

SEPTEMBER 9, 1915

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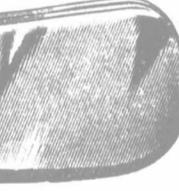
Magazine

to amply repay  
commend.

Equipment

RY PURPOSE.  
Spoon, Butcher  
Serrated Edge  
nife made of the  
with Rubberoid  
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or ONE NEW  
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of Roasting Fork,  
ad Knife and Meat  
nned by \$1.50.



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retail price from  
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ill be sold for cash

\$2.50  
1.00  
1.00  
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LIMITED

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

Dairy and Gold Standard  
Commissioners Dept. of Agriculture

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LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 16, 1915.

No. 1199

VOL. L.

ENTRANCE TO THE GARDEN

## 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. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
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. 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



### 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 along-side 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.

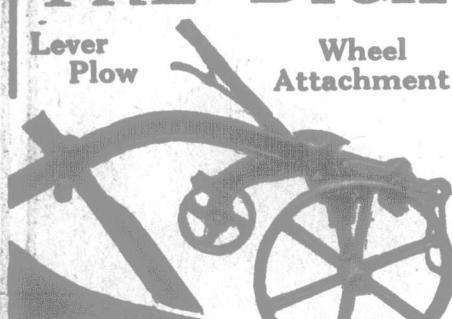
A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

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.

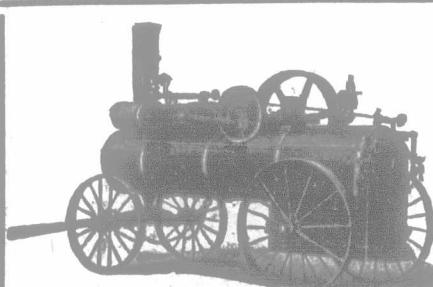
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

### 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

Farmers' Advocate Pen Coupon, Value 4c.  
Send this coupon with remittance of only \$1.52 direct to the Fleet Pen Co., 113 Fleet Street, London, England. In return you will receive by registered post, free, a splendid British-made 14ct. gold nib, self-filling, 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.

Agent 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

### 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	125,222 "
Turnings	72,074 "
Cast iron	183,848 "

The prices should be for delivery at the 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 FISSET,  
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, 4x3½ 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 double seat Bicyc-

Bicycle, with saddle and provender.

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, BIKE OR SUNDRIES AND ANY PARTS, ETC., GET OUR LATEST ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND LEARN ABOUT OUR SPECIAL POSITION. THE LOW PRICES WILL SATISFY YOU.

ONE CENT WRITE US A POSTAL AND CATALOGUE WITH FULL PARTICULARS BE SENT TO YOU FREE, POSTPAID.

BY RETURN MAIL. DO NOT SEND WRITES 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 20 days' use. Built to last a lifetime.

Send for Catalogue No. B-1.

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.

### THE PAPEC



"IT THROWS AND BLOWS"

### 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, lower cost 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.

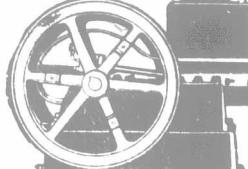
Guelph, Ontario

### 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

# 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:

<b>Sales in 1913</b>	-	-	-	<b>230 tons</b>
<b>Sales in 1914</b>	-	-	-	<b>1028 tons</b>
<b>Sales in 1915</b>	-	-	-	<b>1642 tons</b>

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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The prices should be for delivery ex Store,

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\$17.60 per set.  
24-inch front, 30-inch rear, 4x $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch groove tire. (Other sizes available.) 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

**IDEA AGENTS WANTED**  
everywhere to ride and exhibit a sample of the  
Bicycle, with a free gift of a  
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, car,  
or sundries at any price until you  
get our latest catalogues and catalogue  
and learn about our special pro-  
position. The low prices will astonish you.  
**ONE CENT** is all it will cost to  
write us a postal, 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 20  
days use. Built  
to last a lifetime.  
Send for Cata-  
logue No. B.  
DOMINION 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.

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.



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.

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

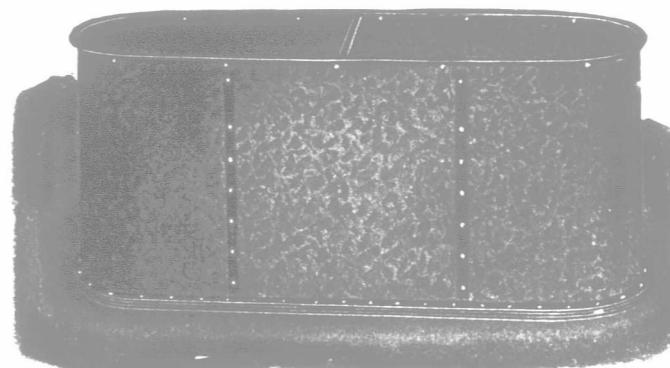


**PATENTS** TRADE MARKS and DESIGNS PROCURED IN ALL COUNTRIES Special attention given to Patent Litigation Pamphlet sent free on application.

**Ridout & Maybee**  
CROWN LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO, ONT.

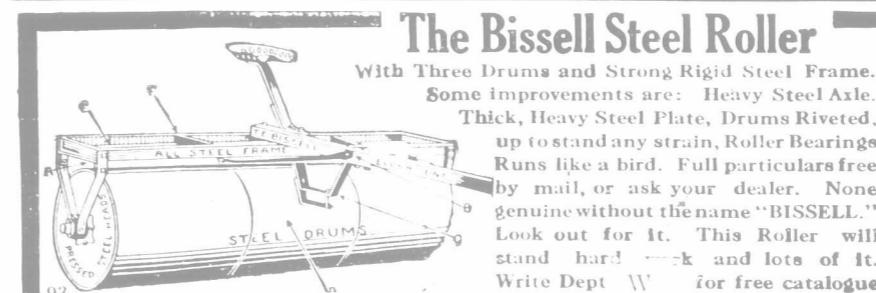
Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

## 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

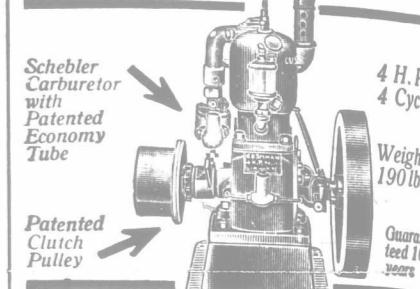


**T. E. Bissell Co., Limited, Elora, Ont.**

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

**The Bissell Steel Roller**  
With Three Drums and Strong Rigid Steel Frame. Some improvements are: Heavy Steel Axle. Thick, Heavy Steel Plate, Drums Riveted, up to stand any strain. Roller Bearings Run like a bird. Full particulars free by mail, or ask your dealer. None genuine without the name "BISSELL." Look out for it. This Roller will stand hard work and lots of it. Write Dept. W for free catalogue.

**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. Two-cylinder 6-H.P. up to 26-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 Canadian Cover will protect your Machinery and Stocks and save its cost in one season.

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

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

Write for catalogue "Engineers' Bargains."

12 x 18, 10  
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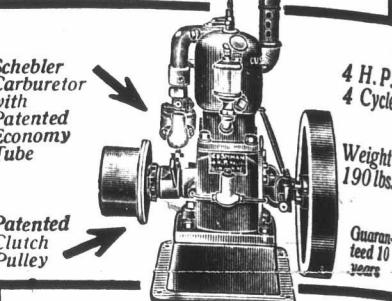
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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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VOL. L

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 determina-  
tion to return next year and win gets more  
out of showing than the winner who drags and  
rests on his ears 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.

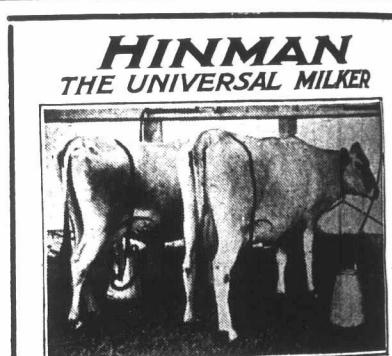
### Extra Feeding Precautions Necessary.

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.

### 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 sea-  
son'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  
blown, 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 hood 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 success-  
ful 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 hood 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



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THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

Published weekly by  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

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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 for 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 farm-yard 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 half-way 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 Hummingbird, 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 unqualified 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.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1915

**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 Oshakov Steppe, when, out of an ottara of 2,000 sheep and 150 goats that were caught in the pelt, 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;

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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



Count of Hillcrest.

Clydesdale stallion; winner in the West, and at Toronto in 1915, for T. H. Hassard, 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:

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 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 full-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.

This is not a new idea but it may be new to a goodly number having silos to fill for the first time, and certainly the pipe saves work in the silo and distributes the silage more evenly and to better advantage than where it falls from the top. There are different styles of pipe used, but the one here illustrated gives good results and is simple and inexpensive. The hood of this galvanized pipe fits over the mouth of the blower pipe. The hood is 14 inches square and is strengthened by two bands of iron fitted with ears through which the ropes by which the pipe

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, taic 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 pairt o' their life an' character, "An' if there's onything tha's no' true," he says, "na doot yer readers had the sense tae see it an' will no' be affectit' by it. Onwy 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 hadn'a given the subject muckle thought, as' way or the ither. In the first place what is there tae prevent oor takin' a cheerful view o' things in general? Well, ye'll say, ony mon that asks a question like that in this second year o' war, when the nations o' Europe are a' busy tryin' tae pit ane anther 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 warld an' the sufferin' an' poverty that comes tae sae mony individuals are proof eneuch o' that. But when a quarrel can be settled '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 juist 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 warld, 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' aboot the 'horrors o' war' as though it was the worst possible thing that could come tae any 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 alang 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 naethin' 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 into oor young men it will be the defendin' o' their

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"The Farmer's Advocate": "And maybe, gin I gie ye another that I heard frae oor preacher He has na objection, he tells me, on his ideas an' words, for gin in them the mair that hear gin they pit them tae practical pairt o' their life an' character. Bything tha's no' true," he says, readers haes the sense tae see it reflectit by it. Onwyay ye're free onything o' mine that ye see except last sabbath mornin' was we attain it this year?" "It

he went on "that there is only find optimism noo-a-days, an' reactionary. Noo what I want tae is tae mak' a bit o' a study o' begin there's ony truth in the though it was na doot intended bodd-handed joke by some chap the subject muckle thought, as' r. In the first place what is oor takin' a cheerful view o'?" Weel, ye'll say, ony mon that like that in this second year o' nations o' Europe are a' busy the another oot o' existence, an' country is mixed up in the trouble her, is no' vera wel acquainted ans, not only tae those engaged ka person on the face o' the where the fightin' is on the scale oo in the fields o' France an' heard that "war is hell" until the expression, but at the same there is a hale lot o' truth in o' settlin' disputes by might will aye bring trouble an' misery men that are lost tae the ferin' an' poverty that comes tae us are proof eneuch o' that. Rel can be settled in no other we dae but tak' the rifle an' tae wark an' settle it. Gin a man tae reason we maun juist use is o' makin' an impression on is reason I say that war can be useful purpose in the world, an' for granted haes we no' the t we are justified in takin' also o' the hale business. Maybe wee bit higher up we'll see mair object aimed at may justify the reach it.

"Somebody will maybe be askin' what aboot a' the crooked wark in connection wi' the government war-contracts an' the graftin' an' stealin' that has been gaein' on in this country durin' the past year. It doesn't show muckle progress along the line o' morality onwyay, 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 along the same line? The law got after them an' they ken noo, an' everybody else kens, that it doesn't pay tae be dishonest, an' the richt has cam oot on top again. Sae again I say why shoudna' we be optimistic an' hopeful for the future o' our 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 process o' reformation is gaein' on, an' we want see that we dinna' lose courage an' sae spoil our chance o' haein' a hand in the business; for o' the wark that a mon can be engaged in there is naething that will bring him the happiness 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 of us, no mistak', but gin we can keep our 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 having placed us where we are, for the optimist 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 carelessly 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

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

## 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.

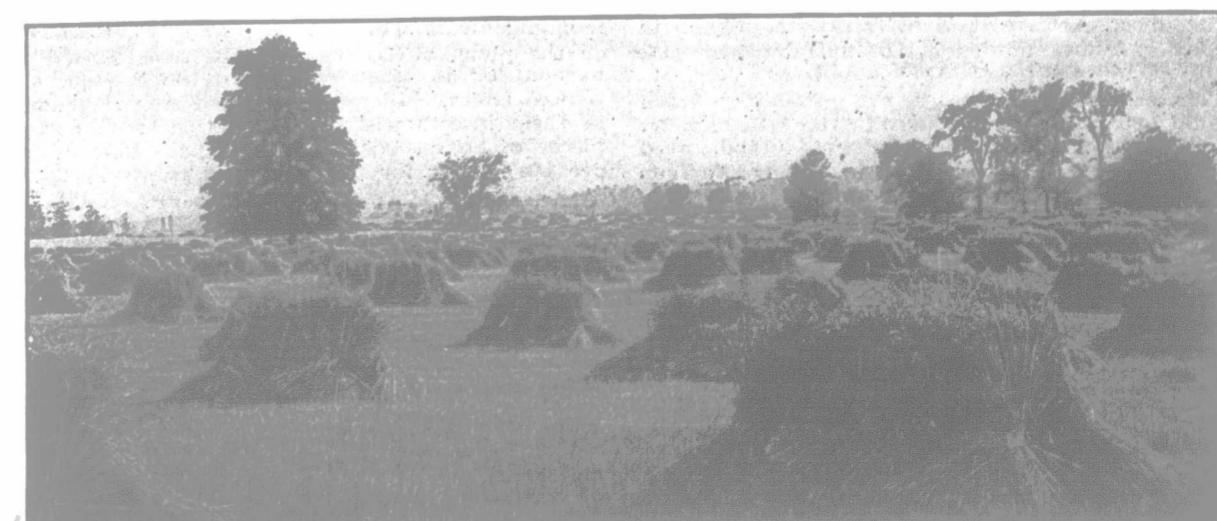
It is essential that the tobacco should be selected when cutting, as each kiln should be filled with tobacco of an equal color, and stage of ripeness, as tobacco with a coarse, heavy leaf will require different treatment in the kiln, from that of a light textured leaf. The most satisfactory results are 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 harvested 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 important 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 deficient 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 becomes 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 contains much moisture when the yellowing is completed, 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 yellowing 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 results are obtained when the temperature is gradually 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 cotton to a cup hung a short distance below, and which, while the instrument is in use, should contain 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 to the air contains 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 thermometers, we form an idea of the amount of moisture 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 difference 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?

Ofttimes 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 position 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 unmarketable feeds, but where dairying is the main issue, and marketable 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 retrenchment 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-breaking 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 forgotten,

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.

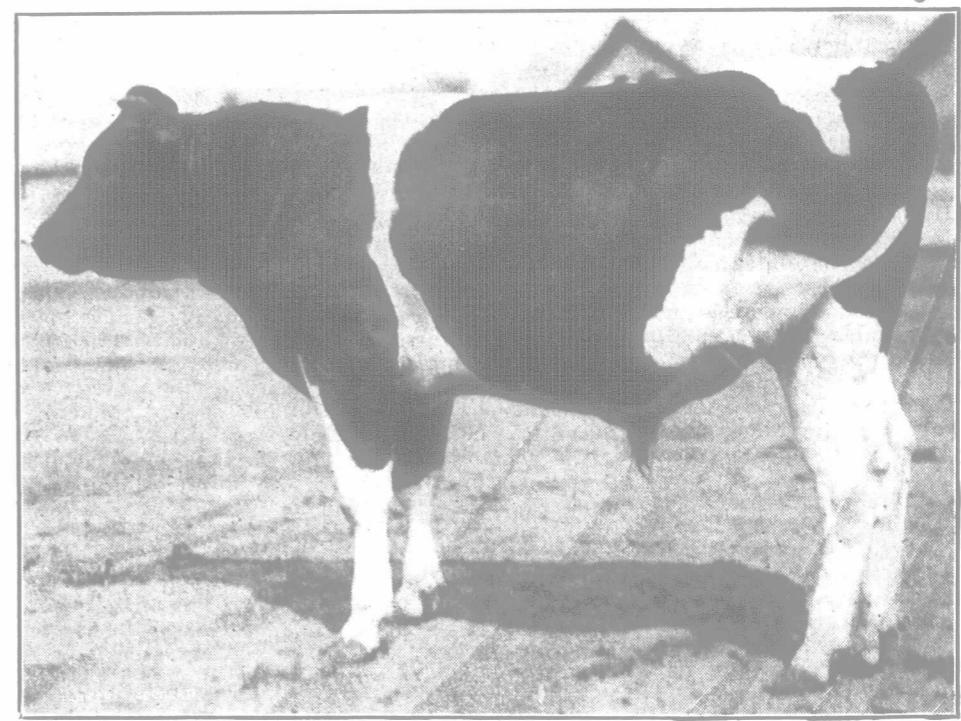
[A small acreage of tomatoes was planted and wet weather has caused a loss of at least 50 per cent. of the crop. Some districts report the complete destruction of the crop.

"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 buildings 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



Prince Payne Harland.

Junior champion Holstein bull at the Canadian National, 1915. Exhibited by Haley Bros., Springfield, 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 mummified 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."

Peaches are a good crop, but badly spotted by

single boarding 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

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## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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there will be a demand for all marketable fruit, No. 3's, if of good size though slightly small, immature No. 3 fruit should never be brought to market as it will not pay for the barrel and

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

## 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 is 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-track 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 catalpa 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 to 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. Beatty, formerly of Janefield Farm, Guelph, Ont. Mr. Beatty 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.

## 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 on one day, and then for only a short time in the afternoon, was the judging interfered with by Jupiter Fluvius 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 Wyomyo 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, was 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 underpinning 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. Fyvie 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 Bruce 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.

Exhibited by  
  
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 boarded with a scantling frame and studded with wire netting over the inside of the board and stuff the space between the chicken outside boards with straw, trap it protecting the house from wind and cold weather from the breath of the roof if low may be treated in the same manner. If the floor is of boards rough in the south or west side of the house surface for cleaning. Outside the room I like to divide the scratching pen into parts. The division does not need to be a foot in height. In the larger division or twelve inches of litter; the smaller pens for the dry mash hoppers, shell and the drinking vessel. Cut a good opening in the south or west side of the pen and put in some glass. The dust will be immediately in front of the window. This furnishes a cheap and effective protection. It also absorbs any dampness that may be in the air. Give ventilation. Do not forget to leave the cotton or canvas off at least once a week. Dust accumulates and stops the air current.

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

Nancy Ryecroft 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 Ryecroft 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 yeld 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 Ryecroft 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, Seaford, 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, Brooklyn, 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, Telfer, 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 Carrughan; 4, McEachren, on Marquis' Own by Moncrieffe Marquis. Stallion, one year: 1, Graham Bros., on Macqueen of Atha by Gallant Carrughan; 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 Ryecroft by Ryecroft Model; 2, Rea, on Blink of Aermont by The Right Honorable; 3, Borland, on Village Lady by Gallant Carrughan; 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. Yeld 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 Carrughan, and Molly Queen by Gallant Carrughan. Mare with two of her progeny: 1, Batty, on Newbigging Beauty. Champion stallion, Graham Bros., on Lord Gleniffer. Champion female, Gardhouse, on Nancy Ryecroft. 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 Ryecroft.

**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 Carrughan's many good colts.

Batty brought out another colt by Gallant Carrughan in the yearling class and won. This young thing, Duke Carrughan, had an excellent set of feet and legs which he was able to use in proper style. Telfer 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 Carrughan at the head. In the yearling fillies the contest was between Floradora and Nellie Carrughan. The former had, perhaps, a little more bone but the under-pinning of both entries was full of quality.

Toronto, Ont.; Geo. Clayton & Sons, Grand Valley, Ont.; Samuel Stong, Weston, Ont.; Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; W. F. Batty, Brooklyn, Ont.; Jas. Leonard, Schomberg, Ont.; Jos. Telfer, 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.

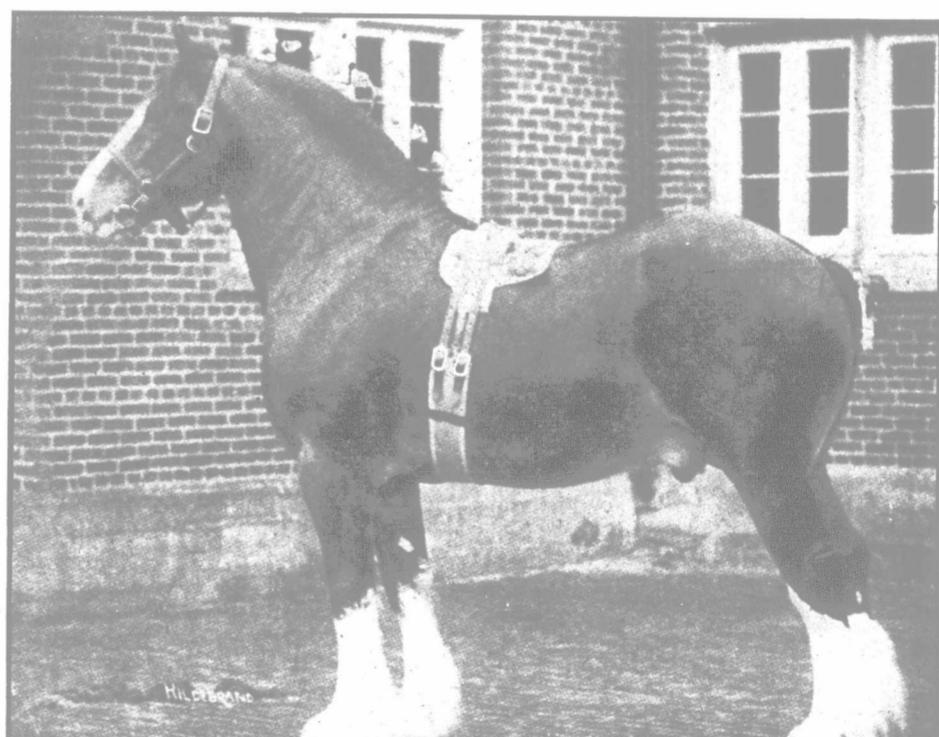
Awards.—Stallion, three years old and over: 1, Hassard, on Randolph Romeo by Sir Randolph; 2 and 3, McMichael, on International by Prince Romeo and Glen Rae by Great Britain; 4, Morrison, on Lion Lad. Stallion, two years old: 1, Stong, on Everlasting Gay Boy by Gartley Forever; 2, Graham Bros., on Royal Regent by Gallant Carrughan; 3, Clayton, on Marquis' Own by Moncrieffe Marquis. Stallion, one-year-old: 1, Batty, on Duke Carrughan by Gallant Carrughan; 2, Telfer, 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 old: 1, Batty, on Nora Carrughan by Gallant Carrughan; 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 Carrughan by Gallant Carrughan; 3, McMichael, on Mabel. Mare, four years, exhibitor engaged in farming exclusively: 1, fastings, 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 upstanding 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



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, Seaford, Ont.; T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; Peter Morrison, Dunbarton, Ont.; W. N. McEachren,

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 yeld mares. The winner, Labbevinere 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.

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## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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Geo. Clayton & Sons, Grand Samuel Stong, Weston, Ont.; Gravmont, Ont.; W. F. Batty, Brook Leonard, Schomberg, Ont.; Jos. West, Ont.; P. W. Boynton, Dollar, Jason, Scarborough, Ont.; Geo. Dale, Ont.; A. W. Snyder & Son, Brampton Hastings, Schomberg, Ont.; C. Claremont, Ont.

Stallion, three years old and over: on Randolph Romeo by Sir Randolph, McMichael, on International by and Glen Rae by Great Britain; 4, Lional Lad. Stallion, two years old, on Everlasting Gay Boy by Silver; 2, Graham Bros., on Royal Gallant Carruchan; 3, Clayton, on by Moncrieffe Marquis. Stallion, 1, Batty, on Duke Carruchan by Chan; 2, Telfer, on Marathon Again, Clayton, on Noble Jimmie by 4, Leonard, on Noble Majestic by Filly, three years old: 1, Boyne B. by Royal Member. Filly, two years old, on Nora Carruchan by Gallant Dale, on Glennie Mac by Glen Rae; Bedelia by Proud Chieftain. Filly, Dale, on Floradora by Glen Rae; 2, lie Carruchan by Gallant Carruchan; on Mabel. Mare, four years, aged in farming exclusively: 1, Queen of Tuam by Baron Elect, with foal by her side: 1, Bennett, by Macqueen; 2, McMichael, on by Glen Rae, 3, Dale, on Mossy MacGregor; 4, Snyder, on Queen. 1, McMichael; 2, Batty, on Moncrieffe Albion; 3, Snyder, on Bud Chieftain. Mare, with two of 1, Bennett, on My Queen; 2, Snyder champion stallion: Hassard, on Randolph. Champion filly: Hassard, on Daisy Boag, Queensville, Ont.

ONS.—With importations cut off and large exhibitors absent the dispersons was disappointingly small. A few of superior merit were out but on the quality of those exhibited was rare for the past few years.

In the aged stallion class, Trade, 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 upstanding 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. Trade was awarded the stallion

sections, Pears was particularly all the prizes for yearling fillies and first and third prizes in geldings and foal classes. Outstanding exhibit were the first-prize brood mare, a two-year-old filly. The mare is sized but possesses beautiful quality throughout. The filly on the other hand for her age and will develop into a fine mare. The half dozen foals made one of the best classes of the show and were a credit to the exhibitors. The sensation of the whole fair was the yearling foal, which up in the section for yearling mares, Labeuviniere is one of the best mares in Canada. She is said to weigh 1,000 lbs. and has style and quality to spare. She easily captured the female

am. Toronto, judged this class. Try to say that the best individuals Wm. Pears, West Toronto, Ont.;

G. E. Boulter, Picton, Ont.; T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; C. W. Gurney & Son, Paris, Ont.; W. G. Hill & Son, Queensville, Ont.; J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont.; A. W. Dobson, Weston, Ont.; G. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ont.

Awards.—Stallion, four years and over: 1, Elliott, on Trade; 2, Hogate, on Koursier; 3, Pears, on Guedo; 4, Hogate, on Caprice. Stallion, three years: 1, Boulter, on Herculoid. Stallion, two years: 1, Hill & Son; 2, Hogate. Stallion, one year: 1, Pears, on General Cormier; 2, Gurney & Son, on Boulder Grange Prince. Yeld mare: 1, Hassard, on Labeuviniere; 2, Hogate, on Lacune; 3, Dobson, on Kalmouck; 4, Boulter, on Lorene. Filly, three years: 1, Hogate, on Meche. Filly, two years: 1, Pears, on Lady Impresse; 2, Hill & Son, on Polly Patricia; 3, Pears, on Lady Julia; 4, Boulter, on Lou Lou. Yearling filly: 1, 2 and 3, Pears, on Lady Mary, Lady Kagnat and Lady Kate. Brood mare: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Pears, on Lady Grey, Julia, Impresse and Kocarde. Foal of 1915: 1, Pears, on Marshall Cormier; 2, Boulter, on Titania; 3, Pears, on Lady Lorraine. Mare and two progeny: 1 and 2, Pears; 3, Boulter. Champion stallion: Elliott, on Trade. Champion mare: Hassard, on Labeuviniere. Best string of five: Pears. Dom. Gov't. Special, five get of one sire: 1 and 2, Pears; 3, Boulter.

SHIRES.—The Shire exhibit was not strong. Competition was chiefly between the entries of J. M. Gardhouse and Johnston Bros. where competition existed, but in many sections only one animal came out. Three aged stallions responded and from these Gillibrand Swell was placed first, with King Junior second. The former would be improved by a little more quality, while the second animal was a fairly good individual but had been poorly shod which militated against success. Dunsmore Nately, the champion stallion, was a good horse with quality throughout but a little more slope of pastern would add to his appearance. Rokeby Halo, the champion female, is one of the good mares of the Shire breed and has been favorably described in these columns on previous occasions when winning ribbons. Johnston Bros' two mares, Denstow Fuchsia and Gray Fuchsia, were also individuals of considerable merit and were a strengthening feature of the exhibit.

Exhibitors.—Jas. Callander, North Gower, Ont.; T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; Johnston Bros.; Croton, Ont.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.

Awards.—Aged stallion: 1, Hassard, on Gillibrand Swell by Brandon Drayman; 2, Johnston, on King Junior by Palerton First King; 3, Callander, on Verona Leader by Uncle Sam 4th. Stallion, three years old: 1, Gardhouse on Dunsmore Nately by Dunsmore Proctor. Stallion, one-year-old: 1, Johnston, on Prince Charles of Lambton by Prince Charles of Waresley. Filly, two years old: 1, Gardhouse, on Heather Belle by Waverley Rex. Brood mare, with foal by her side: 1, Johnston, on Denstow Fuchsia by Dunsmore Professor. Yeld mare: 1, Gardhouse, on Rokeby Halo by Madresfield Thumper; 2, Johnston, on Gray Fuchsia by Proprietary. Foal of 1915: 1, Johnston. Champion stallion: Gardhouse on Dunsmore Nately. Champion female: Gardhouse, on Rokeby Halo. Best string of five: Johnston.

HEAVY DRAFT HORSES IN HARNESS.—One of the strongest classes of the whole Fair was that of single heavy draft horses in harness. Seven splendid horses in gay trappings faced the judges. The red ribbon was awarded to the Dominion Transport Co.'s good roan, Everlasting. Britnell & Co., Toronto had the second winner in Jim. He is considerably heavier than the winner, but hardly as strong in the loin. Daisy Dean, the good Clydesdale mare owned by T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont. was third and Firstbrook Bros., Toronto, fourth, on an upstanding grey. These horses won in the same order in the Clydesdale Association's special for single Clydesdale in harness.

In the class for heavy draft teams the Dominion Transport Co. was first and third with Britnell & Co. second, and A. Sayles, Paris, Ont., fourth. The Transport Company's team was first in the special for Clydesdale team in harness. Britnell & Co. had the second-prize team in this section.

Robt. Graham, Toronto; Prof. M. Cumming, Truro, N.S.; and John Boag, Queensville, judged the heavy draft harness classes as well as all the General Purpose classes.

HACKNEYS.—Referring more particularly to recent years nothing intervened to prevent the Hackney exhibit of 1915 being quite up to par. There were entries in every class, and competition in all except two, barring the special donated by the Dominion Government for the best five, the get of one sire. Generally speaking the entries were qualified to compete in any ring for those with any age were good individuals and the younger and more inexperienced gave considerable promise. In no other competition does training and education count for so much, and this statement is explained by the performance of the aged stallions. Here Colorito, Prickwillow Connaught

and Spartan gave an exhibition of true Hackney action and what is required of the breed which has been developed for a special purpose. Early in the contest Little Briton, a Hackney pony, strong in his own company, and De Wilton, a horse with an enviable reputation, were stood aside that the three animals, previously mentioned might struggle for the honors. Two years ago Spartan stood second to Heremoine with Colorito third, but with time has come a change with these veterans of the ring and Colorito went to the top, Prickwillow Connaught stood second with Spartan third. The winner is a powerful horse throughout and has good control of his feet and legs; his closest competitor almost excelled in knee action, while Spartan moved in the same true and fearless manner that has characterized his action throughout his show-ring career.

Harry Lauder, the winning three-year-old, and Whitegate Excelsior, the successful two-year-old, were other features of the male classes. The latter animal is attractive in style and a promising actor.

Only one three-year-old filly, Sunstar, came forward, but she was good enough to win the championship from those over 14 hands 1 inch. She was good in conformation, quality and action. Two-year-old fillies were led by Model's Queen, which was not so large as some of her competitors yet more trappy and a better mover. A chestnut, Island Lilly, coming second was a strong filly, yet not so pleasing in her action, while Minnie Derwent, a beautiful bay mare and very attractive, could not perform skillfully enough to induce the judge to honor her with more than third place. When Misty Morn was led out of the yearlings to explain in action why she was there all doubts were dispelled as to which would be first; she is a promising filly and unless something unexpected occurs she should have a successful career. Princess Winyard, not unknown to fame, was the most successful of the yeld mares. She was set on good feet and legs which she used in a manner common to the breed. Whitegate Gertrude is the proper build for brood mare and her action was right, but not so snappy as that of her younger competitor which has been used less for breeding purposes. Whitegate Gertrude took second place and Princess Eudora third. Four brood mares, each with a foal, lined up in their class, and honors ultimately went to Miss Derwent. She is a large chestnut capable of moving pleasingly, and she had a foal very much like its dam. Lady Lynette and Rillington Queen, the second and third prize winners respectively, were a little more compact in build than the winner, and each had brought forth a good foal.

Exhibitors.—Crow & Murray, Toronto; James M. Semple, Milverton, Ont.; R. J. Fleming, Whitchurch, Ont.; Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; James Tilt, Brampton, Ont.; Joseph Telier, Milton West, Ont.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; W. F. Batty, Brooklin, Ont.; H. A. Mason, Scarborough, Ont.; G. M. Anderson, Guelph, Ont.; J. F. Husband, Eden Mills, Ont.; Joseph Rawson, Aylmer, Ont.; Chas. Grimsley, Eglinton, Ont.; Fox Head Mew, Toronto, Ont.

Awards.—Aged stallion: 1, Graham Bros., on Colorito by Rosador; 2, Crow & Murray, on Prickwillow Connaught by Forest King; 3, Tilt, on Spartan by Polonius. Stallion, three years old: 1 and 2, Telfer, on Harry Lauder by Warwick Model, and Paderewski by Vanguard. Stallion, two years old: 1, Gardhouse, on Whitegate Excelsior by Whitegate Commander; 2, Telfer, on Model's Best by Warwick Model. Stallion, one year old: 1, Gardhouse, on Avondale by Whitegate Commander. Filly, three years old: 1, Fox Head Mew, on Sunstar by Warwick Model. Filly, two years old: 1, Telfer, on Model's Queen by Warwick Model; 2, Mason, on Island Lilly by Dalton King; 3, Tilt, on Minnie Derwent by Derwent Performer; 4, Batty, on Madge by Spartan. Filly, one year old: 1, Mason, on Misty Morn by Harviestoun Fanatic; 2, Husband, on Brookfield Princess by Brookfield Laddie; 3, Tilt, on Miss Spartan by Spartan. Yeld mare: 1, Husband, on Princess Winyard by Warwick Model; 2, Gardhouse, on Whitegate Gertrude by His Majesty; 3, Telfer, on Princess Eudora by Vanguard. Brood mare, with her foal: 1, Tilt, on Miss Derwent by Derwent Performer; 2, Batty, on Lady Lynette by Ruby; 3, Telfer, on Rillington Queen by Rillington Grandee. Mare, with two of her progeny: 1, Gardhouse, on Whitegate Gertrude; 2, Mason, on Salford Nebula; 3, Batty, on Lady Lynette. Foal of 1915: 1, Tilt, on Dainty Spartan by Spartan; 2, Telfer, on Spartan Pearl by Spartan; 3, Mason, on Eastern Morn by Royal Review. Champion stallion, 14 hands, 1 inch and under: Gardhouse, on Talke Fire Alarm. Champion stallion: Graham Bros., on Colorito. Champion female, 14 hands, 1 inch and under: Gardhouse, on Whitegate Queen Victoria. Champion female, 14 hands, 1 inch and over: Fox Head Mew, on Sunstar. Champion female over all: Whitegate Queen Victoria. Best five animals, get of one sire: Tilt, on the get of Spartan.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Only prizes for aged

stallions and brood mares are offered at the Canadian National. Nine aged stallions were out and the winner was found in Kelston, owned by Dale & Dalziel, Toronto. This was by no means a popular decision as many at the ringside favored Ben Hodder, the second-prize horse. He is owned by Wm. Hammall, Toronto. The well-known Wire-Inn was placed third. He is also a Toronto-owned horse, being the property of G. W. Beardmore. Haffling, won fourth money for Jas. McFarlane, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

The prizes in the brood mare class were awarded as follows: 1, Wm. Hammall, Toronto, Ont., on Firewater; 2, S. Nesbitt, Montreal, Que., on Adoration; 3, Jas. Bovaird & Son, Brampton, Ont., on Ismailian; 4, Paterson Bros., on Bequiet.

STANDARD-BREDS.—Although not numericaly as strong as usual the quality of the Standard-bred was fully up to the average of previous years.

Jim Todd headed the quartette of aged stallions. This horse is well known in the show rings of Canada. He is almost faultless in conformation and travels smoothly and freely, but would be the better of a little more size. The high-priced Battle was second and Bingen Pilot third. The remarkably good-actioned Dothan was first in the class of four three-year-old stallions. Another good, free mover was Arley McKerron, winner in the class of four, two-year-olds. Ora Vera was the only yearling stallion. He is a rather plain headed colt but promises to develop lots of speed as he grows older.

In the female classes Miss Wilks was first for brood mare and for two-year-old filly, while Ashley Stock Farm also led two classes, the three-year-olds and yearling classes. Miss Wilks' brood mare Vera Peters was made female champion. Her foal, which was also first in its class should make something out of the ordinary if inheritance counts for anything as it is by the champion stallion and from the champion mare.

Exhibitors.—Ashley Stock Farm, Foxboro, Ont.; S. Nesbitt, Montreal, Que.; Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, Ont.; Thos. Maddaford, Whitby, Ont.; Thos. Skinner, Mitchell, Ont.; H. McRae, Toronto, Ont.; Paterson Bros., Agincourt, Ont.; R. Douglas & Sons, R.R. No. 4, Mitchell, Ont.; T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ont.; N. Goodison, Dixie, Ont. Judge—Dr. J. A. Sinclair, Cannington, Ont.

Awards.—Stallion, four years and upward: 1, Wilks, on Jim Todd; 2, Wilks, on Battle; 3, Goodison, on Bingen Pilot. Three-year-old stallion: 1, Skinner, on Dothan; 2, Ashley Stock Farm, on Aleck; 3, Maddaford, on Lord Regent. Two-year-old stallion: 1, Paterson Bros., on Arley McKerron; 2, Ashley Stock Farm, on Hartford Ashby; 3, McRae, on Billy McKerron. Yearling stallion: 1, Wilks, on Oro Vera. Champion stallion: Wilks, on Jim Todd. Filly, three years: 1, Ashley Stock Farm, on Merrywinkle; 2, Paterson Bros., on Ideal Princess; 3, Douglas & Sons, on Topsy Pointer. Two-year-old filly: 1, Wilks, on Shena Todd; 2, Elliott, on Madame Cherry; 3, Ashley Stock Farm, on Lady McMartin. Yearling filly: 1 and 2, Ashley Stock Farm, on Ella Becker and Aunt Fanny. Brood mare: 1, Wilks, on Vera Peters; 2, Paterson Bros., on Lady Arley; 3, Ashley Stock Farm, on Philly Winkle. Foal: 1, Wilks; 2 and 3, Ashley Stock Farm. Champion mare: Wilks, on Vera Peters. String of five: Wilks. Dom. Gov't. special; five get of one sire: 1, Wilks, on get of Jim Todd; 2, Ashley Stock Farm, on get of McMartin.

GENERAL PURPOSE.—There was only a total entry of six in this class exclusive of the harness sections. N. Clarkson, Islington, Ont., had the only entry in the class for mare or gelding four years and upwards. This neat, good-going mare afterwards won for single horse in harness. The same owner was first in the section for three-year-olds. A. H. Clarkson, Islington, was second and N. Goodison, Dixie, Ont., third. Geo. A. Wilson, Georgetown, Ont., had the only mare and foal. His brood mare was made champion of the class for single horse in harness. Wm. Rennie & Co., Toronto, had the second and third-prize horses. These afterwards won for pair in harness with N. P. Clarkson, second, Firstbrook Bros., Toronto, third and F. T. James Fish Co., Toronto, fourth.

ROADSTER AND CARRIAGE.—The line-up of roadster and carriage horses on the line constituted a good exhibit but not quite as strong as in some previous occasions. The champion mare of the roadster classes is not unknown for she was champion in 1914 in similar competition.

AWARDS.—Roadster mare, four years and over: 1, Crow & Murray, Toronto, on Brerette; 2, Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, on Mary Regina; 3, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, on Princess Patricia. Filly or Gelding, three years old: 1, J. B. Cowles & Sons, Queensville, on Ferns Wilks; 2, J. Palmer & Son, Richmond Hill, on Miss Moko; 3, Thos. Cowan, Orono, on Lulu; 4, Ira A. Mabec, Aylmer, on Bellworth. Filly or Gelding, two years old: 1, Miss Wilks, on Clara Todd; 2, Curtis Heaslop & Son, Fenwick, on Queen Etna; 3, G. M. Anderson, Guelph, on Jennie Porter. Filly or Gelding, one year: 1, Miss Wilks, on Evelyn Wilks; 2, Thos. McMichael & Son, Seaforth, on Miss Toddy; 3, S. Collins,

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 Shellspr's foal; 2, Jas. Tilt, on Hector; 3, Ashley Stock Farm, on Fannie; 4, John Doyle, on Jenny Todd. Champion roadster mare: Crow & Murray, on Brerette.

**CARRIAGE.**—Mare, four years and over: 1, Mervale 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, Mervale 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: Mervale 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, Bownanville 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 this 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 champion, 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. Irwindale 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 Mystic 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 further back she was not so perfect.

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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, and 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., Brumbo, Ont.; J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.; 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 &



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.

## 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, \$7.00 to \$10.50; 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.
Cars	25	508	533
Cattle	111	5,552	5,653
Hogs	400	4,981	5,381
Sheep	1,416	6,864	7,789
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	803	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 outset, 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-

nance 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 4c. per lb. lower than the previous week. Sheep of all classes also suffered 4c. to 4c., and choice veal lost out its high price by 4c. 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; cappers 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 \$6.75; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$6 to \$6.50; common stock steers, \$5 to \$5.50; stock heifers, 550 lbs., sold at \$5 to \$5.80.

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-

### 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., Catarqui. 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. Hatchorn, 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 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, Scotstown, 96.16; 3, Harold Hammond, Moorefield, 95.99; 4, Wm. Morse, Trowbridge, Ont., 95.99; 5, A. J. Mucksworth, 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, 96.88; 3, J. H. Schneider, Gads Hill, 96.66; 4, Harry W. Seehaver, Atwood, 96.15; 5, H. J. Neel, Tavistock, 95.82; 6, John Cuthbertson, Stratford, 95.66; 7, Harry Youn, Gowanstown, Ont., 95.66; 8, H. E. Donnelly, 95.50. Factory white, June: 1, Adkmard Gague, Latimore, Que., 96.88; 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 Plourde, Warwick, 95.82. Factory white, July: 1, H. J. Neel, 97.66; 2, C. J. Donnelly, 96.88; 3, J. H. Schneider, 96.33; 4, Henry Youn, 96.88; 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. Mucksworth, 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. Neel, 95.99; 6, A. J. Mucksworth, 95.82; 7, N. H. Purdy, 95.65. Stilton: 1, Henry Youn, 95.49; 2, A. J. Mucksworth, 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. Neel, 94.65; 4, Harold Hammond, 94.49; 5, A. J. Mucksworth, 94.49. Fourth and fifth prizes divided. Silver cup won by Henry J. Neel, Tavistock, 97.66. Special prizes for highest average score in cheese: 1, Henry J. Neel, 96.15; 2, W. T. Oliver, 95.85; 5, W. Morse, 95.85.

### BUTTER.

Creamery butter, salted solids: 1, Joseph Dansereau, Vercheres, Que., 97.125; 2, Clovis Lemay, St. Henedine, Que., 97; 3, Seraphin Croteau, Poitou, Que., 96.75; 4, W. H. Stewart, Hemmingford, Que., 96.625; 5, H. D'evous Rousseau, St. George, 96.625. Unsalted, creamery solids: 1, Achille Fourneir, 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 Moreau, St. Gideon, Que., 96.625; 5, M. Weir, 96.375. Farm dairy, 30-lb. crocks: 1, Miss L. B. Gregory, Ilderton, 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, Mono 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 Fourneir, Gentilly, Que., 97.375. Special highest average score: 1, Clovis Lemay; 2, Canadian Milk Products Co.; 3, J. Allaire.

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SEPTEMBER 16, 1915

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

THE ROYAL BANK  
OF CANADA

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

## HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province  
of the Dominion of Canada

Accounts of Farmers  
Invited  
Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at all  
Branches

ward springers sold at \$90 to \$105; good cows, \$70 to \$80; common and medium cows, \$45 to \$65 each.

Veal Calves.—Choice veal was 1c. per lb. less than last letter. Choice veal calves sold at \$10 to \$10.50; good, \$8.50 to \$9; medium, \$7 to \$8; common calves, \$5.50 to \$6.50; grass calves, \$4 to \$5.

Sheep and Lambs.—Demand created for feeding lambs, \$7 to \$7.50. Lambs generally of good quality in a slow market. Light sheep, \$5.75 to \$6.50; yearling sheep, \$6.50 to \$7.25; heavy, fat ewes and rams, \$3 to \$5; spring lambs, \$7.75 to \$8.50.

Hogs.—Selects, weighed off cars, \$9.40 to \$9.65; fed and watered hogs, \$9.25 to \$9.85; f. o. b., \$8.90. Heavy, fat hogs, weighing over 230 lbs., 50 cents per cwt. deducted. Sows sold at \$2 per cwt., and stags \$1 per cwt. less than prices paid for selects.

## BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 winter, per car lot, 92c. to 95c.; slightly tough, 85c. to 90c.; sprouted or smutty, 70c. to 80c., according to sample. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 98c., track, lake ports; No. 2 northern, 96c., prompt shipment; No. 3 northern, 95c., prompt shipment.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, 38c. to 39c., according to freights outside; No. 3 white, 37c. to 38c., according to freights outside; Manitoba oats, No. 2 Canadian Western, nominal; No. 3 Canadian Western, nominal.

Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 83c., track, lake ports; Canadian, No. 2 yellow, nominal, track, Toronto.

Rye.—Outside, No. 2, 75c. to 80c., according to freights outside.

Barley.—For malting, nominal, outside; No. 3 feed barley, nominal.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, nominal.

Flour.—Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$5.75; second patents, \$5.25; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$5.05; in cotton bags, 10c. more; Ontario, 90-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, \$2.80 to \$4, seaboard, or Toronto freights, in bags, new, prompt shipment.

## HAY AND MILLFEED.

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

Bran.—\$25 per ton, Montreal freights; shorts, \$27 per ton, Montreal freights; middlings, per ton, \$30, Montreal freights; good feed flour per bag, \$1.80, Montreal freights.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$7.50.

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Butter remained stationary on the wholesale during the past week, creamery pound squares selling at 29c. to 30c. per lb.; creamery solids at 28c. to 29c. per lb., and separator dairy butter at 26c. to 27c. per lb.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs remained stationary, selling at 24c. per dozen.

Cheese.—New, large, 14c.; twins, 15c. Honey.—Extracted, 11c. to 12c.; comb, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen sections.

Beans.—Hand-picked, per bushel, \$3.60; primes, \$3.40.

Potatoes.—Ontarios were selling at 65c. per bag, track, Toronto; New Brunswicks, at 70c. per bag, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Live weight: Turkeys, per lb., 20c.; spring ducks, 11c. per lb.; spring chickens, 15c. per lb.; fowl, heavy,

12c. per lb.; light, 10c. per lb.; squabs, per dozen, 10 ounces, \$3.60 (dressed).

## HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, flat 18c.; country hides, cured, 17c. to 19c.; country hides, part cured, 16c. to 17c.; calf skins, per lb., 18c.; kip skins, per lb., 16c.; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$2; horse hair, per lb., 35c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lamb skins and pelts, 60c. to 90c.; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$2; tailow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 7c.; wool, washed, fine, per lb., 40c.; wool, combings, washed, per lb., 35c.; wool, un-washed, fine, per lb., 30c.; wool, un-washed, coarse, per lb., 28c.; rejections, per lb., 28c.

## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The wholesale fruit market has been flooded with peaches during the past week, such large quantities coming in that they did not finish unloading the cars until late in the afternoon and evening. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday there were fourteen freight cars of fruits, as well as the large quantities sent in by express and on the boats. In the beginning the demand was good and trade was brisk, but the influx was so great, and a large percentage of the fruit was of poor quality, so that prices declined.

On Thursday, the 11-quart baskets sold at from 20c. to 50c., with a few extra choice going at 60c. to 75c., while the 6-quart baskets sold at from 20c. to 35c. per basket.

Pears kept their values fairly well, on Thursday selling at from 40c. to 60c. per 11-quart basket.

Plums have not had much demand, and were a slow sale, at 15c. to 30c. per 11-quart basket, a few extra fancy large blues bringing 40c. to 50c.

Thimbleberries have generally been of very poor quality, selling at 3c. to 5c. per box on Thursday.

Pickling onions have been a glut on the market, large quantities standing there until they spoiled.

Choice quality apples are still exceedingly high, selling at \$3.50 to \$4 per barrel, and from 25c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket, some extra fancy bringing 50c. to 75c.

Strawberries have had a come-back, N. A. Bowen, Aldershot, shipping in two or three small shipments of choice ones, which sold at 20c. per box.

Apples, new, 25c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket, \$3.50 to \$4 per barrel; extra fancy, 50c. to 75c. per 11-quart basket; bananas, \$1.25 to \$2 per bunch; blueberries, \$1 to \$1.25 per 11-quart basket; cantaloupes, 25c. to 35c. per 11-quart basket; grapes, California, \$2 per box; lemons, Messina, \$3.50 to \$4 per case; California, \$8.25 per case; oranges, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per case; peaches, California, \$1.15 to \$1.25 per box; Canadian, 60c. to 75c. per 11-quart basket; 20c. to 35c. per 6-quart basket; pears, California, \$2.75 per case; plums, imported, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box; Canadians, 20c. to 40c. per 11-quart basket, a few extra choice at 50c.; thimbleberries, 2c., 3c. and 5c. per box; watermelons, 40c. to 60c. each; beets, 75c. per bag; cabbage, 75c. per crate, 35c. to 40c. per dozen; cauliflower, \$1 to \$2 per dozen, 20c. to 25c. per 11-quart basket; carrots, 20c. to 30c. per 11-quart basket; celery, small, 25c. to 30c. per dozen; large, 40c. to 50c. per dozen; corn, 10c. to 15c. per dozen, also 50c. per sack; cucumbers, 25c. per 11-quart basket; eggplant, 30c. to 40c. per 11-quart basket; peppers, 20c. to 30c. per 11-quart basket; red, 50c. to 75c. per 11-quart basket; potatoes, new, 75c. to 85c. per bag; tomatoes, 10c. to 25c. per 11-quart basket.

## Cheese Markets.

Mont Joli, Que., 13c.; Victoriaville, Que., 14 1/2c.; Perth, 14 1/2c.; Kemptville, 14 1/2c.; Iroquois, 14 1/2c.; Cornwall, 14 1/2c.; Alexandria, 14 1/2c.; Picton, 14 1/2c.; Napanee, 14 1/2c.; Vankleek Hill, white, 14 1/2c.; colored, 15c.; Montreal, finest Easterns, 13 1/2c. to 13 1/2c.; finest Easterns, 13 1/2c. to 13 1/2c.; New York State whole milk fresh flats, white and colored specials, 14c.; average fancy, 13 1/2c.; Watertown, N. Y., 13c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 13 1/2c.; Cowansville, Que., 12 1/2c.; Belleville, 13 1/2c.; Kingston, 14 3/4c.; Brockville, 14 1/2c.; Woodstock bid 13 1/2c.; Madoc, 14c.; Peterborough, 14 1/2c.

## Montreal.

Live Stock.—Receipts of cattle on the local market were again on the light side. This applies more especially to finer grades of cattle, there being a scarcity of these. In a general way, butchers' steers ranged in price from 7 1/2c. per lb. to 7 1/2c., but a few were reported at 7 1/2c. Medium stock ranged from 6 1/2c. to 7 1/2c., with good to fine at 7c. per lb. Cows ranged from 6c. to 6 1/2c. for best, while the lower grades ranged down to 4c. Bulls were about the same price. Canners were in good demand, and the bulk of the offerings were taken readily at 3c. to 3 1/2c. per lb. The market for sheep and lambs was disposed to easiness. Sheep sold at 4c. to 5c. per lb., and lambs at 7c. to 7 1/2c. per lb. The offerings of calves continued fairly liberal, and the market showed little change. Lower grades sold at \$3 to \$5 each, while the better stock sold up to \$14 each. The market for hogs was not very active, but prices showed little change, being about 9 1/2c. per lb. for selects, 7 1/2c. to 8 1/2c. for roughs, with sows about 7 1/2c. to 7 1/2c., and stags sold as low as 5c.

Horses.—Dealers reported a continuance of the dullness in demand. Prices were steady, as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$225 each; small horses, \$125 to \$175; colts, \$50 to \$100 each, and fancy saddle and carriage horses, \$300 to \$400.

Butcher Steers.—Choice to heavy, \$9 to \$25; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.75; best handy, \$8.25 to \$8.50; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7.75; yearlings, prime, \$9 to \$9.60.

Cows and Heifers.—Prime weighty heifers, \$7.50 to \$8; best handy butcher heifers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7; best heavy fat cows, \$6.75 to \$7; good butchering cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium to good, \$4.75 to \$5.75; cutters, \$4 to \$4.50; canners, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$7 to \$7.25; good butchering, \$6.50 to \$7.

Hogs.—Buffalo held a good margin over all other points last week. Heavy showed a wider range than usual, and market on other grades, except pigs, was more uniform than for many weeks past.

Monday no heavies sold below \$7.85; Wednesday some extreme heavies landed down to \$7.60; Friday some 280-pound kinds made \$8 and \$8.10, and some that averaged better than 250 pounds brought up to \$8.85; Monday mixed grades sold mostly at \$8.50; Tuesday bulk moved at \$8.40; Wednesday packers paid from \$8.50 to \$8.60; Thursday some on the mixed order made \$8.65, and Friday the general price for desirable mixed grades and good Yorkers was \$8.50; few \$8.55.

Pigs the fore part of the week sold in about the same notch as Yorkers, bulk going at \$8.60, and Friday buyers got these weights down to \$8. Roughs mostly \$6.25 to \$6.50, and stags \$5.75 down.

Receipts last week were 23,300 head, previous week there were 21,463 head, and for the same week a year ago 23,680 head.

Dressed Hogs.—There was no change in the market for dressed hogs. Demand was good all the way round, and prices ranged in the vicinity of 14 cents per pound. Choicest brought about 1c. more than this figure, and the less desirable about 1c. less.

Honey and Syrup.—Supplies of new honey are coming into the market and meeting with a fair demand, although it is thought that it is only for immediate requirements. Prices were a little lower than the previous week, this being due to increased supply. White-clover comb was quoted at 14c. to 14 1/2c., while the extracted was 9 1/2c. to 10 1/2c. per lb. Buckwheat honey ranged from 8c. to 9c. per lb. There was only a moderate demand for maple syrup. In 8-lb. tins the price was around 90c.; in 10-lb. tins, \$1.05; in 13-lb. tins, \$1.45. Maple sugar ranged around 12c. per lb.

Eggs.—Strictly fresh eggs are becoming scarcer, and as a consequence prices have advanced 1 cent per dozen, the advance also applying to the select grades.

Strictly fresh were quoted at 29c. to 30c., while selects were 27c. to 28c. per dozen. No. 1 candied eggs sold at 22c. to 23c. per dozen, and No. 2 candied at 19c. to 20c. per dozen.

Butter.—Last week the market for creamery showed no change of importance. Demand was good, and prices ranged from 28c. to 28 1/2c. for choicest, with fine selling at 28c., and second quality at about a cent under. Dairies were still 23c. to 24c. per lb.

Cheese.—No. 1 white cheese sold on the auction here at 14c., and No. 2 at 13 1/2c., while some No. 3 sold at 13 1/2c. The tone of the market was firm, and there was a demand for export. Prices were:

Finest colored, 13 1/2c. to 14 1/2c., with white 1c. to 1c. less. Finest Eastern, 13 1/2c. to 13 1/2c. Undergrades sold at around 12 1/2c. to 13c.

Grain.—Grain merchants experienced a better demand for wheat export, and the market was generally firmer. The market for oats had a considerable decline, and No. 2 white oats were quoted around 43c. per bushel, with No. 3 at 42 1/2c.

Some U. S. No. 2 yellow corn changed hands at 89c. per bushel, ex store. Barley was also in demand.

Flour.—After the drop of 75c. a barrel in the price of Manitoba flour the previous week, a further drop of 50c. per barrel was reported. This applied more especially to new-wheat flour. Manitoba spring-wheat first patents, \$5.85; seconds, \$5.35, and strong bakers', \$5.15. These prices, however, also apply to the old-wheat flour on the market, it is said.

Millfeed.—For much the same reason as alluded to in the foregoing item, the market for millfeed was generally easier.

Bran and shorts were both down \$1 a ton, at \$26 for bran and \$27 for shorts.

Owing to light supplies, however, some doubt was expressed as to whether the decline would hold. Middlings were \$1 down, at \$32 to \$33 per ton, including

bags. Pure grain mouille was quoted at \$38 to \$40 per ton, and mixed at \$35 to \$37.

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

## Buffalo.

Cattle.—Receipts the past week were 4,575 head, as against 4,725 the week before, and as against 4,975 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime, \$9.25 to \$9.65; fair to good, \$8.75 to \$9; very coarse and common, \$7.25 to \$7.50.

Butchering Steers.—Choice to heavy, \$9 to \$25; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.75; best handy, \$8.25 to \$8.50; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7.75; yearlings, prime, \$9 to \$9.60.

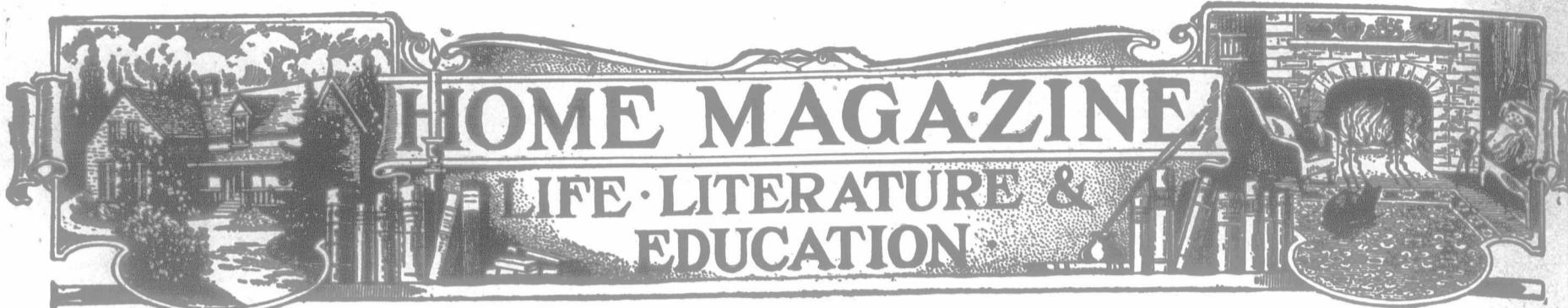
Cows and Heifers.—Prime weighty heifers, \$7.50 to \$8; best handy butcher heifers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7; best heavy fat cows, \$6.75 to \$7.50; medium to good, \$4.75 to \$5.75; cutters, \$4 to \$4.50; canners, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

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**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 mornings 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 re-publish 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 scorpion'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 scorpion's seat

Or hurl the cynic's ban?  
Let me live in my house 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, 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 tink 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.

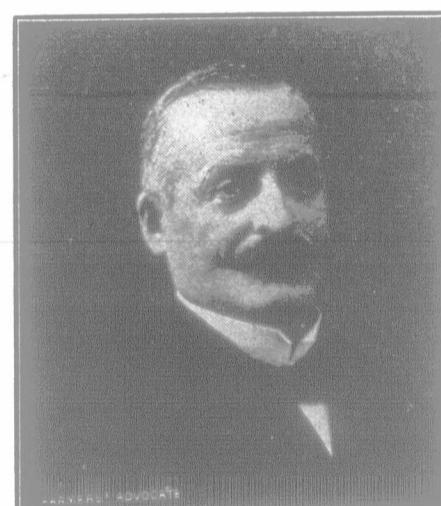
On the night of the first of August, as soon as the light fades from the sky, it is customary in Switzerland to light signal fires on the mountain tops—"fires of joy" they are called.

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.

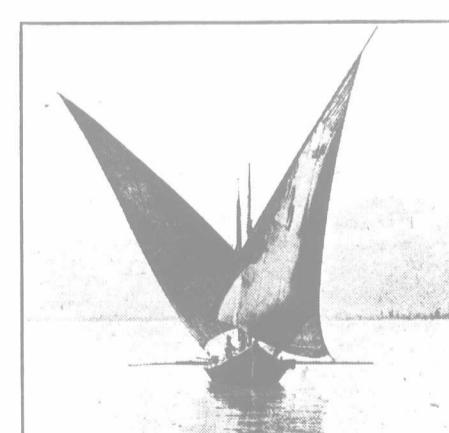
And speaking about national anthems—the Swiss have changed theirs recently. They changed it because it was too common. That is, the tune was. England had it. Germany had it. The United States had it. And Switzerland had it. It really looked as if melodies were scarce when four different countries had 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 enchantingly 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.

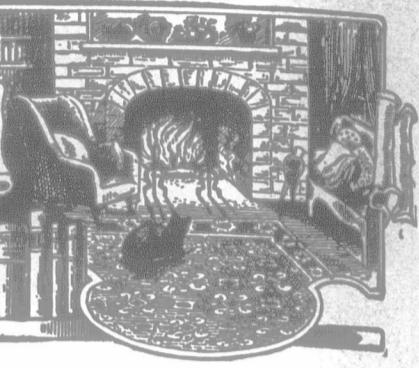
I know there are brook-gladened meadows ahead  
And mountains of wearisome height;  
That the road passes on through the long afternoon  
And stretches away to the night.  
But still I rejoice when the travellers rejoice,  
And weep with the strangers that moon,  
Nor live in my house by the side of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



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.

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## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

of contrasts: mountains and valleys, sunshine and showers. Now—a limitless panorama of mountain peaks of indescribable grandeur; now—nothing but a gray wall of mist. And then, perhaps, while you are gazing dismally at that colorless wall, a brilliant rainbow will flash across it, and you will be spellbound by its radiant beauty.

Storms come with amazing quickness in this Alpine land, and, lacking other excitement, one can always keep busy speculating on the weather. One would never dream that the calm, blue lake of Geneva could get worked up to such a rage in such a short time, but an angry wind will transform it in a few minutes from a placid mirror into a roaring sea of white-caps.

Then the pretty little river Veveyse that comes tumbling down from the high mountains to join the lake at Vevey! Its behaviour is most extraordinary! One day it is just a tiny stream of clear water rippling merrily along over its stony bed; the next day, or, perhaps, in half an hour, it will swell to a raging torrent of fluid mud. Just a few days ago, in a sudden access of rage, it arose in all its might and washed away a bridge. And the day after it looked twice weak to carry a match on its surface.

I have been told that in all the Swiss towns there are water brigades as well as fire brigades, and that the streams are watched more carefully than the chimneys. From my brief acquaintance with the erratic actions of the river Veveyse, I can see just how necessary it is to control the mountain torrent.

Not far from Vevey is Lausanne—one of the most important cities in Switzerland. One can go there in twenty minutes by train, but just now it is much pleasanter to go by boat, which takes about an hour. Almost all the way there the shore is high and steep, and terraced to the crest with vineyards. It makes one think of the vine-clad slopes of the Rhine. There are even some old castles on the hills to make the resemblance more complete.

Lausanne, seen from the water, dominated by its superb Gothic cathedral, is charmingly picturesque. But one wonders how a humble hamlet ever grew to be a powerful city on such an impossible site, for Lausanne is built on the steep sides of three hills—not just ordinary hills, but Swiss hills, which are really mountains.

When I said that Zurich (the old part) was the bumpiest, crookedest, stoniest, higgledy-piggledyest town I had ever seen, it was before I had worn out my shoes tramping up and down the precipitous streets of Lausanne. Zurich's humpiness is mildly undulating compared with that of Lausanne, and a walk there a gentle, unexciting exercise, compared with the awful muscular strain associated with pedestrianism in Lausanne. The latter city is not an ideal spot for the aged, or the rheumatic, or the weak of heart. But considered as flesh-reducers its streets have decided advantages. A daily climb would certainly tend to keep one sylphlike.

The streets of the town are so irregular, and so full of twists and turns, that riding on a street-car gives one the feeling of being whirled around on a spiral railway. If a street meets a little obstruction such as a precipice, do you suppose it stops? No, indeed. It just bores right in, describes a few circles, and comes gaily out on the crest of a hill, or, perhaps, down by the lake shore.

They say a compass is of no use whatever in Lausanne. I think it must be true, because, when we were there Uncle Ned spent half his time standing on street corners with his compass in his hand, and a hopelessly bewildered look on his face. We got so tired of hanging around waiting for him to decide which was north, south, east or west, that we finally went off to a tea-room and left him standing in a brown study on one of the city humps—(dignified by the name of square)—from which seven streets radiated. Some of them went up hill, some went down; some followed a zig-zag course, and some disappeared into tunnels.

When Uncle Ned rejoined us later on, he drank his tea absent-mindedly, and did not seem to hear any of the remarks we addressed to him.

I think he was discouraged about that compass.

In old times, each of the three hills of Lausanne was occupied by a certain class of inhabitants. The aristocracy lived on one hill; the merchants and working people on another, and the bishops on the third. The hill of the bishops was strongly fortified, and dominated the town. The inhabitants of the three hills were always scrapping about something, and life was anything but peaceful and happy.

Now these hills are connected by three long, high bridges; street-cars run in every direction, and where the cars stop the funiculars begin.

On the summit of the highest hill is the cathedral, which was founded away back in the middle ages some time, and which was dedicated with great pomp and ceremony in 1276, by Pope Gregoire X., assisted by an Emperor and seven cardinals and thirty archbishops, and hundreds of lesser dignitaries. It must have been quite an imposing exhibition.

But times have changed since then. The cathedral is now a Protestant church, and gorgeous ceremonials are of the past. But in the beautiful chancel still remain the tombs of the archbishops of former times. And above the tombs the sculptured images of the archbishops themselves clad in their ecclesiastical robes.

The exchange of wounded soldiers between France and Germany has been going on now for some time. There are usually about three trains a week. All the trains pass through Switzerland, and at night. The prisoners are in charge of the Swiss Red Cross. At every station, no matter what the hour, there is a big crowd to see them pass. The sympathies of the people vary in the different cantons through which the trains pass, but the prevailing feeling is one of sympathy for the soldiers.

On July 14th, the national holiday of France, the French wounded passing through Fribourg, Switzerland, were presented with a huge tri-color bouquet of flowers by a German professor representing the Bavarian colony in the town, and when the French and German trains pass en route, the men in each of the trains cheer their enemies as if they had fought in the same army.

An Englishman who was allowed to travel on one of these trains, describes what he saw in these words: "The Germans, mostly non-combatants of the ambulance service, passed through Lausanne at midnight and were met by a crowd, which consisted chiefly of their own countrymen. Their reception was a much quieter affair than the welcome given to the French wounded when their train arrived at 2 a.m. An hour before that time the streets were crowded as at noon. The tobacconists and confectioners shops were all open and brilliantly lighted; all the world was buying chocolate and cigarettes for the wounded, and almost every woman was carrying flowers and a bag of food. The huge station platform was packed from end to end, and by the time the train arrived there must have been ten thousand people on the platform to welcome them. This is happening in Lausanne and other Swiss towns night after night wherever these trains are running."

In Lausanne the crowd had come to do honor to France and her soldiers; it had come to pity, to cheer, and to give, and did all three with a will. Every hat was off, every handkerchief was waving, every voice was crying: "Vive la France!" "No one was allowed on the train except officials and Red Cross nurses, but during the twenty minutes the train was at the station there was no lull in the cheering, and no break in the forest of outstretched arms that handed up to the soldiers bunches of flowers and packets of cigarettes, and newspapers and other comforts. And also letters and cards. Thousands of these were handed up, always with the name and address of the sender and a request for reply. One little sergeant told me he had a pile of about 200, and he seemed to take more interest in them than in the other presents spread out on his stretcher-bed. He said he was going to answer all of them. He will have lots of time to do so, as he has lost one of his feet, and on his right hand has only a thumb and little finger left. In some form or other his case was repeated in every carriage. All the men had lost one or more limbs, or were in some way or other incapacitated from

following the profession of a soldier. For that is one of the conditions of exchange. None of them will ever fight again. Yet there was not one sad face in that train. The last thing I saw as the train left Geneva, at four o'clock in the morning, was a handsome French soldier waving his tri-color flag through the open window and shouting gaily, "Vive la Suisse!" Poor fellow! he will never walk again, for the surgeons had amputated both his legs."

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### On God's Honour Roll.

He that is greatest among you shall be your servant. And whosoever shall exalt himself shall be abased; and he that shall humble himself shall be exalted.—S. Matt. xxiii: 11, 12.

Day after day we turn to "The Honor Roll" in the newspapers, to see the names of the men who have distinguished themselves, and who have won high honor in their country's service. To-day, let us think of God's Honor Roll, for it is a small matter to win the honor of men if our names are not written in God's Book of Life. When seventy disciples returned to their Master after a successful mission, they exclaimed eagerly: "Lord, even the devils are subject unto us through Thy Name." He entered sympathetically into their joy, yet gave them this word of warning: "Notwithstanding in this rejoice not, that the spirits are subject unto you; but rather rejoice, because your names are written in heaven."

Great outward success by no means proves that a soul stands high in the sight of God. The two things may go together, and again they may not. The world's approval is prized by us all. Even our Leader must have felt keenly the fierce opposition of the people He loved; He did not hesitate to sacrifice popular approval when His message of God's wrath against sin had to be delivered.

Read His public condemnation of the Jewish nation and its religious and civil leaders, as given in the eleventh chapter of S. Luke's Gospel, and you will see that the favor of the world weighed light as thistledown as compared with God's favor. Yet how sadly He remonstrated with those who were treating Him like a "thief," when they came out to capture Him. (S. Luke xxii: 52.) Though He faced bravely the storm of anger which His stern condemnation of the rulers provoked, it would have made His life easier outwardly if He had kept quiet. Silence is sometimes a sin, when it means that a man prefers the approval of men to the approval of God. Our Lord chose God's favor, and the world gave Him the awful death of a criminal.

If we wish our names to be on God's Honor Roll we must be ready—if necessary—to sacrifice the world's approval. The writer of the Book of Proverbs said: "It is not good to eat much honey; so for men to search their own glory is not glory."

Do you remember the story of Alice behind the Looking-glass? She found that she could only get anywhere by turning her back and walking in the opposite direction. So, if a man sets his heart on winning earth's glory, he fails to achieve any glory at all. There is nothing grand or noble in a selfish attempt to win admiration for one's self: "For men to search their own glory is not glory." So our Lord warns us that the motive of self-glory can spoil even an act of apparent charity. "Take heed," He says, "that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them; otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in heaven." Men should see the good works of the servants of God, they are told to let their light shine before men, but it must not be in order to win glory for themselves, but that their Father in heaven may be glorified.

The great Russian philanthropist says that when he was first stirred up about the misery of his poor fellow-countrymen in Moscow, and talked vehemently about it to his friends, they gave him to

understand that he was concerned about the matter only because he was kind-hearted and good. "I willingly allowed myself to believe it," he says frankly in describing those days of investigation of Russian slums. "The natural consequence of this was that the first keen sense of self-reproach and shame was blunted, and was replaced by a sense of satisfaction at my own virtue, and a desire to make it known to others. . . . The whole matter, I reasoned, lies in the fact that I, being an extremely kind and good man, wish to do good to my fellow-men. And I began to arrange a plan of philanthropic activity in which I might exhibit all my virtues."

We all need to be on our guard against such a pursuit of glory. Though we may not be aware of the selfishness of our motives, how often it happens that our donations are larger and our work more untiring if other people are watching us. If we want to be on God's Honor Roll we must serve faithfully even when no eye but His can see what we are doing. Our secret prayers may possibly help the Empire more than eloquent prayers in public. The little daily victories over pride and irritability, the unnoticed "cups of cold water" which are forgotten as soon as given—forgotten by giver and receiver—are recorded in the book of God's remembrance. If you feel that your efforts are not appreciated, if you are blamed when you try to do right and misunderstood by the people around you, don't spoil the offering of your life by self-pity. You want to offer a pure, untarnished gift to the King of kings. Remember that if you breathe on it too much, holding it up for self-admiration, you will spoil its beauty. Read our text and you will see that the royal path to honor is a path of lowly self-forgetting service.

A servant may not choose his work. Many a man is eager to go to the front and follow the gallant example of heroic endurance set by our splendid soldiers, and yet the voice of duty (which is the Voice of God) calls him to more commonplace tasks at home. He may even have to endure contempt and the taunt of "cowardice," choosing to keep his allotted post in the face of the world's disapproval. What does it matter, if he can answer to his own conscience and to his Divine Master? A servant must go where he is sent; and a soldier must go or stay, in unquestioning obedience to orders.

"Thy servants militant below have each, O Lord, their post. As Thou appoint'st, Who best dost know the soldiers of Thine host. Some in the van Thou call'st to do, and the day's heat to share; And in the reward not a few Thou only bidd'st to bear. A brighter crown, perchance, is theirs to the mid-battle sent; But he Thy glory also shares who waits beside the tent; More bravely done (in human eyes) the foremost post to take; My Saviour will not those despise who suffer for His sake."

Those who do the noblest deeds are surprised to find that anyone thinks them worthy of special honor. So it was said of Michael O'Leary, "no man is more surprised that the world talks of his little turn of duty on February 1. He has been awarded the highest medals for valor from the British, French and Russian nations"—to his own astonishment.

In our Lord's wonderful description of the King's judgment-day (St. Matt. xxv.), we find those whose names are on the great Honor Roll asking what they have done to deserve the King's praise.

Are we given to complain that we are not appreciated as we deserve? Then it is plain that our aim is our own glory instead of the glory of our King. God knows the heroes—what matter if their names are unknown on earth?

"The healing of the world  
Is in its nameless saints."

"Whosoever shall exalt himself shall be abased; and he that shall humble himself shall be exalted." If we are greedy of praise, and eager for admiration, we are proving ourselves to be very small and unfit to be honored by the King's "Well done!" "It is not good to eat much

**It's good  
for little  
girls, too.**

Everybody—  
young and old  
—loves the rich,  
delicious flavor of



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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 fail 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.]



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 unfailing as the German family of whom the Countess Von Arnhim, ("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 had 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.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1915

affection for them, and I have a bowing acquaintance (in more ways than one) with the most of them.—Hedge-mustard; 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 odoriferous 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.

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"I've cut mallow and cut it," said a woman to me a week or so ago, "and all it grows,—by the million I think." Be sure it does. Wherever a shred of root is left there springs blithely up a new plant. And the seed is as unwilling as the German family of whom the Countess Von Arnhim, ("Elizabeth of the German Garden") tells in her book, "The Pastor's Wife," which our lady (the wife of the pastor, of course) finally rebelled against such a career of "unbridled motherhood."—But what 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, sunless summers. And yet I must confess that, personally, I have a sneaking



Beautiful Blue Chicory.

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 even 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

Bladder Campion.

White Campion.

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

1491



Carefully Clean and Cheerfully Contented  
are the Folks who make

## JERSEY CREAM SODAS

To match the spotless cleanliness of the great new white plant for making McCormick's Biscuits and Candy, we employ only clean, healthy people.

Every one of our hands wears a uniform of snowy white, and must observe the most rigid rules for cleanliness.

Nothing is left undone to promote the comfort and well-being of our staff. The view above shows part of the immense white

sunshine restaurant for McCormick employees. (Inset is a typical menu showing low cost of meals.)

We also maintain a gymnasium, rest rooms, tennis courts, baseball diamond, library, Red Cross, and other departments for the benefit of employees.

In appreciation of these efforts, a contented staff co-operates to the full in making the quality of McCormick's Biscuits and Candy a matter of personal concern.

## The McCormick Mfg. Co., Limited

Branches: Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, Winnipeg, Calgary, Port Arthur, St. John, N. B.

## FREE FOR THE ASKING

This handsome Fur Style Book (containing 34 pages of illustrations) of beautiful

## Furs &amp; Fur Garments

We are the largest cash buyers of Raw Furs in Canada, purchasing direct from the trapper. This gives us an unrivaled opportunity to select the very finest skins to manufacture direct into desirable Furs and Fur Garments thus saving the middlemen's profits and enabling us, under our policy of selling

## From Trapper to Wearer

to supply the choicest Fur Sets and Garments at marvelously low prices.

Every transaction with us is backed by our thirty years experience in the fur trade, our paid-up capital of \$400,000.00 and the largest organization of its kind in Canada.

This is why we can unhesitatingly send out every garment under the following

## GUARANTEE

"WE GUARANTEE TO SATISFY YOU OR REFUND YOUR MONEY"

Write to-day for this beautiful Fur Style Book. It will show you how to save many dollars.

**RAW FURS** We pay highest prices for Raw Furs. Write for price list if interested.

**GUNS** We carry in stock a complete line of guns, traps, animal bait, fishing tackle, sportsmen's supplies. Catalogue Free.

**John Hallam**  
Limited



MAIL ORDER DEPT. 18  
111 FRONT ST. EAST  
TORONTO

## The Advantages of Our Dual Ignition

You can start the engine on the batteries and then run on the high tension magneto.

You can start on the magneto and run on the magneto.

You can start on the batteries and run on the batteries.

The dual ignition system of the

**Renfrew Standard**  
*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.

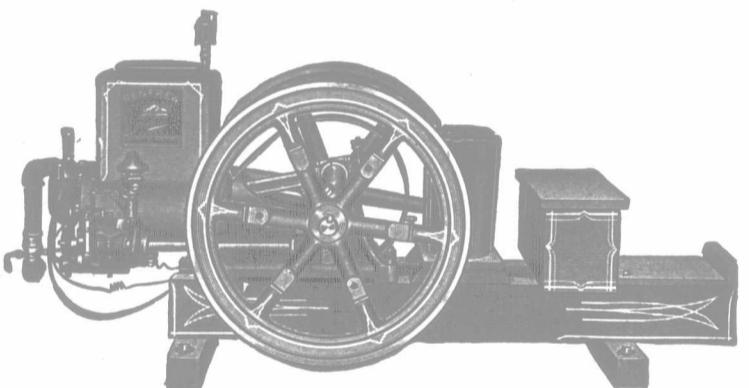
This dual ignition system is only one of the many outstanding features of the Renfrew Standard gasoline engine. Others are described in our engine catalog.

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.

Grain-grinders, saw frames and B. Bell & Son ensilage cutters supplied at reasonable prices.

### THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO., Limited

Head Office and Works, Renfrew, Ontario  
Agencies Almost Everywhere in Canada



## SCALES That Stand Steady on Any Foundation

"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."

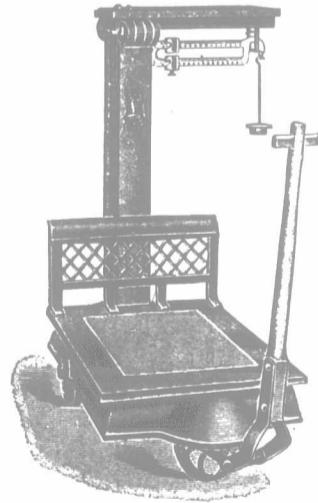
If you would like our catalogue and direct prices on Scales, Pumps or Gasoline Engines, send us your name and address.

Inquire for prices NOW to insure prompt shipment.

### Aylmer Pump & Scale Co., Limited

Not subordinate to or connected with any other company.

AYLMER, ONTARIO



Send for Catalogue

## Sunnybrook Yorkshires and Shropshires

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

### "1900" Gravity Washer

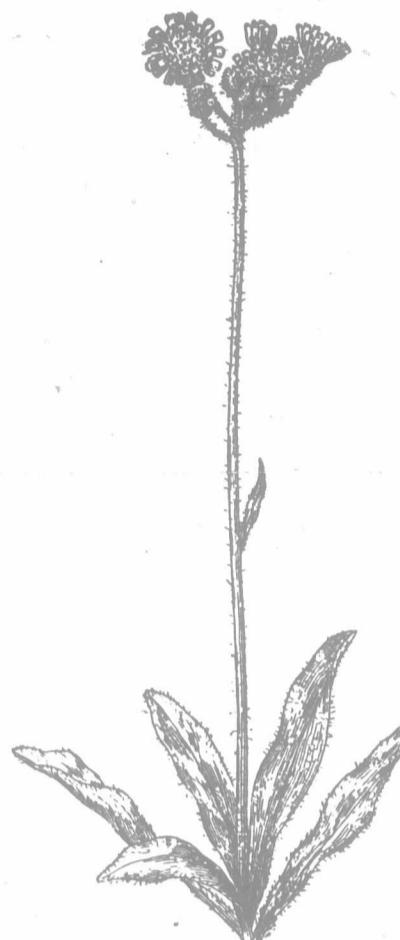
Sent free for one month's trial.  
Write for particulars.

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

BE SURE AND ASK FOR THE

**Maxwell**

Line of WASHERS, CHURNS, BUTTER WORKERS, FOOD CUTTERS, GAS ENGINES, etc. Write for Catalogue.  
Maxwells Limited, St. Mary's, Ontario



"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 wigwams 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, "buccaneer" 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.

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 gust, burned them as funeral torches. Tea made from its leaves was esteemed, especially good for lung trouble.

Quaint and Odoriferous Yarrow.



SEPTEMBER 16, 1915

1493

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

—So the long list goes. I have only begun it. \* \* \*

No; I don't expect that I have made you so loving toward weeds that you will want to spare them. I know too well what the worst of them—mustard, and ox-eye daisy, and ragwort, and bladder campion, and "pusley," and "madder"—mean to the farmer and gardener. I will even give you a hint in regard to one or two of them, viz., that round-leaved mallow and plantain are best removed by pulling them up bodily after rain, and that burdocks must be cut "below the crown" if they are not to grow again. But I hope that this little talk may have aroused interest, in some of you who may never have cared about plant-life, in what is realy a very interesting subject. The more we know the more we see.

It's trite to close with a stanza of verse, but the following, from Allen Cunningham, is appropriate:

"There is a lesson in each flower,  
A story in each stream and bower;  
In every herb on which you tread,  
Are written words, which rightly read  
Will lead you from earth's fragrant sod,  
To hope and holiness and God."

—JUNIA.

## A KINDLY LETTER AND A KINDLY THOUGHT.

Dear Junia,—Enclosed you will find an article on "Sunshine on Life's Highway," written by a dear friend of mine. It has been such an inspiration to me that I felt like passing it on to our Ingle Nook friends, if you think it suitable for space in your paper. You have been so kind to give us so many beautiful and helpful suggestions in all phases of literary and domestic lines, that we feel like encouraging you on with a little sunshine also on your pathway. Sincerely yours,

SUNSHINE.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

## SUNSHINE ON LIFE'S HIGHWAY.

I have taken several extracts on different topics, from a book entitled, "Sunshine on Life's Highway," edited by James Henry Potts, D. D., author of "The Golden Dawn" and "The Golden Way."

This writer begins by saying: My study window opens to the south, and through it the sunshine comes stealing in, playing on rug, and floor, on chair, and door. Through my window, just across the street, I look out upon Detroit's best-kept park—the Grand Circus—and feast my eyes upon its beauties and glories. In the park the fountains are playing, the flowers are blooming, the shrubs are blossoming, and the children are romping amid the sylvan scenes. Sometimes the clouds gather around, the shadows hang heavy and dark, and the deep-dyed foliage droops under the falling rain. Anon the sunshine breaks through again, the trees dry their tears, and all nature is brighter and fresher than before.

The message reads:—Be glad; be thankful that you live in such a charming and friendly world. Scatter the sunshine freely; gather it from afar; glean it from history; store the mind with it; fill up the heart; let the character reflect it; let life illustrate it—sunshine, sunshine everywhere, and happiness as full as the sunshine.

Man passes through this world—but once. His first chance for noble and happy living is his last. Life is a rising and a setting; an ascent and a decline. Life is also a period for effort and accomplishment, and nothing should be allowed to deter us from doing our level best in works of mercy and love.

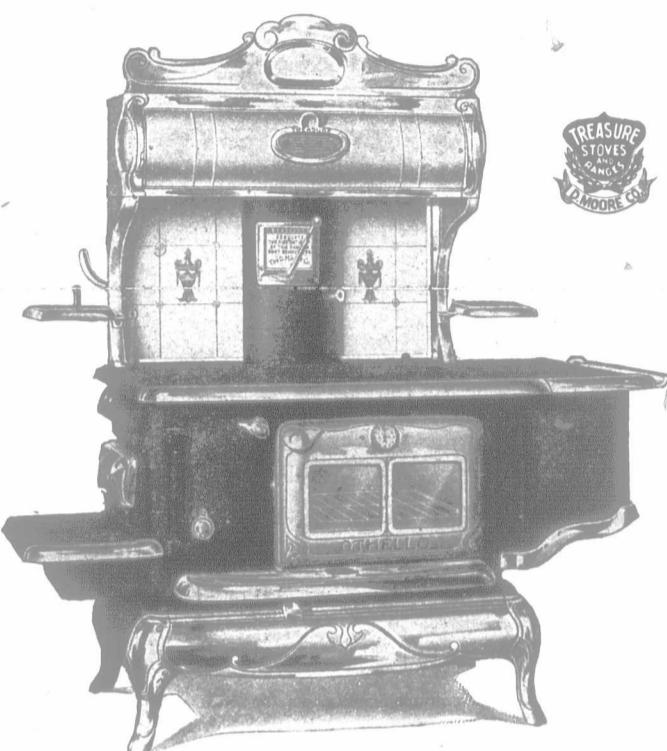
In some degree, life should be occupied in considering the welfare of others, as well as our own happiness. Certainly, the world ought to be a little brighter for our having lived, and our fellowmen a little happier because the sun of our lives had its rising and setting.

Perseverance is one of the great essentials of our life to-day. Never get discouraged. Every life is liable to reverses of fortune. Don't let bad things worry you. Concentration of mind and thoughts have done wonders in many a man's life. In the one art of massing his forces for concentrated attack,

Tansy, in certain parts of Ireland, was once of importance at the time of its 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 suet, burned them as funeral torches. Tea made from its leaves was esteemed especially good for lung trouble.

## "Othello" Treasure Six-Hole Cast Iron Range



Tile High Closet—Reservoir—Glass Oven Door

### Practical Fuel Saver

The flues and drafts are so constructed as to give the most heat for fuel used. The fire-box, for wood or coal, is large and deep with straight sides and ends, which are Interlocking and Interchangeable. Also linings are ventilated by an anti-dust duct.

Oven, in two sizes—19- and 21-inch.

Six top holes. Complete top with covers in three sections, interchangeable. Has a patent lift to raise up two front covers for broiling, toasting, etc.

Every range guaranteed to be a perfect baker.

"TREASURE" Ranges have latest improvements found in no other range on the market.

See your dealer about the "OTHELLO" TREASURE, or write us direct for booklet and full particulars.

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LARGEST EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF STOVES AND RANGES IN CANADA

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John Burns, Railway St., Vancouver, B. C.



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Write Dept. 4 for our handsome Art Catalogue L, and get full particulars of our highest-grade, ten-year guaranteed piano selling for \$100 less than any first-class piano made. Do it now!

The Sherlock - Manning Piano Co.

London, Canada

(No street address necessary) 81

### Have You The MOFFAT COOK BOOK

—the Cook Book that 12,000 Canadian housewives wrote. Mailed post free for 25 cents.

THE MOFFAT STOVE CO., LTD. Weston, Ontario

### Harab-Davies Fertilizers

Yield Big Results

Write for Booklet.  
THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LTD.  
West Toronto

### The London Engine Supplies Co. LIMITED

will have their next illustrated advertisement in Sept. 23. Last big advertisement was on page 1408 of Sept. 2.

Napoleon was, perhaps, the greatest general of history, and had Wellington not discovered his secret and beaten him at his own game, his Waterloo would have been long deferred.

Cecil Rhodes determined to do one thing,—develop African commerce through railways and attendant facilities. He did it, and by it developed the means for opening Oxford educational advantages to the world's young men. Michael Angelo, having been asked why he lived so solitary and lonely a life, returned this suggestive reply: "Art is a jealous mistress; she requires the whole man."

Originality is another strong feature in life. Make free use of your natural gifts, and develop your inborn traits. Life consists of thought and action. To act we must think, and if we think, we must act. "As a man thinketh, so is he." Vigorous thought begets lively action. Strong action awakens serious thinking. Original minds think and act too. When a new thought comes to you, just decide whether there is any good in it; if good, tell it to others and mark the effect. Stirring old thoughts are preferable to spiritless new ones.

Success in life often depends on how a man thinks. A successful man thinks what he is to do. Others call him "long-headed," "deep," "shrewd," "a natural genius," and so on, but he just thinks. A mathematician once said, if I had a problem to work out in two minutes, I would employ the first minute in thinking how to do it. Forethought distinguishes all successful men. They use their brains. They have minds of their own. They prefer certainty to hope.

Next is cheer.—A great philanthropist, who helped the pauper and criminal classes, kept upon his library table a Turkish figure of a laughing donkey. The beast appeared so convulsed with merriment that no one could look at it without a smile. One day a friend asked the philanthropist why so serious a man as he should keep ever before him so ludicrous a figure. "Simply to remind me that the gravest subject has its cheerful side," was his answer. I find it a salutary reminder in the midst of so much misery.

As to man's body, he is a part of nature, the ordinary elements of matter compose his frame. He is closely allied with all animal and vegetable life. Man is master of nature. He rises above his own physical environments, and does things that nature alone never did. Man is a molder of nature. He remodels animal life to suit his will. He decrees what vegetable life should remain. He

### Every Woman May Possess

A soft and delicate colored skin no matter what her vocation. A little care of the complexion is all that is necessary. Many farmers' wives and daughters write for our booklet "F" and consulting blank, fill out the latter, act on our advice, and obtain what is every woman's due.

### A Good Complexion

We make no impossible promises, and our fees are moderate. There is no charge for consultation either in our office or by mail. We have reliable home treatments for all skin and scalp troubles, it makes no difference how long the patient has been afflicted.

All physicians acknowledge that Electrolysis is the only sure treatment for that masculine blemish, SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, and it is the most satisfactory for MOLES, WARTS, RED VEINS, etc. We assure satisfactory results in each case. Our method is recommended as superior to others. 23 years experience.

Hiscott Dermatological Institute

61 COLLEGE ST., TORONTO

### Chiclets

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

Tomatoes wanted—Cash paid for any quantity of sound, ripe tomatoes of any red variety. Apply London Canning Co., London, Ontario.

### Richards QUICK NAPTHA THE WOMAN'S SOAP MADE IN CANADA

SEPTEMBER

deliver us!"  
The merriment  
risibles of and  
sidered one  
groans in an  
Laughing is a  
or four jolly  
a hearty meal  
for an hour, c  
while the sil  
who bolts his  
off to busines  
pain, and gro  
Greene says t  
corner or lie  
blood vessel  
does not feel  
convulsion o  
daughter. It  
tends to leng  
does, a new a  
vital forces.  
genuine, civil,  
spontaneous.  
the laughter th  
heart—that s  
pearls and the

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 this lasts all through until spring.

ADDRESS:

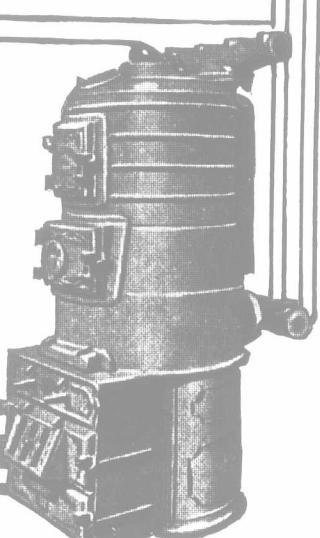
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LIMITED  
502-550 West King St., TORONTO

ALSO AT

Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary,  
Edmonton, Lethbridge, Vancouver



The House of Gurney has a record of nearly 70 years' success and fair dealing



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 laughters under the heads of "Dimplers," "Grinners," "Smilers," "Laughers and Horselaughers," and says from the last, "Good Lord,

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**OPERAPHONE**  
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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 unlimited guarantee. The Operaphone plays all kinds 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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Without obligation to me, send full particulars of your big money-saving offer on a high-grade "Operaphone."

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Today and Forever**

**HUNT'S DIAMOND FLOUR**



Established 1854

"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, Lombarbs, 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, was Ship's carpenter by trade. Last heard of was driving a team of horses in woods 40 miles from Dalton. Could anyone kindly give information to me? mother, Mrs. Park, 50 Chapel St., Dalton-in-Furness, England?

Mental pleasure those of the body repetition, apparently strengthened by Colton.) conquests all strength to the two things. Courage intensifies, also stated that honey of men's minds is as essential as a devoted spirit of a God-like Give Me thine Give Me thine gets the heart the heart is turned by the mind. He says, "I will upon the intent may worship religious tasks whose life was years, had written his room the him in perfect stayed on The

The wicked that destroy, induces a poison emotion engendered. Thus venge, weaken, and these

On the other good will and give vigor to the bodily ring equal, that who keeps his head the coolest subjection to b

FOUNDED 1866

SEPTEMBER 16, 1915



give you the greatest bargain ever on a talking machine of highest grade. We sell you at factory price. You get all and unlimited guarantee. The new plays any make of disc records. It's a superb pure tone that rivals the expensive machine on the market. Easy terms arranged if you prefer. Fill in the card and mail it NOW.

INDIAN MAIL ORDER HOUSE  
Box 207, LONDON, ONT.

out obligation to me, send full particulars of our big money-saving offer on a high-Operaphone."

The Same Yesterday  
Today and Forever

HUNT'S  
DIAMOND  
FLOUR

Established 1854

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

Good Grocers Sell Hunt's.

1672

Canadian Government  
s suggestions for  
fruit preserving

advice circulated throughout the Fruit Branch Dept. at Ottawa being best for preserving certain brands of peaches: St. Bernards, Crawfords and Smocks, Lums, Bradshaws, Gages, Lom, Claude.

ice is timely, and to it may be many of the most successful preserves have for years been securing from their grocers the Extra Granulated Sugar e).

It is known that the slightest impurity in sugar will start fermentation in the jam, and St. Lawrence which tests over 99% pure, has saved the housewife. Grocers can fill orders for this sugar. To buy it is in the original sealed packages, 2 or 5 lbs. cartons, 25 and 100 lb. bags.

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

deliver us!" Laughter is contagious. The merriment of one provokes the merriment of another. Charles Lamb considered one laugh worth a hundred groans in any state of the market. Laughing is a good table exercise. Three laughing is a good table exercise. Three 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 central 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 boy, and when I look for him, I find him sitting on the curbstone. I tell him come home; he said he won't. He looks at me; I look at him; I begin to cry; he begins to cry too. He feels very bad. I told him stand up, and he stood up. I put 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 war 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 needed, 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, 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.

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

1495

LOUDEN  
Barn Equipments  
**SAVE TIME—SAVE LABOR—SAVE EXPENSE**  
Our new catalogue describes every kind of device for money-making and labor-saving on farms. Write to:  
**LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.**  
Dept. 1, Guelph, Ont.

When Building—Specify  
**MILTON BRICK**  
Smooth, Hard, Clean-cut.  
Write for Booklet.  
**MILTON PRESSED BRICK COMPANY**  
Milton, Ont.

Please Mention Advocate

## WANT AND FOR SALE

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

**TERMS:** Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial costs four cents, words and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**FIRST-CLASS** stock farm ground in Elgin. Woods forest contain 150 acres. Soil clay loam; large crops; well drained and fenced. Basement barn, shed, silo, horse and buggy barn, hogpen, hen-house, implement barn; fine brick house with modern conveniences; employee's house. Over thirty acres sugar bush. Handy to village and railway. W. C. Pearce, Fingal, Ont.

**PEEL COUNTY FARM**  
FOR SALE

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

JOHN FISHER & CO., LTD.

Lumsden Building, Toronto, Ont.

**BLACK FOX RANCHING**  
And General Farming  
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.

Blake Vannatter, Fur Farm, Georgetown, Ont.

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

**TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LIMITED**  
Toronto, Ontario

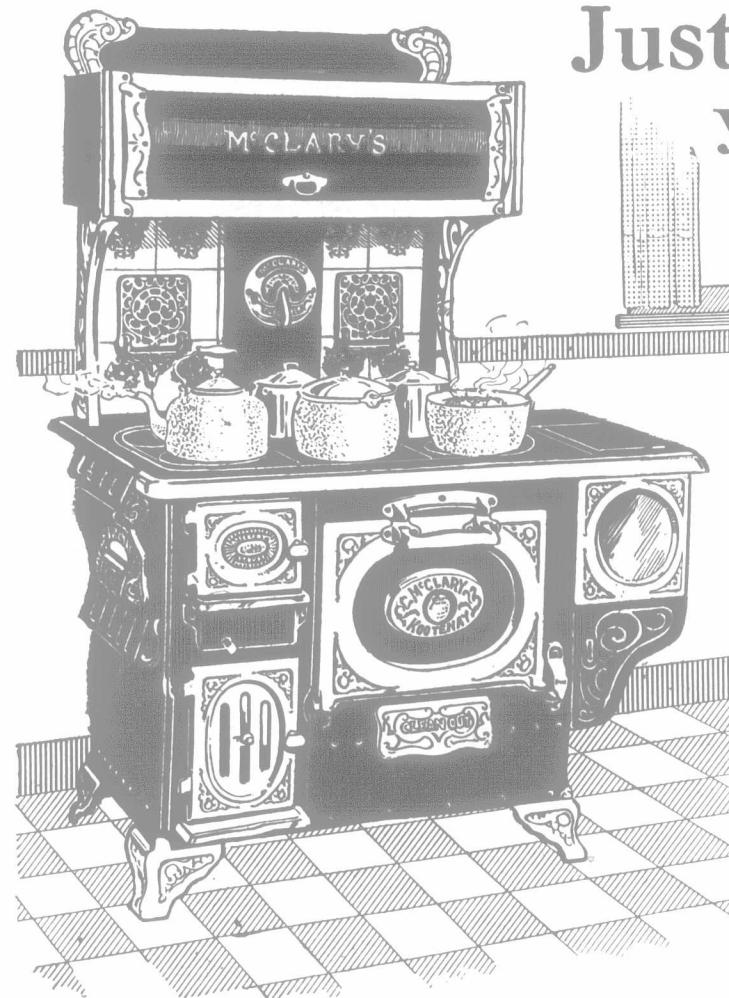
Mention Advocate.

Just the range  
you'd specify  
if you had  
one made  
to order

Most housewives have a very clear idea of what their ideal range would be—they are familiar with different ranges and know the features they like best and the features they do not approve of. We believe we know the features which would receive their approval, and the features which would not.

In the "Kootenay" range we have combined all the good features and have left out other features which the majority of women would leave out.

The "Kootenay" range will more nearly meet the ideal range you would have built according to specifications than any other range made.



## McClary's Kootenay Range

The present model is the same sterling cooker and baker of former years, but made handsomer with more bright nickel trimming. Durable because the body is "ARMCO" rust-resisting iron, and firebox linings are McClary Semi-Steel; economical because its heavy Duplex grates give a clear fire from end to end and its firebox is built to save fuel; a wonderful baker because heat reaches every part of the oven, which is of nickel steel, drawing and retaining heat better than any other material.

You can purchase a McClary Kootenay range by a personal examination of the range in the store of your nearest dealer, and you can write to the Company for full information, which is given in a booklet. It is a satisfaction and an advantage to have studied this booklet carefully and thereby know fully about the range before examining the article itself. With this information studied up you are able, when you go into the dealer's store, to intelligently discuss and examine the range itself.

For this reason we invite every reader of this advt. who is interested in the purchase of a range to fill out the coupon and mail it direct to our head office.

McCLARY'S, London, Can.

Please send FREE, a copy of booklet entitled "The Kootenay Range and You."

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

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

63

# The "every purpose" Ammunition -

For every popular gun—every kind of game—every shooting purpose—there's a Dominion load of a size and power that's exactly right. Five kinds of shot shells in all standard gauges.

More than a hundred different metallics—from BB Caps to high power sporting cartridges. All powders used are standard—black and smokeless—(also Lesmok in .22's).

Materials and manufacturing methods are 100% perfect. The system of inspection and testing is rigid and accurate. Guaranteed dependability is the result. Send 10 cents for 16 game pictures.

"The Ammunition Made wholly in Canada." Sold everywhere.

**DOMINION CARTRIDGE CO., LIMITED,**  
858 Transportation Bldg., Montreal.

**Shoot Dominion Shot Shells & Metallics**

**EGG RECORD**

Wherever they keep EGG records

—you will find Pratts Poultry Regulator highly valued. At one cent a month per bird, it greatly increases the egg yield, makes the hens healthier because it helps digest their food. Sold on Money Back Guarantee.

**Pratts POLITY REGULATOR**

Sold by all dealers.  
160-page Poultryman's Handbook worth \$1.00. Send 10c. for a copy.  
**Pratt Food Co. of Can. Limited**  
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## CREAM

Where are you shipping now? And what are you getting for your cream?

We want more individual shippers and more men to gather cream for us.

Write for our proposition.

**Silverwoods Limited**  
LONDON, ONTARIO

### Clean Seeds

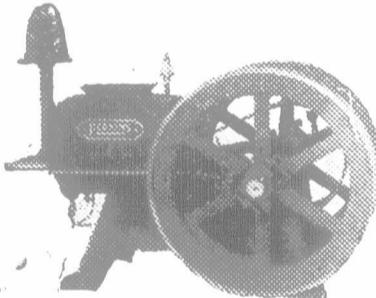
Timothy No. 1, Gov't. Standard ... \$5.50 per bus.  
No. 2, ... No. 1 for Purity. ... 5.00 "  
Good, clean Fall Rye ... 1.30 "  
Dawson's Golden Chaff Fall Wheat ... 1.25 "  
Bags for Timothy 30c. each. Bags free for grain. Freight paid on two bushels or more of Timothy, but not on grain.

**GEO. KEITH & SONS**, TORONTO  
Seed Merchants since 1866

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

## It Will Pay You to Investigate



This means considerable to you. Try one of them and be convinced.

WRITE US TO-DAY

**PERKINS WINDMILL AND ENGINE COMPANY**  
90 King Street, London, Ontario

See our exhibit at the Western Fair under the tent opposite the Machinery Hall

**NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING**  
ASK US TO PROVE THAT THIS IS THE MOST ECONOMICAL ROOFING YOU CAN BUY  
DEPARTMENT 107  
**BIRD & SON, HAMILTON, ONT.**  
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

**CENTRAL Business College**, STRATFORD, ONT.

is affiliated with Elliott Business College TORONTO, Ont. These are two of the largest and best business colleges in the province. Write either school for free catalogue.

**Westervelt School**, Y.M.C.A. BLDG., LONDON, ONT.

BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND

Students assisted to positions. College opens Sept. 1st. Catalogue free. Enter any time.  
**J. W. Westervelt**, Principal    **J. W. Westervelt, Jr., C. A.**, Vice-Principal

Every 10c Packet of **WILSON'S FLY PADS**  
WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN \$8.00 WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER

### "The Engine Ahead"

That's what everybody is calling the 1916 ELLIS, the wonderful master-engine that delivers maximum power under all operating conditions, on cheap kerosene or distillate. "An engine I swear BY, not AT," writes a delighted owner. Sold on 30-day Free Trial, with 10-year guarantee.

**ELLIS ENGINES**

are QUALITY engines, built by experts, sturdy, dependable, economical, always on the job, never has to be coddled or coaxed. Vertical and horizontal types, 1½ to 18 h.p. Write for interesting FREE BOOKLET "Engine Facts"—tells a lot you'll want to know about engines.

**ELLIS ENGINE COMPANY**

2848 E. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

TWO pens of choice Silver Wyandotte hens; a snap. Frank McDermott, Tavistock, Ont.

## Alma (Ladies) College

A Christian college-home, healthful situation.

For prospectus and terms, write the Principal  
**R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D.**, St. Thomas, Ont.  
63

## The Dollar Chain

The Dollar Chain and Jam Shower reports are held over until next week.

### Canada's Big Fair.

FROM A WOMAN'S STANDPOINT.

(Continued.)

In last week's issue we left off our trip about the Big Fair at the Manufacturers' Building.

When you came out from it you were probably tired enough to go back past the fountain and sit for a while listening to one of the two bands, the Highlanders' and Creators'. Perhaps the Highlanders sang part of the time, rousing, spirited songs, with all sorts of snap to them,—and perhaps, while Creators' were playing some of their softest, finest cadences, a talkative woman behind you exasperated you to a peak by chattering in a rasping undertone. It seemed to us, as we sat there, that nothing but sharp, spirited music should be played in the open air, and we hoped that the next building erected in the Fair Grounds might be a big auditorium, perfectly built for acoustics, in which the choicest music might be presented. It seems too bad that exquisitely low passages should ever be lost in the out-of-doors, or by reason of extraneous sounds.

### THE WOMEN'S ANNEX.

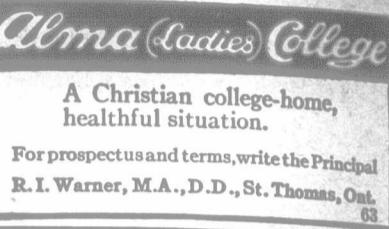
In the Women's Annex,—that bulbous projection from the Manufacturers' Building which, every year, shelters so many thousands of records of patient weeks and months of toil,—you were probably interested in the sections devoted to the work of old, old women, and to that of children. In the latter we noticed one beautiful bit of cross-stitch, done by a child "aged 6 years and 2 months." The pickles, canned fruit and cookery also were very good, and showed what even very little hands can do when working with interest.

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, fist or square-meshed work was very much to the fore. One saw it in towel and pillow low-slip insertions, in corners of five o'clock tea-table covers, and in cushion covers, and everywhere there were the old "patterns"—roses, and brussels, 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. Indeed, peacock-adorned with peacocks. Indeed, peacock seems to be epidemic in the fancy 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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And, indeed, what can be finer? This year, however, the very newest ideas proved to be very old ones indeed, for the whole swing of the fancy of the year seems to be towards the quaint and-fashioned, to the things of our grandmothers' days. True, there were no "dies" in evidence,—people steer away from the mussy nowadays—but everywhere there were the designs of half a century ago.

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SEPTEMBER 16, 1915

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

1497

### 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 staterooms 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

# Lawrason's Snowflake Ammonia

makes fruit jars crystal-clear and leaves no soapy taste, nor any grease adhering to the glass.

Ask for it by name—say "Snowflake." 5 and 10 cent packages. Made in Canada.

## Unlimited Water for every Purpose

Hot or cold, running water by simply turning a tap. Water for kitchen and bathroom, city conveniences in the country, water in barns and fields for stock, water in gardens and orchards for sprinkling and spraying. Sounds pretty good doesn't it?

**PEERLESS Water Systems**

solve the problem of farm water supply. Simple, durable and economical, with them there is no danger of frozen and leaking pipes, no unsanitary open tanks, and the pressure and flow is positive.

A Peerless System means ample and efficient protection from fire, an adequate supply of water in emergency.

The water is expelled from the tank by air pressure, once the tank is filled no more pumping is required until it is again empty.

Outfits can be supplied for either hand, electric, or gasoline power.

Write us for further particulars or any special information, or ask our engineering department to advise you.

**NATIONAL EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.**  
**1 WABASH AVE., TORONTO**  
Sole Manufacturers of Peerless Water Systems.

## OK CANADIAN POTATO DIGGER

MADE IN CANADA

Digs clean and thorough. Saves half the cost of digging with plows. The lightest draft. New stone shield. Side delivery of vines. In sizes and styles to suit every need.

Farmers mentioning this paper may have a FREE copy of our 48-page book, "Money in Potatoes."

CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO., Limited GALT, ONT.

**SAVE HALF**

**Lantic Sugar**  
for  
**PRESERVING**

A pure Cane Sugar finely granulated, in 10 and 20 pound bags as well as in the 2 and 5 pound cartons—and either fine or coarse granulation in 100 pound bags.

**FRUIT JAR LABELS FREE**

Send your address and small Red Ball Trade Mark from bag or top end of carton and we will mail you book of 50 assorted fruit jar labels—printed and gummed ready to put on the jars.

The Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited MONTREAL 101

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 Clayes "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.

# Nature Makes The Flavour of "SALADA!"

The cool, tempered breezes of the hill-top gardens in Ceylon, produce a tea of delicate, yet rich and flavoursome quality. A careful selection of the finest growths is blended to make "SALADA".

B 78

**Beautiful Walls For  
Your Home  
Sanitary, Fire-Proof,  
Inexpensive**

Make your home more attractive, and protect it from fire with these beautiful, sanitary

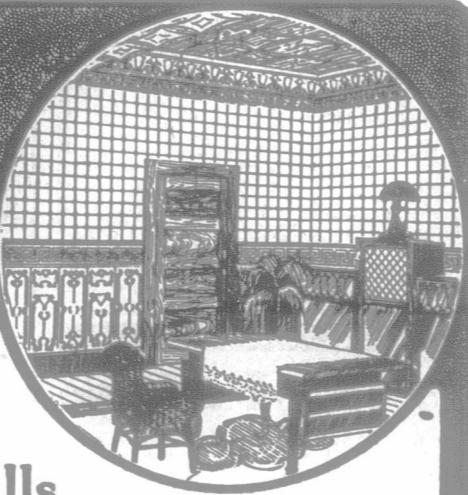
**"Metallic"  
Ceilings and Walls**

They will out-last the building and are very inexpensive. They can be brightened from year to year with a little paint at trifling cost. Made in innumerable beautiful designs suitable to all styles of rooms. Can be erected over old plaster as well as in new buildings. Write for catalogue.

We manufacture a complete line of Sheet Metal Building Materials.

**THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED**  
Manufacturers

King and Dufferin Sts., TORONTO 797 Notre Dame Ave., WINNIPEG



**It's so  
Handy**



Compare the paper bag that tears and spills with the tidy, convenient

**Redpath**  
SugarCartons

These do more than keep the sugar clean and handy—they ensure your getting the genuine REDPATH—Canada's favorite sugar for three generations.

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

**"Let Redpath Sweeten it!"**

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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.

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.

"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 fairytale—a Dutch fairytale, 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 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 flowered 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 fairytale.

"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.

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 Haarlemmermeer Polder, opposite to that which we had followed yesterday.

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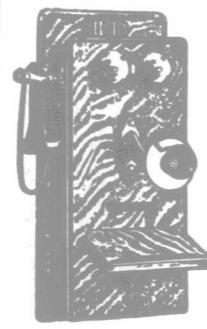
**Has Imitators But No Competitors.**

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, 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, Bone Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Gombault's Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price 10c per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

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tells how you can get market and weather necessities, get the aid of neighbors, call the doctor, veterinary, etc., etc., without interrupting farm work. Explains how every farming community can build and run its independent 'phone system cheaply. Gives rules, by-laws, and organization of companies.

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Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

Cures the lameness from Bone-Spavins, Side-Bones, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, etc., and absorbs the bunches, does not kill the hair, abso-sorbs Capped Hocks, Bog-spavins thick pastern joints, cures lameness in tendons, most powerful absorbtion 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 bottles \$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 3 cents for mailing packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ontario

For Sale—Registered Percherons, Shorthorns, lambs.

JOHN W. COULTER, St. Thomas, R.R. No. 7  
Or Traction Sta. No. 25

HOLSTEINS AND HAMPSHIRE S For immediate sale a Holstein bull No. 19093, 21 months; dam a 22-lb. 4-year-old—14720—= 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 g.-gr.-dam a 20.53 cow. A very promising youngster at a reasonable price. Also a few February and March Hampshire ram lambs. Address: F. R. BRECKON, 'Phone Bronte. Merton, Ont.

**FOR SALE** Two choice registered Jersey Heifers (yearlings), half-sisters. 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 grunting 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, ginger, 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.

Leucorrhœa.

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 intervals. I have not noticed her show oestrum. C. S.

Ans.—The cow has leucorrhœa, commonly called "whites." This is very tedious to treat, and it is not probable that she will show oestrum until cured, and not probable that she would conceive if she did. Her womb should be flushed out daily with about a gallon of a warm one-per-cent. solution of Zenooleum, or other coal-tar disinfectant, or a warm solution of boracic 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 oestrum 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 treatment to prevent the spread of this trouble. 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 recommend a treatment for her?

W. L. C.

Ans.—This is likely contagious abortion. Isolate infected cows if possible. Disinfect all the reproductive organs exterior 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 satisfactory, but it is the best we can recommend. The disease will run itself out in from two to three years.

W. L. C.

Ans.—This is difficult to answer. Different 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 1,100-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.

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**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 foresight 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 instead 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 payments now when you have the money?

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**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 offering several young bulls of OUR OWN BREEDING for sale.

A. F. & G. AULD, R. R. No. 2, GUELPH, ONT.

**Escana Farm Shorthorns**

at Toronto last fall. Visit our farm, see Right Sort and our this years show herd 12 head all by MITCHELL BROS., BURLINGTON, P.O. ONT. Farm  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from Burlington Jct.

**Maple Grange Shorthorns** Scotch-topped Breeding unpassed. A nice selection in young bulls, and a limited number of thick, mossy heifers.

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**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 is our specialty.

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**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.

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**Willow Bank Stock Farm** Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep. Herd established 1885; flock 1886. Both sexes offered. Also an extra good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from imported sires and dams.

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**SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE** FOR SALE—Three young bulls fit for service. One well-led Durham of Gloster. Two sired by Sittroy Victor (imported) =50093—your choice for \$160. 10 shearling ewes, 2 shearling rams, 80 lambs and a few ewe lambs. Come and see these before choosing.

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**IRVINEDALE SHORTHORNS** Bulls and heifers of the very best quality. Sired by Gainford Select (One of the great sons of the celebrated Gainford Marquis).

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 Janefield Farm, Guelph, as formerly. Visitors will always be welcome as heretofore.

WM. J. BEATY, St. Thomas, Ont.

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has been  
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No man  
to oper-  
work,  
Ask the  
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They're a  
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also cows and  
calves at foot  
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prize Poland C  
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SEPTEMBER 16, 1915

**old Folks—**  
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to the Poor-house."  
either can't or won't

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## What 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.

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For Sale—Three-year-old, grey, 15  
good one will make a ton horse and  
will be sold at a reasonable price.

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We are making an exhibit at Toronto  
and London on their return from the  
lers should see our cattle as we are offer-  
s of OUR OWN BREEDING for sale.

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

**thorns**  
rt and our this years show herd all by him.  
**BURLINGTON, P.O. ONT.**  
Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct.

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

Owen Sound, Ontario

**Shorthorns and Jerseys**  
—84578 = a Clara-bred son of Waverley. Several  
and Jersey females. Official records is our specialty.  
ARIO, WESTON STATION.

**rthorns**  
ality and scale. You are invited to inspect this  
VING, ELORA, R.R. NO. 1

**Farm** Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep.  
Herd established 1885; flock 1900.  
Roan Chief = heads the herd. Young stock  
good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from  
James Douglas, Caledon, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Three young bulls fit for service.  
One well-bred Duchess of Gloster. Two sired by  
Sittyton Victor (imported) = your choice for  
\$160. 10 shearling ewes, 2 shearling rams, 1 ram  
lamb and a few ewe lambs. Come and see them  
before choosing.

**E 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**  
ALE STOCK FARM," instead of Janefield Farm,  
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We are prepared to pay the highest cash prices for  
cider apples in large lots. Farmers who have  
not sufficient to make up 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 tapers and  
the prices are so low it will pay you to  
buy. Come and see them.

Stewart M. Graham - Lindsay, Ont.

### Oakland—61 Shorthorns

For Sale—Our stock bull Scotch Grey 72692; one  
of the finest aged Roan bulls in Ontario, also  
11 others from 6 months to 2 years  
old and a dozen females of the  
profitable kind.

Jno. Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ontario

### Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls  
Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil  
Ramadan 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.  
KYLE BROS., DRUMBO, ONTARIO  
Phone and Telegraph via Ayr

### 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.

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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  
cows and heifers of show material, some with  
calves at foot. Also choice North Star sows.

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

Shorthorns Poland China's and Chester  
White's. Choice young stock  
of each breed to offer at moderate prices. First  
prize Poland China herd, Toronto 1915.

GEO. GOULD, Essex, Ontario.

Mention The Advocate

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

1501

### 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 tele-  
grams received from the Dominion Ex-  
perimental Farms and Stations under  
arrangements made between the Depart-  
ments of Trade and Commerce and Agricul-  
ture.

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 excel-  
lent for a big harvest, which is just com-  
mencing. 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 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 back-  
ward; 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 lit-  
tle has been cut; frost on the 28th dam-  
aged some sections. Potatoes are good,  
where sprayed late. Blight is prevalent.  
The root crop is an extra one. Much  
hay is yet uncultivated. Anagnace—The har-  
vest 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.

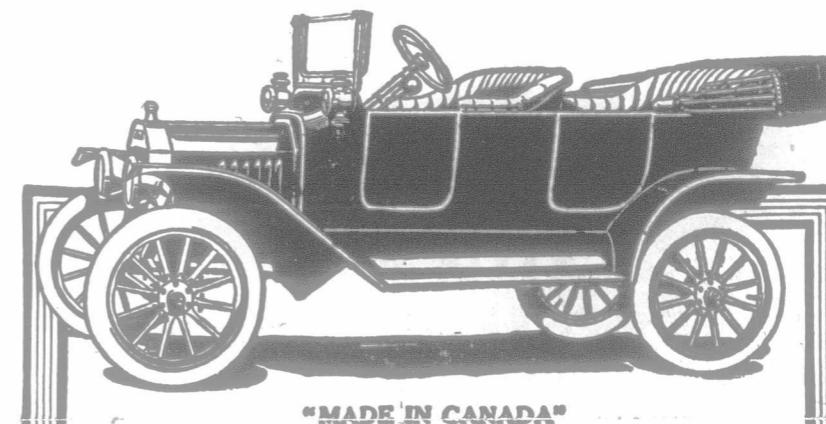
Lennoxville—Precipitation amounting to  
3.47 inches throughout the month re-  
tarded haying and interfered with grain  
harvest, which is very good. Root crop  
favorable; also aftergrass, especially young  
clover. Two degrees of frost on August  
27th did very little damage. Knowlton—  
Early-planted 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 root 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  
crop of clover and alfalfa look fine.  
Ontario County—All grain crops flattened  
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. Thresh-  
ing has commenced at several points.  
Corn and roots are excellent. Lloyd-  
minster—No damage by frost, grain some-  
what tangled owing to winds, but of  
fine quality; harvesting general; potatoes  
and roots fine. Kindersley—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.



### Robt. Miller Still Pays The Freight

And in addition he can furnish great, strong thick fleshed Shorthorn bulls at a price that will surprise you. Many of them bred to head good herds and improve them. Many of them of a kind to get good feeders and great milkers, and all of them 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,

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

ELORA, ONTARIO

### Blairgowrie Shorthorns

John Miller, Ashburn, Ont.

C. P. R. and G. T. R.

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 and bulls all fashionable bred.

RICH IN BREEDING, HIGH IN QUALITY.

My herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns was never stronger in number nor in quality than now. I have the most fashionable blood of the breed in pure Scotch, as well as the greatest milking blood strains. Visit the herd. Also some right choice Yorkshires, both sexes. A. J. HOWDEN, MYRTLE, C. P. R.; BROOKLIN, G. T. R.; COLUMBUS, R. M. D.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman = 87800. Also four choice fillies, all from imported stock.

L. D. PHONE

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 mares with foals. We can spare some of these and will sell them worth the money, or would consider some good Shorthorn females in exchange. We also have a one-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.

GLENLOW SHORTHORNS

For this season's trade we have the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding

Strathallana, Crimson Flowers and Kiblean Beautys, sired by Broadhook 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

Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped Booth. Also five (5) young bulls from ten to twenty months old, 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, Mildred's Royal, Sr. Calves Matchless and Emmiline, they are all of show-ring calibre.

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

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.

BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

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

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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 to attach to a horse's nostril every 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*

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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. Self 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.

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At a small cost by one attachment, FIT ANY BIKE OR CYCLE, easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for bargain list and free book **FREE BOOK** describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, \$35 and up.

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Results the Strongest Pressure  
**Peerless Fence**  
Is made of heavy Open Hatch steel wire well galvanized. Wire intersections firmly locked together with our Peerless lock. They can't slip. Peerless fence is guaranteed to withstand wind and stock pressure. Write for catalog. Agents wanted in all territories.

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**WINNIPEG, MAN.**

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**MAPLE LEAF OIL CAKE MEAL**  
**FEED DAILY TO ALL LIVESTOCK**  
**THE CANADA LINSEED OIL MILLS, LTD.**  
**TORONTO & MONTREAL**

**INGLEWOOD AYRSIRES 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 horticultural crops are assured. Leithbridge—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 mangolds are making good growth; turnips and pasture are suffering. Kamloops—A month of splendid harvest weather. On unirrigated lands good average crops; on irrigated 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. Fodder 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.

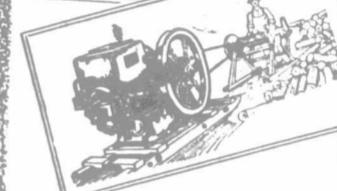
During the first week in November the Ontario Provincial Plowmen's Association will hold their thirty-fifth annual plowing contest on the grounds of the Ontario Agricultural College. This contest has always been the means of drawing together several thousands of interested plowmen. To further stimulate 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.

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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

38 F-M building, any branch.

### The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company Limited



MONTRÉAL ST. JOHN HAMILTON CALGARY SASKATOON

OTTAWA QUEBEC TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



**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.**

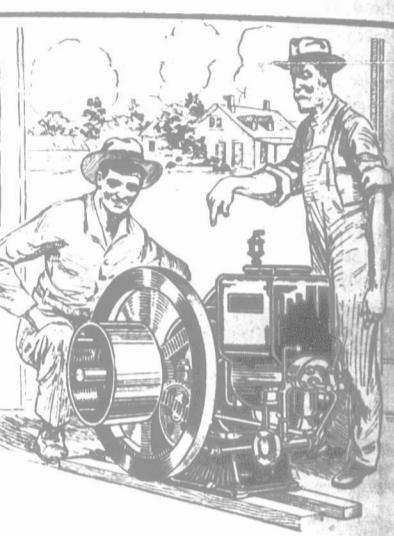
**Stonehouse Ayrshires** Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.

**HILLHOUSE AYRSIRES** F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Oxford Co., Ontario.

**Humshaugh 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 good value for quick sale.

**Alex. Hume, & Co., Campbellford, Ont., R. No. 3**

# sturdy well-built engine for farm work



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hundreds of just such of the average

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is—of the 160,000 F.M. in the past 25 years more earning money for their

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"Power on the Farm" set for farmers. Sent free

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y Limited



For 50 years I have been breeding the great Flos tribe of Ayrshires, dozens of them have get 60 lbs. a day on twice-a-day milking. Young all ages. If this kind of production appeals to you.

nes Benning, Williamstown, Ont.

re. 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.

g winners. Dairy test winners. 75 head to select all calves and females of all ages for sale. Before come and inspect our herd and get prices.

J. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Oxford Co., Ontario. We have several February, March and April, 1915, bull calves, bred from some of our best imported and home-bred

ches Co., Campbellford, Ont., R.R. No. 3

SEPTEMBER 16, 1915

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

1503



*The General says:*

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Atlanta Houston London Hamburg Sydney

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Ringworms.

I have some young calves that have ringworm. Would turpentine put on the spots cure them? If not, give a cure in your veterinary column. J. M.

Ans.—We would not expect turpentine to effect a cure. Isolate the calves from those not infected. Soften the scales by applying sweet oil. Then remove them and apply tincture of iodine once daily until cured.

### Poultry Housing.

1. My henhouse is ten by sixteen feet, with a gable roof, and six and a half feet high at the eaves. How many hens will it accommodate?

2. It has two windows, two by three feet each, placed horizontally in the south side. Should it have more windows? If so, where should they be placed? Please give a good plan for the interior. J. D. P.

Ans.—1. 30 to 35.

2. Yes. Placed in the south side. We cannot give any definite plan for the interior, but would advise you to read the article on poultry-house construction in our issue of Sept. 2.

### Cow Pox.

Cow has sore teats. They first appear like hard water-blister, and in about two days break out into raw sores. They are like this for a couple of days, and skin peels off. I applied vaseline, with a drop of carbolic acid, but this does not cure sores very fast. Two more cows are affected.

1. What is the best cure for sores?

2. Could they be cured before breaking out?

3. Will it go through the herd?

4. What is cow pox like? R. M.

Ans.—1, 2, 3 and 4. This is cow pox, a very contagious trouble. Keep infected cows separate from the others. Do not allow the same milker to milk infected cows and then others without thoroughly disinfecting his hands. Feed bran mashes, and give the cow the following powders for her blood: One quarter pound each of nitrate of potash (sulphate), sulphur, and ground gentian root. Mix thoroughly, and give a tea-spoonful night and morning in mash. Bathe the sores with lukewarm water and soap each time before milking. Milk carefully, and apply the following lotion: Sweet oil, 4 ounces; carbolic acid, 10 drops.

### Distress for Rent.

I have leased a farm for five years. Truck and general farming. This is my second year. Vegetables having fallen so flat, and the other portion of the farm being in so poor condition, I am far short of meeting my rent. Vegetables being the principal source I was looking to for returns, was considering the advisability of stopping before going deeper into trouble. I would like information as to what can be seized for arrears in rent.

1. Can household goods be seized?

2. Is there anything exempt from seizure?

3. If so, what? A. C. C.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. Yes, but not all.

2. Yes.

3. Beds, bedding and bedsteads (including cradles) in ordinary use by the tenant and his family; their necessary and ordinary wearing apparel; fuel and provisions for them for 30 days and not exceeding in value \$40; one cow, six sheep, four hogs, and twelve hens, in all not exceeding the value of \$100, and food therefor for 30 days, and one dog: tools and implements of, or chattels ordinarily used in, the tenant's occupation, to the value of \$100; fifteen hives of bees; certain and numerous articles of furniture,—as to which see section 3 (c) of Chap. 80 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914. These include a cooking stove, heating stove, table, lamp, cooking utensils, sewing machine, thirty volumes of books, axe, saw, gun, etc., altogether not exceeding in value \$150. For further information we would refer you to the Act mentioned, and also to the Landlord and Tenant Act, R. S. O. 1914, Chap. 155, and more especially sections 20 to 37, thereof.

## Fill Your Silo Quicker with Less Power

We make all sizes of hand and power Feed Cutters for every kind of work. Our line embodies the latest improvements for lessening the danger and inconvenience met with in many machines of this class. Inspect the line of

## Peter Hamilton Feed Cutters and Silo Fillers

Our No. 7 Tornado Ensilage Cutter and Blower (illustrated) will handle 8 to 10 tons of corn per hour easily.

FRAME of selected Canadian hard maple, mortised and tenoned, always tight and rigid. FAN CASE is cast iron—stands friction and wear better than steel. FANS are hot-riveted in place, never get loose. KNIVES are high-grade steel, and adjustable for cutting all kinds of fodder. TOP ROLLER is self-conforming to uneven feeding.

Many other features will meet with your approval. Write to-day for booklet describing both hand and power outfits in full.

The Peter Hamilton Co., Limited  
Peterborough, Ont.

Sold by all John Deere Plow Co. dealers

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## Holsteins by Auction

100-lbs.-a-day-bred. No better bred alive.

G. A. KINGSTON, OF CAMPBELLFORD, ONT., to whom applications must be made for catalogues, has sold his farm, and at the farm, five miles from Stirling Station, on the Belleville-Peterborough line of the G. T. R., will, on

Tuesday, September 21st, 1915

sell by auction his entire herd of 23 Holsteins, 17 females, none over 3 years of age, and 6 young bulls. Without doubt, this is one of the best bred lots of Holsteins in Canada. Daughters, granddaughters, sisters, etc., to May Echo Keyes, May Echo Sylvia, Lula Keyes, etc. They are full of the blood that has produced from 100 to 131 lbs. of milk a day. For full particulars write for catalogue. Conveyances will meet morning trains at Stirling Sta., and the noon train at Ivanhoe, C. P. R., and West Huntingdon Sta. on the Madoc branch line.

TERMS—Six months on bankable paper with 6%. Send for catalogue to:

NORMAN MONTGOMERY, Brighton, Auctioneer G. A. Kingston, Prop., Campbellford, Ont.

**King Segis Walker** whose dam, granddam and great granddam have records over 30 lbs., the greatest producing and transmitting family of the breed. I have for Sale some of his Sons combining the blood of Pont. Korndyke, King Segis and King Walker, the greatest trio of bulls obtainable. King Segis Walker's oldest daughter with her first calf has just completed a record of 24 lbs. butter in 7 days. Send for Pedigree and Photo.

A. A. FAREWELL, - - - - - OSHAWA, ONTARIO

## Holstein Cattle

Canary Mercedes Pieterje Hartog 7th heads our herd. His dam gave 116 lbs. milk in one day and 6197 in sixty days and made 34.60 lbs. butter in 7 days. There are more cows in our herd giving over one hundred lbs. of milk a day than any other in Ontario. We have both bulls and heifers for sale.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. No. 2, HAMILTON, ONTARIO  
Long-distance Telephone

**OURVILLA HOLSTEINS** As we have 30 daughters of Royalton Canary Alban in our herd we are offering him for sale. Two of his sisters, his dam and 4 of her sisters average for the 8 cows 106 lbs. milk per day.

LAIDLAW BROS., - - - - - R. R. No. 1 - - - - - AYLMER, ONT.

**Lakeview Stock Farm, Bronte, Ont.** Breeders of high-class Holstein Friesian cattle, offers for sale: A choice young bull, born May 27, who is a full brother to the world's champion two-year-old milk cow. Price and particulars on application. E. F. OSLER, Proprietor. T. A. DAWSON, Manager

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE** Pure-bred cows, heifers, and heifer calves. 66 HEAD MUST BE SOLD, having disposed of my two stock farms. Come and make your selection. Price and terms to suit. Cattle will be in good working shape, not forced or fitted for sale purposes. HAMILTON FARMS. Telegraph and Phone Niagara Falls. Farms 10 minutes trolley from Niagara Falls.

**HOLSTEINS** Do you want a young herd header backed up by generations of record-makers, g. sons of an ex-world champion? If so, write me. C. E. KETTLE, Wilsonville P.O., Ontario Long-distance telephone from Waterford

HIDES, WOOL, &c.  
JOHN HALLAM, LIMITED  
WATERLOO, ONTARIO  
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HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR  
HIDES, WOOL, &c.  
JOHN HALLAM, LIMITED  
TORONTO

## HOLSTEINS

One yearling bull by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate, whose dam is a g. daughter of King Segis; 18 bulls under a year old, one from a 29-lb. cow and sired by a son of Pontiac Korndyke. Females any age.

R. R. 4 PORT PERRY, ONT.

## Maple Grove Holsteins

If you are in need of a bull to improve your dairy herd, and want one that you can be proud of, then get a son of the great King Lyons Hengerveld.—You can buy him right.

H. Bollert, R.R. No. 1, Tavistock

**Pioneer Farm Holsteins**—Bulls nearly ready for service from daughters of Prince Aggie Mechthild, who first junior two year old daughters averaged 14600 lbs. milk, 656 lbs. butter in R. O. P., and last juniors now in R. O. P. test have averaged 10893 lbs., have nearly four months to complete records and still giving from 40 to 50 lbs. each day. For prices write WALBURN RIVERS, R.R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.

**RIDGEALE HOLSTEINS** For Sale. One bull calf ready for service and 3 young bulls, one of them sired by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate; also 2 young cows. Price low for quick sale. R. W. Walker & Sons, R. R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ont. Manchester, G.T.R., Myrtle, C.P.R., Bell Phone

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

**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  
 Teeswater 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, Sunnyvale Farm Knowlton, P.Q.

**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 Shearings. 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 shearing 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.

**WELDWOOD 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 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 herd at Toronto and Guelph. 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.

**Morriston 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, Morriston, Ontario

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES**—Overstocked. We offer one champion silver sweepstakes 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 alike. All breeding, including our first 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, 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:

	Fresh.	Dried.
Water	80.5	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.F., 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 destroyslice,

mites, and maggots. It is a powerful germicide for dis-

infecting 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.

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.

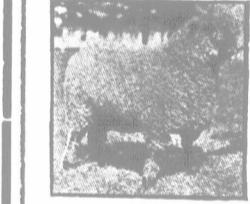
Ask your dealer first or order direct. A trial tin enough for 80 gallons of "dip," express prepaid for \$1.50. Shipped in 5 gallon

and barrel lots. 64-page book on diseases of cattle and how to cure the n. FREE. Write now.

**ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO.**

332 Sandwich Street East - Windsor, Ont.

**H. ARKELL**



**W. J. ARKELL**

**Summer Hill Stock Farm**

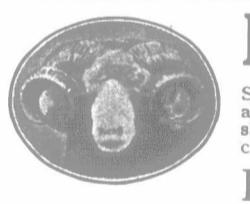
Largest and oldest importers and breeders of

## 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 so hold nothing back. We are also offering 80 yearling Oxford ewes and ewe lambs; a few superior Hampshire yearlings and ram lambs. All registered. Prices reasonable.

**HENRY ARKELL & SON, Route 2 GUELPH, ONT.**

Guelph, G.T.R.; Arkell C.P.R., Telegraph Guelph.

Long-distance phone in house.

**Shropshires and Cotswolds for Sale**—Yearling rams and yearling ewes, few imported 3-shear ewes, an extra good lot of ram lambs from imported ewes. I expect an importation of rams of both breeds from England 1st of August. Prices very reasonable.

Clarendon, C.P.R., 3 miles.

JOHN MILLER, Clarendon, Ont.

Pickering, G.T.R., 7 miles. Greenburn, C.N.R., 4 miles.

Middlesex, C.N.R., 4 miles.

CHRISTIE & SON, Manchester, Station and P.O.

Highway 10, 10 miles.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1915

1505

# Cattle Proof

as well as cured.  
ording to directions  
and destroyslice,  
ermicide for dis-  
ables. Used  
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You  
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k on diseases of cattle and how to  
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**ZENOLEUM**  
What  
Does

It cures sores, calf  
cholera, cuts, galls, ring  
worm, stomach and in-  
testinal worms in cattle, hogs  
and sheep and kills lice and  
fleas and cures roup, diarrhoea  
en cholera, gapes, pip in poultry.  
International Live Stock Exhibition at  
Ottawa and the Canadian Live Stock Shows  
in Ottawa and Toronto have used Zenoleum  
only disinfectant with this result: "No  
Stockmen and breeders pronounce it  
cheaper than home-made mixtures,  
or order direct. A trial tin enough for  
prepaid for \$1.50. Shipped in 5 gallon  
cans.

**SINFECTANT CO.**  
Street East - Windsor, Ont.

ELL F. S. ARKELL  
Hill Stock Farm  
dest importers and breeders of  
**OXFORDS**  
up our show record, it will give  
kind of Oxford we have for sale.  
tors, TEESWATER, ONT.  
as of this advertisement

**Farm Dorsets**

bright as now. Our large flock of Dorsets  
ever in numbers and in quality. For sale are  
shearing ewes and ewe lambs, strictly high-

- Oakville, Ont.

**Shropshires**

ale. They are the right kind and out  
"Buttar" ram. You may order any

**Brooklin, Ontario**

**Oxford and Hampshire Downs**

881 from the best flocks in England.  
lot of yearling rams and ram lambs for flock  
ourselves have retired from the show ring so  
o offering 80 yearling Oxford ewes and ewe  
yearlings and ram lambs. All registered.

**N, Route 2 GUELPH, ONT.**  
John C.P.R. Telegraph Guelph.  
distance phone in house.

**JOHN MILLER**, Claremont, Ont.  
Greenburn, C.N.R., 4 miles.

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

**JERSEY CATTLE**  
ge, bred from winners and champions for  
half 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.

**Importer, CAINSVILLE ONTARIO**  
xford & Hamilton Radial.

**BORNS** Boars ready for service. Sows due  
to farrow in September, others bred  
n. Descendants of imp. and champion  
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  
ed. Prices reasonable.

Robert German, St. George, Ontario

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

**FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS**  
by Twin-Screw Mail Steamers  
from  
ST. JOHN (N.B.)  
and  
HALIFAX (N.S.)  
to the  
**WEST INDIES**

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

NEXT SAILING FROM HALIFAX:  
R.M.S.P. "Chignecto"  
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APPLY TO  
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.,  
57-59, Granville St., HALIFAX (N.S.)  
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Local TICKET AGENCIES.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY**

**LONDON**  
WESTERN FAIR 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,  
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**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.



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 \$4.45; another \$6.22. The latter could  
be in sections.

McALISTER ESTATE

29 Rose St., Galt

Phone 788L

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

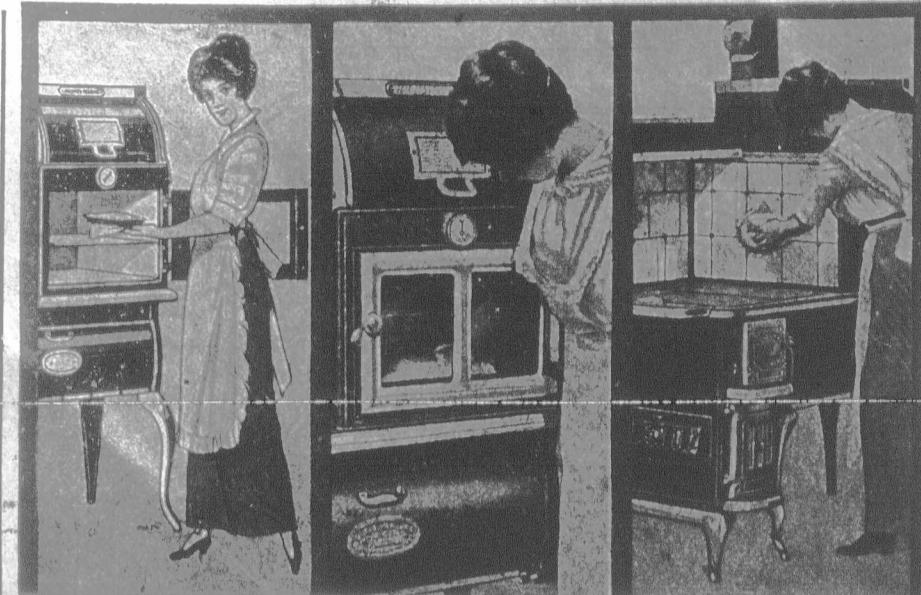
### A Lesson from Antigonish.

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 tillage, 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.



No stooping to attend this oven. No aching backs. No risk of accidents in lifting heavy dishes in and out of the oven.

The baking is always in sight, and at the right height to avoid stooping. Think of the time this glass door will save!

Lovely white tile or porcelain enamel lines the cooking top. How easy to wipe off grease or stain!

### Burns either Coal or Wood and has a HIGH OVEN

Did you ever expect to see such a convenient, labor-saving range?

Think of the days and days you would have liked to have the oven where you could reach it without stooping. Now, with the

#### LIGHTER DAY RANGE

you simply open the door and slide in the baking pans, without danger of spilling the dishes, and without tiring your back, because the Lighter Day Oven is at standing height.

You can read the thermometer without stooping. You watch the baking through the glass door—a glance is all, because you never have to stoop to look into the oven. Wouldn't this Lighter Day Range make a wonderful difference in your baking days?

#### New Ideas to Lighten Work.

The warming closet is directly above the oven; you do not reach over steaming kettles. The warming closet is heated like a second oven.

Large storage, well up off the floor—for pots and pans.

Clear sweeping space under the whole range.

Two inside pot-holes for keeping odors of cooking from escaping through the house.

Extra long fire-box for burning wood. The Lighter Day may be changed from a coal to a wood range in a few moments. The fire-box will take sticks as long as 26 inches.

New heating principle. The Lighter Day Range uses all the heat from the moment the fire is started. The oven heats very quickly and economically.

**READ THIS GUARANTEE**  
In the fifty years we have been making ranges we have never expected a woman to keep one that did not give perfect satisfaction. We guarantee THE LIGHTER DAY HIGH-OVEN RANGE unconditionally.

**CLARE BROS. & CO., LIMITED**  
Makers of Hecla Furnaces  
PRESTON ONTARIO

## LIGHTER DAY RANGE

HIGH OVEN

For Coal or Wood

### HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

The wonderful new range. The coal and wood range with a High Oven!

Every day more stores are ordering Lighter Day Ranges. If your dealer does not sell them ask him to order one. He will supply you with this range if he values your custom.

But you needn't wait until the range is on sale in your town. Let us send you the pictures our photographer took of the range in use. They show clearly how to lighten work in the kitchen. They are bound into a little booklet that will prove very interesting.

Just tear out the coupon and mail it to-day.

#### COUPON

Clare Bros. & Co., Ltd.  
Preston.  
Send free "A Lighter Day in the Kitchen."



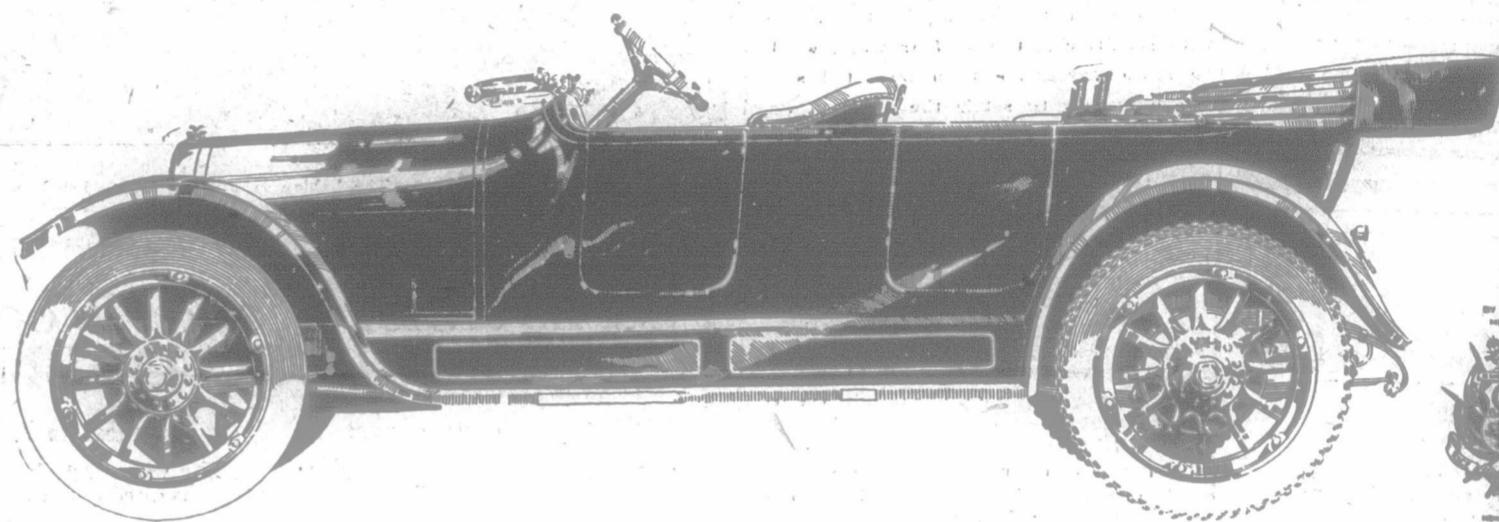
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## 1916 Six

Model 83

**\$1600**

f. o. b. Hamilton, Ont.



## Increased Production Effects Big Price Reduction

WITH our production capacity increased to 600 cars per day we are in a position to offer the 1916 Overland Six at the remarkably low price of \$1600. You will, we believe, find that this car is considerably under the market price of other Sixes having equal or similar specifications.

Seven passenger touring  
125-inch wheelbase  
45 horsepower motor  
High-tension magneto ignition  
Two-unit electric starter  
Electrically lighted  
Headlight dimmers

Large roomy seven passenger touring car

Quiet 45 horsepower six cylinder bloc motor

Efficiently lubricated—unusually economical

35 x 4½ inch tires all around; non-skids on rear

125-inch wheelbase; high tension magneto ignition

All electric control buttons on steering column

### Specifications

Full-streamline body design  
Genuine leather upholstery  
One-man top  
Pockets in all doors  
Rain-vision, ventilating type windshield built-in  
Full floating rear axle

Extra long underslung rear springs  
35 inch x 4½ inch tires; smooth tread in front; non-skids in rear  
Left-hand drive  
Center control

Demountable rims  
One extra rim  
High grade magnetic speedometer  
Electric horn  
Electric control buttons on steering column

The new Overland Sixes are being demonstrated and delivered now. See the Overland dealer in your town  
Model 83 four cylinder, five passenger touring car—\$1050 f. o. b. Hamilton, Ont.

Catalog on request. Address Dept. 494

The Willys-Overland of Canada, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.