SALE STOCK FARM, instead of Janeville Farm.

J. BEATY, St. Thomas, Ont.

**New Century HAND**

**THIS MACHINE** has been for years and is still **THE Hand Washing Machine**

No machine of its class is so easy to operate, does quicker or better work, or lasts longer than this **"OLD STANDBY"**

Ask the woman near you who has one. They're sold everywhere.

CUMMER - DOWSWELL, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

MADE IN CANADA.

The **"EASY WASHER"** is *Different and Better.* The principle is right. Two vacuum basins force the air and suds through the clothes. Simply press handle. No wear, no tear. The Easy washes quickly, easily and well. It's all steel galvanized; sanitary and durable. Will not dry out and fall to pieces. Light and easy to handle. Washes blankets, curtains and all kinds of wearing apparel. Will outlast 5 wooden machines. Get the

Easy—The Newest, Latest and Best. Life Agents Wanted. **EASY WASHER COMPANY**, 4 Clinton Place, Dept. F. A., Toronto.

**Cider Apples Wanted**

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

**BELLEVILLE CIDER & VINEGAR COMPANY** Hamilton, Ontario

**SHORTHORNS**

Present offering:—20 cows and heifers and a few extra choice young bulls; they are bred so that they will produce money makers in the dairy and steers that will be market toppers and the prices are so low it will pay you to buy. Come and see them.

Stewart M. Graham - Lindsay, Ont.

**Oakland—61 Shorthorns**

For Sale—Our stock bull Scotch Grey 72892; one of the finest aged Roan bulls in Ontario, also 11 others from 6 months to 2 years old and a dozen females of the profitable kind.

Jno. Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ontario

**Spring Valley Shorthorns**

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

**KYLE BROS., DRUMBO, ONTARIO** Phone and Telegraph via Ay

**SHORTHORNS**

Three bulls, 11 months, a number of younger cows with their calves, cows in calf and yearling heifers for sale. Good individuals. Good Pedigrees. Inspection solicited.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

**FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS**

Present offering 3 choice roan bulls fit for service. High-class herd headers, and females in calf.

Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, R.R. No. 1 Erin Sta., C.P.R.

**SHORTHORNS, bulls, females, reds, roans, size, quality, breeding milkers over 40 years, cows milking 50 lbs. a day.** The English, Rothchild's bull Mortimer in herd, the kind you want. Prices easy.

**Thomas Graham, R.R. 3, Port Perry, Ont.**

**Shorthorns and Swine**—Have some choice young bulls for sale; calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire sows.

**ANDREW GROFF, R.R. No. 1, ELORA, ONT.**

**Shorthorns Poland China's and Chester** of each breed to offer at moderate prices. First prize Poland China herd, **Truckee, Ont.**

**GEO. G. GOULD, Essex, Ontario.**

Mention The Advocate

**Another Crop Report.**

A special press bulletin issued Sept. 2 by the Census and Statistics Office, gives the following report on the condition of field crops throughout Canada, at the end of August, as summarized from telegrams received from the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations under arrangements made between the Departments of Trade and Commerce and Agriculture.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

Charlottetown—Beneficial rains fell on 17 days, causing heavy growth of all cereals, roots and corn; cereals have ripened rapidly, and prospects are excellent for a big harvest, which is just commencing. A heavy hay crop has been safely stored. Summerside—Hay has been saved in good condition. The weather has been ideal for both roots and cereals; all crops are looking well.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**

Kentville—Grain, corn and roots are exceptionally good, but grain in many places is badly laid by wind and rain on the 17th. Haying has been late, and the quality is below average. Potatoes have blighted in many sections. River John—Owing to much broken weather a quantity of hay is not yet housed. Grain is ripening slowly, and is not a very good color. Turnips and potatoes are doing well. Antigonish—A fair bulk of a bumper crop of hay has been saved. The grain crop is excellent, but much is badly laid by heavy rains of 29th and 31st. Potatoes are uneven, and some blight is showing. Amherst—August proved very unseasonable. A heavy storm has broken grain down badly; the precipitation being 3 inches within 24 hours. Hay is very backward; much yet to be cured. Root crops are doing nicely, and barley is just ripening.

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**

Fredericton—Twelve rainstorms, making the total precipitation 4.11 inches, with 18 cloudy days, made a poor harvest month. Grain is filling well; only a little has been cut; frost on the 28th damaged some sections. Potatoes are good, where sprayed late. Blight is prevalent. The root crop is an extra one. Much hay is yet uncut. Anagance—The harvest has commenced early; the grain has filled well; all root crops are good. Heavy frost on the 27th did considerable damage on low lands.

**QUEBEC.**

Lennoxville—Precipitation amounting to 3.47 inches throughout the month retarded haying and interfered with grain harvest, which is very good. Root crop favorable; also aftergrass, especially young clover. Two degrees of frost on August 27th did very little damage. Knowlton—Early-planted potatoes are good; late ones struck with rust. Root crops extra good; grain good, but late oats rusted. Frost August 19th and 20th hurt corn on low lands, but the corn will be about an average crop.

ONTARIO.

From Essex County excessive rainfall from the 1st to the 15th. Grain, though much damaged by rain, will give an average yield. Corn and hoed crops are later than usual, but give promise of splendid crops. Peaches, plums, apples and vegetables are splendid. In Waterloo County the grain is practically all harvested; wheat is badly sprouted, and barley is discolored. Potatoes and turnips are spoiled by wet weather. Second crops of clover and alfalfa look fine.

Ontario County—All grain crops damaged by heavy rainstorms on August 4th. The harvest will be over in a few days if weather is fine, and the damage will not be serious; corn and roots are good; potatoes are rotting; apples are a poor crop.

**SASKATCHEWAN.**

Indian Head—Weather during the month has been favorable for the crops, 80 per cent. of which are now in stock. Threshing has commenced at several points. Corn and roots are excellent. Lloydminster—No damage by frost, grain somewhat tangled owing to winds, but of fine quality; harvesting general; potatoes and roots fine. Kinderley—Grain ripened rapidly, and harvesting is well advanced.

**"MADE IN CANADA"**

**Ford Touring Car Price \$530**

**Ford Runabout Price \$480**

**Ford Town Car Price \$780**

The above prices f. o. b. Ford, Ont., effective Aug. 2, 1915. No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped. Write for catalog E.

**Ford**  
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

**Robt. Miller Still Pays The Freight**

And in addition he can furnish thick, strong, thick-fleshed Shorthorn bulls at a price that will surprise you. Many of them bred to head good herds and improve them. Many of them of a kind to get good feeders and great milkers, and all of them low down, thick and smooth with good heads and horns, that will grow into big weights and bring more money in the market than you are asked for them now. Some high-class heifers for sale too. Write for what you want.

**ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO**

**The Salem Shorthorns**

**J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONTARIO**

One of the largest collections of Scotch Shorthorns in America. Can suit you in either sex, at prices you can afford to pay.

**Blairgowrie Shorthorns**

Having bought out two Shorthorn herds puts me in a position to have cattle suitable in breeding and ages for all who want to buy. Cows, heifers, young bulls, all fashionable bred.

**John Miller, Ashburn, Ont. G. T. R.**

**Shorthorns**

**RICH IN BREEDING, HIGH IN QUALITY.** My herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns was never stronger in number nor in quality than now. I have the most fashionable blood of the breed in pure Scotch, as well as the greatest milking blood strains. Visit the herd. Also some right choice Yorkshires, both sexes. A. J. Howden, Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklyn, G.T.R.; Columbus, R.M.D.

**Shorthorns and Clydesdales**

Bulls of serviceable age all sold; have some good ones a year old in September, and am offering females of all ages. Have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman = 87809 =. Also four choice fillies, all from imported stock.

**A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, Strathroy, Ontario**

**H. SMITH HAY P.O., ONT.**

**21 SHORTHORN BULLS** and as many heifers for sale. Write your wants. You know the Harry Smith Standard.

**Shorthorns and Clydesdales**—We have five young bulls of serviceable age that we will sell at moderate prices. In Clydesdales we have eight imported males with foals. We can spare some of these, and will sell them worth the money, or would consider some good Shorthorn females in exchange. We also have a two-year-old stallion and a pair of good yearling fillies. Station: Burlington Jct., G.T.R.

**J. A. & H. M. PETTIT (formerly W. G. Pettit & Sons), FREEMAN, ONT. Phone Burlington.**

**GLENGOW SHORTHORNS**

For this season's trade we have the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding Gifts, Strathallans, Crimson Flowers and Kiblean Beautys, sired by Broadhooks Prime. These are a thick, mellow, well-bred lot. Heifers from calves up.

**WM. SMITH & SON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO**

**Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep**

Established 50 years our herd was never so strong as now, of strictly high class quality and breeding we have young cows in calf, heifers all ages, high class young bulls, show animals a specialty. Lincoln sheep, ram and ewe lambs of highest quality.

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Weston, Ontario**

**Shorthorns**

Pure Scotch and Scotch topped—Booth. Also five (5) young bulls from ten to twenty months old, of the low down, thick kind, good colors—reds and roans. Prices reasonable.

**G. E. Morden & Son, Oakville, Ontario**

**SHORTHORNS OF SHOW-RING QUALITY**

We have this year the best lot of young bulls we ever bred from the famous sire, Mildreds Royal, Sr. Calves, Matchless and Emmilines, they are all of showing calibre.

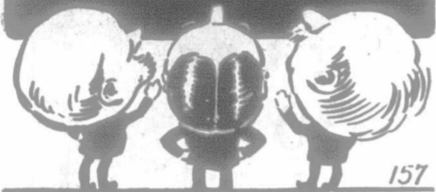
**GEO. GIER & SON, WALDEMAR P.O. AND STATION, R.M.D.**

**Brampton Jerseys**

We are busy. Sales were never more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from Record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any show ring.

**B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO**

**A Good Idea!**  
Use  
**Windsor Dairy Salt**  
Made in Canada



**Fistula and Poll Evil**

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with **FLEMING'S FISTULA AND POLL EVIL CURE**—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in **Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Advisor**. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. **Fleming Bros. Chemists**, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

**Filtered Well Casing**

which allows free inflow of water and prevents inflow of sand, for bored wells in water sand. Low Draft Filters used in connection with my patent. Sand and gravel (column) system of procuring a good flow of water from water sand. Lock Filters, for preventing inflow of sand in deep-drilled wells. Sand Pumps for pumping sand out of deep-drilled wells. Atmospheric Pressure System of elevating and storing water, thus greatly increasing the amount of water that can be taken from wells at slow feed. Stockmen's Syringe Pumps, made of hard aluminum. There are none so simple, better, nor more sanitary. Tools for lifting lost pumps out of deep-drilled wells.

**H. C. HOGARTH, Tillsonburg, Ont.**

**MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE**  
at a small cost by using our Attachable outfit. FITS ANY BICYCLE. Easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for our **FREE BOOK** describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, \$35 and up. **SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.**, 79 Dept. Galesburg, Kansas.

**BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed**  
Mailed free to any address by the author  
**H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S.**, 118 West 31st Street, NEW YORK

**There To Stay**  
Resists the Strongest Pressure  
**Peerless Fence**  
It is made of heavy Open Hearth steel wire well galvanized. Wire intersections security locked together with our Peerless Lock. They can't slip. Peerless fence is guaranteed to be weather proof and stock proof. Write for catalog. Agents wanted in open territory. **Hanwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.**, Windsor, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

**MAPLE LEAF OIL CAKE MEAL**  
**FEED DAILY TO ALL LIVE STOCK**  
WRITE TODAY FOR FREE SAMPLE & PRICES  
**THE CANADA LINSEED OIL MILLS, LTD.** TORONTO & MONTREAL

**INGLEWOOD AYRSHIRES AND CHESTER WHITE SWINE.**—We are now offering boars four months old and pigs six weeks. Pairs or trios. Young sows of breeding age. Also a few bull calves. **WILSON McPHERSON & SONS**, St. Ann's, Ont.

a little threshing has been done, and wheat should yield 25 to 40 bushels, and oats 75 to 100 bushels per acre. Flax is a good average crop. Ideal weather prevails. Rosthern—Conditions very dry; one degree of frost on the 25th injured potatoes, corn, and tender vegetables in some parts, but no grain was injured. Harvesting nearly completed; operations slightly delayed through shortage of twine. Scott Station—Weather ideal for harvesting. Frost on the 23rd left cereal crop uninjured. Cutting is well advanced; binder twine has been expressed to overcome shortage, and farmers are well supplied with help. Station plots of wheat threshed 37 to 54 bushels per acre.

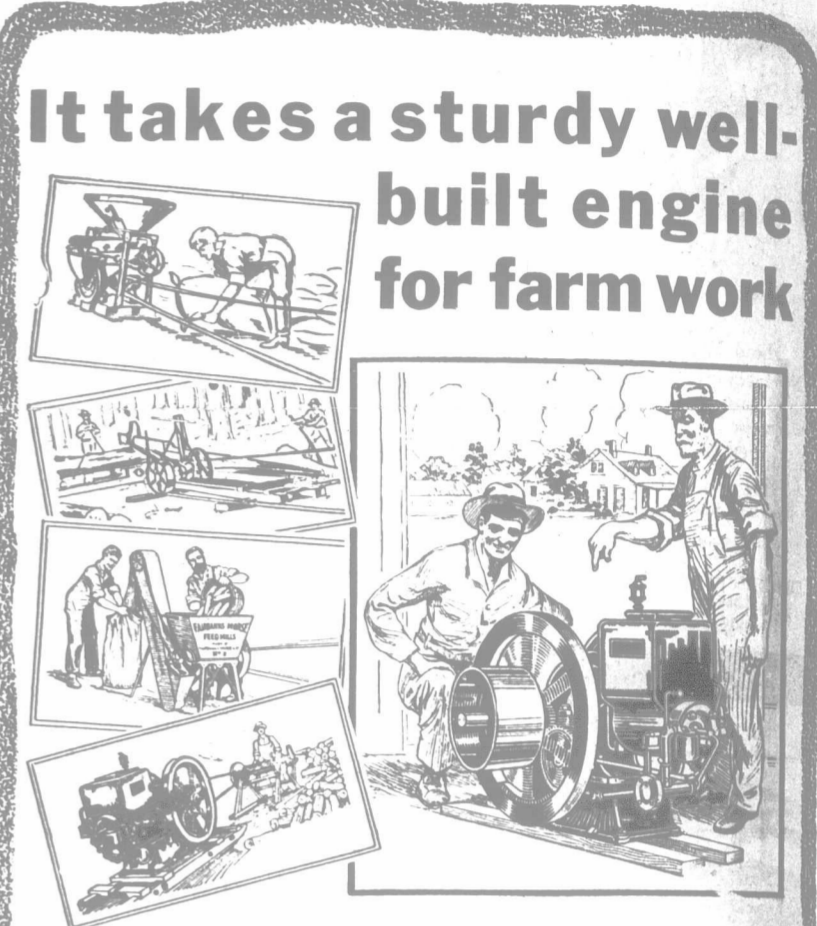
**ALBERTA.**  
Lacombe—Weather ideal; harvest 90 per cent. ripe; 65 per cent. cut and stacked. Samples better grade than usual. Quality of oats and barley good; yield heavy. Edmonton—August fine and warm, with more electrical storms than usual. A hailstorm on August 3 did considerable damage in some districts. Grain is all ripe, cutting general on August 18, and now well advanced, with continued favorable weather bumper crops of grain and hood crops are assured. Lethbridge—weather of August favorable for ripening; grain cutting well advanced; over 50 per cent. of wheat cut in Southern Alberta; many districts 75 to 100 per cent. cut. Threshing begun in some localities. The average yield of spring wheat in Southern Alberta will probably be 25 bushels per acre.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**  
Agassiz—The hottest and driest month experienced for years. All grains and second crop of clover have been harvested, giving excellent yields. Much threshing has been done. Corn and mangels are making good growth; turnips and pasture are suffering. Kamloops—A month of splendid harvest weather. On irrigated lands good average crops; on unirrigated lands bumper crops of cereals, hay and fruit. Range and dairy cattle in fine condition. Illustration Farm commenced threshing August 20, yield and quality very satisfactory. Invermere—The weather conditions have been favorable for the harvesting of grain and second cuts of clover and alfalfa. There has as yet been no frost. Podder corn much improved. Swede turnips are good, potatoes sound and producing heavy yield. Sidney, Vancouver Island—August very dry; all grain crops harvested in good condition; 50 per cent. of threshing done; yield good; grain of good sample; corn and roots good; pasture dry; fruit and vegetables in good condition, with heavy yield.

**Gossip.**  
New York State produces less than one-third of the raw material used in her wood industries. In spite of the popular impression that the introduction of concrete, brick, and steel, is doing away with the use of wood, it has been found that the State is yearly using more wood per capita than ever before. More than twice as much wood is used per person to-day than fifty years ago.

During the first week in November the Ontario Provincial Plowmen's Association will hold their thirty-fifth annual plowing contest on the grounds of the Ontario Agricultural College. This contest has always been the means of drawing together several thousands of interested plowmen. To further stimulate interest in plowing, and to demonstrate to Ontario farmers the practicability of the light tractor of today, a score or more of tractors will be seen at work. They are going to pull plows of every description in Ontario soil, and do other work that rightly-pulled plows should do. The one-man tractor outfit, with self-lifting plow will be there, and it will receive a lot of attention, for that is the kind of machine the average Eastern Canada farmer needs most and wants badly.

Mrs. Murphy was getting the supper for the children on Saturday night when a young woman came to her door. "I'm a collector for the Drunkard's Home," she said. "Could you help us?" "Come around to-night and I'll give you Murphy," said the housewife as she went about her work.



**It takes a sturdy well-built engine for farm work**

Constantly hauled from place to place, one day working light, the next laboring at full capacity—chugging away in heat or cold, in damp weather or dry, roughly handled—often neglected.

It isn't every engine that can stand up under such a strain—year after year—with little or no need for repairs.

Yet there are hundreds of just such incidents in the life of the average

**Fairbanks-Morse Farm Engine**

That's what it is built for—hard, heavy work at many jobs.

And consider this—of the 160,000 F-M Engines built during the past 25 years more than 90% are still earning money for their owners.

The engine pictured above is a full 5 h.p. F-M Farm Engine. Price \$150.00, less skids, f.o.b. Toronto factory.

Fully described in "Power on the Farm" an interesting booklet for farmers. Sent free on request. Address

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**The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company Limited**

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HAMILTON CALGARY SASKATOON VANCOUVER  
CANADA'S DEPARTMENTAL HOUSE FOR GOODS

**Glenhurst Ayrshires** For 50 years I have been breeding the great Flos tribe of Ayrshires, dozens of them have been 60-lb. cows; I have lots of them get 60 lbs. a day on twice-a-day milking. Young bulls 1 to 10 months of age, females all ages. If this kind of production appeals to you write me. **James Benning, Williamstown, Ont.**

**Stonehouse Ayrshires** Are a combination of show-yard and utility type seldom seen in any one herd. A few choice young males and females for sale. Write or phone your wants to Stonehouse before purchasing elsewhere. **Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.**

**HILLHOUSE AYRSHIRES** Show-ring winners. Dairy test winners. 75 head to select from. Bull calves and females of all ages for sale. Before buying, come and inspect our herd and get prices. **F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Ontario.**

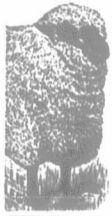
**Humeshaugh Ayrshires** We have several February, March and April, 1915, bull calves, bred from some of our best imported and home-bred females, which we offer at **Alex. Hume, & Co., Campbellford, Ont., R.No.3** good value for quick sale.





ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM  
Angus, Southdowns, Collies

Special this month:  
**Yorkshires**  
ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont.



**SUMMER HILL OXFORDS**

Flock established many years ago by the late Peter Arkell. Rams and ewes in any quantity for sale, all recorded. Positively no grades handled except by order.  
PETER ARKELL & CO. Prop.  
Teewater P.O., C.P.R., Box 454.

**150 Pure Shropshires For Sale**—50 ram and ewe lambs, descendants from imported stock, sired by a Campbell ram, price from ten to twelve dollars each including pedigrees. Also twelve yearling rams, young and old ewes and pure bred Jerseys all ages, male or female all at moderate prices.  
H. E. Williams, Sunnylea Farm Knowlton, P.O.

**Oxford Downs**—We are in a particularly favorable position this year to supply Oxford Down breeders with a right choice Ram Lamb, also Ewe Lambs and Shearlings. WM. BARNET & SONS, R. R. No. 3, Fergus, Ont.

**Shropshires and Shorthorns** Present offering shearlings, ram lambs, breeding ewes and young bulls.  
E. E. LUTON, - ST. THOMAS, ONT.  
Phone 704R4 - R. R. No. 1

**For Sale: Southdowns and Oxfords**  
Both sexes; all ages.  
S. LEMON, POPLAR LODGE,  
KETTLEBY, ONTARIO

**Tower Farm Oxford Down Sheep**—A choice lot of ram and ewe lambs, a few shearlings and two shear rams and shearling ewes.  
E. BARBOUR, R.R. No. 2, Hillsburg, Ontario.  
L.-D. Phone.

**Leicesters For Sale**—One aged ram, one shearling ram, also ram and ewe lambs, quality and covering the best; good flock headers and in show fit, also some very fine Emden Geese correspondence solicited or come and see.  
Trout Creek Farm, Lucknow, Ontario

**IMPROVED Yorkshires**

**FOR SALE**—Young sows just being bred, also a few choice pigs, both sexes, 12 weeks old (only a few left). All will be registered.

**WELD WOOD FARM**  
FARMER'S ADVOCATE  
London, Ontario

**Elmfield Yorkshires** Four young sows about ready to breed, one boar farrowed in March, some young sows farrowed in April and May, and expect lots of young pigs for Sept. from good breeding stock on side of both dam and sire. G. B. MUMA, R.R. No. 3, Ayr, Ont. Phone Ayr R.R. 55 ring 2. G.T.R., Paris or Drumbo; C.P.R. Ayr.

**Poland-China Swine** Duroc Jersey Berkshires and Chester Whites, also Dorset Horn sheep. Young stock of both sexes. Come and see, write or phone. CECIL STOBBS, Leamington, Ontario Phone 284.

**SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM**  
**Chester White Swine** Champion head at Toronto and London Fairs; also Dorset Horn Sheep, young stock of both sexes for sale.  
W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ontario

**CLEARVIEW CHESTER WHITES** For many years my herd has won the highest honors at Toronto, London, Ottawa and Guelph. For sale are both sexes of any desired age, bred from winners and champions.  
D. DeCoursey, R. R. No. 5, Mitchell, Ont.

**Tamworths** Young sows bred for fall farrow and some choice young boars. Registered.  
Before buying write for prices  
JOHN W. TODD, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.

**Morrison TAMWORTHS & SHORTHORNS** Bred from the prize winning herds of England. Boars and sows all ages 150 head to choose from. Choice Shorthorns both sexes, good milking strain, one Clydesdale colt two-year-old bred from imp. stock. CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ontario

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES**—Overstocked. We offer one champion silver sweepstake sow coming two years old guaranteed in pig, one year-old boar extra type, and any number of young pigs, to be sold weaned three weeks hence and later.  
POMONA FARM, COBOURG, ONT.

**Cloverdale Large English Berkshires** Sows bred, others ready to breed; boars ready for service; younger stock, both sexes, pairs not akin. All breeding, via kams or from imp. stock. Prices reasonable. C. J. LANG, Burketon, Ont. R.R. 3.  
Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Questions and Answers.  
Miscellaneous.

Bad Weed.

I found a thistle in my oat field when cutting. I would like to know whether it is a bad weed. I pulled out all that I found G. C. T.

Ans.—The weed is perennial sow thistle, a very noxious pest. See articles on sow thistle in earlier issues.

Pure-bred Stock.

Will you please tell me where to write to find out how to get a pure-bred Shorthorn bull? E. J. H.

Ans.—If you wish to purchase a bull consult our advertising columns. If you are desirous of obtaining a Government bull, write the Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for full particulars.

Expiration of Term.

A hires B for six months, to start work April 1st. When will B's time expire? B claims 26 days is one month. A claims time will not be out till night of Sept. 30th. B also claims he has every other Sunday free. A claims B has to do all regular chores every Sunday and the rest of the day is free. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—If the man was hired for six months from April 1st, and started work that day, his time is not out until Sept. 30, at night. The man, unless otherwise mentioned in the agreement, is required to do necessary chores every Sunday. Agreements are generally made, however, to allow the man off every second Sunday. Supposing the hired man held to 26 days as a month's work, he would only gain one day in the entire six months, but this will not hold when hiring for six months.

Apple Refuse.

1. Of what value is apple refuse from evaporator as fertilizer, compared with barnyard manure? (Black, loamy soil, when not stirred for a while, and in spring before working crust, and looks as if particles of lime was scattered over it.)

2. Which is the better plan to grow strawberries, in matted rows four feet apart, or rows thirty inches, with runners kept cut off? NOVICE.

Ans.—1. Apparently there are no data on record as to the composition of "apple refuse from evaporators," but we may safely conclude, I think, that this material would have a very low fertilizing value, that is, as regards percentages of the essential elements of plant food: nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. It could, of course, be considered, when composted, as a source of humus, and as such would be useful for all classes of soils deficient in vegetable matter. From an American source I quote the following for apple pomace (from cider mills) which possibly is somewhat similar, as regards its plant-food constituents, to the refuse under discussion:

ANALYSIS OF APPLE POMACE.

	Fresh.	Dried.
Water .....	89.5	10.0
Ash .....	.27	2.81
Organic matter .....	11.23	87.19
	100.00	100.00
Nitrogen .....	.23	.88
Phosphoric acid .....	.02	.36
Potash .....	.13	.09

We should not advise the direct application of the fresh refuse to the soil, as such would be apt to increase the soil's acidity. The better plan would be to compost it with muck peat or good soil, giving the mixture a heavy sprinkling of lime or wood ashes. If a representative sample of this refuse (say five pounds) were forwarded Frank T. Shutt, C.E.P., Ottawa, it would be analyzed.  
F. T. S.

2. In practically all commercial plantations the matted-row system has been adopted. In this way growers claim to get the greatest quantities, the loss of a single plant makes no gap in the row, and protection is provided for the crowns of the plants during periods of drought. The labor involved in keeping the runners in check condemns other systems, except under special conditions.

**Keep Your Cattle Disease-Proof**

Disease must be prevented as well as cured. Zenoleum does both. Used according to directions it cures most animal diseases and destroys lice, mites, and maggots. It is a powerful germicide for disinfecting barns, pens, henhouses and stables. Used by 50 Canadian and United States Agricultural Colleges and by Experimental Farms. You will find Zenoleum reliable, safe; will not burn or poison; always the same and as sure as a shot every time. The greatest breeders and live stock authorities on the American continent are continual users of Zenoleum.

**ZENOLEUM will do it!**

It cures sores, calf cholera, cuts, galls, ring worm, stomach and intestinal worms in cattle, hogs and sheep and kills lice and fleas and cures roup, diarrhoea, hen cholera, gapes, pip in poultry. The International Live Stock Exhibition at Chicago and the Canadian Live Stock Shows at Guelph, Ottawa and Toronto have used Zenoleum as the only disinfectant with this result: "No trace of disease." Stockmen and breeders pronounce it "absolutely reliable" and cheaper than home-made mixtures. Ask your dealer first or order direct. A trial tin enough for 80 gallons of "dip," express prepaid for \$1.50. Shipped in 5 gallon and barrel lots. 64-page book on diseases of cattle and how to cure them FREE. Write now.

**ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO.**  
332 Sandwich Street East - Windsor, Ont.

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.  
P. ARKELL & SONS, Proprietors, TEESWATER, ONT.  
Customers, beware of imitations of this advertisement

**Forster Farm Dorsets**  
Sheep breeding was never so bright as now. Our large flock of Dorsets are this year stronger than ever in numbers and in quality. For sale are shearing rams and ram lambs, shearing ewes and ewe lambs, strictly high-class.  
Forster Farm, - Oakville, Ont.

**Maple Shade Shropshires**  
A few shearing rams and ram lambs are for sale. They are the right kind and out of imported ewes and sired by an imported "Buttar" ram. You may order any time now for delivery later.  
WILL A. DRYDEN, :: Brooklin, Ontario

**Farnham Farm Oxford and Hampshire Downs**  
Flock Established in 1881 from the best flocks in England. We are offering a splendid lot of yearling rams and ram lambs for flock headers or show purposes. We ourselves have retired from the show ring to hold nothing back. We are also offering 80 yearling Oxford ewes and ewe lambs; a few superior Hampshire yearlings and ram lambs. All registered. Prices reasonable.  
HENRY ARKELL & SON, Route 2 GUELPH, ONT.  
Guelph, G.T.R.; Arkell C.P.R. Telegraph Guelph.  
Long-distance phone in house.

**Shropshires and Cotswolds for Sale**—Yearling rams and yearling ewes, a few imported 3-shear ewes, an extra good lot of 1st of August. Prices very reasonable.  
JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.  
Claremont, C.P.R., 3 miles. Pickering, G.T.R., 7 miles. Greenburn, C.N.R., 4 miles.

**SHROPSHIRE AND SHORTHORNS**  
Our Shropshire lambs this year by a Butter ram are an extra lot, well grown, well covered and well balanced. They are for sale, both sexes; also milking bred Shorthorns, young bulls, cows and heifers.  
P. CHRISTIE & SON, Manchester, Station and P.O.

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

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

**Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns** Boars ready for service. Sows due and ready to breed and a lot of both sexes ready to wean. Descendants of imp. and championship stock. Several extra choice young bulls and heifer calves, recently dropped; grand milking strain, 2 bulls 5 and 8 months old. All at reasonable prices.  
A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO  
Long-Distance Telephone

**Shropshires** of superior quality; both rams and ewes. Special offering for 30 days in Shropshires, Welsh ponies and Berkshire pigs.  
J. LLOYD-JONES, Burford, Ont.

**Tamworths** Buy your breeding stock now, as they will be very scarce this fall. I have a nice lot of boars ready for service, and sows ready to breed. Prices reasonable.  
Herbert German, St. George, Ontario

# For Cattle Proof

as well as cured. According to directions and destroys lice, micide for dis- ables. Used agricultural You not

**What Zenoleum Does**  
It cures sores, calf cholera, cuts, galls, ring worm, stomach and intestinal worms in cattle, hogs and sheep and kills lice and fleas and cures roup, diarrhoea, cholera, gapes, pip in poultry. International Live Stock Exhibition at the Canadian Live Stock Shows, Ottawa and Toronto have used Zenoleum and pronounced it "No stockmen and breeders pronounce it" and cheaper than home-made mixtures. Order direct. A trial tin enough for prepaid for \$1.50. Shipped in 5 gallon k on diseases of cattle and how to

**INFECTANT CO.**  
West East - Windsor, Ont.

**F. S. ARKELL**  
**Hill Stock Farm**  
Importers and breeders of  
**OXFORDS**  
up our show record, it will give kind of Oxfords we have for sale.  
Teeswater, Ont.

**Farm Dorsets**  
bright as now. Our large flock of Dorsets over in numbers and in quality. For sale are, shearing ewes and ewe lambs, strictly high.  
Oakville, Ont.

**Shropshires**  
They are the right kind and out "Buttar" ram. You may order any  
Brooklin, Ontario

**ford and Hampshire Downs**  
81 from the best flocks in England. lot of yearling rams and ram lambs for flock themselves have retired from the show ring so offering 80 yearling Oxford ewes and ewe yearlings and ram lambs. All registered.  
Guelph, Ont.

**SHORTHORNS**  
an extra lot, well grown, well covered and bred Shorthorns, young bulls, cows and E & SON, Manchester, Station and P.O.

**JERSEY CATTLE**  
bred from winners and champions for calf and young bulls, high in quality and blood.  
NORTHWOOD, ONT.

**ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**  
er with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.  
Importers, CAINSVILLE ONTARIO  
Boars ready for service. Sows due to farrow in September, others bred in. Descendants of imp. and championship s, recently dropped; grand milking strain, 2  
Long-Distance Telephone

**mworths**  
Buy your breeding stock now, as they will be very scarce this fall. I have a lot of boars ready for service, and sows ready. Prices reasonable.  
Berbert German, St. George, Ontario

**R M S P**

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

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

**WEST SAILING FROM HALIFAX:**  
R.M.S.P. "Chignecto"  
Sept. 24, 1915  
APPLY TO  
**The Royal-Mail-Steam Packet Co.,**  
57-59, Granville St., HALIFAX (N.S.)  
GO TO THE  
Local TICKET AGENCIES.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY**

**WESTERN FAIR LONDON**  
SEPTEMBER 10 to 18, 1915  
REDUCED FARES

To London from stations in Ontario, Belleville, Havelock and West to Sault Ste. Marie, White River and North Bay inclusive, also from Detroit, Mich.

Be Sure to Consult C. P. R. Agents regarding

**EXTRA TRAIN SERVICE**  
Also SPECIAL LOW FARES  
From Principal Points on Certain Dates

Fast Time, Convenient Train Service, Modern Equipment between Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago.

Particulars from J. H. Radcliffe, Agent, C.P.R., London, Ont., or write M. G. Murphy, D.P.A., Toronto.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**"Western Fair," London**  
RETURN TICKETS.

At reduced fares to London from stations in Ontario, Belleville, Scotia Junction and south or west thereof. Special train service and low-rate excursions from principal points on certain dates.

Ask Agents for full particulars.

**TIME TABLE CHANGES**  
Effective September 12th  
Information now in Agents' hands

**Panama Pacific Exposition**  
Reduced fares to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego.  
Information and tickets on application to Agents.

**CHALLENGE COLLARS**

Acknowledged to be the finest creation of "Water-proof Collars ever made. Ask to see, and buy no other. All stores or direct for 2c.

Made in Canada

**THE ARLINGTON CO. of Canada, Ltd.**  
88 FRAZER AVENUE TORONTO

**All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best**

**Running Water on Every Floor!**

Write us to-day for particulars of the EMPIRE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM for country homes. Durable, efficient, no trouble to operate, costs little. We make hand, windmill, gasoline and electric outfits.

**EMPIRE MFG. CO., LIMITED**  
1200 Dundas Street, London, Ontario

**BARNs FOR SALE**  
One 45; another 22. The latter could go in sections.  
McALISTER ESTATE  
29 Rose St., Galt Phone 788L

## A Lesson from Antigonish.

In Nova Scotia one of the most striking and convincing object-lessons in the importance to the farmer of raising pure seed grain for re-planting and marketing in large quantities was shown in the county of Antigonish. Ten years ago the farmers of Nova Scotia were buying their seed from Ontario. Somehow they had come to believe that the raising of pure and productive seed in Nova Scotia was not a practical possibility, because, as they alleged, their own improved seed eventually would play out. It seems reasonable, however, that home-grown seed being naturally acclimatized, and, with scientific methods of growing, would be more productive than imported seed. The only way to settle the question was by actual demonstration. The Federal and Provincial Governments, together with the College of Agriculture at Truro, co-operated in encouraging the Nova Scotia farmers to take up the home-growing of seed seriously, systematically, and scientifically. This is being done by the County Field Crops Competitions. The Provincial Government offers liberal prizes, exceeding in value \$2,500, and combines with the Federal administration in the joint-bearing of all the expenses. The latter sends annually S. J. Moore, Dominion Seed Inspector, to give the farmers instruction in the selection and growing of seed, travelling from county to county for this purpose. The College of Agriculture gives thorough courses in field husbandry, with particular attention to the judging and selections of grains, tubers, roots, and their seeds, crop-improvement, and the value of home-grown seed. Finally, judges for the Field Crops Competitions are selected from the farmers and the students of the College, and after a week's instruction by Mr. Moore on the College farm in judging and scoring points so as to acquire a common standard, are sent out to the various counties to score the competition plots of the entries.

Shortly after the formation of a branch of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association in Antigonish, a few of the county farmers took up the matter of seed-improvement and entered the Field Crops Competition. It soon became evident that those who won the prizes for the best fields or plots of grain had obtained their seed from Ronald Chisholm, Briley Brook, near Antigonish town, who, on his own initiative as a progressive farmer, had been carrying on the work of seed-improvement on his own farm. Success followed the movement right from the start. One farmer, for instance, obtained 500 bushels of oats from five acres—that is, an average yield of 100 bushels per acre, whereas the average yield for Canada, according to the Census Bulletin, is only 39 bushels per acre. This is an extraordinary achievement, and shows what common-sense, scientific principles can accomplish with grain growing in Eastern Canada. With unimproved seed, and unscientific methods, this farmer would have got a yield at best of about 75 per cent. of the number of bushels that resulted from the use of improved seed. This convincing object-lesson has had its inevitable effects. More than twenty-five farmers in Antigonish have since taken up the raising of improved seed, and others are coming in. Moreover, each year two or three farmers work together in continually improving their seed, and have formed themselves into a "seed-improvement center" for the purpose of supplying others in the county with pure and productive seed grain.

Observe the importance of this idea of a seed-improvement center in a county. First, it keeps the general level of excellence not only up, but also yearly ascending. Secondly, it insures uniformity in the general product of the fields of grain. In the next place, several collateral effects will result to the practical advantage of farmers. One is that the planting of improved seed supplied by the local center will necessitate careful preparation of the land, good tilth, and protecting the seed, before sown, from adulteration by weed seeds and other impurities and dirt. Thus it will prove highly educative, training farmers in scientific methods of farming, observation, precision, and carefulness.



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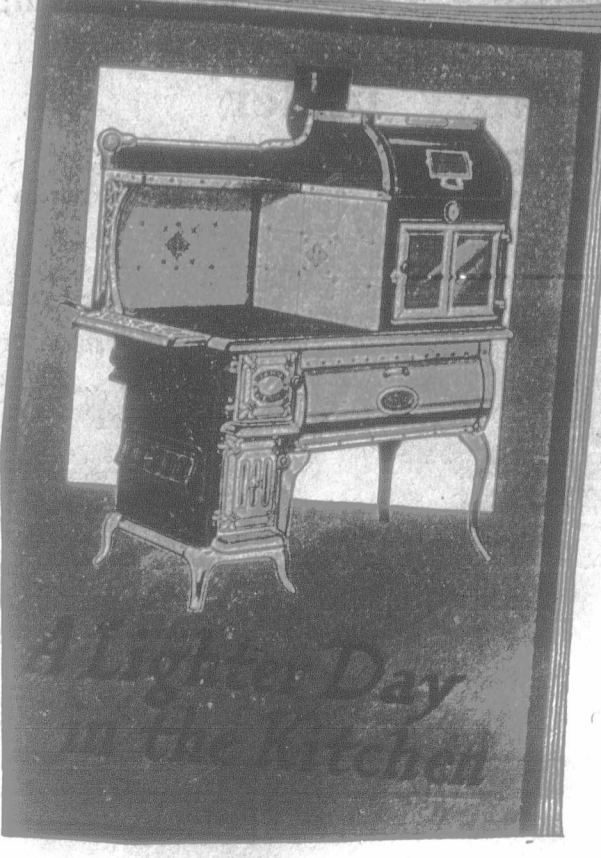
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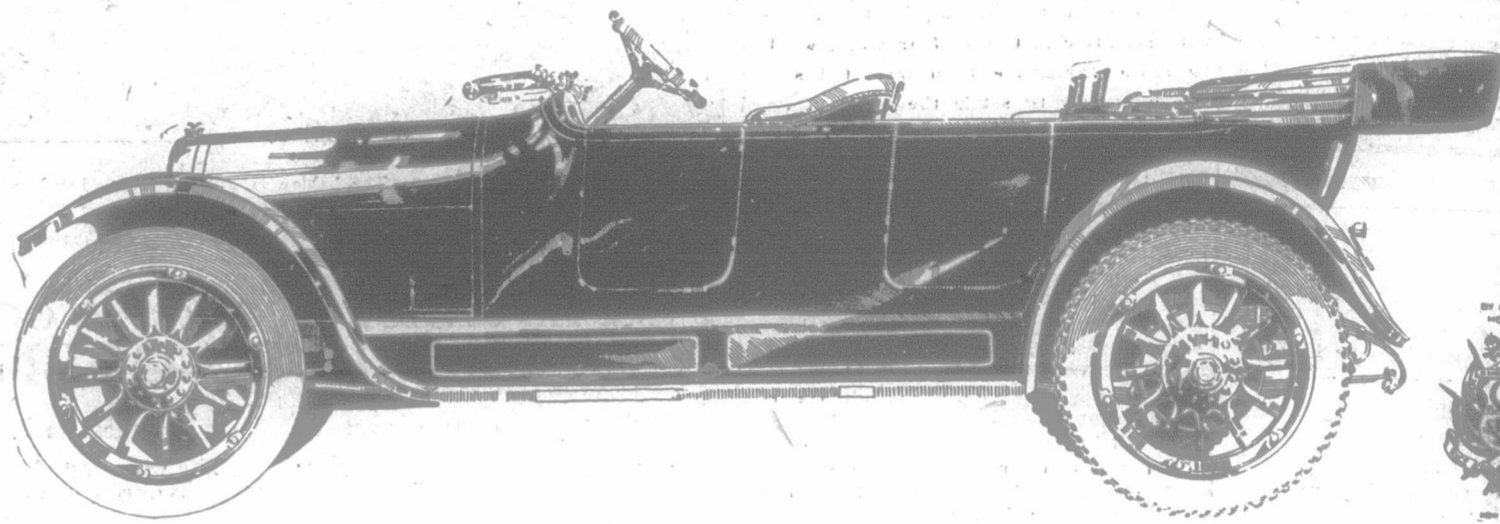
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