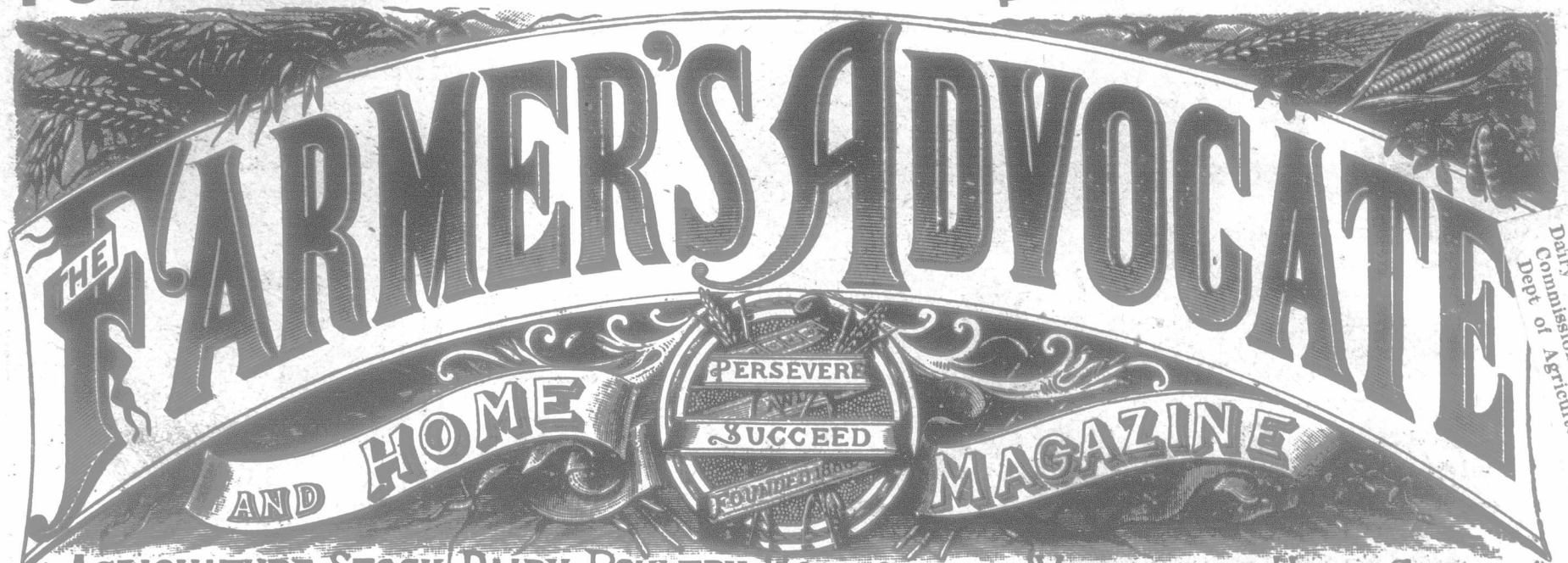


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VOL. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 27, 1914.

No. 1144

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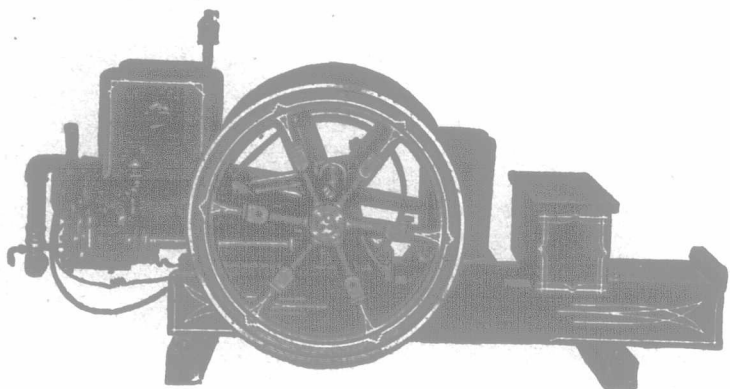
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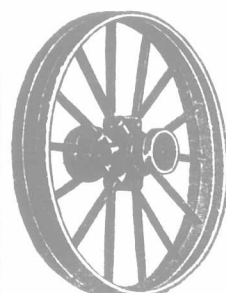
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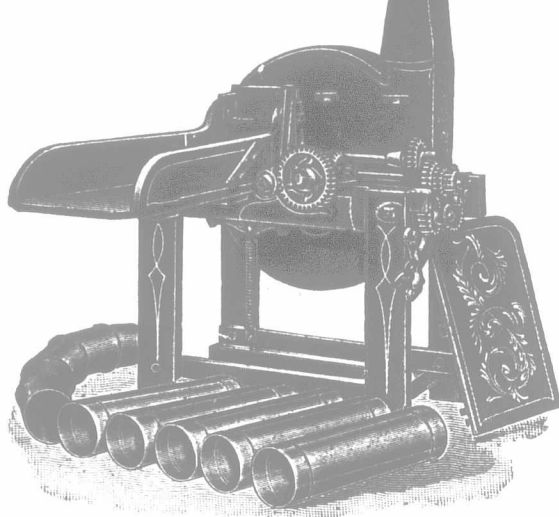
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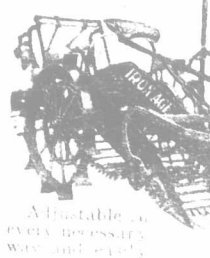
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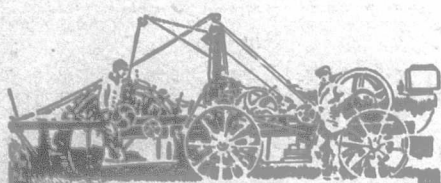
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Good Times Ahead

THE sudden breaking out of war caused many to "run to cover." Like the chicken on whom the rose leaf fell, some of us became a prey to fear and were ready to declare "the sky is falling."

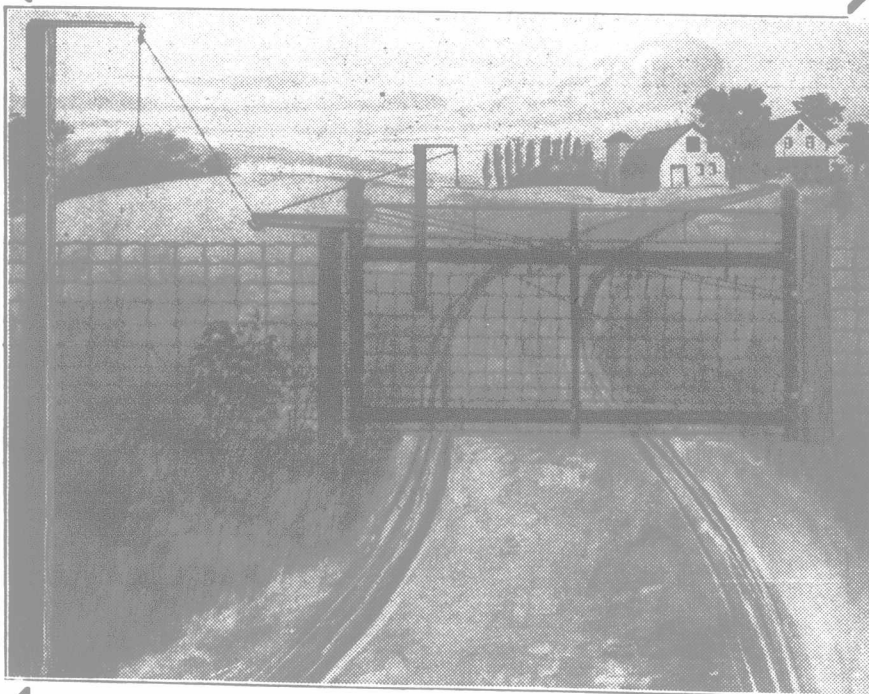
Now our vision is clearing, our alarm has fled, we have recovered our poise and our courage. We are seeing, also, our opportunity. Swiftly and almost overwhelmingly has come to us the perception of the fact that the competition of Continental Europe has been taken away. We are faced with a condition and an opportunity both tending to our advantage as a country of industry, agriculture and trade. Good times are ahead, if Canada and Canadians see and seize the present opportunity for enlarging their industries and trading.

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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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1886

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Vol. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 27, 1914.

No. 1144

EDITORIAL.

Once again the futility of despotism must be proven.

The police of the ocean are the finest squad in the British Empire.

It is not too late yet for shallow, after-harvest cultivation.

Cattle reached ten cents per pound on foot at Buffalo recently. Beefsteak is now one of the luxuries.

Wet days may be profitably put in cleaning up around the barns and stables in early preparation for stabling the stock.

Unprecedented preparation for war did not prevent the clash, but war itself is now likely to make for permanent peace.

One-man rule is tottering on the brink of an awful abyss, but awful only to the autocratic ruler—the people must win.

One serious side to the conflict, as far as Canada is concerned, is the throwing out of employment of large numbers of men.

So often it happens that late seeding is delayed by heavy rains, and the consequent late harvest suffers from the same cause.

Rough feed, provided one has the stock to which to feed it, is likely to prove more valuable this winter than for some time.

Many people seem to think that war makes farmers rich, but the greatest "haul" is generally made by the middleman or some clever financier.

Rains have proven a great benefit to pastures, but still there is need for extra feeding, and the corn crop is filling a big space in the milk cans.

The outside world knows little of the carnage at the scene of battle. Secrecy is a great aid to success in modern warfare, but the "war extra" is always busy.

The Commissariat Department is the most difficult to handle, and also the most important consideration in modern warfare. Men must be fed, and the land must still produce the food.

Horsemen in this country seem to be loath to part with horses for the war. As high as \$450 each has been asked for remounts. We wonder what these same horses were worth before the war broke out.

The present session of Parliament should be short, as the matters to be brought up admit of no party differences. Canada is one in her efforts to aid the Motherland, and all party politics must be sunk.

It is difficult at this time to think of anything other than war, but there are a few exhibitions coming on which are deserving of some attention, and which those who attend can make of profit to themselves if they will.

The Beginning of the End.

Although fully recognizing the impossibility of forecasting where or when the present great European conflict will cease or what will be the outcome, authorities who have made a study of the economic and social condition of the world predict, and there seems no other alternative possible, the end of autocratic government the world over, and rule by the people will replace despotism. With this will come the end of great wars, and the establishment of world-wide permanent peace. If this is to be the outcome, and we hope it is, a beginning has already been made, for so soon has that most powerful of all autocrats, the Czar of Russia, promised to grant Russian Poland political autonomy if the Poles give him their support in the struggle with Austria-Hungary and Germany. This so far is only a promise, but it is the thin end of the wedge and a promise which must eventually be fulfilled, together with scores of other measures for the emancipation of the slaves of the system of bureaucratic control. This move on the part of the ruler of all the Russians will force Germany to offer like freedom to the part of Poland which she gobbled up two centuries ago. Whether it is granted now or not it will come before the end of the war. From this time forward the people are going to have supreme command of the situation, and the rights of the people have always been sufficient cause for war; and, moreover, the people have never received the fulness of their rights without war and bloodshed resulting from stubbornly contested battles. Great Britain entered this war on the side of the people with their freedom as the goal. It is not possible to foresee all the obstacles which may yet have to be overcome before Europe has been transformed from a powder magazine ready to explode at the heated word of an absolute monarch to a quiescent, secure and satisfied continent with good government by the people for the people. It is to be hoped that the war is soon over, but it must be remembered that the greatest freedom the world has known has only come after the fiercest of fighting. It may be so again, and it is always well to be prepared with a grim determination to calmly yet decisively see the thing through and never relinquish the firm hold on the side of right. Few can comprehend that the people would so soon be reaping a great reward as has been offered Poland. Such action on the part of an absolute monarch is almost unthinkable. And yet it is so. Why? Because it must come before the end of the war. The people will have their rights. The wedge of freedom has started to cut. Gradually it will be driven in and in until the toughest knot of bureaucracy splits into a thousand pieces and is dismembered, yes, dissolved before such justice as democratic government brings. The end is yet a long way off, but the goal is in sight.

The Farmer's Busy Season.

Many people, including some farmers themselves, seem to think that after the grain harvest is safely stored away in the barn there is little more to do on the farm until the following spring. What few farmers believe this are not good farmers, and other people who allow their thoughts to run in this direction know nothing about farming. Fall is the busy season on the best-ordered farms. Perhaps we should not put it just that way, because a well-managed farm knows no slack season, but at any rate fall

is as busy as any. What with the preparation of the land for next season's crop, the harvesting of corn, roots, potatoes and apples, the threshings to attend and neighbors' silos to help fill, an increasing amount of chores incident upon the approach of winter, preparation for the stabling of the stock, and scores of odd jobs to be attended to, the up-to-date farmer finds no time to loaf around the village grocery and grumble about conditions generally. Show me a farmer that is not busy in the fall and I will show you one that is making a very indifferent success of his business. On the other hand point out one of the men who makes his autumn as busy as any other season of the year and more so than some, and you will hit upon a successful farmer, provided his efforts in some other direction are not too faulty. There is really no limit to the amount of work to be accomplished at this season. Cultivation is never over done and the fields are sure not to get too much; fences may be repaired, and there is so much to be made ready for winter. If you are not busy now Mr. Farmer there is something wrong with your system of farming.

Fall Cultivation the Best Cultivation.

In reading a recent Government report of crop conditions in Canada we came across this significant sentence—"Crops after summer-fallows distinctly superior to those prepared by fall or spring ploughing." This is no more than one would expect, but the statement carries with it a hint for farmers generally to improve their methods of cultivation if they wish to get larger crops. There has been in some sections too much "running" of the land by successive grain cropping with no season of rest or change for the field. Fields sown to cereals year after year with only the minimum of cultivation necessary to prepare the land must soon become infested with the worst of our weeds, must also lose greatly in fertility, and consequently, when a year of adverse climatic conditions comes, show the greatest loss and the nearest approach to a crop failure. In the past many people have not been too favorable to the summer-fallow, and there is no doubt but that a bare fallow is an expensive method of cleaning ground, nevertheless the fact remains that according to the system of farming followed by some of our oldest and most successful farmers the summer-fallow was considered one of the most important parts of the regular cropping system, and when traveling about the country this summer one could not help but notice that crops, especially fall wheat, which had been sown on a carefully-worked and prepared summer-fallow yielded immensely more than those sown on a hurriedly-prepared stubble field. We sometimes wonder whether the loss of one year's crop and the extra time spent on keeping the summer-fallow cleaned would not be out-weighed by the increased crop on the fallow, and the advantage of being rid of large numbers of weeds which would otherwise infest the field. Summer-fallowed fall wheat fields this year are yielding in some localities between thirty-five and forty bushels per acre, while other fields not sown on fallow are not yielding half this amount.

For cleaning land there is nothing much better than the summer-fallow if it is worked properly. Of late it has been necessary on most farms, owing to scarcity of labor, to use some

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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system other than continuous cultivation throughout the season, and a rape crop has in many instances been sown to good advantage toward the end of June or first of July. This permits of a good deal of cultivation early in the season, and the thick-growing rape shuts out all weed growth later on and takes the burden of extra work off the farmer's shoulders during the busy haying and harvest season. Besides the rape may be utilized to good advantage as a fodder and pasture crop.

The point we wish to make, however, is this, that good crops cannot be grown without cultivation, and the time to begin the cultivation for next year's harvest is right now. Get the land in the best possible tilth this fall either by cultivating followed by ploughing and subsequent cultivation or by ploughing lightly at first and cross ploughing later on, following the first ploughing by cultivating and harrowing to start weed growth and conserve soil moisture. On heavy land we believe that no better policy can be worked out than ploughing a fair depth now, keeping the top worked until late on in the fall, and ridging the soil up for the winter. The successful farmer places just as much importance on fall cultivation as he does upon spring tillage, and often more. Land that is well prepared between now and the winter season can be seeded much earlier next spring, and the seed will go in a much better seed bed from which, as stated in our opening sentence, distinctly superior crops are sure to follow. Cultivation is really the sheet anchor of successful farming. It cleans the soil, places it in good tilth, releases stored plant food, conserves moisture and makes for larger crops all the way round.

All farmers who have harvested enough clean grain for seed next spring should carefully hold on to this, as good seed is never too plentiful and may be scarce and high-priced next spring. At threshing keep a bin of the best grain separate for seed.

The stubble field covered with a mat of rape or other green crop soon after harvest forestalls the autumn weed growth, furnishes food for stock when pastures are bare, enriches the soil and retains moisture.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

We have in Canada many very handsome species of Ferns, some of which form large and striking beds. Such is the case with the Hay-scented Fern in New Brunswick, the Ostrich Fern in Ontario, and the Sensitive Fern all through



Fig. 1.—Pacific Sword Fern.



Fig. 2.—Deer Fern.



Fig. 3.—Pacific Bracken.

the East. But nowhere in Canada do we find such extremely beautiful and extensive beds as are formed by the Pacific Sword Fern and the Deer Fern in British Columbia.

As may be seen from Fig. 1, the Pacific Sword

Fern (*Polystichum munitum*), is a large and very striking species. The fronds are from three to four feet in height, dark green in color, and grow in a vase-shaped crown. It is very common in damp woods along the coast of British Columbia and on Vancouver Island.

The Deer Fern (*Lomaria spicant*), is a most handsome fern with a very characteristic habit of growth. As may be seen from Fig. 2, the fertile fronds stand erect while the sterile fronds spread out in a sort of rosette round them. The pinnae (divisions of the frond) of the fertile fronds are longer, narrower and more distant than those of the sterile fronds. The sterile fronds taper to both ends, the lower pinnae being reduced to mere auricles or lobes. This species is common in many localities in the coastal region of British Columbia, growing in moist places under the gigantic Douglas Firs, Cedars, Balsams and Hemlocks which are characteristic of that region.

In the matter of height among our Ferns we must award the palm to the Pacific Bracken (*Pteris aquilina lanuginosa*), which reaches a height of ten feet and sometimes more. It covers immense areas in clearings and in open woods in British Columbia, and forms a regular thick "forest" in which a man completely disappears. Fig. 3, which shows a man 5 feet 10 inches tall among the Bracken, gives some idea of the height which it attains. It also differs from the eastern Bracken in having the under surface of the fronds covered with a fine "wool."

Our Present Problems.

By Peter McArthur.

Now that unexpected burdens are being laid upon us it is very necessary that we should try to distinguish between those that are inevitable and those that are due to Canada taking a part in the war. I find that there are some who are by no means convinced that we should take so active a part in the conflict, but it is no part of my present purpose to show them their error. The great mass of the Canadian people is in favor of what is being done, and that is as much as could be expected. Our greatest need at the present time is clear thinking, so that as far as possible the evils entailed by the way may be tempered by justice and what must be endured may be endured in a cheerful spirit. Even if Canada stood aloof and took no part in the war we would still be bound to suffer much. To understand this we have only to look at the United States. Although they are entirely neutral they are suffering as actually as we are from paralysis of trade and the increased cost of the necessities of life. Their factories are closing down, men are being thrown out of employment and poverty is overtaking a large section of the people. This is due to the fact that modern civilization had become so wonderfully interdependent. The dislocation of the world's commerce cannot help being felt in every part of the world, and practically all the evils that have fallen on Canada up to the present time are due to that cause. The action of the government in hurrying to the aid of the Motherland has nothing to do with it. At the present session of parliament the government must do what it can to relieve the growing distress, and as what it will do will be done hastily we must not expect that in every case they will find the best solution. We must expect some mistakes but we may be permitted to hope that the interests of the people at large will receive the first consideration. Already the banks have received the fullest possible protection, and it is to be expected that they will extend to the people at large the same thoughtful consideration that has been shown to them by the representatives of the people in the government.

The gallant response that has been made to the call for volunteers is evidence of the fundamental loyalty of Canada, and the regret that we may feel for the probable sacrifice of many of the flower of our youth is tempered by the thought that they are supporting a noble cause and that their service is voluntary. They are not conscripts called reluctantly to arms by a military tyrant, but free men battling for the rights of mankind. The assembling of these troops to be prepared for taking part in the war is the only thing due to Canada's participation that is yet felt or is likely to be felt for some time to come. The voting of money need not materially affect our condition at the present. The money will be raised by loans and bonds, and not until the first interest is to be met will the average citizen feel the burden. Even without our taking part in the war it is probable that action would have been taken to control prices in order to protect our own citizens. Similarly, if a moratorium is declared we must remember that it might have been necessary without our taking part in the war. The closing of the stock exchanges in the United States acts as a partial moratorium, and the latest papers indicate that its scope may be broadened. The conditions in some parts of Canada, particularly in the West, are such that

the declaration of a moratorium—a period of delay in the cash settlement of debts—might have been necessary, war or no war. It is well to bear in mind that practically all our present difficulties are due to the European war entirely independent of our action in joining with Great Britain. It will be necessary for the present parliament to legislate for the relief of home conditions, and it is to be hoped that this will not be done too hastily or without due consideration. In a crisis like the present there is always a tendency to do what seems most expedient at the moment without considering sufficiently the question of ultimate justice. Big Business is as thoroughly organized now as it was a month ago, but it is to be hoped that parliament will not give its interests any more consideration than those of the plain people who are unorganized. As a correspondent very tersely phrased it in a letter received yesterday, "We are more in danger of commercial traitors at home than of outside enemies." I trust that his view is unduly pessimistic, but that feature of pending legislation is the one that is most in need of watching. The war-aid legislation will probably voice the opinion of the mass of the people and its burdens will belong to the future.

It cannot be said that many of us truly realize the gravity of the present situation. There is danger that the whole world will be involved before the war is over, and if it is of long duration Canada will have problems to deal with as acute as if war were being waged within our own borders. The question of how to provide for the unemployed during the coming winter will be one that may tax our resources to the utmost. Business may not be able to resume its operations as quickly as we should like, and a general depression in almost all industries is almost inevitable. Farming alone promises to be active and profitable, and it is to be guarded lest measures for the protection of other business should prove too far-reaching and discourage the most necessary work of all—the production of the world's food. The present is above all a time of waiting, and until matters begin to take form it will be wise for all of us to avoid discussions that might breed dissension. Above all we need unity among ourselves, and it is very necessary that we should close ranks and face the future shoulder to shoulder.

Ekfrid, Aug. 19th, 1914.

THE HORSE.

It requires a good judge of horses to be a successful foal buyer.

A little care is generally necessary in starting the horses on the new oats.

There may be some good business for stallion owners this fall, as we hear many suggesting breeding for fall colts.

Where the horses are not working too hard it is good practice to let them out these warm nights, but they should not be expected to "pick" all their feed. Grain and good hay are necessary in addition to pasture however good.

Over in Scotland when a man goes out to buy a colt or a horse it is said that he begins looking at the feet and joints and works upwards, and when he has had a good look over the animal he goes back to his feet and joints.

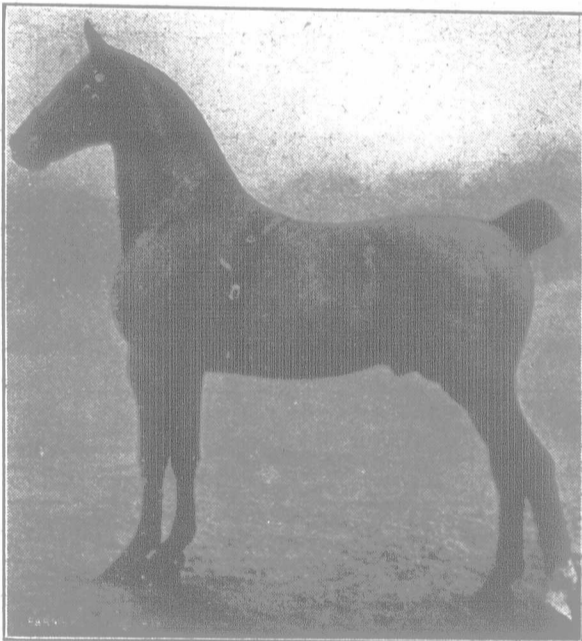
Horse Must Take the Place of Horse.

The season of 1914 has been one of depression in the horse market, and yet prices have been high enough to pay for raising good colts and leave a margin of profit if proper steps were taken to keep down cost. There has not been the bustle in the exchange stables and the overcrowding of horse barns that has been common the last few years. Is there not an undue quietness in the breeding stables just now? It would seem that this is one of the best times to encourage the business by a little boosting. A large number of horses will likely be shipped out of the country in the near future to meet the military needs of the Motherland, and for our own Canadian troops on their way to fight for the Empire in Europe. There are not great numbers of idle horses in Canada, and while certain qualifications must be filled by the horses taken for the war, there will be no rigid requirements for those to take their places. Every horse that goes must have his place filled. The thing for our horsemen to do is to bolster up their business right away. Put on a good front and if the goods are in the barns, breeding stock to stay right here in Canada is sure to be a good price. For the farmer the best policy is to continue with the draft horse. Do not let

this talk of 1,000-lb. and 1,300-lb. horses carry weight. True, these are needed for the army, but after the war what? Then it is that the drafter will be in greatest demand. It is not too early now to commence breeding. The war will be over before next summer's colts are ready for the harness, but it is not likely that prices will have fallen. Get right in on the ground floor and breed heavy horses now. At the coming shows is a good time to manifest faith in the future of horsebreeding.

Where Color Counts.

There is an old saying among horsemen that a good horse is never a bad color. This is quite true, but during the search for army horses for use at the front in the present war color counts. Many people object to grays, whites, roans and creams, but the army officials absolutely refuse to buy these at all. Any other color is all right, but no bids are made on the light-colored stock. In the olden days it was the common practice for officers to ride white chargers and sometimes whole regiments rode gray horses, but modern war is different. With the flaming red coat and glistening gloss of the dress parade has gone the light-colored horse. There is less danger of being hit when the opposing forces cannot see what they are shooting at. Bright colors have in the past made all too good targets. The gray horse may be a good worker, but he is not a good war horse. This is about the only place where color really counts for or against the horse.



Harviestoun Wattie.

First-prize pony stallion at the Royal.

Tractor vs. Horse Power on the Farm.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The American farmers who contemplate purchasing tractors for general use in farm operations will do well to consider thoughtfully the experience of Canadian farmers, who have made the most extensive use of tractors of any farmers in the world.

Reasons for the general use of tractors in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba were:

- 1.—Large areas of prairie sod purchased at low prices, and of such character as to render feasible operation of from 500 to 2,000 acres per field.
- 2.—High prices of horses, and refusal of horse owners to sell unless substantial cash payment was made.
- 3.—Willingness of tractor companies to sell complete outfits, costing from \$4,000 to \$10,000, on very small initial payments and long-time notes, most of them running for three years.
- 4.—Knowledge that such outfits had been known to break from 20 to 30 acres of sod per day when handled by experts.
- 5.—Lack of knowledge as to depreciation and cost of operation of such engine outfits, especially in comparison with the cost of horse operations.

The result was the purchase of thousands of tractors in the Canadian Northwest. They have now been used from two to five years, and the Canadian farmers, business men, and bankers have had experience enough to know their advantages and disadvantages. The net result is an overwhelming decision against such outfits for general farm work. A few have been successful with tractors, but even these can not show returns that will indicate any advantage over horse outfits.

Briefly stated, Dominion farmers have found

that it costs more to plow, disc, seed or harvest with tractors than with horses, when interest on investment and depreciation in value are properly figured in. The writer in July, 1914, made an extended trip through Northwestern Canada, and secured detailed cost figures from many farmers. To give all, is out of the question in this article but the detailed data supplied by Charles Esterbrook, of Alberta, is given for illustration:

DAILY COST FIGURES ON TRACTOR PLOWING.

GAS ENGINE—45 H.P.—25 H.P.—ON DRAWBAR PLOWING STRIP TEN FEET WIDE.	
Cost of engine and plows, \$3,990.00	
Interest on same at 7%, \$279.30 per year or on 313 working days, per day, 88c.....	\$.88
Depreciation 25% on total \$3,990, or \$997.50 per year, or \$3.19 per day.	3.19
Gasoline, 45 gals. per day—33 1-3c. delivered at farm—per day.....	15.00
Cylinder oil 3 gals. at 80c. per gal.....	2.40
Gear oil—1 gal. per day—at 30c. per gal.....	.30
Hard oil and transmission grease—estimate per day—10c.....	.10
Engineer per day.....	5.00
Competent plowman, per day.....	3.50
Board of same two men at 50c. each per day.....	1.00
Total.....	\$31.87

Average plowed per day 20 acres, or average cost per acre of.....\$ 1.57

In the preceding he did not figure in the cost of sharpening plows as he uses disc plows, sharpens but once a season at 50c. per disc, or \$7.00 per season for 14 discs.

Mr. Esterbrook had not figured his horse plowing costs, but on request gave the following actual cost figures.

DAILY COST FIGURES ON HORSE PLOWING. GANG PLOW—TWO 12-INCH PLOWS—SIX HORSES WORKED TOGETHER.

Cost of gang plow—2, 12-inch plows and 2 extra shares, \$90.00.	
Interest on same at 7% \$6.30 per year, or on 313 days, 2c. per day.....	.02
Depreciation 10% per year; repairs 5%; total \$13.50 per year or 4c. per day.....	.04
Value of six horses used on gang \$150.00 per pair, or \$450.00 for the six small horses.	
Interest on same at 7% \$31.50 per year, or 10c. per day.....	.10
Depreciation nil—increase in value of young animals being broken, and produce from mares offsetting loss and depreciation.	
Cost of man at \$40.00 per month, per day \$1.53.....	1.53
Board of man per day.....	.50
Feed of six horses:	
Each 18 qts of oats per day @ 32c. per bu. for 6.....	1.08
Each 21 lbs. of hay per day @ \$7.00 per ton for 6.....	.57
Harness 3 sets at \$40 per set—\$120.	
Interest on same at 7%—\$8.40 per year; or per day.....	.0268
Depreciation on harness 10% per year; repairs 5%. Total 15% or \$18.00 per year—per day.....	.007
Sharpening plow points—estimated at 30c. per day each gang.....	.30
Total.....	\$ 4.16
Average plowed per day, 5 acres, cost per acre.....	.83

Mr. Esterbrook in commenting on the matter remarked that he himself had not previously recognized how great the difference was, and added that his chief purpose in buying the tractor was to have his own threshing outfit, as he had found it difficult to have this work done in time to escape snowfall. He added that he had been planning to decrease the field work done with the tractor, holding it principally for other work.

Other farmers who gave detailed cost figures confirmed in substance the data given by Esterbrook. All were agreed in declaring that 20 acres was the maximum acreage plowed per day when a season's work was considered, and the majority were of the opinion that this was above the average.

The highest cost figure given by any farmer for horse plowing was 83 cents; the lowest cost given by any on tractor plowing was \$1.55. All agreed, also, that the tractor suffered a still greater disadvantage in the lighter work, such as discing, seeding and harvesting.

Still more significant of the judgment of Canadians on this question was their actual field procedure, seen in an extended auto trip in Alberta at a time when summer-fallowing was in progress. Only three tractor outfits were seen at work, but we passed hundreds of horse-drawn plows. At numerous places we found tractors idle in the

farm yards or sheds, while the farmers were doing the field work with horses.

Leading bankers and managers of land and loan companies were interviewed regarding the financial success of farmers who operated with tractor outfits as compared with farmers who used horses. Without exception, they declared emphatically that men who held to horses had scored much the greater success. Several declared that they would rather, ten to one, loan money to farmers who operated with horses; and several stated that they had no money to loan to farmers who bought tractor outfits, unless the buyer had sufficient resources to lose all he had put in the tractor and still remain solvent. Even then, the loan was not favored.

Commercial men, familiar with conditions, expressed substantially the same views. The consensus of opinion was that tractors were effective in sod breaking, and that their use has hastened the tillage of Canadian broad prairies; but it was also felt that the purchase and use of such outfits had bankrupted thousands of farmers, and that their use should be discontinued save for threshing, road work, and the breaking of prairie sod.

Over-investment in machinery has been a costly mistake made by thousands of American farmers. Men who can profitably use tractor outfits under our farming conditions are not the rule, but the exception. No tractor has yet been devised that will utilize the rough feeds and grasses of the farm as fuel, and none have been built that will reproduce themselves by breeding while carrying out the work of the farm.

WAYNE DINSMORE,
Secretary of Percheron Society of America.

LIVE STOCK.

A Troublesome Annual Pasture.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having just read with interest an article on "Annual Pastures" in the issue of Aug. 13th, I write to ask if any of your readers have had any trouble with such crop? Last May I mixed 100 lbs. of sugar cane, 6 bushels of oats, and about one-half bushel buckwheat, and sowed it on 4 acres of very light land. The end of May and June being dry and the grasshoppers very bad it proved almost a failure, but the rain came when the buckwheat and sugar cane came on. My neighbor has his cows in the bush behind my field, and he told me one day he had lost a two-year-old heifer. About ten days after I found the heifer in my field dead and partly decomposed. Two days after I let my milk cows into the field about nine or ten o'clock, and at six one was found dead and stinking. I put up the fence and pronounced it unsafe for food. Last week the cows jumped in and we put them out in an hour and a half, and one could scarcely walk home. I called the veterinary, and he said she was poisoned.

We searched the field from start to finish, and all we could find was sugar cane, buckwheat and a few stalks of milkweed and fern. I believe they all got the same thing, and it must be strong for it only took about two hours to put them over. In each case the dew was off, and it was very dry.

The first one being decomposed when we found it we did not know what it was, but we were satisfied there was not enough to gorge it, and the last showed no signs of bloat, just poison.

If sugar cane and buckwheat together are poison I think it would be well to publish it, as no one cares to lose cattle. As for the milkweed and ferns we did not find one touched, and they are not poison alone any way.

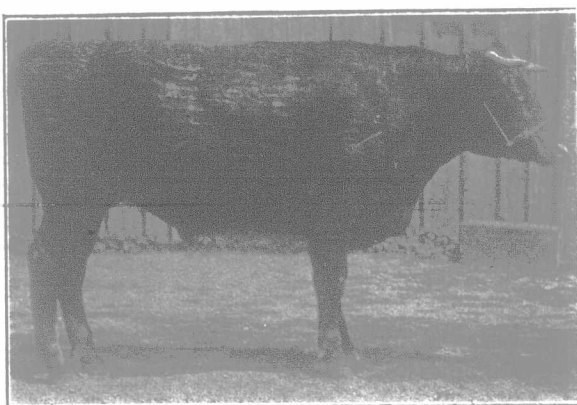
Simcoe Co., Ont. A. J. ANDERSON.

[Note.—We have had no experience in sowing sugar cane and buckwheat together, nor would we advise it as buckwheat is certainly not a satisfactory pasture crop, and its habit of growth is such as to hinder rather than aid in the growth of other crops sown with it. We are inclined to think that your cattle died from over-feeding on the rank, fresh growth when unaccustomed to it. If they were poisoned they must have got something other than buckwheat and sugar cane, as these either alone or in combination are non-poisonous. In turning cattle on fresh growth great care should be taken that the feed is dry, and then the cattle should only be left on the feed for a short time, say one-half hour at first, gradually increasing to one hour and on until it is safe to leave them on. However, we may say that we never left our cattle in the annual pasture more than an hour a day, and this in the afternoon from three to four o'clock. And then, as stated in our previous article, our mixtures were: 1, early amber sugar cane 30 lbs., oats 51 lbs., red clover 7 lbs., and 2, oats 3 bushels, red clover 7 lbs., and vetches 1/2 bushel. Is it not possible that you left the cattle on the feed too long in the beginning?—Editor.]

Steers That Have Made Rapid Gains.

In this issue are illustrated two Shorthorn steers, fed by D. A. Graham, of Wanstead, Ont. These were two particularly good steers which made very good gains for their owner. No grain was fed from May 15 to June 15, the average amount of grain fed was about 8 pounds per day with roots, cut corn and clover hay. The cattle were fed chop practically the year round, but did not get as much in summer as in winter. Mr. Graham in writing "The Farmer's Advocate" just gives the average daily feed for the year.

The roan steer was two years old January, 1914, and weighed on July 15, 1914, 1,525 pounds. This steer was bought and put in to feed at 6 cents a pound on October 15, 1913. He was weighed every month, and the following are the weights: October 15, 1,080 pounds; November 15, 1,165 pounds; December 15, 1,215

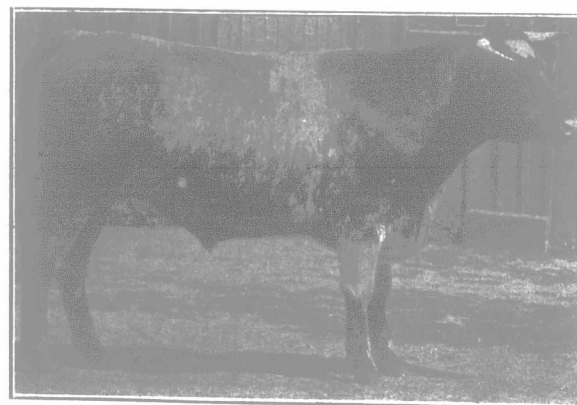


A Good Doer.

Read how this steer made gains for feed consumed.

pounds; January 15, 1,250 pounds; February 15, 1,295 pounds; March 15, 1,345 pounds; April 15, 1,385 pounds; May 15, 1,405 pounds; June 14, 1,455 pounds, and July 15, 1,525 pounds; making a total gain in nine months of 445 lbs., or about 1.6 pounds daily for the entire feeding period.

The red steer was two years old in December, 1913, and weighed on July 15th last 1,415 pounds. Records of this steer's weight were kept from January 15, 1912, when he weighed 115 pounds. He was weighed the middle of each month thereafter; the following being the weights: 190 pounds; 225 pounds; 255 pounds; 310 pounds; 365 pounds; 420 pounds; 470 pounds; 535 pounds; 590 pounds; 665 pounds; 740 pounds, and at a year old on January 15, 1913, 760 pounds. Weighings were continued the middle of the month up to the present time. February, 1913, he weighed 800 pounds; March, 835; April, 850; May, 875; June, 915; July, 1,000; August, 1,055 pounds; September, 1,135; October, 1,120; November, 1,150; December, 1,205; January, 1914, or at two years old, 1,255



A Profitable Feeder.

This steer has made good gains for D. A. Graham, h.s. feeder.

pounds; February, 1,280; March, 1,315; April, 1,340; May, 1,355; June, 1,370; July, 1,415.

This steer did not make quite as large gains as the other one during the same feeding period, his gains from October 15, 1913, to the present time being 295 pounds. He was raised on his dam for two months, then gradually weaned to separator milk for five months, fed roots and clover hay with mixed grain, and a little oil cake which averaged about four pounds a day for ten months. No grain was given in May or June the first two years. In summer the steer got cut green corn and cut green alfalfa, and cut corn and clover hay in winter with roots. This steer would have shown a much better gain in the month of October in each year had he not been knocked about going to several shows every fall. He actually lost weight. During his second year the average amount of grain fed for the ten months was about 7 pounds, and in his third year it will average about 8 pounds.

These figures are valuable in that they show just about what good steers, with fair feeding, will do, and also they will give readers an idea of the gains made while the animals are young, as compared with those made as they reach maturity and finish.

We are glad to be able to publish this information from Mr. Graham, and hope that our readers may be benefitted somewhat by reading it. The gains are not phenomenal, but are good on average feed.

Sacrificing Good Cows.

Prof. Thos. Shaw, who has been in England purchasing milking Shorthorns for the United States, while there contributed an interesting article to the Live Stock Journal on a condition of affairs all too common in Canada as well as in England and the United States. Too many good stock and milk cows are turned off to the butcher at the very prime of their lives, simply because their lactation period is at an end and their owner, who is a city milk producer, does not want to wait for the beginning of another. Here is what Prof. Shaw says:

"While there is very much to be admired in the practices followed by the breeders of live stock in Britain, one that I have noticed in regard to the same is, I think, peculiarly unfortunate. The reference is to frequent sales of valuable cows that are made to dairymen who supply milk to the large cities, and who find no other use for a cow than to sell her for slaughter when her lactation period is over. This evil is present in the United States as well as in Britain, but relatively in a less degree. The cows thus sold are quite mongrel in their breeding, and therefore they are less valuable than the beautiful grade milking Shorthorns that prevail to so great an extent in England.

"This drain, I am told, is continuous, and it goes on through all the year. An intelligent farmer at Penrith stated only a few days ago that the sales of these cows, or at least the shipping of these from Penrith, would average not fewer than fifty a week. It would be interesting to know the aggregate of these sales in a year; without any doubt the record would be startling. The loss to the country, could it be stated in figures, would be appalling.

"Why should the loss be stated thus? Because of what it really represents. The buyers of cows for the uses named prefer young cows, and for the reason that they sell for a good figure when the lactation period is completed. They may, and do, buy some old cows, but they are much more anxious to get them when they are young. Suppose a cow is bought at six years old; she is milked one season by the city dairyman, after which she must die; she is cut off in the zenith of her usefulness. The milk which such a cow would produce subsequently for several years, if she were spared, is not forthcoming, of course. But, what is more to be regretted, the calves which she would produce to perpetuate her kind remain unborn. While the business is perfectly legitimate, it does seem unfortunate that it exists. Milk could be supplied from the farms without the slaughter of cows in their prime.

"Do the breeders of England know that the demand for non-pedigreed milking Shorthorn cattle is going to be brisk in the near future? The bars are down, inasmuch that non-pedigreed cattle can be taken over now. American farmers will want them because of the fact that the practice in England has been to milk them for past generations. This is a guarantee of their good milking qualities, and they are also capable of producing animals that will be good producers of beef. It is animals such as these that the American arable farmer now wants, and it is animals such as these that he does not now have.

"Why are cattle of the dual class in America so few to-day? Because of the fact, first, that many of the teachers in the agricultural colleges persisted in teaching that dual-purpose cattle could not be bred; because many who were interested in dairying proclaimed the same truths, and because the dairy press aided in the dissemination of such erroneous teaching. The success of this unfortunate crusade—for it was a crusade—was aided by the low prices of meat in America, and the high prices relatively of dairy products. Meats have become very dear—nearly, or quite, as dear as in Britain. The farmers cannot supply the demand. The dairy cattle which prevail so extensively can only supply but a small portion of it. The supply from Western ranges is sensibly decreasing, because of the breaking up of much of the Western ranges into arable farms. The population is increasing at the rate of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 people each year. Where is the extra supply of meat to come from but the arable farm? What class of cattle must furnish it mainly? It must come from dual cows, for such cows will bring more money to the owner than can be obtained from straight beef cows kept under arable farm conditions.

"Will the growers of dual-purpose cattle in

Britain, whether of the pedigreed or non-pedigreed sorts, make due preparation for the market that is thus opening up to them for non-pedigreed cattle? The chief fear is that the demand may exceed the supply. Those cows that are being thus sold in numbers so largely to city dairymen would serve a much better purpose by reproducing their kind in America. The time is nigh when they will want these cows. Can nothing be done to prevent them being thus sacrificed?"

Try a Little Skill at the Fall Fair.

Exhibitors and judges should remember that our fall exhibitions and fall fairs are not essentially fat-stock shows. No animal should win simply because it is better fleshed and carries more fat than its competitor. Conformation, individuality and breed type are characteristics that mark one animal as superior to another. Exhibitors cannot infer from this, however, that animals poorly fitted should win in a show. Fitting should not commence two or three weeks prior to the show, but two or three months instead and in many cases before that.

As a general thing grades do not have the same chance in the show-ring as pure-breds, for the reason that the intense breeding and fixed type is carried from the parent to the offspring and the individuality and breed character is more pronounced in the pure-bred than in the grade. However, good grades will often win, but generally speaking the classes are different for each.

Many exhibitors become antagonistic to the judge on account of what they consider unwise judgment or placing. They often consider that their own animal is fatter than the competitor, and do not take into consideration that with all the fat it may have a poor constitution or weak back. It may lack spring of rib or smoothness and depth of quarter. Even if all these points are favorable yet it may have such a plain head, indicating the lack of breed character that it would not be purchased by any breeder to place in his herd. No judge can follow a scorecard in placing animals. It is the whole outline of the animal or the vision of the animal that must fill his eye, and although a heavy fleshing and much fat will go a long way to block out a beef animal yet if it still shows lack of constitution, lack of depth, or width it is even more worthy of a low place than a thinner animal with better type. Almost all of these points may be improved by a skilful exhibitor, and oftentimes a victory is won after a competitor has given in. The animal should be kept standing properly all the time, because one never knows when the judge will move his eye from one to another by way of comparison of the two that are competing for the same place in his mind. If one is caught in a sloppy position and even afterwards straightens up that first gaze may be the means of winning the place for the animal which is standing properly.

At our fall fairs, chiefly, it is disgusting sometimes to watch exhibitors showing their animals. They are led into the ring and allowed to have the length of rope without any attention given to making them stand properly or look right, the whole thing has a negligee appearance, and a judge is obliged to picture in his mind how the animals would appear were they in proper position. It helps the judge, it helps the show, and it helps the exhibitor if he pays particular attention to his animal and shows it correctly.

Live-Stock Selling Methods.

Good stockmen grow animals to sell and the better stuff they produce, the more they pay for sires and the higher priced individuals they raise the more they will sell by mail. Low-priced animals are usually sold locally. The selling end of the business is quite as important as the feeding and producing, yet many of them sadly lack that qualification. Expert salesmanship is a trump card which many live-stock men have up their sleeve, while others are very indifferent to that end of the business. Some will go so far as to exhibit largely at fairs, and that is commendable, for it forms a basis for advertising both through journals and correspondence. Some stop there while others go further and advertise liberally in farm journals, and there is another class which stop at that. The business-like stockman goes the limit, and carries on an efficient correspondence as a sequel to exhibiting and advertising.

We know from experience that many live-stock men with good stock do not answer letters promptly, and sometimes they neglect to answer them at all. Advertising is not meant to sell, its function is to get enquiries about the article advertised. It then depends upon the salesmanship of the advertiser whether he makes the sale or not. This indifference on the part of stockmen to answer enquiries about the stock results very often in a lack of sales, and no stockman should neglect this part of the business if he is going to make a success of the industry in which he has his money invested. Exhibiting at fairs and advertising in reliable farm journals go a long way in the disposal of pure-

bred stock, yet the producer or his agent must follow up this system with an efficient method of selling by mail. When a letter is received it should not be put on the mantle piece or on the window ledge until the haying is over or the harvest ended. A reply by the next mail means much, and oftentimes a long distance call or a telegram means the difference between a sale and no sale.

There are stock farms whose business system is as complete as that of any wholesale or manufacturing house in the country. Not only do they answer letters of enquiry but they have a follow-up system, as the buyer, not the seller, is the man who usually shows indifference to the letter. It is within the province of the seller to write the letter to prospective buyers, and if they do not reply at once send a follow-up letter referring to their communication of a recent date, and asking them for a second consideration if they have forgotten the former letter. This indifference to correspondence on the part of some recognized stockmen in Canada is aggravating to buyers who are looking for stock and who wish to make a purchase with dispatch rather than to put the matter off for weeks or sometimes months. It takes little time if one makes up his mind to answer these letters as they come in and set forth the good points and quality of his stock through a letter to a prospective buyer. Generally speaking one can do it better in a communication of this kind than he can through advertising. The function of a journal is to be reliable and to gain the confidence of its readers so they will communicate with the names mentioned in its columns. It is then more pleasing to the journal, used as an advertising medium, and more profitable to the advertiser as well if he will use some business acumen in connection with his selling and answer correspondence promptly.

FARM.

Parasites on Army Worms and Tent Caterpillars.

As there are still several questions coming to the office about the recent outbreak of the army worm in Ontario, we publish the following letter from Prof. L. Caesar, of the O. A. C., a reply to some questions which we asked him a short time ago:

Seeing that none of us were thinking of the army worm last year, but had our attention centered on other insect pests, no definite data was acquired beforehand as to the cause of the present outbreak; so anything that I can say is solely conjecture, based on what I know goes on in the case of such insects as the tent caterpillars.

I may say in the first place that last Monday, when I was examining the army worms that were still feeding in the corn, I was surprised at the large number of parasites of various kinds that were attacking them. These consisted of Tachina flies, Ichneumon flies, Braconid flies, and a disease either of a fungous or bacterial nature. I have not determined which. This disease is at present the least important control factor, though in moist lands, such as a swamp down at Whitby, which I visited, it had done considerable good.

Of the insect parasites mentioned above the Tachina flies are evidently the most valuable, as they are also the most conspicuous. They are of the size and general appearance of a house-fly, but have a bristly abdomen. These are most persistent creatures, and will wait for an hour, as we could see, to lay their eggs on the neck or back of the caterpillar. Anyone who gets a chance should watch this most interesting operation. The fly faces the side of the caterpillar, and sends its very long ovipositor right through between its legs and past its head until it reaches the back of the caterpillar and drops the egg in place. I counted several caterpillars with as many as 23 eggs on them, and on opening one side of one of these caterpillars counted 8 maggots alive inside and feeding on its juices.

The Ichneumons and Braconids are less conspicuous, the latter being very small, not more than half the size of a mosquito. There are apparently three species of Braconids and two of Ichneumons attacking the caterpillar. The Braconids increase very rapidly, and, as they have had plenty of material to feed upon, I have no doubt that there will be great numbers of them ready to attack the new brood of army worms which will begin to appear in September. The eggs of both Braconids and Ichneumons are laid inside the body of the caterpillars, and therefore are not visible.

I think it is probable that the very dry weather last year and this has been the favoring cause in the increase of the army worms, because moisture appears to favor diseases. There is, in my mind, no doubt that for several years these insects have been gradually increasing in the low marshy lands. The moths can be seen in considerable numbers almost any year. About four

years ago there were so many of them that I should not have been astonished if the outbreak had come sooner. I did not happen to be collecting any last year or the year before, so cannot say from actual experience how many there were, but as I said, I think there must have been very many.

The parasites meantime were not numerous enough to control them in their native feeding places. This is the reason why tent caterpillars have been so bad for several years but from some study I have made of these I feel satisfied that in at least Eastern Ontario, where the study was made, the tent caterpillars have been almost destroyed by the parasites. Nine out of every ten examined were parasitized or diseased. There will be a few next year, but scarcely one the next is my prediction. So it is in the case of the army worm, but as there are two broods of this in a year the parasites are able to increase much more rapidly than on the tent caterpillars with only one brood. After the army worms nearly all perish, the parasites will perish too, or all but a very few of each.

O. A. C.

L. CAESAR.

Farm Book-Keeping.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the Aug. 6th issue of your paper I noticed an article on "How a Farmer Keeps Books," by Walter M. Wright, which I read with great interest, as keeping a set of books on a farm has been a very puzzling task, and I would like to see more written on the subject.

There is one thing in which I differ with Mr. Wright, and that is where he says, "a man should value his work and that of his team at what he would have to pay if he hired them." Now, if a farmer did that I think he would find out at the end of the year that it would pay him better to sell out and let out his money at 5% to 6%.

A farmer should value his time and that of his team at what it cost him to live and clothe himself, and the feed and housing of his horses. The same thing applies to hay and other feed raised on the farm. If hay is valued at market price when fed to stock on the farm, why not buy all feed instead of growing it? Farm book-keeping is more complicated than the article leads one to believe, that is to keep books strictly correct as a city man in business does.

To start with a farmer would have to keep an account on his crops before he could put a value on feed fed to his stock. The only time full market value should be put on produce is when it is paid for in cash. I agree with the writer when he says, "No man can make his business pay if he does not know what it costs him to produce the goods he has to sell, for he cannot intelligently fix his selling price." As a general rule when a farmer has cattle to sell and a buyer comes around and asks the selling price, there are a few hums and haws, then the usual question "well, what's beef going at now?" A farmer should know and name his price, then stick to it. A price should be put at a fair percentage above cost of production. If a farmer cannot raise an article and make a profit on it at market price, don't raise that article, raise something that you can make a good profit on and still sell below market price, and you will have a larger demand for your goods as long as you have not sacrificed quality.

I should like to hear other farmers' views and opinions on farm bookkeeping and their methods. Muskoka District. ROY D. RILEY.

War and Our Seed Supplies From Europe.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Next spring's seeding is many months ahead. In any event we have an abundance of seed in North America of cereal grains, clover and grass seeds, of all important sorts for field use. Of the garden supplies we raise seed of beans, peas, sweet corn, onions, and obtain small quantities of many kinds of garden vegetable and florist seeds from American growers, located principally on the Pacific Coast. They will probably be able to supplement their supplies, even from German ports, to meet all demands.

It is estimated that Canadian seedsmen have in stock from last year about thirty per cent. of the requirements for the 1915 crop. Farmers and gardeners may not be able to get the quantities they require of particular varieties in all kinds, and the prices of some kinds may be unstable, but all who know the agriculture of the Continent of Europe and the industry of the peasant women will rest assured that their seed crops of 1914 will suffer very little from the effects of the present terrific strife; Canada draws her supplies of field root and garden seeds from Germany, France, England, Denmark and the United States. If the war is continued into the new year contract growers in Germany may succeed in making delivery to Canadian seedsmen through the media of brokers in a neutral country. Supplies from France, England and Den-

mark, grown on contract for Canadian seedsmen may be somewhat uncertain as to promptness of delivery, and the transportation charges high, but there can be no reasonable doubt that an abundant supply of all staple kinds will be available at prices that may not be considered extraordinary even in times of peace. The greatest inconvenience that may result will arise from delays in delivery to wholesale seedsmen, and inability to secure for this season particular varieties and strains from definite growers. In consequence seedsmen who obtain supplies from particular growers on the continent may be able to get seed of the same kind and variety name, but not have the usual assurance that it is pure and superior for the kind or be able to have it delivered in time to prove its genuineness by green-house tests.

Should war continue well into the season of 1915 the character of European agriculture will doubtless be considerably modified, and larger areas will be devoted to the production of food for home consumption. Canadian farmers and gardeners who have had experience in growing seeds of the kinds we import from the Continent of Europe would do well to look to the requirements for the 1916 crop.

The farmers of the Maritime Provinces can be depended upon to produce a supply of Swede seed. They will have an appreciable quantity this year. Ontario has an admirable climate for the production of mangel, beet and most kinds of garden seeds. The Federal Government through the Seed Branch now offers cash subventions to growers of field root and garden vegetable seeds amounting to approximately one-eighth of their retail selling price. Seed growers of these crops in Ontario and Quebec should place themselves under the consulting direction of Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of Guelph; Dr. M. O. Malte, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, or Paul Boving, Macdonald College, who are experimenting with field root crops, and with the horticulturist of any experimental station in respect to seed production of garden crops.

Ottawa.

GEO. H. CLARK,
Seed Commissioner.

Results of Experiments with Autumn - Sown Crops Throughout Ontario.

Three hundred and forty-three farmers throughout Ontario conducted experiments with autumn-sown crops during the last year. Reports have been received from thirty-nine counties and districts throughout Ontario. Those sending the greatest number of reports were Nipissing, Rainy River, Northumberland, Huron, Simcoe, and Lennox. The average results of the carefully-conducted co-operative experiments with autumn-sown crops are here presented in a concise form.

Winter Wheat.—Five varieties of winter wheat were distributed last autumn to those farmers who wished to test some of the leading varieties on their own farms. The average yields per acre are given in the following table:

Variety	Straw per acre. (tons)	Grain per acre. (bush.)
Imperial Amber	1.63	31.7
American Banner	1.40	30.8
Crimean Red	1.34	30.4
Banatka	1.28	28.8
Yaroslaf	1.57	28.3

The Imperial Amber which occupies second place in the average of nineteen years' results of fourteen varieties tested at the Ontario Agricultural College, occupies first place throughout Ontario in 1914. The American Banner, the only white wheat included in this experiment comes second. It closely resembles in appearance the Dawson's Golden Chaff. The Crimean Red, although a rather weak-strawed variety, is a good yielder and produces grain of excellent quality.

Winter Rye.—In the autumn of 1913 the Mammoth White winter rye and the Imperial Amber winter wheat were distributed to be tested under uniform conditions. The average results show that the Imperial Amber winter wheat surpassed the Mammoth White winter rye by a yield of 83.2 pounds of grain per acre. In experiments throughout Ontario for seven years the Mammoth White surpassed the common variety of winter rye by an annual average of practically four bushels per acre.

Winter Emmer and Winter Barley.—A comparative test of winter emmer and winter barley has been made throughout Ontario in each of the past five years. The average results for the three years previous to 1913 showed that the winter emmer gave 1,830 and the winter barley 1,812 pounds of grain per acre. The average results of an experiment conducted on two farms in 1914 show that the winter barley gave 1,480 lbs., and the winter emmer 720 lbs. per acre. The winter emmer was quite badly winter-killed.

Hairy Vetches and Winter Rye for Fodder.—In each of the past three years hairy vetches and

winter rye have been compared as fodder crops in the co-operative experiments. Four good reports of this experiment were received in each of the past three years. In 1913 and again in 1914 the winter rye produced a greater yield than the hairy vetches in each of the separate tests. The low yield of the hairy vetches is due to the fact that the crop was badly winter-killed.

Fertilizers with Winter Wheat.—In the co-operative experiments with different fertilizers applied in the autumn to winter wheat, the average yields of grain per acre for eight years were as follows: mixed fertilizer, 23.5 bushels; nitrate of soda, 22.5 bushels; muriate of potash, 21.5 bushels, and superphosphate, 21.2 bushels. On similar land, cow manure, at the rate of twenty tons per acre gave an average yield of 25.8 bushels per acre, and the land which received neither fertilizers nor manure gave an average of 18.1 bushels per acre. The superphosphate was supplied at the rate of 320 pounds, and the muriate of potash and nitrate of soda each 160 pounds per acre. The mixed fertilizer consisted of one-third of the quantity of each of the other three fertilizers here mentioned. In the past two years the fertilizer experiment with winter wheat was the same as in other years, except that the fertilizers were applied in the spring instead of the autumn of the year. From the spring applications the land which received the mixed fertilizer gave the highest average yield, and the unfertilized land the lowest average yield of grain. The cost of fertilizers used in this experiment would be approximately from four to five dollars per acre.

In another experiment nitrate of soda increased the yield of wheat more than common salt when applied either in the autumn or in the spring.

DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL FOR EXPERIMENTS IN 1914.

As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario farmers wishing to experiment and to report the results of any one of the following tests: 1, three

that the bull will transmit these deep milking qualities to his offspring, it being an axiom of the science of breeding that the characteristics of one sex may be transmitted through its progeny of the opposite sex to the latter's progeny.

Another point which makes the selection of the bull of paramount importance in breeding is the fact that the sires possess greater prepotency than cows, and hence have more power of stamping their characteristics on the progeny. This fact may be made of particular use by selecting a bull that is notably strong in the characteristics in which the cows are weakest, as he will then correct these weaknesses in his offspring. It must not be inferred from this, however, that males and females of widely different natures may safely be mated, as the result would be unsatisfactory; mating two animals that have a good deal in common is always to be preferred.

Pedigree counts for a lot in the bull, particularly as regards his immediate maternal ancestors, where milk production is the object in view; but for beef production it is of greater importance to select a bull that is notably strong in the parts where the best beef is grown—that is to say, in the back, loins, and thighs. Again, for use with cross-bred stock the bull should be selected largely for his size, fleshiness, masculine characteristics and hardness.

It is not necessary to enumerate the points of a good bull, as there is no universal scale of points that will apply to all the breeds. Each breed has its own definite characteristics. Those unacquainted with them can always obtain a list by reference to the herd book of the breed, and those the farmer should make himself familiar with in selecting a bull of any particular breed for use in his herd.

G. T. BURROWS.

The Export Dairy Trade.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

One of the most valued foreign publications which comes to our office is that of the Annual Review of the Imported Dairy Produce Trade for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. This Review is sent out each year in July, the present one being the 20th, by W. Weddel & Co., London, Eng.

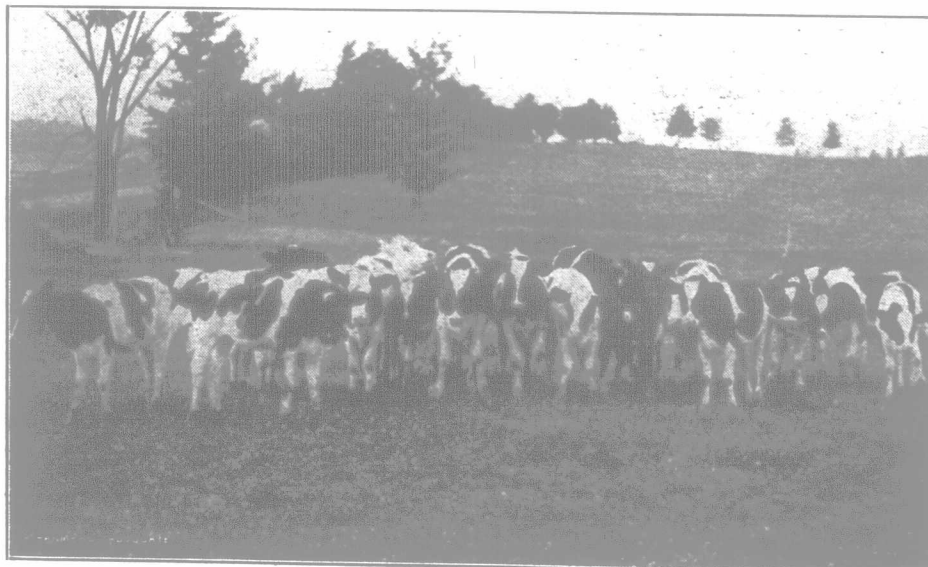
On both occasions of our visit to the great London, England, produce market, this firm was very courteous, to the writer, sending a representative with him to their warehouses and through their large cold-storage plant.

The imports to the U. K. of both butter and cheese continue to increase each year. During the year ending June 30th, 1914, the imports

of butter increased by 14,412 tons, and the cheese by 1,512 tons as compared with the previous year. As usual, Denmark shows the largest increase of butter imports, having 88,935 tons to her credit—an increase of 6,389 tons over 1913. Russia stands second and New Zealand third in increases of butter imports. Canada has 41 tons to her credit. We wonder if we shall ever be able to get a respectable footing in the butter markets of Great Britain and maintain it? The Reviewer has some rather harsh things to say of Australian butter, which indicate that there are troubles on the other side of the globe as well as on our side. He is inclined to attribute the poor quality of butter received from Australia to "the custom of making it from collected cream," which seems to be spreading among the creameries of the Antipodes as well as in Canada and in the United States.

It is interesting to note in the table of prices that Danish and French salt butter averaged in London the same prices—125s. 2d., Russian 107 shillings, New Zealand 116s. 3d., and Australian 111s. 9d. during 1914 for 112 lbs., or what is called the "long" hundredweight.

Coming to cheese we note that Australia showed an increase of 5,196 tons, and Canada a decrease of 5,661 tons as compared with the previous year. It looks as if New Zealand is filling the gap caused by declining exports of cheese from Canada. The writer goes on to say: "So recently as 1904 Canada sent 98,306 tons of Cheddar cheese to the United Kingdom, but during the past year supplied only 60,763 tons. This falling away of 37,543 tons has been gradual, but during the past season the decrease of 5,661



A Nice Group.

Holstein calves got by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, on the farm of J. W. Richardsen, Caledonia, Ont.

varieties of Winter Wheat; 2, one variety of Winter Rye and one of Winter Wheat; 3, spring applications of five fertilizers with Winter Wheat; 4, Autumn and Spring Applications of Nitrate of Soda and Common Salt with Winter Wheat; 5, Winter Emmer and Winter Barley; 6, Hairy Vetches and Winter Rye as Fodder Crops. The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Fertilizers will be sent by express for Number 4 this autumn and for Number 3 next spring. All seed will be sent by mail except that for Number 4 which will accompany the fertilizers.

O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

C. A. ZAVITZ.

THE DAIRY.

Improving Milking Herds.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Milk records, so simple a discovery, and yet of such far-reaching value, have made the task of selecting the best cows, from which to breed good milkers, a matter of far less uncertainty than it was in the past. Leastways, that is what we are finding out in England. These same milk records can also do much to enable one to decide on a good bull for the dairy herd, because it is an established principle that the forbears of a good bull to which prime importance is to be attached are his mother and his father's mother. If these, on the evidence of milk records, are known to have been deep milkers one may, within the bounds of reasonable certainty, assume

tons of 8.5 per cent. was to a very considerable extent caused by a drought in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec, though the growing demand for the rapidly increasing Canadian population was a great factor in the question."

He further says: "New Zealand eased the shortage from Canada so far as this country is concerned by sending 4,637 tons more than in 1913. Had the milk which provided the increase of 3,193 tons of New Zealand butter been made into cheese instead, it would have added about 7,000 tons to the supply. This shows New Zealand's latent capacity for the production of cheese, and its ability to fill up deficiencies from other sources of supply."

The Australian cheese shipments increased 829 tons over the previous year.

It is pleasant to read that the quality of Canadian cheese in 1913, more particularly in the autumn, "was up to the usual standard." He especially commends the distinct improvement in Quebec cheese. The New Zealand goods also showed improvement, "but they still lack uniformity in flavor and make."

One statement we are inclined to doubt, in at least so far as "success" goes. "The success attained by using pasteurized milk for cheesemaking, warrants further experiments." Up to the present the Dairy Department, O. A. C., has not had much "success" in making pasteurized milk into Cheddar cheese.

The prices for Canadian Cheddar cheese were lightest in 1913, for any year during the past ten years, except for 1912. The averages were 71s. 5d. for 1912 and 68s. 3d. for 1913-14, per 112 pounds.

A very important announcement is made with reference to oleomargarine methods of advertising in the United Kingdom. "On the walls of every large town enormous colored posters are placarded, frankly calling the attention of consumers to the moderate prices and hygienic properties of margarine, and in the windows of shops selling margarine attractive colored show-cards are now exhibited in the hope that open advertising will educate consumers into buying margarine on its intrinsic merits, rather than merely as a substitute for secondary butter."

This looks like straight, open competition, which oleo manufacturers intend offering to dairy products. In this case dairymen know where they are at, and can prepare to meet the competition.

O. A. C.

H. H. DEAN.

HORTICULTURE.

A Clean and Moderate Apple Crop in 1914.

The fruit crop report augmented by telegraphic reports recently issued by Donald Johnson, the Dominion Fruit Commissioner, differs very little from that of a month ago, except that it speaks more enthusiastically about the clean condition of the output for 1914. The extremely dry season has been particularly favorable to the production of clean fruit, as damp weather is more conducive to the development of scab. In sprayed orchards the fruit is pleasingly clean, and unless inclement weather intervenes between now and harvest the crop will be one of the cleanest that was ever harvested. Owing to the dry weather, however, the drop has been serious, and some of the fruit still remaining on the trees has not developed as much as the season would warrant. This drought was broken in many sections on Aug. 14th, and local showers of recent date have contributed to the growth of fruit which promises a very good crop. The average over the whole Dominion for early apples is set at 79 per cent., for fall apples at 76 per cent., and for winter apples 75 per cent., which gives a total average crop of 77 per cent. This is an increase of 28 per cent. over the total crop of 1913.

The Eastern and Western sections of the Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia report an exceedingly good crop of clean fruit, and it is likewise good in the centre of the valley except where late frosts did local damage, yet in spite of this the total crop will approximate between 1,000,000 and 1,250,000 barrels of apples. The drop in Prince Edward Island was severe, but that province and New Brunswick will have a 50 per cent. increase over the 1913 crop. The Province of Quebec will have an abundant crop of early fruit to harvest if nothing unfavorable intervenes. Wealthy and Alexander are promising, while the Fameuse and McIntosh are estimated between 60 and 70 per cent. The winter varieties east of Quebec city are somewhat lighter than the fall and early sorts.

In the counties north of Lake Erie in Ontario later varieties give better promise than the early kinds, with the exception of Baldwins and Greenings, which are light in some sections of that district. The Lake Huron counties promise a full crop of early fall varieties, with winters not so pleasing. Practically all varieties are now below the normal size for this season of the

year, owing to the drouth of July and early August.

Counties on the north shore of Lake Ontario report none too favorably. The drouth has been felt severely, particularly in orchards which have not been kept in cultivation. Many Ben Davis trees are dying from winter injury, but on the whole the crops will be between 15 and 20 per cent. greater than that of 1913, and the quality generally is good.

The inland valleys of British Columbia have been more favored by the season than have other sections in Canada, and both early and late kinds promise a good crop. The fruit will mature, however, about two weeks earlier than usual and in spite of very heavy dropping the average for the district is still over 75 per cent.

There has been no change in the outlook in the pear crop. Prospects in Southern Ontario point to a yield a shade above medium. Bartletts are generally light, with Duchess and Winter Nelis more productive than other varieties. In all other sections of Ontario the crop is practically a failure, with a few scattered exceptions in the inland counties north of Lake Erie. The plum crop is vastly different from that of 1913 which will be remembered as over-abundant, and there is no change in the outlook for peaches, being confined as they are to the counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton. British Columbia report a good crop, but they do not figure materially in Canadian prices.

Owing to the dry weather the vast acreage of tomatoes will not yield a crop in excess of 1913, and only in irrigated districts will the fruit attain the size and quantity that was expected at an earlier date.

The estimated output of apples in the four Northern Western States of Washington, Oregon,

will be forced, as the prices of necessities rise, to discontinue buying fruit. This will be much more seriously felt in Great Britain (where the apple crop also is above normal), and if in consequence, the Nova Scotia crop is thrown upon Canadian markets prices will be still lower. The apple and pear crops in Great Britain are considerably larger than last year. Pears are expected to be nearly a record crop. England and her allies are at war. This fact is at once unfavorable to all trade, and until a decisive result is arrived at prices for apples must suffer.

POULTRY.

Discard all Old Birds.

Judging from observations made on many farms very few farmer poultry keepers have any idea of the age of their fowl, most of the hens being kept until they die or become entirely useless as far as egg laying is concerned. The fall is a good time to rid the flock of all old birds and replace them with the best of the pullets raised this season, and if it has not already been done leg banding should commence with this season's operations. One of the most important considerations in egg production is the use of young birds. As a general rule it does not pay to keep a bird after two years of age, and under proper management pullets will prove more profitable producers than any other age of fowl. It is necessary, of course, that these pullets, to make the best winter layers and consequently the best money-makers, should be hatched early in the season, and in choosing those from this year's hatch to add to the laying pens this point

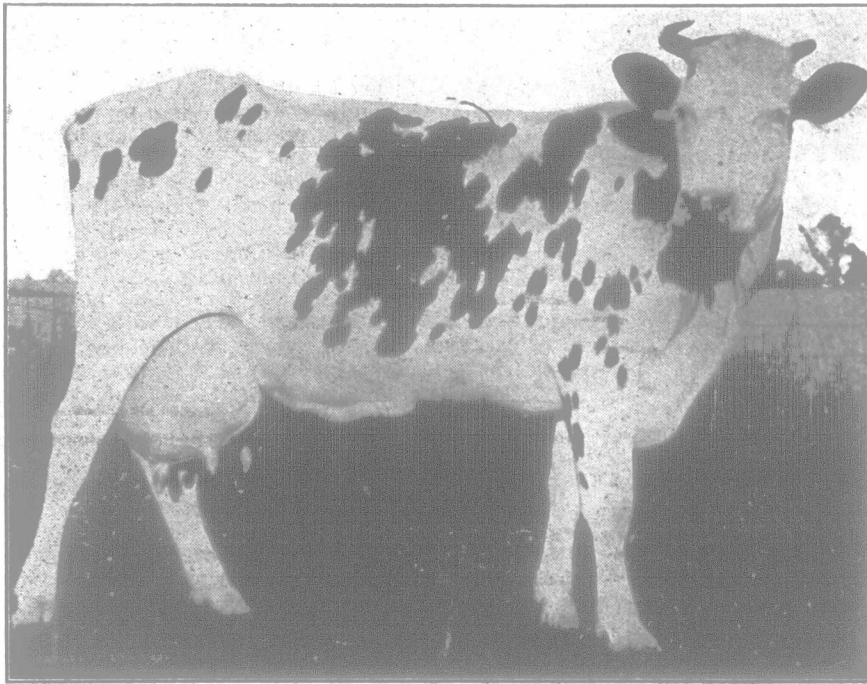
should not be overlooked by the poultryman. Choose all the early-hatched pullets that are well grown and of proper shape for their breed. Avoid all freaks; over-large or under-sized birds should be discarded. Feed is likely to be dearer than usual this winter, and the farmer cannot afford to maintain a large flock of hens from fall until spring without these hens are laying fairly regularly. All the old ones should go as soon as possible, and the pullets should be rushed along in order that they begin laying early.

In the selection of the pullets there is a point which has been hinted at in these columns, that is that the chickens which feather up earliest usually are the most consistent early layers. This has not been

proven, but indications point that it is a fact. It might be well to try it this fall at any rate. Poultry raisers know from experience that the slow-feathering birds are usually the best-feathered ones, as most exhibition birds are quite bare for a considerable time when young, getting their feathers much later in the season than birds of a recognized laying strain. Also in the selection of the young birds, to build up the flock be sure and choose the strongest and most vigorous of the lot. Don't place any of the long, thin-beaked, narrow-headed, weak-constituted birds in the laying pens, as they are not likely to last out and prove profitable for any length of time.

Every chicken should be leg banded, so that from now on no trouble in determining the age of the fowls will be experienced, and the breeder should make it a point to discard every fall all the birds which have finished their second season of laying. Poultry is a side line on most farms, but one which can be made far more profitable if due care is given. It is just as easy to feed and care for a nice flock of laying hens which are more than paying their way, besides providing fresh eggs for the table, as it is to feed and care for a flock of non-layers which all manner of condiments and attention will not make produce eggs. It is time now for a rigid overhauling of the flock.

If, as the world hopes, this is the last great war, the end of one-man rule, the complete downfall of all bureaucratic government, placing the people in power the awful slaughter will not be in vain. All great measures of freedom have been bought at great price—human blood. After the war, what? Disarming or more armament.



A Grade Holstein.

A sixty-pound-a-day cow, in H. German's herd.

Idaho and Montana is placed at 15,000 cars, while the crop in the State of New York promises to equal that of 1912 and to exceed that of last year by over 25 per cent. Present conditions in Europe have been the cause of considerable doubt in the minds of Canadian fruit producers, and the Commissioner will not at present commit himself through any definite prediction, advising, however, that the growers pick and pack their fruit properly, and if the demand at home is not sufficiently keen to keep prices at a satisfactory level, then to retain the crop in proper storage until conditions are improved.

War Affecting Apple Prices.

Summer apples have been selling at 20 to 35 cents per 11-qt. basket, \$1.25 for boxed stuff, and \$2.25 per bbl. Sale has been reported also of a car of Duchess No. 2's at \$2.25 f. o. b. shipping point. This fruit went West.

There have been few offers made for fall and winter apples since the commencement of the European war. One dollar per bbl. on the tree was offered before the outbreak of war, and some fruit was sold at that price. Up to \$2.25 per bbl. (75% No 1) has been offered. Fall apples bring \$2.25 per bbl. f. o. b. shipping point. Some owners with well-sprayed orchards are selling at \$2.25. Prices quoted for Duchess average \$2.50 per bbl. for No. 1's and \$2.00 for No. 2's, with fall apples generally a little lower. For boxed Duchess \$1.25 is expected, and \$1.00 for other fall fruit.

The situation in the apple market created by the European war seems to be well understood. Fruit is a luxury, not a necessity, and if the present war is long continued as seems likely, a large percentage of the apple-consuming public

FARM BULLETIN.

Canada's War Budget.

On August 20th the Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, presented Canada's first war budget before Parliament, and in the space of one minute \$50,000,000 was voted for war and defence purposes. Four articles are chiefly affected by the new war tax, two of them being considered by Parliament luxuries and two necessities, the former being spirits and tobacco, the latter sugar and coffee. In all some forty items in the tariff's schedule are changed, and a heavier tariff imposed. Upon green coffee, which is now free, it is proposed to place a tax of 2½ cents per pound, British preference, and 3 cents per pound general tariff from which it is estimated the increase in revenue for the year will be \$500,000. Upon sugar, the raw commercial article testing 96 degrees, the duty will be increased from 40½ cents per hundred to \$1.03½ cents, British preference, and from 57½ cents to \$1.37½ general tariff, while upon refined sugar, testing 99, the duty will be increased from 83 cents to \$1.63 British preference, and from \$1.07 2-3 to \$2.07 2-3 general tariff. This will realize an increased revenue of some \$5,000,000 for the year. Upon whiskey, brandy, gin and other spirits the duty will be increased from \$2.40 to \$3 per proof gallon, giving an increased annual revenue of \$2,500,000. Upon cigars and cigarettes the special rate will be increased from \$3 to \$3.50 per pound, and upon manufactured tobacco the increase would be 10 cents per pound. This will mean an increase in annual revenue of some \$1,200,000. In excise duties an increase of some \$6,600,000 will be obtained through changes in the duties on spirits, malt liquor, malt, cigars, cigarettes and manufactured tobacco. Other minor tariff changes affect cocoa or chocolate paste, sweetened cocoa or chocolate in powder, chicory, condensed milk and milk foods, sweetened biscuits, preserved fruits and jellies, certain classes of confectionary and chemical preparations.

This arrangement the Finance Minister pointed out would place the obligation on each citizen, who in paying the increased prices incident upon the raising of tariffs would feel that the amount paid was a direct contribution to the defence of Canada and the Empire. The new tariff took effect August 7th last.

Our Scottish Letter.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Writing at the close of the most momentous week in the history of the British Empire for one hundred years, it would be futile to pretend that one's thoughts are not of the war, now entered on, in which the foremost nations of Europe are all involved. The spectacle of Western Europe being compelled to fly to arms because the most Eastern of the great European powers demanded reparation from one of the Balkan States for an appalling outrage, is one of the most amazing the world has ever seen. As between alleged cause and actual effect in war there has always been some kind of obvious connection, but as between the ostensible cause and the actual state of war in which Great Britain now finds herself, there does not appear to be any sort of connection whatsoever. If Serbia, as a kingdom, had any sort of responsibility for the assassination of the heir to the precarious throne of the Hapsburgs and his consort she deserved to be punished, but not necessarily to lose her independence. But no sort of apology for statecraft can ever win any connection between the crime of Sarjevo and the more appalling crime in Western Europe for which the German Empire appears to be chiefly responsible.

The greatest of all International interests is Peace, and if this be the crowning interest of all nations it is in a supreme degree the interest of Great Britain. As the greatest carrying nation in the world it can never under any possible circumstances be the interest of Great Britain to stir up strife. Her very position compels her under all circumstances, but two to seek peace at any price. Judging by the speeches of Sir Edward Grey on Monday, and of the Prime Minister on Thursday, these two exceptions are very conspicuous under present conditions. The honor of Great Britain in respect of treaty obligations and of humanity is one, and the integrity and civil and religious liberties of the smaller European kingdoms is the other. When either of these, or, as in the present instance, both are assailed, peace becomes impossible, and both the honor of Great Britain and the integrity of Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg must be maintained. The two things are interdependent, and it is necessary, now that he has unsheathed his sword and trampled treaties under foot, that the War Lord of Europe should be taught a most needful lesson.

In what is going on all around us here while I write one sees little of what has come to be

known as the "jingo" spirit. Alike in Glasgow, and in the capital of the Empire where I was for a day in the beginning of the week, there is little fuss or confusion, but a firm resolution to see this thing through; and now that a new Napoleon has discovered himself, has chosen the fateful soil of Belgium as the theatre for the opening of his campaign, and has torn up treaties and scattered their obligations to the winds,—to rest neither day nor night until the Teutonic War Lord like the Corsican is silenced and Europe is given rest, let us hope for another century. But the cost of this may be terrible.

Great Britain has now to put to the test theories upon which for more than half a century she has based national confidence. These theories are that the dwellers in those islands cannot grow sufficient to feed themselves, and that the British Navy is strong enough to ensure a constant supply from overseas to augment the home supplies. So far as men can judge these opinions and estimates are well founded, but they have never until this present hour been put to the test. Now we have had the first taste of the possibilities that a European war, involving Great Britain, opens up. The panic of the early part of this week was the first indication of the senseless nature of many of the middle class in this great city. They besieged the provision stores in such wise as left the merchants no option but to rush prices. Naturally they did so, but although sugar (e. g.) has risen from two pence to sixpence per pound, bread has not risen at all, and the bakers have intimated to-day that they see no necessity for raising the price of bread meanwhile. The Banks have also been wonderfully steady, and the Government has done much to prevent panic, by the measures adopted to guarantee the paper money in circulation, and to insure shipping against war risks.

Of course all export trade in every kind of stock is at a standstill. Neither horses, cattle, sheep nor pigs can be allowed to leave the country, and it is likely that a long interval will elapse before there is resumption of trade along these lines. Every kind of horse, except those actually engaged in agriculture, is being commandeered, and some humorous spectacles are to be witnessed in the streets. A Johnny Raw clad in khaki may be seen leading in a very awkward fashion a nondescript kind of horse. The man is not very sure about the horse, and both horse and man are badly scared when they have to meet a tram car, or worse still, if one has to pass them. The Government has been singularly remiss in doing anything to encourage horse breeding, and it is just possible that this war may teach us some lessons in that connection. It is to be hoped that it may also teach our senators the wisdom of seeing that specie consigned to this country is carried in British bottoms, and that British letters are similarly conveyed. It may also be worth while asking whether it is wisdom to allow so many Germans to haunt the dining-rooms of our hotels as waiters, learning our language, and enjoying peculiar facilities for acquiring information as to British ideas and intentions. Personally, I have a great admiration for the Germans; they have taught us many things in agricultural research, and in applied science, but so long as their rulers cherish large ambitions in the way of territorial expansion, and Germany's development as a great sea power, their statecraft must of necessity be dominated by antagonism to Great Britain. It is folly to share your secrets with one whose intent it is to use them for himself against you. In self-defence under such conditions you must set up your guards.

One of the results of the bursting of the war cloud was to upset entirely the splendid arrangements made for the Tenth International Veterinary Congress, which was to have sat in London this week. The arrangements had all been made and the preliminary meetings had been held when the declaration of war by Germany against Russia and against France caused all the delegates from the Continent who could do so to leave London. This they did in hot haste on Monday. The declaration of British policy, made by Sir Edward Grey on Monday evening, left little doubt in the minds of any as to the next move—and when, on Tuesday morning, the Congress proper was called to order by Sir John McFadyean, our most distinguished veterinarian, its first business was to decide whether it should proceed. British and Irish veterinarians were present in force, as were also many from the Western Hemisphere. It was clearly for the latter to say what should be done. All the leading savants from France, Germany, Denmark and Austria-Hungary had gone; the Russians and Italians would also have gone but they could not get away. They, however, had little stomach for business, as they would be ready to depart at any moment. It was, therefore, resolved unanimously, an American gentleman formally seconding the proposal, that the Congress should be abandoned that the remaining members should meet in the afternoon at three o'clock for business purposes, and that the Reception and Conversazione in the evening should also take place. One could not but sympathize with Sir

John McFadyean, Sir Stewart Stockman and the members of the Organization Committee at this untimely frustration of all their labors. The only thing saved out of the wreckage is the papers. Each member received a copy of these printed in full or summarized in the three official languages of the Congress, English, French and German. They cover a wide field of inquiry. Among those responsible for papers are the foremost men in the profession throughout the world. There cannot be the shadow of a doubt that the reckless action of Kaiser Wilhelm and his advisers in precipitating a European war has deprived the veterinary profession and the agricultural world of a wide variety of opinion on subjects of first rate importance. We can only hope that the papers will be read and digested, and that through one channel or another their usefulness may become available for a portion of mankind.

The event of July in agriculture proper was, of course, the Highland and Agricultural Society's show. This year its site was at Hawick, one of the great manufacturing towns in Teviotdale. The National Society has never before visited this centre. The river Teviot flows between the town, and one of the most beautiful show-grounds upon which the Society has ever encamped. But while this adds to the beauty of the show-ground, it detracts from its utility. A temporary bridge had to be erected upon the Teviot, but it would not carry heavy machinery. Consequently the exhibits were in two sections, and those on this side of the river were rather neglected. Visitors coming in hurried past in order to reach the main section, and visitors coming out generally left themselves too little time to examine these exhibits. Not unnaturally this led to some heart-burning, and one could not but sympathize with the exhibitors who were located in this outer court.

As for the live-stock exhibits they left little to be desired. We had a splendid display of Clydesdales. Over 30 two-year-old, entire colts, paraded, and indeed all the classes except those for mares, brood and yield, were extremely well filled. A strong feature of the show was the success of gentlemen who are not recognized as in the inner circle of Clydesdale owners. The first aged horse Hugo Baronson, is owned by James McConnell, Boreland, Whauphill, Wigtounshire. He is a great big, handsome, well-colored horse, got by Sir Hugo 10924 out of a mare by Baronson 10981. The first three-year-old, Baron's Seal, is owned by A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright, and was supreme male champion alike in 1913 at Paisley and in 1914 at Hawick. He is an ideal Clydesdale of the choicest quality, almost perfect in his balance of merit, and combining pedigree and the highest merit in an unusual degree. The first two-year-old, owned and bred by John Samson, Drumcross, Bishopston, fills the bill. He is a horse of splendid proportions up to a big size and showing himself well. He has been hired on high terms for 1916. His sire, Apukwa, was also sire of the first prize yearling colt The Birkenwood, bred and owned by James Gray, Birkenwood, Gargunnoch, Stirling. This colt has been a phenomenal prize winner this season. He was only once placed second, viz., at the first show of the season, the Glasgow Stallion Show. Thereafter, although seen at all the leading shows, he has invariably been first. He has been sold for it is said £2,000 to William Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr. Among prize winners not first were the two brothers Clark, with two full-brothers. Thomas Clark, Pitlandie, Alyth, was second in the class of three-year-old horses with his noted horse Rising Tide, which was first at Ayr in 1913 and 1914; and Allan Clark, East Neveay, Meegle, was third in the two-year-old class with Dunure Wave, own brother to Rising Tide. These two young owners, although farming in Perthshire, are sons of the well-known William Clark, Netherlee, Cathcart, the most successful exhibitor of Clydesdale geldings Scotland has ever known. Rising Tide and Dunure Wave are got by the grand horse Auchenflower 12007, and their dam, Dunure Seabreeze, was by the £9,500 Baron of Buchlyvie, 11265. The second prize two-year-old colt was William Dunlop's Dunure Keynote, which has had a wonderful career this season. In the female classes Wm. Dunlop had the three first brood mares. They were Dunure Chosen, own sister to Dunure Keynote, Sarcelle and Dunure Toby. The champion female was Dunure Chosen. The leader among the yield mares was last year's champion, Ernest Kerr's Harviestoun Phyllis, a beautifully balanced four-year-old, which unluckily lost her foal at the beginning of the season. She is her self own sister to the Cawdor Cup champion, Scotland Yet. The first three-year-old was Wm. Neilson's Lady Mary by Hiawatha, from Haining Valley, Linlithgow, and the first two-year-old was Alexander Murdock's Lady Bountiful by Montrave Mac, from Hallside, Newton. The first yearling was possibly the most remarkable animal of the season, D. T. Stewart's black filly Verona, by Baron of Buchlyvie, and out of the noted prize mare Veronique by Montrave Ronald. This filly has hardly been beaten this season, and she has reserve to Dunure Chosen for

the Cawdor Cup. For the President's medal Dunure Chosen was also first, Harviestoun Phyllis being reserve.
Glasgow.

SCOTLAND YET.

The Cobourg Horse Show.

The 10th annual Horse Show at Cobourg was held this year from August 18th to 22nd inclusive, and although the weather was not at all times favorable, yet the judging was kept up to schedule time and the crowds in spite of it all were large. The opening was gratifying as there were over six hundred entries, and some of the best stables in Canada and the United States were competing in this pleasing event. The well-known string of horses owned by the Hon. Clifford Sifton was very much in evidence, as were those which have been shown throughout the season by the Sunnybrook Stock Farm. Both of these stables appear very prominently in the list of winners, as do those horses of Jos. Kilgour, who carried off the cup given by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught. In this same class the Sunnybrook Farm won the second award, represented by a silver cup.

In Thoroughbred stallions first and second awards went to Mrs. T. A. Livingstone, of Cobourg, who won first and third placings in Thoroughbred mares as well, second place going to Jos. Kilgour. In roadsters over 15.2 hands first and second places went to W. J. Crossen, Cobourg, with Bates & Jones, of Ottawa, standing third. In Thoroughbred hunters Hon. Clifford Sifton won first. Second and third places went to Sunnybrook Farm, and fourth to Capt. J. W. Sifton. The Dominion Transport Co., of Toronto, again came in for first place with heavy draught team, with J. F. Staples & Son, of Ida, standing second.

The proceeds will this year be donated to the Government to be used in the interest of the troops going to the front.

Slandering the Farmer.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been amazed to read in a leading local newspaper a series of interviews with city commission men, produce dealers and others, laying the responsibility upon farmers for the recent heavy increases in the prices of foodstuffs. To lay the blame on the farmer when things go wrong in the community or when attention is to be diverted from the real culprits, the big dealers—who have been jumping prices on the consumer and small retailers—are at no new game, but a more uncalled for, and shameful slander was never levelled at the patient tiller of the soil than in the present case. A large portion of the arable land in the County of Middlesex is now devoted to growing oats and barley for feeding purposes in dairying and other live-stock feeding, wheat growing having ceased to be with many as formerly a serious or profitable branch of field husbandry. This year's crop is also smaller in yield than that of 1913 in so far as my observation goes, and a great deal of it is probably yet unthreshed. At the very time the articles in question were being published farmers were struggling shorthanded as usual to save their oat crops amid an unprecedented succession of deluging rains. They had no time for marketing. Partly because of the lack of help farmers have been resorting to the risky western plan of threshing from the field, and there is no question that owing to the bad weather thousands of bushels of oats have been ruined or damaged seriously for feeding or cereal milling. In the face of these facts to have flung in their faces the charge that they were deliberately holding up the market, and preying upon the terrible misfortune into which the country has been plunged, is adding insult beyond the limit of endurance were not

the farmer, as he has always been, the most patient of men. Before this frightful war is over, should it long continue, it will be found that the farmer is just as patriotic and just as self-sacrificing as many who are making more noise about it. When we see one large manufacturing concern discharging as many as four thousand hands with winter not far in the distance, the seriousness of the situation must come home to thinking men in the cities and towns. It is no time for acrimonious discussion or levity, but for a concerted movement back to the farm of those who can be of real service there in order to sustain themselves and assist in the production of food supplies for the Empire in the present most serious crisis.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

ALPHA.

Britain in War Time.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

War is on us. Britain, while her men at sea and on land are now keeping watch and ward, has just got over the first throes of a hurried yet perfect mobilization, coming as it did at harvest time. Never has there been such a cereal harvest as this in Britain, never has there been fewer hands to gather it, yet the spirit of our women folk is truly a fighting one, for they have gone into the fields in the thousands to garner in the golden grain, meanwhile their sons have marched to meet the legions of the modern mad dog of Europe. But what a time yeoman England had during the mobilizing period. Farmers were cleared right out of their good Shires, of their half or three-quarter bred hunter stock, and of their riding horses. Heavy, yet handy, horses suitable for gun carriage haulage were bought right and left at from £70 apiece up. All riding horses were "lifted" politely, but with firmness by the remount officers at prices ranging from £40 to £60. Hackneys were also impressed, and those enthusiasts in Britain who have fought for years to prove the usefulness of that breed for army purposes now feel that the future of the breed is assured, and its rejuvenation will come at a most suitable period in the Hackney existence. Let me try and tell you a few incidents of how most valuable Shire horses and light-limbed animals have been swallowed up in this race for haulage means. Farmers of Britain pride themselves upon their Shires, the like of which a few American and Canadian veterinary surgeons and others saw in huge numbers at the Tring Show, whither I conducted a merry little party from overseas the other day. Tring was the last show of importance to be held ere the trumpet call "to arms" rang through England. These visitors saw groups of Shire horses worth £80 to £100 apiece, just ordinary farmers' horses, the pride of their village and the apples of their owner's eye. They have been whisked off at prices well under their value, but the old fighting spirit has been aroused and the farmer, after a natural squeal about his harvest, took the money given him, considered the marginal difference in their real price as his gift to the nation, and began to get in his harvest with all the old crocks of horses and asses he could find. And then the women folk came to the rescue with willing hands—and the Boy Scouts too! Didn't they have a time learning harvesting in a new way.

Among exhibitors of light horses, many noted owners have been hit. James Dunn, a Canadian settled in Surrey and now in the first flight of owners of hunter stock, has given to the Government ten of his best horses, and these are being

used by a cavalry commander. Walter Winans has given up five of his saddle horses. The Hon. Walter Rothschild has presented ten of his to the nation, and hundreds of masters of hounds have laid bare their stables to the officers in search of quality-like, well-mannered riding horses. It would be invidious to name any special hunt in this regard, for the simple reason that the response has been as spontaneous as it was electrical.

Of course, the rest of the British show season is dead as mutton. All that we are watching and waiting for is the news of the defeat of the enemy. Our Government tells us nothing in the way of "news." We are allowed to know only official communications. The hundreds of journalists who rushed off to the war are politely muzzled—those who have not been locked up, and serves them right, too, says I, for we desire none of the scares we were put through by a too clever press during the period of the Boer War.

England has rejoiced at Canada's sympathetic help. The colonies are solid behind the Old Country. All is quiet. The fog of war lies upon us. There are signs and portends in the skies around us. The mad dog must reach the end of his tether sooner or later.

London, Eng. G. T. BURROWS.

Crop Conditions in Ontario.

According to the latest report issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture re crop conditions in Ontario, harvesting was well advanced by the middle of August, the cereal grains having ripened up rather earlier than usual, due to the intense heat and protracted drouth. Fall wheat is giving a variable yield, ranging all the way from 10 to 35 bushels per acre, the average for the entire province being lower than in any year for the past decade. The crop was pretty well harvested by August 1st. Very little spring wheat was sown last spring. Barley has done better than fall wheat, giving more than an average yield of fairly plump and well-colored grain. The straw was short. The oat crop is reported to have suffered more than any other of the grains from the army worm, nine counties reporting considerable damage. The yield of oats taking the province over is likely to be fairly good, although much of the grain will be light, due to too rapid ripening caused by the hot, dry weather. There are some reports of damage from rust and smut. The aphid has been somewhat troublesome on peas, both field and canning varieties. Hay and clover was a light crop, but most of it was harvested in first-class condition. The corn crop at time of writing was looking well, growing rapidly and promising a good yield both for husking and silage. No rot has been reported in potatoes, the chief drawback being the drouth of midsummer. Roots are a little small in size, but timely rains of late have improved matters greatly. It is reported that the San Jose scale is still doing much injury to various classes of orchard trees in the western part of the province. The tent caterpillar denuded many apple trees in the Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties. Spraying has had the effect of controlling these pests. There will not be an average yield of apples, as there has been a considerable drop, and the fruit is smaller in size. Dry pastures for a time lessened the milk flow, but winter fodder supplies promise to be sufficient for all requirements, as live stock has been kept down owing to the brisk demand.

It is now stated that 6,000 to 7,000 horses are wanted at once in Canada for Great Britain.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

At West Toronto, on Monday, August 24, receipts of live stock numbered 103 cars, comprising 1,937 cattle, 1,269 hogs, 605 sheep and lambs, and 235 calves. Choice cattle were wanted at firm prices, and more would have been sold. Lambs were easier, and hogs steady. Choice steers sold at \$8.60 to \$9, and one extra choice load at \$9.10; common to good steers and heifers, \$7.25 to \$8.50; cows, \$3 to \$7.25; bulls, \$5.25 to \$7.35; calves, \$5.50 to \$10.50. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7.50; lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.25. Hogs, \$10 fed and watered; \$9.60 f. o. b. cars, and \$10.25 weighed off cars.

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	45	361	406
Cattle	441	5,592	6,033
Hogs	288	5,837	6,125
Sheep	1,140	3,065	4,205
Calves	178	1,044	1,222
Horses	24	130	154

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1913 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	26	418	444
Cattle	299	6,658	6,957
Hogs	63	4,451	4,514
Sheep	946	6,554	7,500
Calves	97	1,203	1,300
Horses	—	53	53

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the

past week show a decrease of 38 cars, 924 cattle, 3,295 sheep and lambs, and 178 calves; but an increase of 1,611 hogs, and 103 horses, compared with the same week of 1913.

Cattle receipts for the past week were heavy, and prices firm for choice grades, of which there was not enough to supply the demand. And on the other hand there were too many of the common and medium, half-finished classes, that had been bought at too high prices in the country. Prices for the latter declined fully 25c. to 30c. per cwt., and many of them remained on the yards all week unsold. Of the choice loads, there would be probably twenty carloads that sold from \$8.75 to \$9, and had there been as many more they would have sold readily, as we know of one firm that had an order from New York which was not filled. Of stockers and feeders, there was a fair supply, but generally of poor quality. The demand for them was good,

that is, for all of good to choice quality, and more of them would have sold, especially since the rain came. A fairly liberal supply of milkers and springers were offered, and prices remained about steady, although trade was inclined to be slow, excepting for good and choice quality. One carload was sold at an average of \$83 each, and another at \$79 each. Trade for veal calves remained steady to firm all week, as there were none too many on sale. Sheep sold at steady prices, but values for lambs fluctuated according to the numbers offered each day. It does not look as though there would be any cheap lambs this year. Hog receipts were not heavy, and prices were generally firm.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice heavy steers sold at \$8.60 to \$9, and about seven carloads at the latter price; good steers and heifers, \$8.25 to \$8.50; medium to good, \$7.75 to \$8.15; medium, \$7.25 to \$7.60; common, \$7 to \$7.25; light steers and



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Capital - - - - - \$ 6,000,000
Surplus - - - - - \$11,000,000
Total Resources - - - - - \$17,000,000

BRANCHES OF THIS BANK
in every Canadian Province, and
in Newfoundland, West Indies,
Boston, Chicago and New York

Heifers for country butchers, \$6.50 to \$7; choice cows, \$6.75 to \$7; good cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; common, \$3.50 to \$5; bulls, \$5 to \$7.35.

Stockers and Feeders.—Choice steers, 750 to 800 lbs., sold at \$7 to \$7.40; good, at \$6.50 to \$7; stockers, at \$5 to \$6.25.

Milkers and Springers.—Prices ranged, according to quality, from \$45 to \$90 each, and one heavy Holstein springer sold for \$100. The bulk sold at \$65 to \$75 each.

Veal Calves.—Choice calves sold at \$10 to \$10.50, with a very few at \$11 per cwt.; good calves sold at \$9 to \$9.50; medium at \$8 to \$8.50; common and inferior, \$5 to \$7.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light ewes sold at \$5.50 to \$6.50; fat, heavy ewes and rams sold at \$4 to \$5; yearling ewes and wethers, \$7 to \$8.50; spring lambs, \$8.50 to \$9.50; cull lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Hogs.—The bulk of hogs sold as follows: Selects fed and watered, \$9.90 to \$10; \$9.55 f. o. b. cars, and \$10.15 to \$10.25 weighed off cars.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

Receipts of horses at the Union Horse Exchange were 180 during the week. Out of the above number, Major McDougal purchased 29 horses suitable for amounts in artillery and cavalry. The average price paid was \$171.90 each.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.15; Manitoba, at bay ports, No. 1 northern, \$1.18; No. 2, \$1.16.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, 55c. to 7c., outside; Manitoba, No. 2, 60c., track, bay ports; No. 3, 59c., track, bay ports.

Rye.—63c. to 64c., outside.
Peas.—No. 2, 98c. to \$1.03, outside.
Buckwheat.—No. 2, 88c. to 90c., outside.

Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 89c., track, Colingwood.

Barley.—No. 2, 56c. to 58c., outside.
Rolled Oats.—\$2.85 to \$3.15 per bag of 90 lbs.

Flour.—Ontario, 90-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, \$4.50 to \$4.60, bulk, sea-board. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$6.20; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$5.70, in jute.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$14.50 to \$15; No. 2, \$13.
Straw.—Baled, in car lots, \$8 to \$9.
Bran.—Manitoba, \$24, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$26; middlings, \$29.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts falling off, and prices

firm. Creamery prints, 30c. to 31c.; creamery solids, 27c. to 28c.; separator dairy, 26c. to 27c.

Eggs.—New-laid, firm, at 25c.
Cheese.—New, large, 14c.; twins, 14½c.
Beans.—Canadians, hand-picked, \$2.50; primes, \$2.25 per bushel.

Honey.—Extracted, in 60-lb. tins, 9c. to 9½c.; combs, No. 1, per dozen sections, \$2.15 to \$2.25; buckwheat honey, extracted, in tins, 7c. to 7½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—New, Canadian, \$1.30 per bag, by the car lot, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Live weight: Spring chickens, 16c. to 18c. per lb.; hens, 12c. to 14c. per lb.; spring ducks, 10c. to 12c. per lb.; turkeys, 16c. to 22c. per lb.

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 14c. to 14½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; city hides, flat 14c.; country hides, cured, 15c.; calf skins, per lb., 16c.; lamb skins and pelts, 35c. to 70c.; horse hair, 37c. to 38c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.; wool, unwashed, coarse, 17½c.; fine, unwashed, 19c.; wool, washed, combings, coarse, 26c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, 15c. to 25c. per basket; choice apples, 35c. to 40c.; blueberries, \$1.75 per basket; cantaloupes, Canadian, 40c. to 65c. per basket; cherries, 75c. per basket; red currants, 60c. per basket; black currants, 60c. to 75c. per basket; Lawton berries, 8c. to 12c. per box; limes, \$1.25 per 100; lemons, \$6.50 to \$7 per box; oranges, \$3.40 to \$3.60 per box; peaches, Canadian, 65c. to 75c. per basket; pears, Canadian, 60c. to 70c. per basket; watermelons, 35c. to 45c. each; plums, Canadian, 40c. to 65c. per basket.

Beets, \$1 per bag; beans, 20c. per basket; cabbages, 75c. to 85c. per crate; carrots, 20c. per basket, and \$1 per bag; celery, Canadian, 30c. to 50c. per dozen; cauliflower, 75c. to \$1 per dozen; cucumbers, 15c. to 20c. per basket; corn, 10c. to 13c. per dozen; eggplant, 65c. per basket; gherkins, 35c. to 65c. per basket; onions, Spanish, \$4.50 per crate; Canadians, dried, 50c. per basket; red peppers, 75c. per basket; tomatoes, 17½c. to 20c. per basket; vegetable marrows, 10c. to 20c. per basket.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Last week was recorded a somewhat easier tone in the price of cattle. This development seemed to cause some surprise amongst live-stock dealers, and no doubt was in part due to the difficulty taking place in connection with the export movement. There were larger offerings of cattle on the local market, and demand was not very active. There is no doubt that the falling off in the purchasing power of the people will exercise a depressing influence on the price obtainable here for live stock, although it may be that prices will be supported fairly well by the demand on the part of those who are able to pay. Choice stock was quoted at 8½c. to 8½c., which is a high price in any case. Fine was 8c., while good ranged from 7½c. to 8c.; medium, 6½c. to 7½c., and common ranged down to 4½c. for bulls and cows. There was a fair demand for sheep and lambs. Quebec lambs sold at 7c., and ewe sheep at 5c. to 5½c. per lb. Calves continued at \$3 to \$6 a head for common, and up to \$15 for the best. Hogs sold at 9½c. to 10c. for selects, which was less than the week previous.

Horses.—Agents have been purchasing supplies for army remounts and for artillery horses. Attempts are being made to purchase horses at the price of \$175, and it is understood that orders were received from the Canadian Government not to pay more for any kind of horse. As a consequence, a number of dealers paid no further attention to the matter. However, some horses weighing about 1,000 lbs. were taken at the figure mentioned. These would be cavalry horses. For artillery, horses weighing 1,300 lbs. were wanted, and it is said that the same price was offered as in the case of 1,000-lb. horses. The view prevails here that it would be necessary to pay as high as \$200 for the lighter horses, and up to \$225 for the heavier. The British agent has not yet begun operations, but purchasing will go on during all this week.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—The market for provisions showed further ad-

vances, especially in lard, bacon and hams. Dressed hogs were rather lower than a week ago, at 14c. to 14½c. per lb. for abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock. Pure lard was 13½c. to 14½c., and compound, 11½c. to 12c. Medium-weight hams were 19c. to 20c. per lb.; breakfast bacon, 22c. to 23c.; Windsor select bacon, 25c., and boneless Windsor, 27c. per lb.

Potatoes.—New stock was not plentiful, and sold at \$2.75 per barrel of 165 lbs. Quality none too good.

Honey and Syrup.—Maple syrup in tins was 55c. in small tins, and up to 80c. in 11-lb. tins. Sugar was 8c. to 9c. per lb. White-clover comb honey was 13c. to 14c. per lb.; extracted, 10c. to 11c.; dark comb, 12c. to 13c., and strained, 6c. to 8c. per lb.

Eggs.—There was no change in the market for eggs. Straight receipts were quoted at 23½c. to 24c. per dozen, in a wholesale way, while selected stock in single cases sold at 27c. to 28c.; No. 1 stock, in the same way, at 28c. to 24c., and No. 2 stock, at 21c. to 22c. The market was firm. Local dealers think the market for creamery has been overdone, and that prices will fall back again.

Butter.—Choice stock was quoted at 28c. to 28½c. per lb., while fine was 27½c. to 27½c., and seconds, 26c. to 26½c.; Western dairy, 24c. to 24½c., and Manitoba dairy, 23c. to 24c.

Cheese.—The market for cheese was firm and steady. Finest Western, 13½c. to 13½c. per lb., and finest Eastern, 12½c. to 13c., for either white or colored.

Grain.—Prices of grain fluctuated violently. No. 2 Canadian Western oats were quoted at 60c., in car lots, ex store; No. 3 Canadian Western at 59c., while No. 2 feed was 58c. per bushel. Argentine corn was in good demand in car lots, and sales were made at 88c. to 90c. per bushel, ex store.

Flour.—The market for flour was steady. Manitoba first-patent flour was \$6.30 per barrel in bags; seconds, \$5.80; strong bakers', \$5.60. Ontario winter-wheat flour was \$6 to \$6.25 for choice patents, and \$5.75 for straight rollers in wood.

Millfeed.—Prices of millfeed were steady. Bran sold at \$24 per ton, and shorts at \$26 in bags, while middlings were \$29 including bags. Mouille was \$31 to \$33 for pure, and \$29 to \$30 for mixed.

Hay.—The market for hay was very firm. Prices were only nominal. No. 1 pressed hay, car lots, Montreal, track, was quoted at \$19 to \$20 per ton; extra good No. 2 hay, \$17 to \$18. Some declare these prices are too high.

Hides.—Prices were steady, as follows: Beef hides, 15c., 16c. and 17c., for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Calf skins were 16c. and 18c., for Nos. 2 and 1. Lambskins were 70c. each, with horse hides ranging from \$1.75 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow sold at 1½c. to 3c. for rough, and 5c. to 6½c. for rendered.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Heavy receipts at all markets last week, and a weak and lower trade all round. Buffalo had in the neighborhood of 6,000 cattle; Chicago came in with 20,500, the largest Monday supply for many weeks past; Kansas City's supply figured 18,000, the heaviest for many weeks past, and over at Jersey were 1,500, too many for the far eastern market. At Buffalo, there were something like fifty loads of Canadians, and figuring from Thursday preceding last Monday, there were around 75 to 80 loads from across the river, some of which were held over for the last Monday market. The result of excessive supplies was that values dropped off here from 15c. to 25c., and the result was the same at other trading points. The talk of an embargo for Canada the past week had the effect of rushing a lot of plain, grass steers, most of which were about three-quarters finished, and grades that usually find a slow and very unsatisfactory demand. A drove of five loads of Indiana steers, averaging less than thirteen and a half, sold from \$10.05 to \$10.10, highest price within the history of the trade, since the Civil War in the 60's. There were two or three loads out of the large supply of Canadian shipping steers that were prime, and these ranged from \$9.25 to \$9.50, quite a few medium-weight and unfinished kinds going over unsold on Monday. Butchering cattle, excepting canners and

some fairish kinds of cows, showed the general decline. A load of yearlings made \$9. Some choice, tidy, butchering steers sold up to that mark. Comparatively few loads of choice grades found rather early sale, but some fairish, half-fat, handy steers, were sticky and weak sale, at the close some of this stuff being in first hands. Bulls were plentiful, and sold well, bringing full steady prices, a few tops ranging from \$7.65 to \$7.85, with the little stocker kinds finding ready outlet. Stockers and feeders, with fat cattle selling lower, brought strong to higher prices, \$8 being paid for desirable 800- to 900-lb. feeders. Milkers and springers were only in moderate supply, and sold at unchanged figures. It is being demonstrated week in and week out, that well-finished cattle sell to considerably better advantage than the three-quarter finished kinds. Prime Canadians brought a fairly decent price, under the market conditions, and it did not require the greatest effort to move them. Offerings here for the past week numbered 6,650 head, as against 6,200 head for the previous week, and 3,775 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations: Choice to prime shipping steers, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., \$9.50 to \$10.10; fair to good shipping steers, \$8.75 to \$9.25; plain and coarse, \$8.25 to \$8.50; choice to prime, handy steers, \$8.50 to \$9; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.40; light, common, \$7.65 to \$8; yearlings, \$8.25 to \$9; prime, fat, heavy heifers, \$8.50 to \$8.85; good butchering heifers, \$8 to \$8.25; best heavy, fat cows, \$7 to \$7.25; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.75; best feeders, \$7.75 to \$8; best stockers, \$6.75 to \$7.25; best bulls, \$6.75 to \$7.50; best milkers and springers, \$7.50 to \$9; good, \$5.50 to \$6.5.

Hogs.—Market got a bad start last week, Monday's trade being 20c. to 25c. lower than the closing day of the previous week, bulk of all grades selling at \$9.40. Receipts were light after the opening day, and a reaction followed, \$9.45 and \$9.50 being paid Tuesday, and before the week was out prices jumped up to \$9.75, this figure taking the bulk of Tuesday's and Friday's receipts. Pigs, the latter part of the week were dull, buyers getting these down to \$9; roughs around \$3.35 and \$3.50, and stags \$6.50 to \$7.50. Receipts last week totaled 20,160 head, against 32,640 head for the previous week, and 20,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts last week numbered 13,400 head, as against 12,600 head for the week before, and 13,600 head for the same week a year ago. General market for top lambs was \$8.50 and \$8.75, few selling Friday at \$9, and culls went mostly from \$7 down, trade the fore-part of the week being slow, while Friday's market, under light receipts, was active. Sheep were strong on Monday, and the latter part of the week trade on these was dull. Monday, wethers reached \$6.50, while Friday they could not be quoted above \$6.25. Ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.75, as to weight, heavy ones selling from \$4.50 to \$5.

Calves.—Top veals the first four days last week sold from \$11 to \$11.50, and Friday, under a very moderate supply, prices were jumped \$1 per cwt., best ones selling up to \$12.50. Culls, \$10.50 down. Receipts the past week, which numbered 1,725 head, included around 400 Canadian grass calves, and these sold from \$6.50 down, some real common ones selling as low as \$4.50.

Chicago.

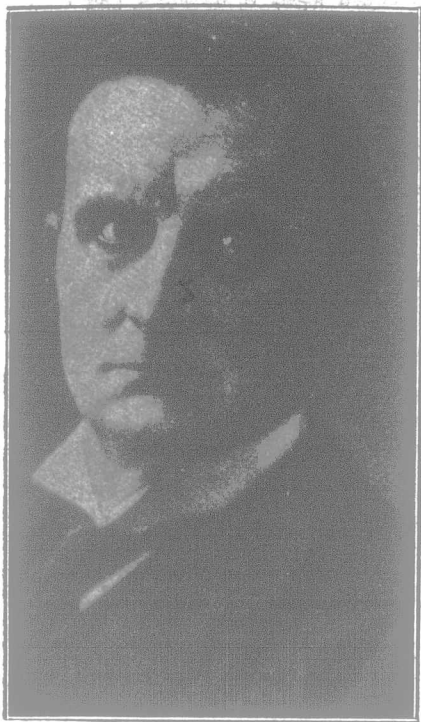
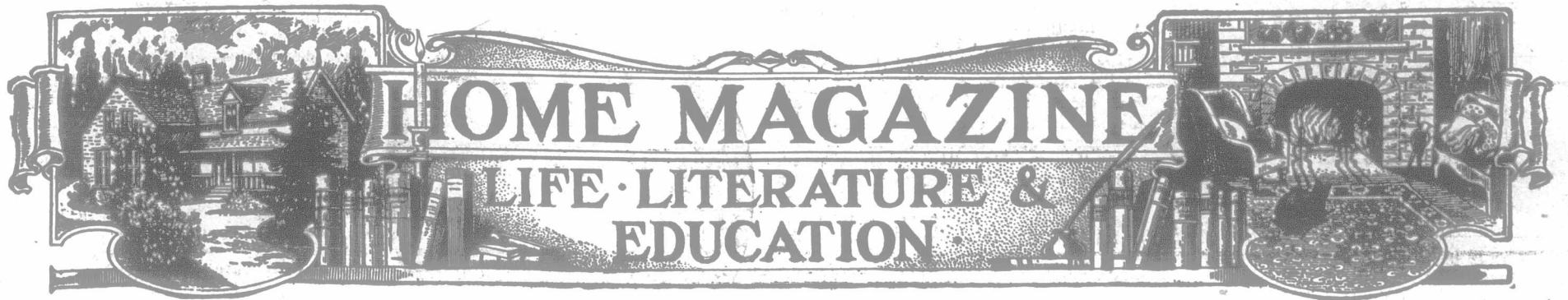
Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.75 to \$10.60; Texas steers, \$6.30 to \$9.40; stockers and feeders, \$5.40 to \$8.10; cows and heifers, \$3.60 to \$9.20; calves, \$7.75 to \$10.75.

Hogs.—Light, \$8.85 to \$9.30; mixed, \$8.65 to \$9.35; heavy, \$8.50 to \$9.25; rough, \$8.50 to \$8.65; pigs, \$7 to \$8.70; bulk of sales, \$8.90 to \$9.20.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$5.10 to \$6.10; yearlings, \$6 to \$7; lambs, native, \$6.50 to \$8.30.

Cheese Markets.

Belleville, 13½c.; Cowansville, Que., butter, 27½c. and 27½c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., butter, 27½c.; cheese, 12½c.; Utica, N. Y., 15c.; butter, 30c.; Brockville, 13 1-16c.; Kingston, colored, 13½c.; Alexandria, 13½c.; Cornwall, colored, 13½c.; Picton, colored, 13½c., 13 7-16c. and 13½c.



Men at the Helm.

Earl Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Site of Waterloo.

Before the present European wars began, much indignation was felt in England over the rumor that the Battlefield of Waterloo, which may once more be the scene of a world-famous conflict, was to be cut up and sold for building-lots.

Forbear! This plain is still too deaf with cries,
This soil too sanguine for thy stucco lies.
Shall Earth where reeled The Guard thy villa pen,
Where nations groaned be heard the cackling hen?
A mansion mark where in the gathering murk
Those terrible gray horsemen so did work?
Here wilt thou dare to live, where such men died,
And on that memorable dust reside!
Here only ever let the solemn moon
Uninterrupted weave a spirit-noon;
Here only falter down a pensive dew
From skies too wistful to be purely blue,
But shouldst thou build on consecrated ground,
Then be those houses filled with spectral sound
Of clashing battle and the ghostly war,
Of charging hosts against the battered door!
Let solemn bellow of hollow cannon boom,
A dreadful cavalry invade the gloom!
Until in awe of those who fell or fled
The living flee from the more living dead
That silence now too conscious is for sound,
It broods upon itself and is self-bound,
Then let no builder of this field have lease,
Tis let to Time, the property of Peace!
—Stephen Phillips, in Poetry Review.

Browsings Among the Books.

THE STORY OF THE VINE.
(From "Ugo Bassi's Sermon in the Hospital.")

[Note.—Ugo Bassi was a priest of Rome (born in the beginning of the 19th century), whose sermons had an immense effect "beyond all possibility of believ-

ing" on the people. When the cholera broke out in Palermo, he went to the hospital and remained there, assisting, till the scourge was over. He joined Garibaldi, remaining among his followers till his death, was made a prisoner by the Austrians after the disbanding of Garibaldi's army, and, on August 8th, 1849, was shot. He preached to the legion repeatedly, in church and in the open air, and, on one occasion, with such effect that the officers and people bore him in triumph on their shoulders.]

Now I heard

Fra Ugo Bassi preach. For though in Rome

He held no public ministry this year,
On Sundays in the hospital he took
His turn at preaching, at the service held

Where five long chambers, lined with suffering folk,
Converged, and in the midst an altar stood,
By which on feast-days stood the priest, and spoke.

And I remember how, one day in March,
When all the air was thrilling with the spring,

And even the sick people in their beds
Felt, though they could not see it, he stood there;

Looking down all the lines of weary life,
Still for a little under the sweet voice,
And spoke this sermon to them, tenderly,
As it was written down by one who heard:

"I am the True Vine," said our Lord,
"and ye,
My brethren, are the branches," and that Vine

Then first uplifted in its place, and hung
With its first purple grapes, since then has grown,

Let us consider now this life of the Vine,

Whereof we are partakers; we shall see
Its way is not of pleasure nor of ease.

It groweth not like the wild trailing weeds

Whither it willeth, flowering here and there;

Or lifting up proud blossoms to the sun,
Kissed by the butterflies, and glad for life,

And glorious in their beautiful array;
Or running into lovely labyrinths
Of many forms and many fantasies,
Rejoicing in its own luxuriant life.

The flower of the Vine is but a little thing,

The least part of its life;—you scarce could tell

It ever had a flower; the fruit begins
Almost before the flower has had its day.

And as it grows, it is not free to heaven,

But tied to a stake; and if its arms stretch out,

It is but crosswise, also forced and bound;

And so it draws out of the hard hill-side,

Fixed in its own place, its own food of life;

And quickens with it, breaking forth in bud,

Joyous and green, and exquisite of form,
Wreathed lightly into tendril, leaf, and bloom.

Yea, the grace of the green vine makes all the land

Lovely in spring-time; and it still grows on

Faster, in lavishness of its own life;
Till the fair shoots begin to wind and wave

In the blue air, and feel how sweet it is.



Beauty Spots in Canada.

Bridge and mill, Kilworth, Ont.

Until its green leaves gladden half the world,

And from its countless clusters rivers flow

For healing of the nations, and its boughs

Innumerable stretch through all the earth,

Ever increasing, ever each entwined
With each, all living from the Central Heart,

And you and I, my brethren, live and grow,
Branches of that immortal human Stem.

But so they leave it not; the husbandman

Comes early, with the pruning-hooks and shears,

And strips it bare of all its innocent pride,

And wandering garlands, and cuts deep and sure,

Unsparring for its tenderness and joy.
And in its loss and pain it wasteth not;

But yields itself with unabated life,
More perfect under the despoiling hand.
The bleeding limbs are hardened into wood;

The thinned-out bunches ripen into fruit
More full and precious, to the purple prime.

And still, the more it grows, the straitlier bound

Are all its branches; and as rounds the fruit,

And the heart's crimson comes to show in it,

And it advances to the hour,—its leaves
Begin to droop and wither in the sun;

But still the life-blood flows, and does not fail,

All into fruitfulness, all into form.

Then comes the vintage, for the days are ripe.

And surely now in its perfected bloom,
It may rejoice a little in its crown,

Though it bend low beneath the weight of it,

Wrought out of the long striving of its heart.

But ah! the hands are ready to tread down

The treasures of the grapes; the feet are there

To tread them in the wine-press, gathered in;

Until the blood-red rivers of the wine
Run over, and the land is full of joy.

But the Vine standeth stripped and desolate,

Having given all; and now its own dark time

Is come, and no man payeth back to it
The comfort and the glory of its gift;

But rather, now most merciless, all pain
And loss are piled together, as its days

Decline, and the spring sap has ceased to flow,

Now is it cut back to the very stem;
Despoiled, disfigured, left a leafless stock,

Alone through all the dark days that shall come.

And all the winter-time the wine gives joy

To those who else were dismal in the cold;

But the vine standeth out amid the frost;

And after all, hath only this grace left:
That it endures in long, lone steadfastness

The winter through—and next year blooms again;

Not bitter for the torment undergone,
Not barren for the fullness yielded up;

As fair and fruitful towards the sacrifice,

As if no touch had ever come to it,
But the soft airs of heaven and dews of earth;

And so fulfils itself in love once more.

And now, what more shall I say? I have I need here

To draw the lesson of this life; or say
More than these few words, following up the text:—

The Vine from every living limb bleed-wine;

Is it the poorer for that spirit shed?
The drunkard and the wanton drinker thereof;

Are they the richer for that gift's excess?
Measure thy life by loss instead of gain.

Not by the wine drunk, but the wine-poured forth;

For love's strength standeth in love's sacrifice;

And whoso suffers most hath most to give.

The Windrow.

The German army is the only one engaged in the European war having a special corps of grave-diggers accompanying the troops into the field. The grave-digging corps was formed during the Franco-Prussia war of 1870. All German soldiers wear round their necks a label bearing their name, rank, and regiment.

A WAR TIME-TABLE.

In following the war news it is interesting to know the time changes. When it is midnight here it is in

Paris, 5.09 a.m.

London, 5.00 a.m.

St. Petersburg, 7.01 a.m.

Vienna, 6.06 a.m.

Belgrade, 6.00 a.m.

Tokio, 12.30 p.m.

Hong Kong, 12.37 p.m.

Rome, 5.50 a.m.

Berlin, 5.54 a.m.

Athens, 6.35 a.m.

The Duchess of Connaught is the daughter of Prince Frederic Charles of Prussia, the Red Prince, who fought with distinction in the Franco-Prussian war. To-day she listens to her husband calling in the people of Canada to take arms against her fatherland.

Amongst the war gifts already either sent or offered for the use of the Imperial forces, are the following: 1,000,000 bags of flour from the Dominion Government; 500,000 bushels of oats from Alberta; 1,000,000 lbs. of cheese from Quebec; 100,000 boxes of apples from the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association; and 5,000 lbs. of chocolate from the Cowan Co., of Toronto.

The following message from Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, has been given to every soldier going into active service, to be kept in his active service pay-book:

"You are ordered abroad as a soldier of the King to help our French comrades against the invasion of a common enemy.

"You have to perform a task which will need your courage, your energy and your patience.

"Remember that the honor of the British army depends on your individual conduct.

"It will be your duty not only to set an example of discipline and perfect steadiness under fire, but also to maintain the most friendly relations with those whom you are helping in this struggle.

"The operations in which you will be engaged will, for the most part, take place in a friendly country, and you can do your own country no better service than in showing yourself in France and Belgium in the true character of a British soldier by being invariably courteous, considerate and kind.

"Never do anything likely to injure or destroy property, and always look upon rioting as a disgraceful act.

"You are sure to meet with a welcome and to be trusted. Your conduct must justify that welcome and that trust.

"Your duty cannot be done unless your health is sound. So keep constantly on your guard against any excesses.

"In this new experience you may find temptation both in wine and women. You must entirely resist both temptations, and, while treating all women with perfect courtesy, you should avoid any intimacy.

"Do your duty bravely. Fear God and honor the King.

"(Signed) Kitchener, Field Marshal."

This message could hardly be improved upon for completeness, directness and brevity, and much of it is as applicable to and as well worthy of study and attention by civilians as soldiers.

London University (London, Eng.) has

set an example to other universities in appointing to its staff a Professor of Town Planning. "The true end of town planning is to provide schemes that will ensure that towns will be erected in a way that will inspire the citizen, elevate his imagination, refine him, simplify his existence, and encourage him to live nobly," says Mr. Stanley D. Adshead, the newly-appointed professor, and when this desire is backed by practical knowledge and the authority of a university, it follows that much can be done not only to provide cottages, but to erect noble public buildings, and to construct streets in which there shall be no complaining.

Giuseppe Sarto, Pope Pius X., "Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ, successor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province, Sovereign of the Temporal Dominions of the Holy Roman Church," (such is his full list of titles) died at the Vatican, Rome, on August 20th. Mental depression caused by the war, aggravated his illness, a bronchial attack from which he was suffering, and hastened his death. He was of humble origin, a man of the people, his mother being a simple peasant woman who could hardly read. The late Pope, always of a devout and religious disposition, studied for the university at the Diocesan Seminary at Padua and was ordained priest when twenty-three years of age. In 1875 he was made Episcopal Chancellor of his home Diocese of Treviso, ten years later he became Bishop of Mantua, and, later Cardinal and Patriarch of Venice, and was elected by the College of Cardinals on Aug. 4, 1903, to succeed Leo XIII. The two leading events in his pontificate are the separation of Church and State in France, and the Modernistic movement which was strongly condemned by him in 1907. He was a man of extremely simple tastes, an early riser, and much more democratic and approachable than his predecessors, and he always kept in the closest touch with his two sisters, who had kept house for him in Venice, and his two brothers, one a postmaster, the other a carabineer. His great talent was for administration, and his life and energies were devoted to the spiritual welfare of the 200,000,000 souls under his charge.



Pope Pius X.
Died August 20, 1914.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

"Somebody Hath Touched Me".

Jesus said, Somebody hath touched Me: for I perceive that virtue is gone out of Me.—St. Luke viii.: 46.

What wonderful sacramental power there can be in a touch. Don't we all find that out at times? The multitude may throng and press, touching one on all sides, but there is nothing sacramental in that heedless pressure. Then comes a touch with meaning in it—a touch of love—and the heart leaps responsively at the touch of a kindred heart. In Browning's "Any Wife to Any Husband," the wife declares that if her hand can only touch her husband's, his heart can never withstand—

"The beating of my heart to reach its place."
But, let the hands drop apart, and—
"thou wilt sink,
Although thy love was love in very deed."

Unless there be "love in very deed," there can be nothing sacramental in a touch. Unless St. Peter had really loved his Master, the look which cut him

to the heart would have meant nothing to him. Love is the reality, without which any sacrament would become a mere meaningless outward form, but love needs to be continually strengthened, refreshed and quickened by outward acts, which may seem trifling, and would indeed, be entirely valueless without the love to make them sacramental. A costly gift from one person may be little valued, while a commonplace note from another may be treasured for a lifetime. In this, our way of valuing gifts, we are like God, who accepts gladly a simple cup of cold water given by love, but rejects the costliest offering in which there is no trace of love. But when love tries to keep strong and vigorous without any outward sign, it dwindles and dies. If you are away from home, and seldom or never have any communications with your nearest relations, you can hardly fail to grow forgetful of them. If it be impossible to write, it is always possible to keep in touch with them by prayer. In and through Christ we can very really and effectively touch anyone. By prayer we can reach right into the heart of friend or enemy, though he may be at the other side of the earth—yes, or even at the other side of death. For we are all one Body, though part of the Body—the largest part—may be out of our sight above the clouds, yet we are as truly one with them as our feet are one with our eyes. And especially in the great Sacrament of the Lord's Supper we can reach out a loving hand and touch, with thrilling, wonderful power, not only our Lord, but also those who, with us, are very members of His mystical Body, the Church. Then the doors of His Treasury stand open, and we may fill our hands with priceless gifts for our nearest and dearest.

"And then for those, our dearest and our best,
By this prevailing Presence we appeal;
O fold them closer to Thy mercy's breast,
O do Thine utmost for their souls' true weal;
From tainting mischief keep them white and clear,
And crown Thy gifts with strength to persevere."

The world needs sacraments, and we reach out instinctively to touch each other through them. Even the birds put on their brightest colors and sing their sweetest songs, reaching out in sacra-



The Mowers: French Peasants.
(From painting by Julien Dupre, 1812.)

mental outward signs to get into touch with their fellows. So also the lad who is in what has been called "the necktie stage of life," tries the effect of a blue or a crimson tie, not to gratify his own vanity, but in order to please by an outward visible sign the woman who is his world for the time being. Even a little child with his clinging arms around your neck, and his warm lips pressed to yours, is expressing sacramentally the affection which no words can tell so effectively.

God Himself could not satisfactorily reach the men and women He had made without coming into close contact with them. The Incarnation almost proves itself, for it fits so exactly our need.

"Tis the weakness in strength that I cry for! my flesh that I seek
In the Godhead! I seek and I find it.
O Saul, it shall be
A Face like my face that receives thee:
Face like me, Thou shalt love and be loved by, forever!
A Hand like this hand Shall throw open the gates of new life to thee! See the Christ stand!"

Christ heals the deadly leprosy of sin by actual touch of His flesh on our flesh. If He had only come into the world long ago, and then gone far away from it into heaven, we should have felt desolate and lonely. But He is with us "always." He is still the Ladder linking heaven and earth. He gives His Church a holy Sacrament of love to be celebrated continually until He comes again, so that we may be in constant touch with our unseen King. I know that Christendom is divided over the meaning of the mysterious words, "This is My body—This is My blood," but one thing is very certain, that by these outward signs He intends to hold His Bride close against His heart, in thrilling, quickening touch. Whatever may be our opinion as to the meaning and power of this Sacrament, if we disobey our Master's dying command, "Do this in remembrance of Me," we are not only disloyal and disobedient, but we have no right to expect that our hearts can be kept in closest contact with His. Let us look reverently and carefully into the mysterious words, desiring to know to the full measure of our capacity the meaning of the token of love which our Prince has laid in our hands, but especially careful to keep it constantly in view. Would a loving wife thrust carelessly into a forgotten corner a token of love which the bridegroom had given her, only looking at it once or twice a year? Yet many who call themselves Christians treat far more disloyally than that the token given by Christ, the Bridegroom, to His Bride, the Church, the night before He died—died for her. Many thousands who claim to be disciples of Christ, seem to think that His sacred, dying command, does not concern them at all. And then they wonder why they don't make more progress in spiritual life! Where is spiritual life to come from if not from the Life of the world? If we want to grow strong enough to live for our Lord in joyful, loving service, or to die for Him as the early Christians did, let us go back to their custom, and at least meet together on the first day of the week "to break bread."—Acts xx: 7.

How often our Lord healed people by the sacrament of touch! In one case, when healing a poor, loathsome leper, we are expressly told by three Evangelists in exactly the same words that He "put forth His hand and touched Him."—St. Matt. viii: 3; St. Mark i: 41; St. Luke v: 13. Evidently the "touch" was a most important part of the cure, just because it was sacramental—being the outward expression of tenderness. So, also, in the case of the poor woman who only ventured to touch the border of His garment. Others were fusing close against His body, yet He felt instantly the thrill of that one touch that was sacramental, being inspired by trust in His love and power. The woman thought she had only touched the garment's hem, while her hand really touched His heart—as every loving hand can do still. The soul instinctively reaches out through the body. Even in prayer there is, as Newbolt says, an intimate correspondence between the postures of the body and the emotions of the soul. "You cannot, as a matter of fact, feel in your inward soul a sinner's self-abasement before the sanctity of God, while you lounge back

in a chair, with your arms across, and with your eyes gazing unthinkingly on any object that may meet them."

Outward things are the visible manifestation of the soul within. One woman dresses flashily and is loud in her manner, while another is quiet in dress and modest in manner. Dress and manner are outward things, but we see the soul through them as through a window. They, too, are sacramental, being outward visible signs of that which is invisible and spiritual. Let us be careful not to waste our countless opportunities of reaching out sacramentally. Our shortest way to man is through God, touching our brothers in the sacrament of prayer—which is an outward expression of love—and in the Lord's Supper, in which we not only touch them, but are made more entirely one with them, "For we, being many, are one bread, and one body: for we are all partakers of that one bread."—1 Cor. x: 17.

Let no one say dolefully, "I can't do anything to help." We can always pray, and so bring certain and mightiest aid to the brother at our side, or to the army in the thick of the fight. When Moses held up his hands in the sacrament of prayer, the army of Israel pre-



"Nobody knows the world but me."

vailed, and when he let down his hands Amalek prevailed. How much of the weakness of the Church is the direct result of want of earnest prayer. If you really want to help—pray, and keep on praying. "If a man see his brother sin against him which is not unto death, he shall ask and God shall give him life for them that sin not unto death." Oh, if we only used our mighty power of intercession to the utmost, what a transfigured world this would be!

"Thou art coming to a King!
Large petitions with thee bring!
For His grace and power are such
None can ever ask too much."

As a matter of fact, we ask too little, and then wonder why we accomplish so little.

And our shortest way to God is through man. We can really touch Him in the sacrament of Service—for service which is not a sacramental expression of love is of very little value in the eyes of God or man. In this time of sorrow and world-peril, how many loving hearts are reaching out every hour—yes, every moment—to touch the Great Deliverer! We may forget Him in times of peace—but now the ladder on which angels ascend carrying earnest prayers, must be crowded. No touch of faith is wasted. Virtue still goes out from Christ to heal and help.

We must touch the King of kings in order to help the nations.

Bishop Ingram says: "Oh, the band of the Lord's ministering helpers. With shining garments, to the eyes of God, they move about the world. What should we do without them?"

"The den they enter grows a shrine:
The gloomy water an oriel window;
Their cup of wash warm like wine;
Their speech is filled with heavenly urns."

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Beaver Circle

My Dog.

I have no dog, but it must be
Somewhere there's one belongs to me—
A little chap with wagging tail,
And dark brown eyes that never quail,
But look you through, and through, and through,
With love unspeakable, but true.

Somewhere it must be, I opine,
There is a little dog of mine
With cold black nose that sniffs around
In search of what things may be found
In pocket, or some nook hard by,
Where I have hid them from his eye.

Somewhere my doggie pulls and tugs
The fringes of rebellious rugs,
Or with the mischief of the pup
Chews all my shoes and slippers up,
And, when he's done it to the core,
With eyes all eager, pleads for more.

Somewhere, upon his hinder legs,
My little doggie sits and begs,
And in a wistful minor tone
Pleads for the pleasures of the bone—
I pray it be his owner's whim
To yield and grant the same to him!

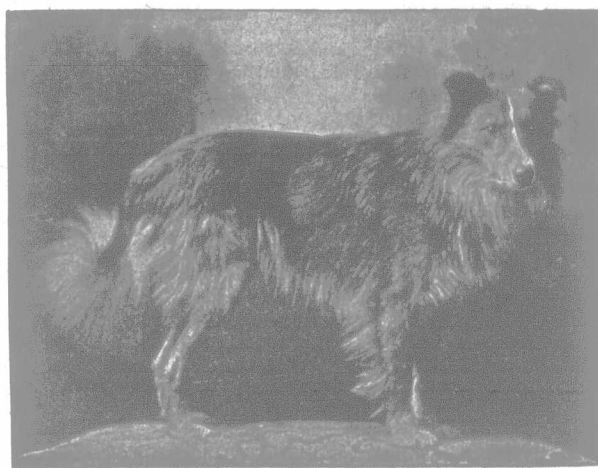
Somewhere a little dog doth wait,
It may be by some garden gate,
With eyes alert, and tall attent—
You know the kind of tail that's meant—
With stores of yelps of glad delight
To bid me welcome home at night.
Life.

Laddie.

By J. W.

Laddie belonged to the race of old-fashioned collies or shepherd-dogs, now fast disappearing. A writer in a recent magazine deplors the passing of these wonderfully sagacious and faithful collies, "since the advent of the modern sharp-nosed, show type, believing the old-fashioned collar one of the finest dogs that ever came to be the companion and helper of man."

Laddie was a fine example of this type and his seven years of devoted, delightful companionship and protection will always be remembered.



"My Dog."

Laddie had the good fortune to live in the country, where, unlike his less happy brother of the city, so much hampered by the leash, he could enjoy with perfect freedom his greatest pleasure—a daily outing.

He disliked to ride, and with almost human reasoning, discriminated between the walking hats of his mistress, and those worn when motoring, for without a word being said, at the sight of the former he would show his delight in every way possible; but when the motor hat was brought forth, Laddie would give it one look, and in the most dejected and disappointed manner, walk away and hide until his mistress was out of sight.

True to his shepherd instincts, Laddie was always active in rounding up the family, especially at meal-times, and if sent to bring a "straggler" he would search out the delinquent, take a little nip at the sleeve and gently pull as if to say: "Dinner is ready! Why don't you come?"

Laddie knew Sundays from week days, and could tell the time of day. When the old clock on the stair struck six in

the morning, he would walk into his master's room and put his head on the bed. At night, when the clock struck ten, the hour for the evening walk, he sought his master and used all his gentle arts to remind him of his duty. Once, when failing with the usual hints, he brought his master's glove and laid it on his lap, which act, very properly, had the desired effect.

Laddie preferred those who were mild of voice and manner; yet, while strongly showing his affection for those he loved best, he was too truly a gentleman to show decidedly his dislikes. The single exception was the garbage man and his dog.

No sleep of Laddie's was too deep to prevent his knowing when anybody left the house. He was dependable. He minded on the instant, and was always where you expected to find him, a valuable trait, and one that made his absence all the more keenly felt, when his home knew him no more.—Our Dumb Animals.

Answers to Puzzles in Aug. 13 Issue.

DIAMOND.

H. Dye, Hydro, Era, O.

ACROSTIC.

Pets, Enid, Trap, Evan, Rail. Name of story, "Peter."

TRANSPOSITIONS.

1, care, race, acre; 2, time, mite, item; 3, stain, satin, saint; 4, horse, shoer, shore.

BURIED TOWNS AND CITIES.

1, Don; 2, Thames; 3, Berlin; 4, Credit; 5, Kingston; 6, Medicine Hat.

Senior Beavers' Letter Box

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for years, and I enjoy reading the letters from the Beavers. I tried entrance this year but failed. Our teacher's name is Miss Telford. I have a little garden this year. I would like some of the Beavers of my age to write to me. As my letter is getting long and I am afraid that w.-p. b. will get it, I will remain, wishing the Circle every success.

DORA SCARROW,

(Age 12.)

R. R. No. 1, Belwood, Ontario.

Too bad you failed in your examination. Better luck next time.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is the second letter I have written to your charming Circle. I go to school every day; our teacher's name is Mr. Shillinglaw, and we like him fine. I like reading very much. Some of the books I have read are: "Little Nellie," "Freddie's Dream," "Rab and His Friends," and I do not know how many more.

My father owns a farm of 100 acres. We have four horses and two colts, and three little calves and seven little pigs and one big one. One of our little calves died a few days ago. We have forty-four chickens and 28 ducks. I am nine years old, and I am in the junior fourth class at school; well, I will close, or there will be no room left. Hoping this will escape the hungry w.-p. b.

Seaforth P.O., Ont. EVA STRONG,

(Age 9, Jr. IV.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have often thought of writing to the Circle, but this is the first time I have done so. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for nearly a year, we like it fine, we like to see the Beavers' letters. I live on a 240-acre farm. We have twelve cows, eight horses and five colts. I have one dog and two kittens. The dog does not like my little kittens when they go to play. I call my dog Collie. I have four brothers, two are older than I and two are younger. I have no sisters. I am twelve years old and am in the senior fourth class at school. I am not sure who is going to be our teacher for next year yet. I like read-



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A very thirsty flour. Absorbs a lot of water. Because it contains so much gluten. Manitoba wheat is wonderfully rich in sturdy gluten. And, think of it, FIVE ROSES is milled exclusively from the very cream of the Manitoba wheat berries. So FIVE ROSES must be awfully thirsty, don't you see. In your mixing bowl it greedily absorbs more water. So you get more loaves than usual without using more flour. You use less. Your flour lasts longer, doesn't it? Less trips to your dealer's. That's how FIVE ROSES saves money. Actually saves YOU money. Use this economical flour.

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LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

The Ingle Nook.

[Rules for correspondence in this and other Departments: 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.]

How to Keep Clean.—The Value of Air and Light.—The first requisite for cleanliness is light—direct sunlight if possible. It not only reveals the visible dirt, but allies itself with us as an active agent towards the destruction of the invisible elements of uncleanness. That which costs little or nothing is seldom appreciated; so this all-abundant, freely-given light is often shut out through man's greed or through mistaken economy. The country dweller surrounds his house with evergreens or shade trees, the city dweller is surrounded by high brick walls. Blinds, shades, or thick draperies shut out still more, and prevent the beneficial sunlight from acting its role of germ-prevention and germ-destruction. Bright-colored carpets and pale-faced children are the opposite results which follow. "Sunshine is the enemy of disease, which thrives in darkness and shadow." Consumption and scrofulous diseases are well-nigh inevitable when blinds are tightly closed and trees surrounds the house, causing darkness, and, thereby, inviting dampness. As far as possible let the exterior of the house be bathed in sunlight. Then let it enter every nook and cranny. It will dry up the moisture, without which the tiny disease germs or other plants cannot grow; it will find and rout them by its chemical action.

Its necessity and power in moral cleanliness, who can measure.

More plentiful than sunlight is air. We cannot shut it out entirely as we can light; but there is dirty air just as truly as dirty clothes and dirty water. The second requisite for cleanliness is pure air. Air is a real substance. It can be weighed, it will expand, and may be compressed like other gases. It requires considerable force to move it, and this force varies with the temperature. When a bottle is full of air, no more can be poured in. Our houses are full of air all the time. No more can come in till some has gone out. In breathing we use a little, but it is immediately replaced by expired air, which is impure. Were there no exits for this air, no pure air could enter, and we would soon die of slow suffocation. The better built the house the quicker the suffocation, unless special provision be made for a current of fresh air to push out the bad. Fortunately, no house is airtight. Air will come in round doors and windows, but this is neither sufficient to drive out the bad nor to dilute it beyond harm. Therefore, the air of all rooms must be often and completely changed, either by special systems of ventilation, or by intelligent action in the opening of doors and windows.

Sunlight and pure air are silent, but powerful allies of the housewife in her daily struggle towards the ideal cleanliness, that is, sanitary cleanliness, the cleanness of health.—From "The Chemistry of Cooking and Cleaning."

Dear Junia,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for twenty years. I find the hints in the Ingle Nook very useful. Could you tell me a nice way to put up my hair. I am nearly eighteen years of age and have brown

hair, it is not curly, it is almost down to my waist and pretty thick? Do you think I should wear a ribbon, if so, how would I put it on? I have just started lately to put up my hair, and do not like it.

I will close now, thanking you for any information I may receive.

A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

For a young girl who is just beginning to put her hair up the chief thing is to find the most becoming style of coiffure, and this can only be decided upon after experiment. The coronation braid is very pretty and simple for one who has enough hair; the hair parted in the middle and gathered into a loose knot or twist at the nape of the neck is also becoming to most. The pompadour is back again this season in modified form, the hair combed loosely back from the face and done up rather high on the head. There is, however, an absence of the elaborate puffs and curls of former seasons, and the general effect is of graceful, wavy lines, with the hair gathered into a loose, simple roll or knot either high or low, whichever is most becoming. Ribbons do not seem to be worn by older girls, but the hair may be held by fancy pins and combs.

Dear Junia.—In last week's Advocate of August 13th, I notice in answer to query for a pattern for a cushion in coronation braid, you say you have a pattern for a centre-piece and I wondered if you would illustrate it in the Advocate, as I would like the pattern if it is twenty-two inches or so, that is when embroidered, as I have one I bought for eighteen inches, and when I get it finished it will be only sixteen inches, but if you can not please state size; and could you tell me what I can

do to a tea kettle to get the rock off sides, which is about an inch thick and three inches up the side? We read many helpful hints in the Advocate, and I am sure you have lots of trouble to get answers for some questions. Hoping I have not taken up too much space; thanking you in advance.

VANITY.

We have not the illustration of the pattern referred to, No. 583, but the description gives it as twenty-two inches in diameter, which we suppose would mean from edge to edge of the button-holing. The pattern is a design of Virginia-creeper leaves, very prettily arranged, and could be carried out either in braiding or embroidery. Regarding your kettle, we have made inquiries but can find no treatment that will remove the lime, except scraping it out. We have heard that if an oyster shell is kept in the kettle the lime will form on it and not on the kettle, and that the trouble may be prevented by this means, but we cannot vouch for its reliability. The deposit of lime is caused by evaporation, and so far as we know, there is no means of removing it except by scraping, as aforesaid. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to give some help in the matter.

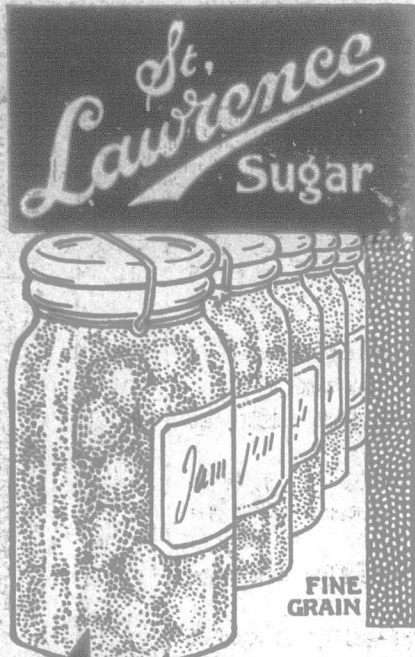
RE BEDBUGS.

Please advise, through your valuable paper, how to exterminate bedbugs, and oblige.

A CONSTANT READER.

See page 1362 of our issue of July 23.

Many thanks are due to those who have so kindly supplied the words of the song asked for in our issue of Aug. 6th. A copy of the words has been sent to the subscriber desiring them.



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REV. J. J. HARE, Ph.D. Whitby, Ont.

What I call my mustard-pot reading is often the Paris "Figaro," propped against the crust. Delightful vignette in last night's Supplement Litteraire, by Jean Vignaud—a modern phase just breathed on the glass story-wise. Pierre Ambleuse, a young barrister, about to marry his Jacqueline, a girl of eighteen, undertakes the toil and anxieties of furnishing their flat—she prettily expectant. He decides on the Louis XVI. style, and completes the scheme to the last trifle of bric-a-brac. Jacqueline comes to see it, and is tenderly decisive: "But this is a doll's house. My poor Pierre, it is ridiculous. People would laugh at us." Pierre is nobly convinced, curses his selfish whims, and clears all out at a loss of fifteen thousand francs. He will follow the style of Jacqueline's own home nest—Empire. He re-furnishes in Empire, too happy in his renunciation. "Darling," he whispers, when he brings her again, "you will not say this is a doll's house." And she does not; she looks at the black marble clock, the thick fabrics, the heavy bronzes, and the stodge comfort of it all, and hardly can she fetch the sigh, "But, Pierre, it is not very cheerful." It goes to Pierre's heart. This time he drops only twelve thousand francs on his re-sale. Jacqueline is right; people like themselves should be modern. Modern! Well, that is simple, final. And since there is but a fortnight to the wedding day, he will be done with the matter. He goes to the Futurist quarter and gives a comprehensive order. Modern! Yes, and since all is now well, he will survey his home with his bride after the wedding; not till then. "Chut! my dear Jacqueline, this time—success." The wedding is a tumult of nerves and accidents, but at last Pierre and Jacqueline are on the stairs of their unseen home. The young bride is faint; Pierre carries her to the door. There she revives, and seeing something, asks, "But what is that?" Then, with an expression complex enough to suggest antique tragedy and comedy, "Where are we, dearest?" Pierre groans, "Nay, I don't know." They survey curtains seemingly dipped in blood, violet walls, a carpet like a golf-green, colors fighting together like savages, and a table-top that resembles a huge plate of caterpillars. They gaze at each other, and are infinitely quiet. "Well, Pierre, it is certain we cannot stay here." "What are we to do? I am finished." "My love, we will live in an hotel." —T. P.'s Weekly.

Our Scrap Bag. Reliable Recipes

The following recipes are all taken from the Scientific American:

TO CLEAN OILCLOTH.

Wash with a large, soft, woollen cloth and lukewarm or cold water, dry thoroughly with a soft cloth, and afterwards polish with milk or a weak solution of beeswax, in spirits of turpentine. Never use a brush, or hot water or soap, as either will be certain to bring off the paint.

TO KEEP CIDER.

Place in each barrel immediately on making, mustard 4 ounces, salt 1 ounce, ground chalk 1 ounce. Shake well.

TO REMOVE TEA AND COFFEE STAINS.

When any article has had tea or coffee spilled over it, be careful not to allow soap to touch it till the stains are removed, for the alkali in the soap will make the coloring matter turn into fast dyes. Spread the stained part over a basin, and pour clean, soft boiling water through it. If the stains prove obstinate, rub in a little powdered borax, and pour on more boiling water, then place the article to soak.

LEMON-JUICE SOLUTION.

Fresh lemon juice, 2 ounces; glycerine, 1 ounce; rosewater or rainwater, with three or four drops of attar of roses added, 1 pint. Anoint the hands and face three or four times daily, and allow to remain on several minutes before wiping. For clearing the complexion and making the skin white and soft.

TO KEEP MICE FROM SEEDS.

Anyone desirous of keeping seeds from

the depredations of mice, can do so by mixing pieces of camphor gum in with the seeds. Camphor placed in drawers or trunks will prevent mice from doing them any injury.

SCENT POWDER.

This recipe for scent powder, to be used for wardrobes, boxes, etc., gives an article far superior to the mixtures sold in the shops. Coreander, 1 ounce; orris-root, 1 ounce; rose leaves, 1 ounce; aromatic calamus, 1 ounce; lavender flowers, 2 ounces; rhodium wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ dram; musk, 5 grains. These are reduced to a coarse powder, and the mixture put in little bags, to be used as above.

TO REMOVE RUST.

Iron articles thickly coated with rust may be cleaned by allowing them to remain in a nearly saturated solution of chloride of tin, from 12 to 14 hours.

TO MEND CRACKS IN STOVE.

When a crack is discovered in a stove, through which the fire or smoke penetrates, the aperture may be completely closed in a moment with a composition consisting of wood ashes and common salt, made up in paste with a little water, and plastered over the crack. The good effect is equally certain whether the stoves, etc., be cold or hot.

Seasonable Cookery.

ECONOMICAL RECIPES.

Potted Beef.—Three pounds of a cheap cut of beef, 3 onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ can of tomatoes, salt to taste. Put the meat into a kettle, cover with cold water, and boil slowly for three or four hours. Add salt and onions cut fine. Put the tomato through a colander. Boil all together, and, as the water boils away, add more. Serve the meat hot. The liquor makes a delicious soup, thickened with two tablespoonfuls of flour.

Veal Patties.—One and a half cupfuls of boiled rice, 1 cupful veal, 1 teaspoonful salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful poultry dressing, 1 egg, 1 tablespoonful of milk. Grind or chop the veal, salt, and stir into the rice with the dressing; beat the eggs, add milk, and stir all together. Drop a tablespoonful spread out thin on the griddle, and fry as you would griddle-cakes. Chicken, pork, or lamb, may be used instead of veal.

Beefsteak Pie.—Two pounds of beef (a cheap cut will do), 1 onion, 1 tablespoonful salt. Cut the meat into small pieces, cover with cold water, salt, and put into the oven; cut the onion into small pieces and add. Bake three hours in an earthen dish. Half an hour before serving, put over the top a crust, made of two cupfuls of flour, two heaping teaspoons baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and one tablespoonful of lard. Wet with water or milk, as for biscuits.

A la Mode Beef.—Three pounds of beef, 6 onions, 4 or five white turnips, potatoes, and salt. Take three pounds of a cheap cut of beef, wash, put into an iron pan, sprinkle over it salt to taste. Pare six onions, more or less, as desired, and prepare four or five small white turnips sliced thin. Lay these around the meat, and pour over all a quart of cold water. Put into the oven and bake three hours. Pare enough potatoes for the family, putting them in an hour and a half before serving. This is a most delicious way to cook beef. As the water cooks away, add more. Thicken the gravy with flour wet with water, as you would with any roast meat.

Poor Man's Rice Pudding.—One quart milk, 1 small cupful sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful washed rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful salt, 1 teaspoonful vanilla, butter the size of a hickory nut. Bake slowly for three hours. The success lies in the baking. If baked right, it will be creamy on top.

Rice and Apple Pudding.—Eight large, tart apples, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped raisins and citron, 2 cups cold rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar. Pare and core the apples, set them closely together in a deep baking-dish, and fill the hollows from which the cores were cut with chopped raisins and citron. Dust with sugar and nutmeg. Fill in all the spaces to the top of the dish with the rice and cover with a plate. Set in the oven. In fifteen minutes uncover and bake fifteen minutes longer,

allowing the rice to crust delicately. Serve warm with whipped cream.

Brandy-wine Inn Pudding.—One cup sour milk, 1 cup molasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, 2 cups raisins, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon nutmeg, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon, 3 cups flour. Mix the ingredients in the order given, and beat well. Steam for four hours in a buttered mold.

Corn Fritters.—One and one-third cups sour milk, 2 cups flour, 2 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 cup corn scraped from the cob. Mix the sour milk with the soda. Stir in a little flour, then the eggs slightly beaten. Add the remainder of the flour, lastly the corn, and beat well. Fry in hot fat.

Our Serial Story.

PETER.

A Novel of Which He is Not the Hero.

By F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

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Chapter VIII.

Again her laugh bubbled out—a catching, spontaneous kind of laugh, as if there were plenty more packed away behind her lips ready to break loose whenever they found an opening.

"Then, Major, you shall have two lumps to sweeten you up," and down went the sugar-tongs into the silver bowl.

Here young Breen leaned forward and lifted the bowl nearer to her hand, while I waited for my cup. He had not left her side since Miss Felicia had presented him, so Peter told me afterward. I had evidently interrupted a conversation, for his eyes were still fastened upon hers, drinking in her every word and movement.

"And is sugar your cure for disagreeable people, Miss MacFarlane?" I heard him ask under his breath as I stood sipping my tea.

"That depends on how disagreeable they are," she answered. This came with a look from beneath her eyelids.

"I must be all right, then, for you only gave me one lump—" still under his breath.

"Only one! I made a mistake—" Eyes looking straight into Jack's, with a merry twinkle gathering around their corners.

"Perhaps I don't need any at all." "Yes, I'm sure you do. Here—hold your cup, sir; I'll fill it full."

"No, I'm going to wait and see what effect one lump has. I'm beginning to get pleasant already—and I was cross as two sticks when I—"

And then she insisted he should have at least three more to make him at all bearable, and he said there would be no living with him he would be so charming and agreeable, and so the talk ran on, the battledoor and the shuttlecock kind of talk—the same prattle that we have all listened to dozens of times, or should have listened to, to have kept our hearts young. And yet not a talk at all; a play, rather, in which words count for little and the action is everything: Listening to the toss of a curl or the lowering of an eyelid; answering with a lift of the hand—such a strong brown hand, that could pull an oar, perhaps, or help her over dangerous places! Then her white teeth, and the way her head bent; and then his ears and how close they lay to his head; and the short, glossy hair with the faintest bit of a curl in it. And then the sudden awakening: Oh, yes—it was the sugar Mr. Breen wanted, of course. What was I thinking of?

And so the game went on, neither of them caring where the ball went so that it could be hit again when it came their way.

When it was about to stay its flight I ventured in with the remark that she must not forget to give my kindest and best to her good father. I think she had forgotten I was standing so near.

"And you, know daddy!" she cried—the real girl was shining in her eyes now—all the coquetry had vanished from her face.

"Yes—we worked together on the pier

(Continued on page 1534.)

Special War - Time Offer

A Reduction of 10c. a Bag on 5-Bag Orders Received by September 5th

WAR is terrible. Not only are the countries in the war zone affected, but war's influence is felt the world over. And, in this, the most gigantic war in the history of the world, it is impossible to foretell its effects on the markets of the world for any great length of time ahead. In the flour market, it is impossible to guarantee prices, and although the prices quoted in this advertisement are our

selling prices at the time this paper went to press, still we cannot guarantee to fill orders at these prices for any length of time. So, those who buy a stock of flour now are at least acting prudently. And to make it worth their while to do so we are making this Special War-Time Offer:

Anyone sending us an order for five bags or more of

Cream of the West Flour

The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

or for five bags or more of our other flours may deduct 10c. per bag from the prices quoted in the advertisement, provided the order is received at our office on or before September 5th. This offer applies to flour only, not to feeds or cereals.

We are doing this with an idea of securing 5,000 or 6,000 new users for Cream of the West Flour. We want to make this flour---the pride

of our mills---better known in every locality of the Province. We know when it is once used it will be always used. It makes such great, big, bulging loaves of the lightest, whitest and most wholesome bread.

We also believe you will want to continue to use our feeds once you have tried them. See our prices below:

FLOURS		Per 98-lb. bag
Cream of the West Flour (for bread)		\$3.30
Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes)		3.20
Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry)		3.20
CEREALS		
Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag)		.35
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag)		2.70
Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag)		2.55
FEEDS		Per 100-lb. bag
"Bullrush" Bran		\$1.35
"Bullrush" Middlings		1.55
Extra White Middlings		1.65
"Tower" Feed Flour		1.80
"Gem" Feed Flour		2.00
Whole Manitoba Oats		1.95
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats		2.00
Manitoba Rolled Barley		1.50
Barley Meal		1.55
Chopped Oats		2.00
Oatmaline		2.05
Oil Cake Meal (Old Process)		1.85
Imported American Fall Wheat		2.35
Whole Corn		1.90
Cracked Corn		1.95
Feed Corn Meal		1.90

PREMIUMS

In addition to our War Time Offer of 10c. a bag reduction on 5 bags orders, we continue our Premium offer of books. For orders of three bags of flour we will give free "Ye Old Miller's Household Book" (formerly "Dominion Cook Book"). This useful book contains 1,000 carefully selected recipes and a large medical department.

If you already possess this book, you may select from the following books: Ralph Connor's "Black Rock", "Sky Pilot", "Man from Glengarry", "Glengarry School Days", "The Prospector", "The Foreigner"; Marion Keith's "Duncan Polite", "Treasure Valley", "Lisbeth of the Dale"; J. J. Bell's "Whither Thou Goest." If you buy six bags of flour you get two books, and so on. Enclose 10 cents for each book to pay for postage.

Terms: Cash with orders. Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to 5 bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over 5 bags, we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and New Ontario, add 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market prices.



The Campbell Flour Mills Co. Limited
(West) Toronto, Canada

"Farmers" Attention!!

Visit our Bungalow at both Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions. Let us show you what can be done with Bishopric Products.

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Extra lives have been given to the Black Cat.

Write for Catalogue
CANADIAN CARBON CO., 96 KING ST. W., TORONTO 8

Richard's QUICK NAPHTHA THE WOMAN'S SOAP

of the big bridge over the Delaware; oh, long ago."

"Isn't he the very dearest? He promised to come here to-day, but I know he won't. Poor daddy, he gets home so tired sometimes. He has just started on the big tunnel and there is so much to do. I have been helping him with his papers every night. But when Aunt Felicia's note came—she isn't my real aunt, you know, but I have called her so ever since I was a little girl—daddy insisted on my coming, and so I have left him for just a few days. He will be so glad when I tell him I have met one of his old friends"

There was no question of her beauty, or poise, or her naturalness.

"Been a lady all her life, my dear Major, and her mother before her," Miss Felicia said when I joined her afterward, and Miss Felicia knew. "She is not like any of the young girls about, as you can see for yourself. Look at her now," she whispered, with an approving nod of her head.

Again my eyes sought the girl. The figure was willowy and graceful; the shoulders sloping, the arms tapering to the wrists. The hair was jet black—"Some Spanish blood somewhere," I suggested, but the dear lady answered sharply, "Not a drop; French Huguenot, my dear Major, and I am surprised you should have made such a mistake." This black hair parted in the middle, lay close to her head—such a wealth and torrent of it; even with tucking it behind her ears and gathering it in a coil in her neck it seemed just ready to fall. The face was oval, the nose perfect, the mouth never still for an instant, so full was it of curves and twinkles and little quivers; the eyes big, absorbing, restless, with lazy lids that lifted slowly and lay motionless as the wings of a resting butterfly, the eyebrows full and exquisitely arched. Had you met her in mantilla and high-heeled shoes, her fan half shading her face, you would have declared, despite Miss Felicia's protest, that only the click of the castanets was needed to send her whirling to their rhythm. Had she tied that same mantilla close under her lovely chin, and passed you with upturned eyes and trembling lips, you would have sworn that the Madonna from the neighboring church and strayed from its frame in search of the hapless and the unhappy; and had none of these disguises been hers, and she had flashed by you in the open some bright morning mounted on her own black mare, face aglow, eyes like stars, her wonderful hair waving in the wind, you would have stood stock-still in admiration, fear gripping your throat, a prayer in your heart for the safe home-coming of one so fearless and so beautiful.

There was, too, about her a certain gentleness, a certain disposition to be kind, even when her inherent coquetry—natural in the Southern girl—led her into deep waters; a certain tenderness that made friends of even unhappy suitors (and I heard that she could not count them on her fingers) who had asked for more than she could give—a tenderness which healed the wound and made lovers of them all for life.

And then her Southern speech, indescribable and impossible in cold type. The softening of the consonants, the slipping away of the terminals, the slurring of vowels, and all in that low, musical voice born outside of the roar and crash of city streets and crowded drawing-rooms with each tongue fighting for mastery.

All this Jack had taken in, besides a thousand other charms visible only to the young enthusiast, before he had been two minutes in her presence. As to her voice, he knew she was one of his own people when she had finished pronouncing his name. Somebody worth while had crossed his path at last!

And with this there had followed, even as he talked to her, the usual comparisons made by all young fellows when the girl they don't like is placed side by side with the girl they do. Miss MacFarlane was tall and Corinne was short; Miss MacFarlane was dark, and he adored dark, handsome people—and Corinne was light; Miss MacFarlane's voice was low and soft, her movements slow and graceful, her speech gentle—as if she were afraid she might hurt some one inadvertently; her hair

and dress were simple to severity. While Corinne—well, in every one of these details Corinne represented the exact opposite. It was the blood! Yes, that was it—it was her blood! Who was she, and where did she come from? Would Corinne like her? What impression would this high-bred Southern Beauty make upon the pert Miss Wren, whose little nose had gone down a point or two when her mother had discovered, much to her joy, the week before, that it was the real Miss Grayson and not an imitation Miss Grayson who had been good enough to invite her daughter and any of her daughter's friends to tea; and it had fallen another point when she learned that Miss Felicia had left her card the next day, expressing to the potato-bug how sorry she was to hear that the ladies were out, but that she hoped it would only be a matter of a few days before "she would welcome them" to her own apartments, or words to that effect, Frederick's memory being slightly defective.

It was in answer to this request that Mrs. Breen, after consulting her husband, had written three acceptances before she was willing that Frederick should leave it with his own hands in Fifteenth Street—one beginning, "It certainly is a pleasure after all these years"—which was discarded as being too familiar; another, "So good of you, dear Miss Grayson," which had a similar fate; and the third, which ran, "My daughter will be most happy, dear Miss Grayson, to be with you," etc., which was finally sealed with the Breen crest—a four-legged beastie of some kind on its hind legs, with a motto explanatory of the promptness of his ancestors in time of danger. Even then Corinne had hesitated about accepting until Garry said: "Well, let's take it in, anyhow—we can skip out if they bore us stiff."

Knowing these things, therefore, and fearing that after all something would happen to mar the pleasant relations he had established with Peter, and with the honor of his uncle's family in his keeping, so to speak, Jack had awaited the arrival of Corinne and Garry with considerable trepidation. What if, after all, they should stay away, ignoring the great courtesy which this most charming of old ladies—never had he seen one so lovable or distinguished—had extended to them; and she a stranger, too, and all because her brother Peter had asked her to be kind to a boy like himself.

The entrance of Corinne and Garry, therefore, into the crowded room half an hour after his own had brought a relief to Jack's mind (he had been watching the door, so as to be ready to present them), which Miss Felicia's gracious salutation only intensified.

"I remember your dear mother perfectly," he heard the old lady say as she advanced to Corinne and took both her hands. "And she was quite lovely. And this I am very sure is Mr. Breen's friend, Mr. Minnott, who has carried off all the honors. I am delighted to see you both. Peter, do you take these dear young people and present them to Ruth."

The two had thereupon squeezed through to Ruth's side; Peter in his formal introduction awarding to Garry all the honors to which he was entitled, and then Ruth, remembering her duties, said how glad she was to know them; and would they have lemon or sugar?—and Corinne, with a comprehensive glance of her rival, declined both, her excuse being that she was nearly dead now with the heat and that a cup of tea would finish her. Jack had winced when his ears caught the flippant answer, but it was nothing to the way in which he shrivelled up when Garry, after shaking Miss MacFarlane's hand as if it had been a pump-handle, instead of a thing so dainty that no boy had a right to touch it except with reverence in his heart, had burst out with: "Glad to see you. From the South, I hear—" as if she was a kangaroo or a Fiji Islander. He had seen Miss MacFarlane give a little start at Garry's familiar way of speaking, and had noticed how Ruth shrank behind the urn as if she were afraid he would touch her again, although she had laughed quite good-naturedly as she answered:

"Not very far South; only from Maryland," and had then turned to Jack

and continued her talk with the air of one not wishing to be further interrupted.

The Scribe does not dare to relate what would have become of one so sensitive as our hero could he have heard the discussion going on later between the two young people when they were backed into one of Peter's book-cases and stood surveying the room. "Miss MacFarlane isn't at all my kind of a girl," Corinne had declared to Garry. "Really, I can't see why the men rave over her. Pretty?—yes, sort of so-so; but no style, and such clothes! Fancy wearing a pink lawn and a cashmere tied around her waist like a girl at a college commencement—and as to her hair—why no one has ever thought of dressing her hair that way for ages and ages."

Her mind thus relieved, my Lady Wren had made a survey of the room, wondering what they wanted with so many funny old portraits, and whether the old gentleman or his sister read the dusty books, Garry remarking (that there were a lot of "swells" among the young fellows, many of whom he had heard of but had never met before. This done the two wedged their way out, without ever troubling Peter or Miss Felicia with their good-bys, Garry telling Corinne that the old lady wouldn't know they were gone, and Corinne adding under her breath that it didn't make any difference to her if she did

(To be continued.)

News of the Week

Pope Pius X, "The White Pope," died in Rome on August 20, at the age of 79.

The Militia Department will send 100 Red Cross nurses from Canada with the Canadian Army Division.

The sum of \$25,000 in tolls was taken in on the 16th inst., by the Panama Canal, which was officially opened on the 15th. The total receipts to date amount to over \$100,000.

Father Francis Xavier Wernz, head of the Jesuits, "General of the Society of Jesus," known as "The Black Pope," died in Rome on August 20th, almost simultaneously with Pope Pius X.

Among the supplies which the Red Cross will require within the next three weeks, will be 2,500 pairs of sheets, 2,000 pillows, 2,000 shirts, 2,500 blankets, check-cloth handkerchiefs, socks, and knitted caps. Any persons wishing to contribute, could do so through their branch of the Women's Institute, or through the Red Cross Society in their nearest town or city.

One hundred and six more bodies have been recovered from the Empress of Ireland by the divers. Only a few of these were identified, most of them being buried immediately in the cemetery purchased by the C. P. R.

In order to make up the \$50,000,000 voted for war measures, the Parliament, now in extraordinary session, has imposed an extra tax, which will affect about forty items in the tariff schedule. The principal articles in this list are sugar, coffee, spirits, and tobacco. In speaking of this increased taxation, Mr. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, said: "The special war taxes will fall on the entire community. In paying them, each citizen will feel that the amount he pays is a direct contribution to the defence of Canada and the Empire."

IN STYLE.

The black-silk slip-cover that comes with a gift umbrella is rarely utilized for its original purpose. But the deft fingers of a handy housewife may easily transform it, at slight trouble and expense, into a fashionable skirt. No refitting or reshaping necessary. Simply turn the affair upside down, cut off the metal end, and attach a belt. See that the slash comes at the side.

"Malesh."

The English imagination has for some reason or other seized upon the word "Malesh" as epitomising the characteristics of the man of the East. As a matter of fact, one rarely even hears the word in the East. You use it often in London. I asked four Egyptians if they were familiar with the word before I found that it was one of a phrase which is used sometimes as an expression of sympathy after unhappy occurrences. But the word which really dominates life in the East is "Malesh." Only travellers to the East will know it, for they have heard it often enough. It is the keynote of social and political life. It has fastened on Egypt as no word ever did. Around it her history has been woven. Through it her destiny will be fulfilled. "Malesh" cannot be explained by any equivalent English word. It denotes indifference to order and disorder, an unwillingness to exert oneself, a disinclination to "create unpleasantness" by righting wrong, a desire for a mutual closing of the eyes to mischief.

Maleshism, to coin a term, permeates Egyptian atmosphere until it affects newcomers. The Egyptian becomes acquainted with the spirit and word from the cradle; the newcomer from the hour he arrives. But you may be sure "Malesh" is not used when one's personal interest is sacrificed. Supposing your cabdriver is dissatisfied with the fee, an Egyptian looking on will say to him "Malesh," and only after a half-hearted attempt at remonstrance the cabbie will finish his mutterings and drive away. Men never fight in Egypt. They only quarrel. Sometimes you hear a din which in England would signify nothing less than a street riot. Before you become acquainted with its empty significance in Egypt you run and look, simply to behold two Egyptians shouting at each other and waving their arms in a terrifying manner. Then an onlooker says "Malesh," and the waving grows feebler, the tones diminuendo, and after a few more "Maleshes" they each depart in peace.

Since England came here the beauty of the world is becoming endangered. Once upon a time if a tram-driver ran over a man he said "Malesh" and drove on. But now "proces verbaux" are held (often while the injured man is dying), and all sorts of inconvenient fuss is made. One is thankful, however, that this is not always the case. If you count mere trival incidents, such as theft, knocking a man down by a bicycle, riding without a light, forgetting to pay your fare (to company's servants), annoying a policeman—in effect, becoming a public nuisance—simply saying "Malesh" to all concerned. All concerned will repeat "Malesh" with a smile, and off you go to have further fun, still armed with the never-failing password. There is no doubt, however, that, while plenty of humor can be extracted from it, the word "Malesh" is Egypt's national curse.

Abolish the word and the evil will go with it. It would take centuries before a new word—a synonym—could worm its way into the life and blood of the Egyptian people as this one has. Today you see the effects of its evil magic everywhere. If it signifies an acquiescence in abuse in the ordinary individual, to what influential proportions might a multiplication of them reach in the public service? Supposing a minor public official becomes cognisant of a leakage which might with a little trouble be stopped, that man—at any rate if he is the older type of Egyptian—will "Malesh" it, and the leakage will go on for years. It must be a European of exceptional will-power who can overthrow at once this mischievous influence which has weighed down generations. In the recent low Nile—the lowest on record—cases of "stealing water" were numerous. Ingenious devices were resorted to which would enable farmers to hide pipes which had secretly been connected between the river and the farm. Of course, a keen examination was made by the higher officials, who are not so much tainted with the spirit of "Maleshism." But in many instances minor officials had to be employed. I asked one of these after the crisis was over if he found any of these selfish transgressors. "Many," he said. "What did you do with them?" I said.

He looked at me and smiled. "Oh, Malesh," he said.—Sydney A. Moseley, in T. P.'s Weekly.

Questions and Answers

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous.

Endorser of Note.

Can a man who has endorsed a note for a friend, be held responsible for payment of said note if he afterwards deeds his farm to his wife? He has personal property besides.

Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Yes, provided the note has been dishonored by non-payment, and the endorser has been duly notified of same, and that he is looked to for payment.

Lice on Pigs.

1. Kindly give recipe for killing lice on pigs. I have tried advertised powders, but find them ineffective.

2. Also give method of disinfecting pig-pens.

J. R.

Ans.—1. Machine oil poured on their backs or affected parts, will kill lice on pigs. A very effective way is to have a post wrapped with old jute bags or rags on which the pigs may rub themselves. This rag is then saturated with machine oil, or with crude oil, and in the scratching the pigs will bring the oil in contact with the lice.

2. The most economical and effective disinfection is perhaps brought about by the use of creolin or carbolic acid. After washing or flushing out the pens, a three-to five-per-cent. solution of either will insure thorough disinfection.

Treating Fall Wheat.

Will you please tell me the name of any good formalin for treating wheat for smut, as I would like to try some on my fall wheat? Kindly inform me what is a good line of formalin.

L. H. O.

Ans.—Ask your druggist for formalin, and it should be the same wherever you procure it. One pound of formalin mixed with 35 to 40 gallons of water is used in which to immerse the grain. The grain may be put in sacks and immersed in the liquid for 20 minutes, after which time it is spread out and dried. Others use a method of sprinkling, which is as follows: Spread the grain on a clean floor and sprinkle with a solution of one pound of formalin to ten gallons of water, cover with sacks, and allow to stand for two hours, after which time it may be shoveled over and sown as soon as dry. An ordinary watering-can will answer for this purpose, and one man should use a shovel, stirring the grain, while the other does the sprinkling.

Rust on Oats.

Am sending, under separate cover, a sample from one of our oat fields. Practically the whole field has the black scab on the straw which you see on the sample. Please tell me the cause, and if seed taken from this field would give the same trouble next year. Would the straw do horses harm if fed to them next winter?

READER.

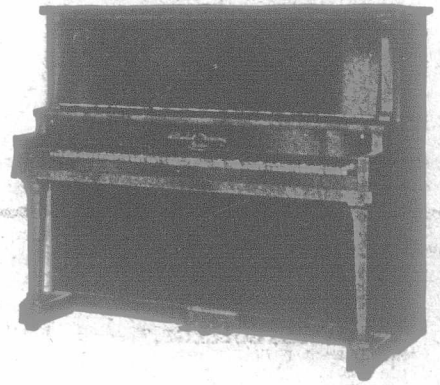
Ans.—This form of scab or rust is more common during some seasons than others, as you have probably noticed, and there is no practicable treatment except that of the soil. Late oats are more subject to it than early ones, and dry, well-drained fields, are more likely to be immune. It is possible that if the land is well tilled and drained, that you might not have much trouble from it on the same field next year. The spores of this fungous disease winter over in various forms, and it was formerly believed that they wintered over only at a certain stage in its life history on the barberry bush. It is now believed, however, that they may withstand the winter in various forms, but the life history of the disease is such that treatment of the seed with drugs or lotions is unsuccessful. A well-drained field, well prepared, can be sown earlier, and the straw of such a crop will withstand or ward off the disease more thoroughly. There is no probability that the straw thus affected will injure the horses.

Be Just to Yourself!
First Investigate This \$100 Saving

After you've bought a piano is the wrong time for finding out that you might have got a good or better for one hundred dollars less. If by cutting down every working expense and by installing labor-saving machinery throughout, we are able to sell you a piano equal to the best instrument made and save you \$100, should you not, in all justice to yourself, at least ask us to prove it? When you are assured that the **Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano** is one of the world's best and that you can buy it at a saving of \$100, we know that you will buy it in preference to any other, being convinced that it is indeed

"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

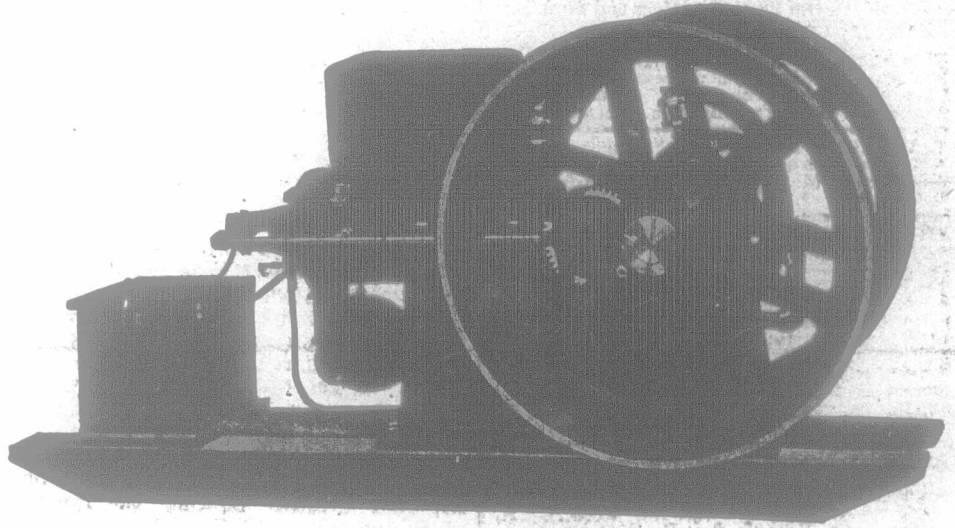
We offer these facts as first evidence: A ten-year guarantee goes with every piano sold. You will find in any **Sherlock-Manning Piano** the famous Otto Higel Double Repeating Action, the Finest Imported Poehlmann Wire Strings and the Guaranteed Weickert Felt Hammers. Only high-grade instruments have these standard parts. There are no better made. Furthermore, we have one of the most complete plants in the Dominion and employ highly-skilled workmen in every branch. Many of Canada's wealthiest citizens own **Sherlock-Manning Pianos**; many of our foremost educational and musical institutions use them exclusively. We want to mail you a copy of our handsome art catalogue L, beautifully illustrated and free. Write to-day to Dept. 4 and ask for it.



Style 70—Colonial.

60

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NOTICE!

There will be on exhibit at the Dominion Exhibition this year Gasolene Engines of high-grade, but at about one-half the prices paid for similar engines of other makes. Mark our words—**One-half the price of ordinary engines.** See us at the Exhibition. In the meantime write us for printed matter and prices. Also, if you require fence, gates, pumps, ladders, roofing, sawing machines, etc., we can supply you in the new and modern way—direct, at wholesale prices for cash. Save the middleman's profits.

We expect to have an individual threshing machine on exhibit at the Exhibition.

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King St. W., and Atlantic Ave., Toronto, Ontario

Head Office: Walkerville, Ontario

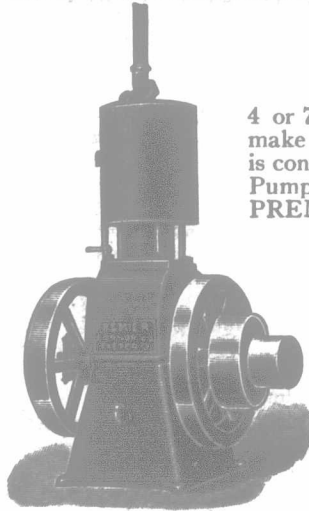
P. S.—Now is a good time to buy fence. We are at present selling at the old low prices.

A PREMIER

4 or 7 h.-p. Engine and a PREMIER 8-inch Grinder make an ideal combination for the farmer. The engine is convenient enough to be used for all the light work, Pumping, Separating, Cutting Feed, etc., and with the PREMIER Grinder will make as fine chop as any of the grist mills at an average cost of one cent a bushel.

Then if 2 or 3 combine to get a PREMIER Silo Filler they are independent of outside help, except for the threshing.

PREMIER Air-Cooled Engines use less gasoline for the power developed than any other.



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Special Round-trip Fares

will be in effect on certain dates.

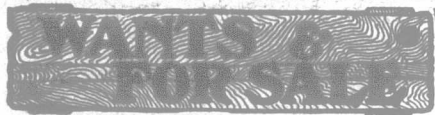
All tickets valid for return until Tuesday, Sept. 15th, 1914.

Full particulars from Grand Trunk ticket agents or write C. E. HORNING, D. P. A., G. T. Ry., Union Station, Toronto.

Central Business College

STRATFORD, ONT.,

and ELLIOTT BUSINESS COLLEGE, Toronto, Ont., are schools with a continental reputation for high grade work. They have no superiors in Canada. Write either school for a free catalogue. You may enter at any time.



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

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

EXPERIENCED Englishman (single), requires position on a farm. Apply to Mr. A. Ethelston, care of Mr. John Carron, Dingle, Aylmer, Ontario.

FOR SALE—Ten pair breeding foxes. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

FARM PROPERTY for sale, belonging to estate of the late James Mitchell, containing 142 acres, lot 8, con. 5, Vaughan; located about ten miles from Toronto; level and well watered. Also 100 acres, east half lot 34, con 10, Vaughan. Tenders will be received for above properties up to September 20th, to wind up estate. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Apply to John Mitchell, Tormore P. O., Ontario.

PURE-BRED English collie puppies, from imported sire and dam of the old English sheep dog breed, for sale. They are a grand representative of the breed. Excellent workers. A. Leishman, Sr., R.R. No. 2, Paris, Ont.

WANTED by steady, reliable, married man, situation as manager on farm (mixed farming), good references. Write Box 166, Tweed, Ont.



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisements inserted for less than 50 cents.

DUCKS—\$52.00 realized last year, from One Pair of Indian Runners; these birds supply the market with "green roasters" and eggs during the time that highest prices rule. Limited number Trios, first selection \$20.00, second selection \$10.00, single birds \$4.00. Mrs. E. C. Cattley, Weston, Ontario.

SACRIFICE SALE—Entire stock of poultry, including Bronze turkeys, coons, wild ducks and geese, yearling Barred Rock hens and cocks. W. T. Ferguson, Spencerville, Ont.

A HAVEN OF REFUGE.

Rector—"I have been pleased to notice you at church, George, these last two Sundays, after a long absence."

George—"Well, zir, wot with the twins and our eldest nipper's tooth-ache, I 'aven't been able to get a wink o' sleep at 'ome lately."—Windsor Magazine.

RIGHT ABOUT FACE.

"What's the shape of the earth?" asked the school-mistress, calling suddenly upon a small boy.

"Round."

"How do you know it's round?"

"All right," said the boy, "it's square then; I don't want to start any argument about it."

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Transplanting Ginseng.

When should ginseng be transplanted? Is there a book published on same? If so, where is it sold? W. J.

Ans.—Ginseng should be transplanted in the autumn after the leaves have died off. A good book, which may be had through this office for 50 cents, postpaid, is "Ginseng," by Kains.

Small Farm Silo.

Would you kindly give me your opinion on the advisability of building a small silo on a six-acre farm. Land is No. 1 for growing corn. Please state size, and the number of cows I could keep. J. C. B.

Ans.—If you intended to plant the entire six acres to corn, and could maintain the land year after year at a high state of fertility, a small silo might be practicable. This we think hardly possible, as it is necessary to rotate crops. At the best, you could not maintain more than one cow to the acre, and this would require some scientific feeding and farm operations. One-half the number would likely hit the mark better, and for any such a small number of cows a silo is not practicable.

Rye and Vetch For Hay.

I have only about thirty-five acres of land that I can cultivate. Have a good silo, but find it difficult to grow enough dry fodder for my stock, such as hay and oat straw. Do vetches and rye make a profitable "cow-hay" crop? I was thinking of sowing fall rye on corn stubble, and in spring harrowing and sowing vetches. Is there a better way to sow them? Would vetches be ready to cut as early as the rye? How much seed per acre should be sown of each? G. G.

Ans.—You might be able to make a fairly good hay from a mixture of rye and vetches. However, taking all things into consideration, we believe that as an annual hay nothing does much better than oats sown rather thickly and cut early, just before they reach the milk stage. If you choose to use the rye, it would do all right sown this fall, and if the common vetch is sown, it could be put in in the spring. However, you might have some difficulty in covering the seed without injuring the rye already growing. You might try hairy vetch with the rye, sown this fall. This lives over winter, and would come on well.

Raspberries Drying Up.

1. I am enclosing sample of raspberry bush. The young branches and leaves seem to curl up and drop off. I have examined for insects, but cannot see anything. Kindly tell me the cause.

2. What time of year is best to move raspberry bushes? M. A. H.

Ans.—1. Although you could not detect insects, they may still be responsible for the injury, as many of them operate in such a way as to be unnoticeable to the casual observer. The cane borer makes two girdles about half an inch apart, and near the tip of the cane. Between these two girdles the eggs are laid, and when they hatch out, the young larvae eat their way into the cane, thus causing it to wilt at the end. The root borer again may work in the roots, and may not be noticed by one inexperienced with them. They enter the cane at the surface of the ground and find their way to the roots. The damage in this case is worst in old plantations. There are also the snowy tree crickets and the raspberry saw-fly, but one would be more likely to observe them. The best remedy for all of them is to remove the old canes as soon as the crop is harvested. With proper cultivation and, if necessary, spraying, you will no doubt be able to eliminate this trouble. The real source of the trouble we are unable to locate from this single specimen.

2. Raspberry bushes are sometimes set in the fall, during the latter part of August or September, but the general practice is to transplant them in the spring before growth starts, and as soon as the ground is in proper tilth.

Milk and Cream Testing.

1. In testing cream, using the Babcock test, how high a reading is required to be equal to an oil test of 100?

2. In case a separator is not skimming close enough, will the cream retained in the milk rise? If not, how can it be tested? F. R. W.

Ans.—1. As the oil test is supposed to give the churnable fat in cream, and the Babcock test the absolute fat, whether churnable or not, there is no direct relation between these two tests. However, for all practical purposes, a test of 21 per cent. fat on the Babcock, corresponds fairly well with a test of 100 on the oil test.

2. Skim milk from a separator will usually show a "scum" of cream when set in shallow pans or deep cans, set in cold water for 12 to 24 hours, if there is an abnormal amount of fat or cream left in the skim milk. However, because the fat globules (cream) left in skim milk from a separator are so small, they do not rise very well when the skim milk is set. It is better, therefore, to test such milk with the Babcock test for fat, preferably using what are called "double-neck" bottles, although, if the fat left is so small that it cannot be read in the ordinary whole-milk bottle, a person need not worry about the loss of fat in the skim milk. H. H. D.

Straw With Silage.

I would like to know whether it would do to cut rye straw to mix with the green corn to help to fill silo this season when corn is so short and feed so very scarce in this section? Would it spoil the corn, would it have to be watered when going in, and what is the best way to apply water when filling? R. J. M.

Ans.—If your corn were cut very green and contained much sap, you might be able to use to fairly good advantage a small quantity of straw in the silage. However, we would much prefer allowing the corn to ripen fairly well before cutting, ensiling what there is of it, and saving the straw to be fed as cut feed, mixed with the silage next winter. By this latter process you would be sure that your straw kept well, and it would lose nothing by keeping in this manner. It could be cut and mixed with the silage twelve hours ahead of feeding, always having a feed prepared ahead. If you choose to put any straw in with the silage, and the latter was quite dry, it would be wise to put water with it. A good plan is to have a hose or pipe running through your cutter, and run a slow stream of water onto the corn as it is ensiled. We think you would get better success by keeping the straw and corn separate.

Hydraulic Ram.

1. We have a spring in riverbank about sixty rods from house, which comes from a gravel seam, and if collected by tile to one source, would give about a three-inch stream. There is only about four feet of fall to level of water in river-bed. Could a hydraulic ram be worked in manner as follows: By placing ram so as to get the four-foot fall, which would raise one-third of the stream 20 to 30 feet, then place another ram to use this one-third of original stream to raise one-third of this amount, the 50 or 60 feet still required, and force it the sixty rods to tank in up-stairs of house. Have two rams ever been used in this way?

2. About how many gallons of water per hour could be forced to house in this way?

3. The water in river rises very high in spring and fall. Would this injure ram, anything further than stopping flow during high water?

4. About what sum (approximately) would such a system cost, including pipes, etc.? A. F. E.

Ans.—1. Two rams could be used in this way, but there would be no gain in doing so. One ram of proper size, and installed to suit conditions, would deliver just the same amount as two arranged in the way you mention.

2. You do not state definitely the height of the house above the spring, but I judge it is approximately 80 feet. This being so, and with a head of only 4 feet at the ram, the amount of water delivered at the house would be approximately 1/30 of the amount delivered by the spring. You have not given this in gallons, and so it is impossible to figure

in gallons the amount delivered, but if you measure your supply at the spring and divide by 30, you will have the quantity that will be delivered at the house.

3. The stopping of the ram would probably be the only injury during high water.

4. From \$100 to \$150, depending on size of pipe, whether black or galvanized, and kind of digging.

There are hydraulic rams made in which the stream water is used to drive the ram to make it pump the spring water to the house or barn for use. In case the 1/30 of the spring would not be enough to supply your needs, one of those double-acting rams might be used. W. H. D.

Gossip.

Attention is called to the advertisement of H. Bollert's Holsteins. Owing to a typographical error in two former issues, this read "E." Bollert. Some good stock is offered. Make enquiries.

In the advertisement of Shorthorn cattle, the property of Mitchel, Bros., Burlington, Ont., the address "Burlington," was inadvertently omitted in the last two issues. This is one of the best herds in the country, and breeders should keep in touch with it.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of J. E. Arnold's Percheron, Shire, Clydesdale, Belgian, Hackney, Standard-bred, and French Coach horses. These horses will make a tour of the Eastern shows, beginning at Three Rivers. Write Mr. Arnold to Grenville, Que., and see the exhibit at the fairs.

John Miller, Jr., writes that he never had as many good, useful Shorthorns, as he has at present. The herd numbers 54 head. There are several bulls ready for service which should be at the head of good herds. There are for sale cows with calf by side, and heifers in calf. The herd must be reduced. In sheep, there are a lot of good shearing rams, both Shropshire and Cotswold, also lambs, and a number of ewes.

R. HAMILTON & SON'S PERCHERONS

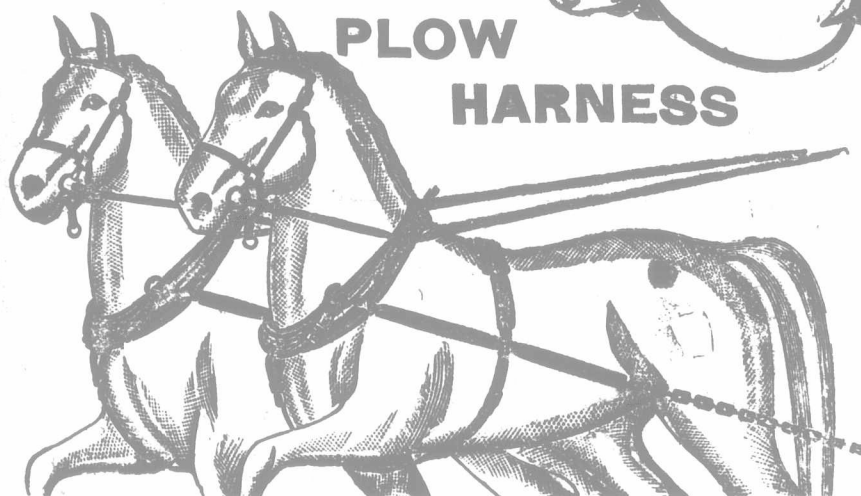
R. Hamilton & Son, of Simcoe, Ont., managed by a very close margin, to run the gauntlet, and have arrived home with their new importation of Percheron stallions. They left the day war was declared, and it goes without saying that no more will come this year, and it is not likely that the Government of France will allow any more horses exported for some years, as the present war will so decimate their numbers that it will take years to replace them by the slow process of breeding, and the present supply of the Percheron stallions in Canada will be the sole supply for a considerable time, and the man that wants one will be wise if he gets him as soon as possible. In the lot just landed, great size is a predominating feature, 2,100 pounds being a figure easily within reach with a little conditioning, two, three, four and five years of age, grays and blacks. Nothing seems to be lacking to make the idealty of the draft horse, strong, clean, flat bone, well-sprung ankles, big, wide feet, and close, smooth formation of body. Mr. Hamilton made the selection of his life. Klanstral [4469] is a gray four-year-old that has to his credit, first as a two-year-old at the big Nogenst Show, in a class of nearly a hundred. He can very easily be made to go 2,100, and with his splendid quality and stylish appearance, easily ranks as one of the greatest horses that ever landed on these shores. Julien [4465] is a gray five-year-old, with white mane and tail, a massive, thick horse, of over-the-ton calibre, with grand underpinning. Lutts [4470], a dark-gray three-year-old, was fourth at the Nogenst Show in a class of seventy. He is an extra choice horse, with beautiful quality and finish, and marvelous action. It is unnecessary to enumerate the individual excellence of any more of them. A remarkable uniformity is predominant among the lot. They will be on exhibition at Toronto. Look them up. Mr. Hamilton will be pleased to see all interested in the great Percheron draft horse.

EATON VALUES

13⁵⁰*



12⁷⁵*



PLOW HARNESS



SINGLE HARNESS

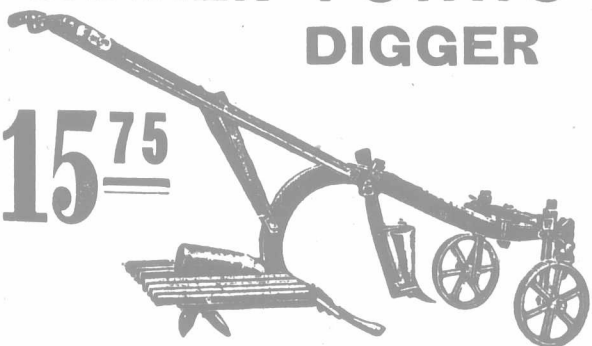
Halters—1-inch all through, six-ring style with snaps and bits, leather fronts. **Lines**—Rope plow lines with snaps. **Hames**—High top, varnished, hook draught. **Traces**—Electric weld steel chains with pipes. **Back Bands**—Leather, felt lined, with loop billets. **Belly Bands**—1½-inch, single straps. **Breast Straps and Martingales**—1½-inch, regular. **Collars**—Short straw, leather. Send size of Collar.

80-400. Price with Collar..... **13.50**
Freight paid in Ontario, Quebec or Maritime Provinces.

Bits—Square patent leather blinds, ½-inch box loop cheeks, plain fronts, glass rosettes, round stays and over-check, stiff or jointed half cheek bit. **Breast Collar**—Single strap, shaped and lined with felt, box loops. **Traces**—1½-inch single strap, lined at ends. **Lines**—¾-inch, all black, looped to bit. **Saddle**—2¾-inch, flexible, full patent leather skirts and jockey, full padded and leather-lined. **Shaft Tugs**—¾-inch, with billets. **Belly Bands**—Outside attached by loops, inside folded. **Breeching**—Single strap seat, waved back strap with flaxseed stuffed crupper, ¼-inch side straps, double and stitched stays. Mountings are a combination of golden and imitation rubber. Freight paid in Ontario, Quebec or Maritime Provinces. 80-401. Price..... **12.75**

SHAKER POTATO DIGGER

15⁷⁵



A very satisfactory **Walking Potato Digger**. It brings potatoes out clean and whole on top of the ground. The weed fender attached to beam parts the vines. Blade is high-grade polished steel of correct shape for the work. Rod platform is operated by a trip shaker sprocket underneath, which gives continuous up and down motion, shaking the dirt from the potatoes. The beam is heavy steel; handles are adjustable up or down. The double gauge wheel truck straddles the row and holds the digger at uniform depth. Will work well in hard ground. It is a well built and durable implement.

71-402. Freight paid in Ontario..... **15.75**
Freight paid in Quebec and Maritime Provinces..... **16.50**

PLOW POTATO DIGGER

8⁷⁵



A **Potato Digger** that has given satisfaction and good service wherever used. It will turn potatoes out of the ground without damage or loss, and the prong screen separates them from dirt, vines, etc., leaving them clean. This digger is well made, strong and low-priced. Will work in any soil and especially works well in reasonably light soil. We send an extra point.

71-403. Freight paid in Ontario..... **8.75**
Freight paid in Quebec and Maritime Provinces.. **9.25**

RELIABLE POTATO DIGGER

7³⁵



This well-known **Potato Digger** throws the potatoes out of the ground clean, and without cutting them. It leaves the ground in good shape, without ridges. Has heavy wide steel blade, steel rods which separate the vines from the potatoes, and adjustable gauge wheel to regulate the depth. Handles can be adjusted up or down. It is a well-finished and thoroughly reliable implement.

71-404. Freight paid when included in \$10.00 order..... **7.35**

Goods satisfactory to you or money refunded, including shipping charges—

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
TORONTO - CANADA

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS ARE OUR BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Army Worm and Cabbage Butterfly.

Let me know, through your valuable paper, how to get rid of the army worm. Are the enclosed moths army-worm moths?
C. E. S.

Ans.—Recent issues of this paper have outlined the best-known methods of ridding the soil of the army worm. In this issue there is an article by L.

Cesar, of the O. A. C., describing how parasites aid in controlling the pest. About all that can be done by man is to plow and dig trenches around infested areas, and at short distances in the trenches dig deeper holes. The worms fall into the furrows and proceed along to the holes, into which they fall, and may be destroyed by burning or by oil or poisonous liquid. The enclosed specimens were adult cabbage butterflies. The worms or larvæ are found on cabbage, and sometimes on turnips and cauliflower.

Farming on Shares.

A rents farm from B on shares, A receiving 40 per cent. income and paying 40 per cent. expenses. B stated, verbally, at beginning of term, that all implements were in first-class order. On commencement of harvest, B runs binder, and it only ties two-thirds of the sheaves. B then states that the binder requires new needle and butter, etc., and calls out expert to fix same.

1. Is it fair or legal to expect A to pay share of this expense?
2. B also paints wagon, sleighs, etc.,

and charges 40 per cent. on paint used. Is this considered to be wear and tear, as there is nothing said in the agreement about painting? Can A be compelled to pay for same?

Ontario.
Ans.—1. We think not.
2. This charge is not entirely unreasonable, and it is possible that A could be compelled to pay it in part, and it might be in full. We cannot answer more definitely without further information on the facts and the wording of the agreement.

PAGE FENCE

No Raise in Prices Yet
FOR THE PRESENT WE SUPPLY AS FOLLOWS:

No. of bars.	Height.	Stays inches apart.	Spacings of horizontals.	Price in Old Ontario.
5	37	22	8-9-10-10	18c.
6	40	22	6½-7-8½-9-9	21
7	40	22	5-5½-7-7½-8	23
7	48	22	5-6½-7½-9-10-10	23
8	42	22	6-6-6-6-6-6	26
8	42	16½	6-6-6-6-6-6	28
8	47	22	4-5-5½-7-8½-9-9	26
8	47	16½	4-5-5½-7-8½-9-9	29
8	48	22	6-6-6-6-6-6	29
9	48	16½	6-6-6-6-6-6	31
9	52	22	4-4-5-5½-7-8½-9-9	29
9	52	16½	4-4-5-5½-7-8½-9-9	31
10	48	22	3-3-3-4-5½-7-7½-8	33
10	48	16½	3-3-3-4-5½-7-7½-8	33
10	52	16½	3-3-3-4-5½-7-8½-9-9	33
11	55	16½	3-3-3-3-4-5½-7-8½-9-9	36

ALL FULL NO. 9 GAUGE

Cash to accompany order. Freight paid in old Ontario on 20 rods or more. Rolls 20, 30 or 40 rods.

SPECIAL POULTRY FENCE

No. 9 top and bottom, balance No. 13 gauge, stays 8 inches apart:

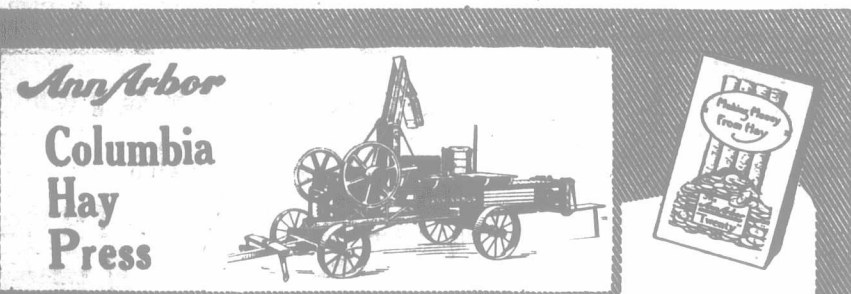
18 bar, 48 inch	\$ 42	Walk gate, 3½ ft. opening	\$2 35
20 bar, 60 inch	47	14 ft.	4 50
Tools, per set	8 00	12-ft. gate	4 00
25 lbs. staples	75	13 ft.	4 25
25 lbs. wire	70		

PRICES INCLUDE DELIVERY WITH FENCING.

Send for our big catalogue, giving mail-order prices on hundreds of lines of goods. Buy the Page way and save one-quarter of your money. If interested in GASOLINE ENGINES see our exhibit at Toronto Exhibition.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED

King St., W., and Atlantic Ave., Toronto
Walkerville, Ont.



Ann Arbor Columbia Hay Press

The Judgment of 29 Years

GIVES ANN ARBORS THE LEAD—Hay and Straw Balers Have Been Using Ann Arbor Presses Constantly for 29 Years.

Presses are known by the records they make—they are bought for what they can do. Their speed—capacity—durability—economy of operation and upkeep; all are studied with pitiless scrutiny. Each user passes his likes or dislikes to his neighbor. If the press makes good, its popularity spreads—if it does not, it soon leaves the market entirely. It is this impartial test that the Ann Arbor has been passing through over and over for 29 years. And to-day the Ann Arbor is the most popular and most widely used press in all America. It has made good through pure merit in the hands of users—everywhere—in all climates.

Our **Individual Guarantee** means that the press must make good for you. Its logical press for Canadian baling. Its semi-steel construction avoids breakages both in winter and summer. The Ann Arbor Columbia runs all winter with absolute safety.

MEET US AT THE TORONTO EXHIBITION In the meantime, write for "Making Money from Hay," and catalogue. Address nearest point:

W. A. HARE,
Ann Arbor Hay Presses,
London, Toronto, Ottawa



Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Partial Paralysis.

Heavy mare was plowing summer-fallow and was all right when turned out at night. The next morning she seemed weak in all her legs. I called my veterinarian, and he diagnosed it as partial paralysis, and treated her for two weeks. She got all right, but wobbled a little. I put her at light work. About two weeks ago I found her in the morning and she could hardly walk. When I tried to make her go she would fall. I called my veterinarian again, and he still claims it is paralysis. She wobbles all over, teeters on her hind legs,

and acts as if she were weak across the kidneys. A. M. H.

Ans.—There is no possible doubt that the diagnosis of your veterinarian is correct, and no doubt his treatment is also correct. The paralysis is caused by disease of the spinal cord, either from injury, congestion of the vessels or a growth. A recovery is doubtful, and in all probability will require a long rest under the most favorable conditions. Treat her according to directions from your veterinarian, as there is no doubt that he understands the case. V.

Joe—"What is the easiest way to drive a nail without smashing my fingers?"
Josephine—"Hold the hammer in both hands."

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Wild Doves.

Would you kindly give me particulars and a description of the passenger pigeon in the columns of your paper in your next issue? I have found a pair of birds which fly like pigeons, and make a whistling noise while flying. They are brown, and about the size of a robin. While flying, they sometimes spread their tails, across which there is a band, which, I think, is white and brown. They are very quiet, and I have never heard them sing or call. They have been here most of the summer, and I have noticed them most flying from the creek to the bush. I found their nest. It is made of sticks and coarse weed-stalks or grasses. It resembles the nest of an ordinary pigeon, only it is smaller. There are two eggs, which are pearl-white, like an ordinary pigeon's egg, only smaller. I saw one of the birds sitting on the nest Sunday evening. It has a head like an ordinary pigeon's, but smaller. I might also say that the nest is in a hawthorn tree, near a pine grove, and about six feet off the ground. S. F.

Ans.—We think, from your description, that the bird which you have seen is the mourning dove, so often mistaken for the passenger pigeon.

Sowing Rye.

1. Will rye winter-kill as easily as fall wheat in exposed situations?
2. Is rye as successful a crop to seed to clover with as fall wheat?
3. How late may it be sown?
4. How much seed per acre?
5. What is an average yield?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Rye is not so susceptible to winter injury as fall wheat, and will generally come through much better on exposed fields than will wheat.

2. Clover will do very well seeded with rye. Perhaps not quite so well as with wheat, but provided the land for each crop is in the same condition, there should be very little difference.

3. It may be sown well on to the end of September, but usually does better if sown somewhat earlier.

4. From a bushel and a half to two bushels per acre is generally considered a fairly good seeding.

5. An average yield is around twenty bushels per acre. We have seen very heavy crops of straw run not more than fifteen bushels. Rye is not a heavy-yielding crop, but you may be able to get up to thirty bushels per acre, and possibly more, although these yields are not commonly obtained. It is generally considered as a poor-land crop, and is not extensively sown on good soil.

Bad Leg—Pig Lice.

1. We bought a two-year-old gelding and he had a sort of scurf at the back of the knee on his fore leg among the hair. He being a hairy-legged Clyde we could do nothing. No remedy we tried seemed to help, and then it would break out a little farther down. It is very sore, and is hard. It almost bleeds when it is picked off.
2. Our swine are badly covered with lice. They are the very large, blue kind. I tried several of the simple remedies without avail, then tried blue ointment on the old ones with good results, but I cannot get it on the young ones.

H. J. P.

Ans.—1. This may be a form of scratches, or similar trouble, although we are not sure about this. You would be safe in purging the animal with 8 drams of aloes and 2 drams ginger. Feed bran only until purgation commences, and follow this up with 1½ ounces of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice daily for a week. Local treatment consists in applying warm poultices of linseed meal with a little powdered charcoal every six or seven hours for a couple of days and nights, and then applying three times daily a lotion of one ounce each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc and two drams carbolic acid to a pint of water.

2. Lice on hogs may be easily killed by an application of ordinary machine oil poured down their backs. A thorough application of insect powder advertised in these columns will also clean the lice off the pigs.

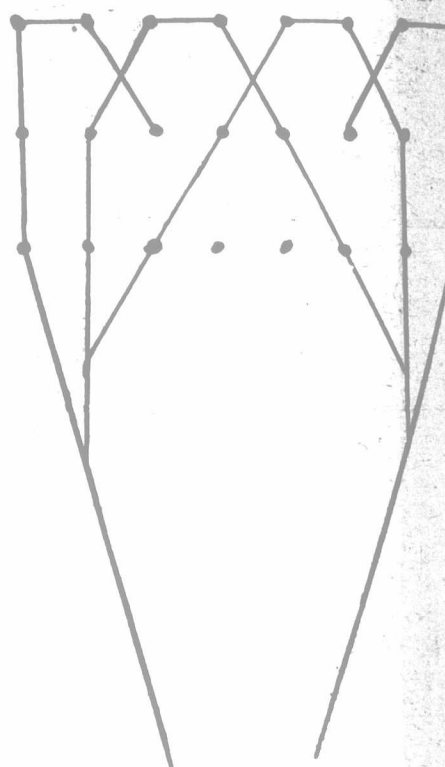
Bushes Wanted.

Would you kindly let me know, through your valuable paper, where I could get good currant and gooseberry bushes?
A READER.

Ans.—Write some of the nurseries advertising in these columns. Those having trees or bushes to sell should not fail to use the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate."

Four-horse Lines.

Would you kindly tell me, at your earliest convenience, the way to rein a four-horse team with the one pair of lines?
F. S.



Ans.—Herewith we publish cut showing arrangement.

Veterinary.

Lame Calf.

Calf about four months old got an extra large feed in the evening, and next morning it was stiff in one fore leg, and now it is stiff in both. It still eats well, but has become thin. J. McD.

Ans.—I think it is probable the trouble is in the feet. Examine the feet carefully, and clean them thoroughly, and then apply hot linseed-meal poultices. Change the poultice three times daily. If any raw surfaces appear, dress three times daily with carbolic acid 1 part, sweet oil, 30 parts. V.

Weak Foal.

Foal was smart and strong when born. When five days old he seemed to lose control of his hind legs. He can stand when he is assisted or steadied, but when he tries to walk his legs cross each other and he wants to stand cross-legged. His appetite is good and his excretions normal. H. R.

Ans.—It is hard to account for weakness of this nature in a foal that was born strong, but it is occasionally seen. You do not mention any swelling or soreness of the joints, hence it is not joint ill. It may be partly a nervous affection. Keep him quiet in a comfortable place, assist him to his feet to nurse at least every two hours, and give him five grains nux vomica in a little of his mother's milk three times daily. V.

Too Sudden Change of Food.

Pigs three to four months old were on alfalfa pasture all summer. A week ago I changed their food from mixed flour and bran to pure barley chop, and they had access to the waste grain and seeds after threshing. Four days ago I noticed one lame, and seven others have become lame since, and five have died. Their joints seem to swell, and are sore to the touch. They have difficulty in rising, and die in a few hours. A. N. C.

Ans.—This is acute articular and muscular trouble, caused by a too sudden change of food. Purge each with about three ounces of Epsom salts or raw linseed oil, and feed on milk, shorts and grass. Bathe the affected limbs well three or four times daily with hot water, and after bathing rub well with hot camphorated oil. V.

Questions and Answers.
Veterinary.

Indurated Quarter.

Cow calved in June. In two or three weeks one hind quarter became inflamed and swollen, and it is going dry, and the quarter is not getting much better. Had I better breed her again? R. S.

Ans.—The quarter has become indurated, and it is doubtful if it can be successfully treated now. Get an ointment made of two drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, mixed with two ounces vaseline, and rub a little well into the quarter once daily. Unless the quarter regains its normal condition, it will not be wise to breed her again. V.

Calf With Cough.

Eight-months-old calf is very thin and has a cough. The trouble seems to be in the throat, as there is sometimes difficulty in swallowing. A. D. McL.

Ans.—The symptoms very strongly indicate tubercular disease of the glands of the throat, for which nothing can be done. The only definite means of diagnosis is the tuberculin test by a veterinarian. It is possible there may be a growth in the throat, or enlarged glands, which might be removed by a veterinarian, but the administration of medicines will do no good. V.

Diarrhoea.

The other day one of my steers on grass took diarrhoea. I took him home and gave him small doses of laudanum and castor oil. The diarrhoea ceased, and I gave him a little raw oil. He will not eat much, and I am giving him milk and gruel. What caused the diarrhoea? A. L. C.

Ans.—The diarrhoea was probably caused by some weed or irritant he got in the grass. Get equal quantities of powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, and nux vomica. Mix, and give him a tablespoonful three or four times daily mixed with milk or water and given as a drench. Add to his drinking water one-quarter of its bulk of lime water. Keep in the stable until he regains his appetite and his bowels become normal. V.

Sore Necks.

Small pimples appear on my horses' necks under the collars. In a couple of days they break and discharge matter. The friction of the collars causes them to become swollen and painful. J. C.

Ans.—Give each horse a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Feed bran only until purgation commences, and allow them to stand idle until the bowels regain their normal condition. Then give each 1½ ounces of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic three times daily for a week. Open up each of these little lumps freely with a knife, and then dress three times daily until healed with a lotion made of 1 ounce each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc, mixed with a pint of water. It is very hard to treat these cases without giving the horses rest. In some cases heavy breast collars are used instead of collar and hames. V.

Navicular Disease.

Three-year-old horse goes lame in near fore foot. When grazing he keeps this foot out in front of the other, with the toe resting upon the ground. When standing he also does this, and sometimes stands on it for a few minutes, and then holds it up as if in pain. He has had two months' rest on pasture, but is no better. R. S.

Ans.—The horse has navicular disease, and the prospects of a cure are very slight. The symptoms can be relieved some by a long rest and blistering repeatedly. Get a blister made of 2 drams each of cantharides and biniodide of mercury, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off for two inches high all around the hoof. Tie so that he cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days. On the third day apply sweet oil and turn loose in a box stall. Oil every day until the scale comes off, then tie up and blister again, and after this blister once every month as long as you can give him rest. V.

Stopping Self-Sucking.

I once owned a cow that sucked herself. She was the best cow I ever owned (and I have owned more than one cow). She was too good to go to the block. I tried everything I knew or could hear of, all to no purpose. She could get around any of them, except one that was cruel. It punished me to see my favorite cow punished so cruelly. A little sawed off, crooked-legged, bony-shanked, Welsh boy, came to help me with the dairy work. He said: "I fix dot foolish cow, I makes him thin's some uder things but dot foolish bizeness."

He buckled an old horse collar around her neck "wrong side to" as he expressed it, the bulge or shoulder pad toward the head, but the wise cow was not to be cheated out of her favorite beverage. He took two collars and sewed them together and put them on her; that got her tag. To my knowledge, she has not sucked herself from that day to this. When she goes to the stanchion we take it off. When she comes out we put it on. I have tried it on more than one cow. One collar usually does the work, but if one won't do the work, try two. They are light, and will not annoy the cow very much, just make her think that something funny has happened, and she shakes her head in disgust, snorts a little, and blows her nose for spite. If they tend to irritate the skin on neck, wrap them in a soft cloth.—Dairyman, in Maritime Farmer.

Trade Topic.

THE WESTERN FAIR, SEPTEMBER 11TH TO 19TH.

A study of the Western Fair prize lists this year reveals the fact that the increase of \$1,500 to the Live-stock Department has been well-adjusted throughout the list. The exhibit of horses has always been a very attractive feature of London's Exhibition, and this year promises to be even better than ever. Five hundred dollars of the \$1,500 increase was placed by the Board on the horse classes, and it certainly will bring the best there is to be found to compete. The Secretary has already had considerable correspondence with a number of large cattle breeders, who have intimated their intention of bringing their herds to the Exhibition this year. Exhibitors of live stock of all kinds at the Western Fair invariably express themselves as well satisfied with the business they do while at the exhibition, as there is such a large farming country surrounding London, there is always plenty of buyers for first-class stock. The management have erected another large horse barn, so there will be plenty of good stable accommodation, and everything possible will be done for the comfort of exhibitors. Prize list, entry forms, programmes, and all information will be promptly given on application to the Secretary at the general offices, Richmond street, London, Ont.

Gossip.

GEO. GIER & SON'S SHORTHORNS.

Few stock bulls in service in this country have proven their sterling worth through the winnings of their get to the same extent as has Mildred's Royal. A great show bull himself in his younger days, he has transmitted his show qualities to very many of his sons and daughters since he has headed the high-class herd of Geo. Gier & Son some seven years now, and to-day, in his twelfth year, he was never more successful as a sire of show stock, as evidenced by a son of his winning junior championship at Toronto last year, besides several others of his get in the top places, and for this year's show at Toronto, the Messrs. Gier will have several of his sons and daughters that no former year has excelled in faultless lines and wealth of flesh. In the herd are many of his daughters from calves up to mature cows, the one-, two- and three-year-olds being extra in depth and evenness of flesh. In young bulls there are three from eight to ten months of age, all of them considerably above the average. One red, ten months, is an Emmeline; another, nine months, is a roan Lydia Languish; another roan, nine months, is a Marr Stamford. Look up the Gier exhibit at Toronto's Exhibition.

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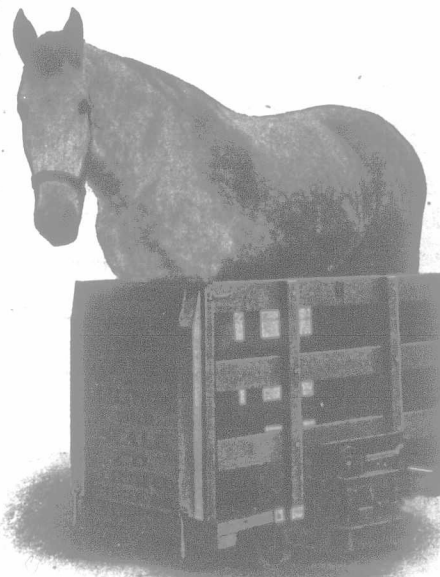
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This new variety, we purchased in 1912 from A. N. Jones, Batavia, N. Y., the introducer of Red Clawson, Winter Fife, Genesee Giant, Longberry, Red Wave and Grand Prize and other well-known varieties. It is a splendid pure White Wheat of fine milling quality; the straw is sturdy and thick walled, standing up splendidly; the heads are large and square-built and filled with grain; the chaff is white and the grain large and plump, weighing heavy. It is an early variety and a splendid stooler and gives every evidence of a splendid constitution. From 1 bushel sown in first week in October, 1912, we had 14 bushels in 1913. This sown end of September, 1913, gave us after an unfavorable winter, about 175 bushels this season.

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BY EXPRESS HERE—½ Pk. \$1.00, Pk. \$1.50, ½ bushel \$2.50, bushel \$4.00.
Cotton bags 25c each extra.

We predict a fine future for this variety, which we highly recommend and those who purchase enough this season, to make seed for next year will do well.

We Will Offer \$25 Divided Into 3 Prizes

For the best bushel to be shown next season, particulars in our Wheat Circular, published August 22nd. Free on application.

Wheat Circular will also give prices of other good Seed Wheats, Rye, Timothy, etc for fall sowing. Poultry Supplies, etc.

Our Fall Catalogue of Bulbs, Plants, etc will be published early in September. Free on application.

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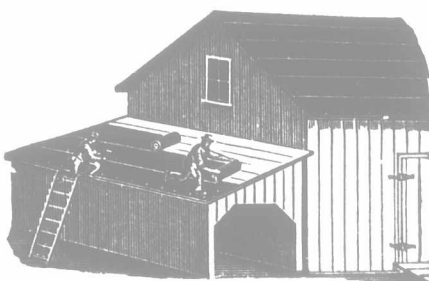
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Forty Insurance Companies in Ontario, reporting over a period of twelve years, show that 66¼ per cent. of all rural barn claims settled were due to lightning.

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Gossip.

QUALITY IN OXFORD DOWNS.

Another year has shown the usual annual improvement in the type and quality of the large and well-selected flock of Oxford Down sheep owned by Wm. Barnett & Sons, of Living Springs, Ont. Particularly true is this of the year's lamb crop, sired by a ram of Cooper & Nephew's importation, where rapidity of growth and a low, thick type, with perfect covering, is the almost universal rule. Parties wanting Oxford Down ewe lambs or young flock-headers, should get in touch with Mr. Barnett to ensure an early and choice selection.

The Executive of the International Live-stock Exposition held annually at the Union Stock-yards, in Chicago, have published their booklet setting forth the preliminary classification for the show, to be held from November 28 to December 5, 1914. The classification is even more extensive than ever, as some splendid new features have been added to the long list of "bring-specials" which have attracted exhibitors to the Fat Stock Show in past years. The booklet, besides designating the prizes and specials, clearly defines the rules and regulations under which competition must take place, and anyone interested in exhibiting should procure a copy from B. H. Heide, Union Stock-yards, Chicago.

Twenty thousand dollars is the sum of money the Central Canada Fair at Ottawa are offering this year in prize money to farmers and others taking part in their show. The Ottawa Show has always been noted as a big prize-offering event. According to the prize lists of the Ottawa Fair this year, now being sent out, exhibitors having entries of anywhere near a worthy character, will not have much occasion to worry. At last year's exhibition, accommodation for 2,500 head was taken up. This time the management want to make it 3,000 entries if it is at all possible. In order to induce the showing to become larger, the Directors of the Fair have again decided to pay freight upon all live stock coming to the exhibition, from the last point of shipment in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and another big banner year is expected. Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" who are the proud owners of prize-winning stock should at once write for full information, including prize lists, entry blanks, etc., to E. McMahon, Manager and Secretary, Central Canada Fair Offices, 26 Sparks St., Ottawa, Can.

Distribution of Rams and Boars by the Federal Department of Agriculture.

As the distribution of pure-bred stallions and bulls, 125 and 414 of which, respectively, have been located in different parts of the Dominion, has now been completed for the current year, it is announced that the Live-stock Branch of the Federal Department will undertake a further distribution of pure-bred rams and boars during the months of August, September and October next, to associations of farmers organized in districts in which the services of satisfactory breeding animals in these classes are not already available. Applications for rams and boars, a large number of which have already been received, should be made at an early date, as it will not be possible to consider those that are not made prior to October 1st. Farmers desiring to secure the services of such stock should arrange to organize an association in their district and forward their application to the Live-stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, from whom application blanks and all information with respect to the conditions under which pure-bred sires are distributed, may be obtained. It is understood that all applications shall be reported upon by officers of the Live-stock Branch, and that favorable action as regards any application shall be subject to the approval of the Live-stock Commissioner. Letters addressed to the Department do not require postage.

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Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. \$2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2 K Free.

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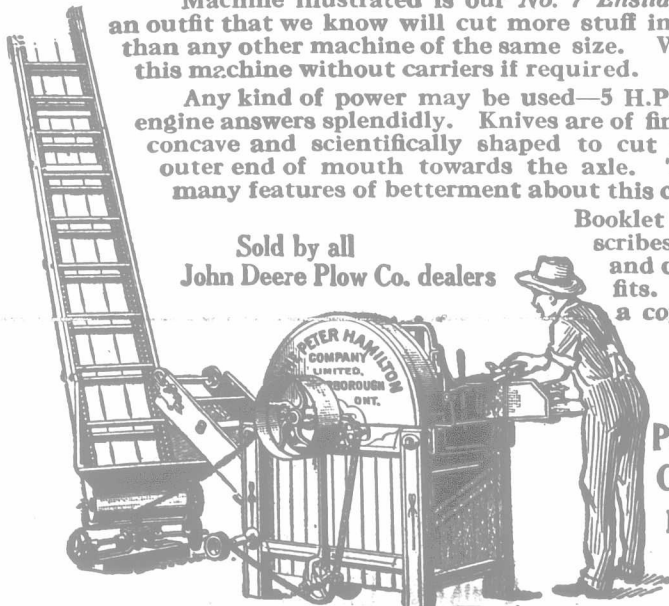
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Gossip.

The usual monthly bulletin of the Census and Statistics Office on field crops in Canada was issued August 15th. The reports made by correspondents on July 31, show that the condition of grain crops has undergone a marked change since the last reports for June 30, due to excessive heat and continuous drought during the month of July, especially in the Northwest Provinces, where the bulk of the grain crops is produced.

Measured by a standard of 100 representing the promise of a full crop, the average condition for the whole of Canada is returned for fall wheat as 71.5, compared with 78 on June 30, and 77.7 on July 31, 1913; for spring wheat at 77.4, against 86.3 last month, and 87.6 a year ago; for oats 77.9, against 87.3 last month, and 87.4 in 1913; for barley as 77.4, against 86.2 last month, and 87.5 last year, and for rye as 78.5, against 84.7 and 85. In the Maritime Provinces conditions show excellent, and in Quebec and Ontario, though drought is reported as having shortened the straw, the grain was said to be filling well, and the figures of condition, which for most of the grain crops exceed or approach 90, are not greatly different from those of a month ago. For spring wheat in Manitoba the condition is 68.2, against 82.4 a month ago; for oats it is 62, against 87.6; for barley 62, against 79.8, and for rye 68.5, against 100. In Saskatchewan the figures are on July 31, for spring wheat 66, against 90 on June 30; for oats 57.8, against 88.9; for barley 59.6, against 89.4, and for rye 74.4, against 92. In Alberta the condition is represented by 68 for fall wheat, against 73 last month; 75.4 for spring wheat, against 84.3; 71.5 for oats, against 85; 71.5 for barley, against 85.9, and 77 for rye, against 83.7. In some cases, Western correspondents state that there was still time for rains to effect an improvement before harvest, which would begin about the end of the first week in August. Crops after summer-fallows are distinctly superior to those prepared for by fall or spring plowing. Converting the figures of the standard condition at July 31 into those of a scale wherein 100 represents the average condition at July 31 for the six years, 1908 to 1913, the condition for fall wheat is 90; for spring wheat 93; for oats 89; for barley 92, and for rye. That is to say, the yield per acre this year is expected to be for fall wheat 10; for spring wheat 7; for oats 11; for barley 8, and for rye 6 per cent. below the six-year average.

Potatoes in the Maritime Provinces give an excellent promise, with figures of condition ranging from 93 to 96.

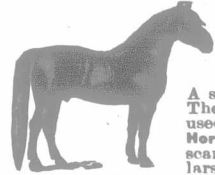
A preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of fall wheat gives 20.95 bushels, as compared with 23.29 bushels in 1913. For the harvested area of fall wheat in the five Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, amounting to 793,300 acres, the estimated total yield is 20,394,000 bushels, as compared with 22,592,000 bushels, the final estimate of 1913. The drought has naturally affected the yield of hay and clover, the yield per acre of which for all Canada is, according to the preliminary estimate, 1.15 ton, as against 1.33 ton the final estimate of 1913. The estimated total yield is 9,206,000 tons, as compared with 10,859,000 tons, the final estimate of 1913. The yield of alfalfa is placed at 129,780 tons, against 237,770 tons last year.

Trade Topic.

A feature of the Canadian National Exhibition this year which will be of interest to all farmers will be a model barn constructed by Beatty Bros., of Fergus, Ont., the well-known manufacturers of stable fittings. Several other firms will have a part in this barn, prominent amongst which are the Metal Shingle & Siding Co., of Preston, Ont., and the National Fire Proofing Co., who will build a "Nateco" silo. Visitors to the fair will find this barn at the eastern end of the grounds, beyond the grand stand, and near the northern boundary. Every farmer interested in barn and stable construction should see this building, where men will be in attendance to explain all the features. The barn will be complete in every detail, and a good object lesson to those desiring to improve their stabling.

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Cured A Wire Cut

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Mr. H. A. Nelson of Ponoka, Alta., after having tried many other remedies for wire cuts, writes enthusiastically about Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

"I have used Egyptian Liniment for curing a horse from a bad wire cut. It has left no enlargement on the limb and the hair has grown over the scar so that if a person doesn't know about it, he will not notice any scar.

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A few English Berkshire young pigs from imported stock.

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CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES

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There never was a better bred lot imported, and their standard of character and quality is the highest and my price the lowest.

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Royal Oak Clydesdales Present offering: 5 Imported Mares (4 with foal by side), 3 yearling Fillies (1 Imp. and 2 Canadian Bred), 1 Canadian Bred Yearling Stallion, 1 Canadian Bred 2-year-old Stallion, 1 Canadian Bred 6-year-old Stallion. Parties wishing to complete their show string should inspect this offering or communicate with me.

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When in need of a high-class Clydesdale stallion or filly, or something that has won and can win again in Hackney stallions or fillies, visit our barns at Hudson Heights, Quebec
T. B. MACAULAY, Proprietor. Hudson Heights, Que. E. WATSON, Manager.

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If you want Stallions, Fillies or Foals of the above breeds, personally selected from A. & W. Montgomery's Clydesdale Stud and the Bramhope Shire Stud, Cheshire and home-bred of the most fashionable strain, see and select from the large stock now offered. Prices and terms will please.
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Live Stock in Britain.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In 1915 the English Hackney Society will hold its yearly show, not at Islington, but away across London, at Olympia, where a large ring will be laid out, measuring 314 feet long by 84 feet wide, and seating accommodation will be provided for 2,500 persons, in addition to which there will be a promenade round the ring. The total amount of prize money and trophies is equivalent to £3,500, whereas this year only £1,400 was offered. Classes have been extended and some of the prize money improved. The first prize in the yearling colt class will be £15 instead of £10 as formerly, and the second £10 instead of £7. For the stallion section there will be a champion cup, valued at £30, in addition to the challenge cup for the best stallion shown in hand, and a special prize and silver medal for the best stallion of major age, as well as a £15 prize and silver medal for the best junior stallions. An innovation is the class for stallions three years and over, 15½ hands and over, in which straight and true action will be taken into consideration, and high action will not be counted. Better classification is to be seen in the mare section, and the harness classes will be very much the same, though there will be one new event, for mares or geldings over seven years old and below 15 hands in height. There are a number of amateur harness classes. No pedigree is required, and animals entered must be driven by the owner, or a member of his or her family not in any way interested in the purchase or sale of horses. In ponies there will be a class for pairs of ponies not exceeding 14 hands. There are to be jumping, children's classes, and other ring events to pad things out with. The dates decided upon are March 2nd to 6th, 1915.

The Yorkshire Agricultural Education Committee are "great" upon finding out the cost of their milk. For many years past, they have been watching carefully the performances of herds of cows, and their latest report issued deals with the work of nine herds. Four of these nine herds are composed of non-pedigreed Shorthorns, one is of pure-bred Shorthorns, and three are mixed herds of Shorthorns, Jerseys and Guernseys. In all, 278 cows were tested, but complete records for twelve months were available only for 141 cows. The greatest yield of milk given by an individual cow was 1,314 gallons in 48 weeks, and the smallest was 192 gallons in 26 weeks. The latter was quite exceptional, no other cow having given less than 367 gallons in the year.

Taking the averages for three years, 19 per cent. of the cows tested gave 500 gallons of milk or less, 58 per cent. 500 to 800, and 23 per cent. over 800 gallons. In each of the three years, one particular herd gave nearly 100 gallons more than any other in average yield per cow. This herd produced milk of the average value of £28 9s. per cow per annum, while another herd gave an average return of only £15 19s. Another contrast is a year's milk from one cow valued at £43 16s., as compared with only £6 5s. for the cow which gave the lowest yield.

The average yield of 118 Shorthorns, included in last year's test, was 725 gallons a head, while that of 23 Jerseys and Guernseys was 584 gallons a head. An interesting table averages the milk yields of cows of different ages, showing an increase up to the fifth calf, after which there was a small but steady decrease. Cows calving in September, October and November, gave the greatest milk yield, and those calving in June, July and August, the least. The estimated cost of food per gallon of milk per head, ranged from 5.3 to 7.8 pence, comparing very closely with the figures for the two preceding years.

There is another boom in milking Shorthorns going on in Britain, thanks to an American enquiry. At J. Ellis Potter's sale of dairy cattle, 47 head aggregated £4,160, and Dormouse 2nd, a roan daughter of Conjuror, of the Darlington tribe, realized 450 guineas, Sir Gilbert Greenall buying her. Many fetched 200 guineas, and that was the price also paid for some young bulls. Professor Thos. Shaw is over here buying all the dairy Shorthorns he can.

G. T. BURROWS.

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A few vagrant lice will multiply so rapidly that they will soon have the chickens and chicken-house alive with them. Lice suck all the nourishment out of a hen's body—thus preventing the hens from laying—destroy the little chicks—breed disease and ruin the flocks.

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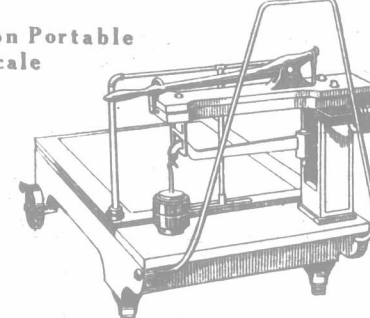
Our Poultry Guide is a neat, handy little book telling you many of the things you want to know about feeding poultry. It gives valuable information on what is required in foods to Make Chickens Grow and to Make Hens Lay. Also gives information on Turkeys and Ducks. Tells about common ailments and diseases of poultry and how to cure them.

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MEADOW LAWN SHORTHORNS OF RICHEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE SCOTCH BREEDING, and of high-class type and condition. I can supply young bulls and heifers—Clarets, Roan Ladys, Mildreds, Stamfords, etc. L.-D. Phone

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JNO. MILLER, Jr. ASHBURN, ONT.

Gossip.

Volume 82, of the American Shorthorn Herdbook (new series), containing pedigrees of animals calved before May 15, 1913, and published by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, has been issued from the press, and a copy received at this office by courtesy of the official members of the Association. This volume contains pedigrees of bulls numbered from 376001 to 385000, and of cows numbered from 138001 to 149000.

BALMEDIE ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

The low, thick, smooth, mellow-handling type that has been so marked a feature of the young Aberdeen-Angus bred in the Balmedie herd of T. B. Broadfoot, of Fergus, and sired by the noted prizewinning bull, Proud Elmer 2nd, is this year more pronounced than ever in both the heifers and young bulls, although for several years past many of the get of this bull have been winners at both the Toronto and London shows, and goes far to prove Proud Elmer 2nd to be one of the most successful sires ever in use in this country. Keepsakes, Prides and Mayflowers, represent the blood lines of the splendid array of breeding matrons that annually produce the breeders for Mr. Broadfoot that make their breeding not only profitable, but a real pleasure. Prominent among the young bulls for this season's trade is an eleven-months-old Pride-bred one, by Proud Elmer 2nd. Another very choice one, same age, is sired by Imp. Prince Bevel, and out of an Imp. Pride-bred dam. Others are six, eight, and nine months old, the latter three sired by Proud Elmer. The quality of these young bulls, as well as that of several heifers from ten months to two years of age, is exceedingly high. Look up the exhibit at Toronto Exhibition. There is also a choice offering in Oxford Down ram and ewe lambs.

NEW ARRIVALS IN PERCHERONS.

E. C. H. Tisdale, of the well-known firm of Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton, Ont., was the only Canadian importer of horses, so far as we know, who was fortunate enough to get home before the war encircled the nations of Europe in its hideous grasp and caused the withdrawal of all mercantile shipping from the seas. During an inspection of this shipment, the query came to our mind: Is the quality of the horses in France rapidly improving, or is Mr. Tisdale's judgment getting a keener edge, for certain it is that his selection this year is the best he ever made, and their quality of bone, slope of pastern, size of feet, draft character and faultless action, will make a lasting impression on the minds of Canadian draft-horse judges when seen going through their paces at Toronto Exhibition. Space will not allow any lengthy, detailed description, so we will only mention two or three. In the shipment there were seven stallions and five females, the latter ranging in age from one to five years, the oldest being the 1,850-lb. gray five-year-old, Janville (85190), a massive, thick, beautifully-legged mare, due to foal in February next. Leste (102504) is a gray three-year-old that this year was second at Nogent in a class of forty. Maquette (109062) is a gray two-year-old that was third at the same show in a class of forty-five. Mila (105790), another gray two-year-old, was sired by the \$11,000 champion, Imp. Precision Nitriere (113492) is a gray yearling with sensational quality, without doubt one of the best the breed ever produced. The stallions are two, three, and four years of age. Standing out in bold relief is the black three-year-old, Lenoir (102974), a horse of superb quality and faultless underpinning, the coming Canadian champion, Mardi (109091), is a black two-year-old that at the Nogent Show, in a class of ninety, was placed fourth. He is a classy one, and would have to be to get such honors in a class like that at the biggest show in France. A different style of horse is the gray two-year-old, Miroten (110602). He is immensely thick and smooth, his underpinning is faultless, and when developed will go up to 2,200 lbs. The supply of stallions in Canada for next winter's trade will be the smallest for many years. They will be scarce, and parties wanting one for next season's use should move quickly. Look up this shipment at Toronto Exhibition.



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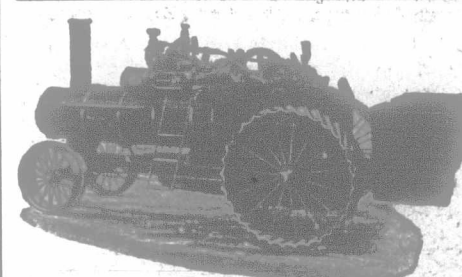
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FOR SALE—A few Shorthorn females, a limited number of young Cotswold ewes and a number of Berkshires about three months.

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Fletcher's Shorthorns—Imp. stock bull, Royal Bruce = 55038 = (89909) 273853, for sale or exchange. Royal Bruce is a choicely-bred Bruce Mayflower; was imported by Mr. Arthur Johnston for his own use, and was his herd-header at the time of his dispersion sale. Royal Bruce is as active and useful as ever, though ten years old. Young stock of either sex for sale. **Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin R.R. No. 2, L.-D. phone, Erin Sta., C. P. R.**

Oakland 53 Shorthorns

Parties wishing to purchase good dual purpose Shorthorns should inspect our herd of breeders, feeders and milkers. One right good bull for sale, a sure calf getter; good cattle and no big prices. **JNO. ELDER & SONS, Hensall, Ontario**

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3 bulls from 9 to 12 months, 2 young cows soon to freshen, 3 two-year-old heifers choicely bred and from heavy milking strain. Prices easy. **Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.**

Shorthorns—Young bulls and heifers of the roans; growthy; good stock from good milking dams. **Thomas Graham, R.R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.**

WOODLAND FARM

CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY HORSES Shetland Ponies, Brown Swiss Cattle. Some nice young Hackneys and Shetlands for sale. Stallions, Mares and Geldings. **Ralph Ballagh & Son :: Guelph, Ontario**

Spring Valley Shorthorns

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

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1914

Shorthorns and Leicesters We have on hand for sale three extra quality shearing rams also some very choice lambs of both sexes at very reasonable prices. Situated one mile east Lucan Crossing. **P.O. Address: Miss C. Smith, R.R. 1, Clandeboye**

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters. Have always on hand to offer a good selection of young bulls and heifers from the best milking families, also a choice selection of Leicesters of both sexes including a choice imp. three-year-old ram suitable for show purposes. **W. A. Douglas, Caledonia, Ont., R.R. No. 2**

Shorthorns Poland Chinas and Chester Whites—Am offering some choice young bulls and calves. Boars fit for service, sows in farrow and young pigs of either sex, both breeds. Quality and prices right. **Geo. G. Gould, Edgars Mills, Ont., Essex County.**

A teacher recently received the following from the mother of an absent pupil: Dear man: please eggscuse Willy. He didn't have but one pair of pants an' I kep him home to wash them and Mrs. O'toole's goat come and et them off the line and that awt to be eggscuse enuff, goodness nose. Yours with respect, **MRS. B.**

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- how much more easily it runs,
 - how much time and labor it will save you,
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- you would surely choose the

EMPIRE Disc Separator

Better this year than ever—years in advance in every mechanical feature. If you have only 2 or 3 cows, look into the Baltic Separators, the smallest of which sell at \$15. Selling Agents for Sta-Rite Gasoline Engines. Send the Coupon for Booklet.

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Gossip.

MITCHELL BROS.' SHORTHORNS.

At Toronto Exhibition this fall will be seen an exhibit of young bulls and heifers, all the get of one sire, that will be, without doubt, the choicest lot ever seen at a Canadian exhibition 'the get of one' sire, or the get of several sires. They will be exhibited by J. F. Mitchell, and all got by his Bruce Mayflower-bred bull, Right Sort (imp.). At both the September and November Toronto shows last fall, this bull was placed second in his class. He is a wonderfully fleshed bull, and looks like easily going to the top of all past and present Shorthorn sires in Canada by the remarkable excellence of his get. A review of the dozen or more young bulls got by him, and the many heifers in the large herd, would be too great a task. Look them up at Toronto show. The other stock bulls represented by the large crop of young things are the Rajhasl-bred bull, Raphael (imp.), grand champion at London, third at Toronto September show, and fourth at the November show last year, and Newton Friar (imp.), a Flora-bred bull, a trio of stock bulls up to a high standard. The female end of this herd are either imported or bred from imported stock, and on breeding lines represent everything that has made Shorthorn history what it is to-day, and brought Shorthorns up to their present high standard of individual merit.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS.

The great, essential quality in a dairy cow is her ability to produce. Perfection of show-ring type and quality is nice to look at, but is not much good to swell a breeder's bank account. When a breeder of pure-bred dairy cattle can show a herd, entirely of his own breeding, with twenty-two of them holding seven-day butter records ranging from 22 to 28 lbs., it is pretty conclusive evidence that his start was made on proper lines, and that he has a pretty thorough grasp of the intricate details that scientifically carried out lead to success. J. W. Richardson, owner of the noted Riverside herd at Caledonia, Ont., is one of the few Holstein breeders in this country that can show such an enviable record for his herd. A glance over the several sires used on the herd in recent years, tells the tale that has brought about these splendid results. Starting a few years back, there was Victor De Kol Pietertje, with nineteen R. O. M. daughters and six sons. Then came the noted Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, whose five nearest dam's records averaged over 22 lbs. He has twenty-one R. O. M. daughters and eight sons, ten of his daughters ranging from 20 to 28 lbs. Following him was Sir Pietertje Posch De Boer, with eleven R. O. M. daughters and four sons. The records of his dam and sire's dam average 25.67 lbs. Next came Prince De Kol Posch 4th, with nine daughters, yearlings and two-year-olds, in the Records. One of them, Lady Aaggie Totilla of Riverside, at two years of age, made in seven days, 18.93 lbs. butter, 455.6 lbs. milk, and in thirty days, 78.36 lbs. of butter and 1,941.1 lbs. of milk, her best day's milk being 79 lbs. This brings the sire end of the herd down to the present stock bull, King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, a grandson of the great Pontiac Korndyke. The records of his dam and sire's dam and grandam average 32.12 lbs., and of his twelve nearest female relatives 33.77 lbs., and three two-year-old sisters over 20 lbs. Two of his oldest daughters recently in milk, one under two years, the other two years to a day when she came in, made 13.31 and 15.62 lbs. A prognosis of the future producing ability of this herd can easily be made with the services of such a bull as King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke at its head. Numbering upwards of one hundred head, the natural annual increase of the herd is such that the demand is more than equal to the supply, and only recently nine head went to G. B. White, of Fenton, Saskatchewan, to W. A. Ford, of Tilsonburg; a herd header to B. P. McDougal, Maxville; another to Lee & Clark, Victoria, P. E. I. When at Toronto Exhibition, arrange to visit this noted herd.

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Send 10 cents (stamps or coin) for 16 beautiful colored pictures of Canadian game.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

We have seven yearling bulls and seven bull calves from 7 to 12 months. All reds and roans, and of choice breeding. We have some extra good imported mares for sale, also some foals. If interested, write for catalogue of their breeding. **W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.** Burlington Junction, G. T. R. Bell 'Phone

100 Escana Farm Shorthorns 100
For sale, 25 Scotch bull calves from six to 12 months; 25 Scotch heifers and young cows bred to Right Sort, imp. and Raphael, imp. both prize winners at Toronto.

Mitchell Bros., Props. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Junc. **Jos. McCrudden, Mangr.**

SHORTHORNS I have ten young Shorthorn bulls, some fit for service now. Part of them are bred and made so that they are fit to head the best herds in any country; some of them are of the thick, straight, good-feeding kind that will produce money-making cattle; some of them are bred from the best-milking Shorthorns, and the prices of all are moderate. I have SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLD rams and ewes of all valuable ages. Write for what you want. I can suit you in quality and price. **Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario**


SHORTHORNS My herd was never as strong as now, the young bulls for this season's trade are the best lot I ever had and calves at foot. **A. J. HOWDEN & CO., COLUMBUS, ONT. MYRTLE, C. P. R., BROOKLIN, G. T. R.**

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES We have a nice bunch of bull calves that will be year old in Sept. and are offering females of all ages, have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman = 87800 =. One stallion 3-years-old, a big good quality horse and some choice fillies all from imported stock. **A. B. & T. W. Douglas, Long-distance 'Phone Strathroy, Ont.**

BELMONT FARM SHORTHORNS We are offering 20 heifers from 1 to 3 years, daughters of the 1913 Toronto Grand Champion, Missie Marquis 77713, Scotch and Scotch Topped, several of them show heifers. **FRANK W. SMITH & SON, R. R. No. 2, Scotland, Ont.** Scotland Sta., T. H. & B. L.-D. 'Phone.

Springhurst Shorthorns Shorthorn cattle have come to their own; the demand and prices are rapidly increasing, now is the time to strengthen your herd. I have over a dozen heifers, from 10 months to two years of age, for sale; everyone of them a show heifer, and some of them very choice. Bred in my great prize-winning strains. Only one bull left—a Red, 18 months old. **Harry Smith, HAY P. O. ONT.**

Glenallen Shorthorns We offer for sale some of the best young bulls we ever bred, Scotch or = 81332 = sired by Uppermill Omega. **GLENALLEN FARM, ALLANDALE, ONTARIO** R. Moore, Manager



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is a valuable concentrate to use where a large milk production is desired. Price, \$1.50 per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Toronto. Send for 500 pounds to-day and give it a trial.

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Do you know that Tidy Abbekirk is the only cow in the world that produced three sons who have each sired 30-lb. butter cows, and two daughters with records greater than her own. She was bred, reared and developed at Maple Grove. Do you want that blood to strengthen the transmitting power of your herd, at live and let live prices, then write:

H. BOLLERT
TAVISTOCK, ONT. R.R. NO. 1.

Woodbine Holsteins

Young bulls and bull calves, sired by Duke Beauty Pieterje; sire's dam's record 32.52 lbs. butter, and his two granddams are each 30-lb. cows, with 30-lb. daughter, with 30-lb. granddaughter. Three generations of 30-lb. cows. If you want a bull that will prove his value as a sire, write

A. KENNEDY & SON, R.R. No. 2, Paris, Ont.
Stations: Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada

Application for registry, transfer and membership as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding the farmer's most profitable cow, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association.

W. A. CLEMONS, St. George, Ontario

3 Holstein Bulls

ready for service and 5 younger; 40 females. R. O. M. and R. O. P. cows and their calves to choose from. 4 ponies and 2 two-year-old Clydesdale stallions

R. M. HOLTBY, R. R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ont.
Manchester and Myrtle Stations. 'Phone.

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Headed by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde. Present offering: Bull calves born after Sept. 1st, 1913. All sired by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde and from Record of Merit dams. Prices reasonable.

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Ingersoll, Ont.

Allancroft Dairy & Stock Farm
BEACONSFIELD, P. Q., CANADA.

A FEW
Pure-bred Ayrshire and Pure-bred French-Canadian Bulls for Sale.

Correspondence or visit solicited.
E. A. SHANAHAN, Secretary,
Merchants Bank Building, Montreal, Canada

City View Farm for Record of Performance Ayrshires. Present offering: Two choicely-bred young bulls. Will sell cows or heifers by personal inspection only.

James Begg & Son, R.R. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.

High-class Ayrshires--If you are wanting a richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lb.-a-day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy.

D. A. MACFARLANE, Kelso, Quebec.

Gossip.

POLAND-CHINA CHAMPIONS GALORE.

Canada's champion herd of Poland-China hogs, owned by G. W. G. Gould, of Edgar's Mills, Ont., was again visited by a representative of this paper a few days ago, and we are bound to say that never before have we seen the herd so strong either numerically or in quality. Numbering well over 100 head, representing several of the leading herds in the United States, and winners at many of the leading United States shows, and champions wherever shown in Canada, the herd as a whole is second to none on the Continent. Mr. Gould has made one importation this summer, and expects another carload shortly. In a herd of this size it seems unnecessary to state that at all times, for sale, are all ages of both sexes, and pairs and trios not akin. If in want of the best Poland-Chinas the breed produces, write Mr. Gould. In Shorthorns he is also strong, with a herd of 35 pure Scotch and Scotch-topped, Floras, Miss Ransdens, Lady Fannys, Village Girls, Lady Edens, and Maid of Athas. All are in splendid condition. A big selection of heifers are for sale. Several choice young bulls, eight and ten months old, are also for sale. The senior stock bull in service is Bellona Victor, by Imp. Jilt Victor, dam the Bellona-bred Toronto champion, Gem of Ballechin 2nd. The junior bull in service is Missie's Sultan, by Imp. Royal Bruce, dam a Missie-bred daughter of Imp. Joy of Morning. Look up Mr. Gould at Toronto Exhibition.

PURE-BREDS AT THE SPRUCEDALE FARM.

A reputation acquired by excellence of general farming operations and the high standard of stock of all breeds is the standard reached and maintained at the Sprucedale Farm of A. Watson & Sons, St. Thomas, Ont. Clydesdale horses, Holstein cattle, and Yorkshire hogs, are the lines principally bred, with considerable attention given to Hackney horses. There are few, if any, farms in Ontario where so choice a lot of Clydesdale mares are to be seen as are kept on their farm. Winners and champions at many of the leading shows, they have the big size required, coupled with a decidedly nice kind of quality, and with breeding unexcelled. Campo Belle (imp.) 31604 is by Hiawatha, dam by Baron's Pride. She is a bay three-year-old. Trim of Oro 23829 is a bay four-year-old, by Imp. Baron Gartley, dam by Imp. Lavender. Bred from champions, she has an enviable show record herself. Ella Fleming (imp.) 31605 is a brown four-year-old, by the great Sam Black, dam by Hiawatha's Pride. She has an enviable record of winnings at many shows. Those mentioned will, in the matter of high-class breeding and individual character and quality, measure up to the standard of the several others, imported and Canadian-bred, that limited space will not allow of mention. These are all in foal to the splendid pair of stallions in use at the farm, Knockinlaw Revolt (imp.), a black three-year-old, by the Cawdor Cup champion, Revelanta, dam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Hiawatha, grandam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Prince of Kyle. Surely this is intensive breeding. The other is a brown three-year-old, Pal o' Mine (imp.), by Baron Gibson, dam by Prince of Johnstone, grandam by Lord Blackburn. From the foregoing it will be seen that the Sprucedale Clydesdale stud stands second to none in any country in the matter of breeding, and few have anything over them in the matter of excellence. The breeding animals in these columns have been mentioned in these columns on several previous occasions. The handsome black stallion, Wenona Jubilee, is still in service, and breeding remarkably well. A yearling half-brother, out of Wenona Dainty, and got by Guelf Performer, looks like a winner this fall. A pair of bay three-year-old geldings, eligible for registration, look well hooked up together. In Holsteins, Mr. Watson is offering for sale a limited number of one- and two-year-old heifers, and in Yorkshires, young sows bred, and others of breeding age. Look up the Sprucedale horses at the Toronto Exhibition.

Makes It Pay

Do you remember how the older men used tell at harvest time the acres their fathers cradled and bound, to fall exhausted after 22 hours' work a day for weeks. In those days, harvest was a big, hard job. Now, one man can run a big farm, and harvest it. Harvest machines made the magic change. Our machines change farm chores the same way. These new helps will make you more money, get more work done, yet save your muscles and give you longer life. Get our power machinery helps--run your chores by machinery.

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E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, New York (Near Prescott, Ont.)

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Senior herd bull--Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, a son of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol and Grace Fayne 2nd. Junior herd bull--Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, a son of Colantha Johanna Lad and Mona Pauline De Kol. Third bull--King Canary Segie, whose sire is a son of King Segis Pontiac, and whose dam is 27-lb. three-year-old daughter of a 30-lb. cow. Write for further information to

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Holstein Cattle (Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, herd sire). Stock for sale. Large herd to select from.

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GLOVERLEA DAIRY FARMS

Herd headed by Pontiac Norine Korndyke, grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, also grandson of Lady Wayne Norine. Our present offering consists of 2 bulls, No. 1, Beauty's Rattler, son of Count Lakeview Rattler and Beauty of O.A.C. 2 1/2 years old, sure and quiet. No. 2, Artis Wayne De Kol, son of Count Calamity Mercedes and Artis Beets De Kol. Photo on application. **Griesbach Bros., L.-D. 'Phone, Collingwood, Ont.**

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Offering now for quick sale in Holsteins, a number of cows and heifers due to freshen early this fall, also two yearlings. In Percherons for sale or exchange, two extra good yearling stallions. Will exchange the two for one and a cash difference.

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Our lambs this year, sired by a ram of Cooper & Nephew's importation, are an extra choice lot. Write for prices on Flock headers, Shearling Ewes and Ewe Lambs.
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200 Head
Are as good as the best, because they combine the bloods of the following noted sires:—M. G. Champion 20102, Champion boar at Toronto, 1906; S. H. Jack, Imp. 28515, Champion boar at Toronto, 1903, 1909, 1910, and S. H. Romeo 27th, 24653, certainly the best sire we ever owned, and a grand large individual.

Our breed sows, in view of the above, could not but be of a very high class, combining great size, true type, and easy feeding qualities.

Sows and boars of all ages for sale. Write us or come and see for yourself. All stock shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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for sale at reasonable prices; sows bred to farrow in May and June; also young pigs ready to wean; boars 3 and 4 months old, bred from imported stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. Lawrence, Woodstock, Ontario, R. R. No. 8.

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We are sold out of Tamworths; also females in Holsteins, but still have some choice bulls for sale, from two to six months, officially backed and right good ones. R. O. Morrow & Son, Hilton, Ont.
Brighton Station. Phone.

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Bred from prize-winning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs akin to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed Satisfaction.
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Bred from the prize winning herds of England. Have 12 young sows bred to farrow in Sept. and Oct., dandies, and also a number of boars fit for service. Also choice cows and heifers of the very best milking strain. CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.

TAMWORTHS—Some choice young sows, bred for summer and fall farrow; also a lot of boars 2 and 3 months old. Write for prices.
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Thirty sows bred for fall farrow; boars ready for service; young stock of both sexes, pairs not akin. All breeding stock imported or from imported stock from the best British herds.
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MAC CAMPBELL & SON, Northwood, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

The Spicate Maple.

What is the enclosed plant

E. E. S.

Ans.—In the absence of flower, fruit and bud, there is no character present in the branch sent which separates it from the spicate maple—acer spicatum—a shrubby maple found native on cold, springy, shaded hillsides, and wet, loamy bottoms. It is sometimes called the mountain maple.

J. D.

Cement Queries.

1. How much cement, stone and gravel will be required for a silo 14 feet inside and 30 feet high?

2. Also the cost of horse-stable floor, 36 x 20, how much gravel, sand and stone it will take, and the cost?

A. M.

Ans.—1. About 32 barrels cement and 8 cords of gravel.

2. About 2½ cords of gravel and 12 barrels cement. The cost depends on the price of cement and gravel, distance to haul, and contractor's wages. Not knowing these in your locality, we cannot estimate.

Killing Groundhogs.

Tell me a good way to destroy groundhogs or woodchucks.

E. B.

Ans.—There are several methods in common use of getting rid of groundhogs. A gun and a good dog are great helps in ridding the land of this pest. Others practice trapping successfully, but perhaps the best method is to use carbon bisulphide. Saturate a small cloth with about an ounce of this material, place it well down the hole and plug the hole carefully. If there are two holes leading to the one nest, be sure and plug both of them. The fumes of the carbon bisulphide are heavier than air, and settle down into the hole and smother the groundhogs. You must be careful in handling this material, as it is highly explosive. Keep it away from fire and light.

Potato Digger.

Would you kindly let me know, through your Questions and Answers Department, if the small potato-diggers, such as the company are offering, will do good work? My land is quite stony. Our local farm implement dealers condemn them. Any information you could give me would greatly oblige.

F. D. N. B.

Ans.—We have had no experience with the potato-digger which you mention. We would advise that if you get one to work on the land, which you say is stony, that you buy the machine on trial. If it works all right you keep it, and if it does not do the work satisfactorily the company to take it back. No doubt the machine is satisfactory where the land is not so rough that it is impossible to work it.

New Ontario—Planting Trees.

1. Where could I obtain information in regard to buying land in New Ontario, and is this sold by the Government?

2. What is the right height of maple trees for planting?

3. What time of the year should these be planted, and how far apart in the row?

W. H. B.

Ans.—1. Write the Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

2. We do not know that there is any particular height for planting maple trees. We have seen them grow successfully anywhere from four feet to eight or nine feet high, and even larger trees, although best success usually follows the planting of trees which are not too large. We should prefer using trees five or six feet in height, with trunk about one inch in diameter, cutting back the tops considerably.

3. Maple trees may be planted either in spring or fall, but successful growers seem to agree that early spring is the better time. The distance apart is a matter to be decided upon by the planter. If to be used for fence posts or borders for fields or down lanes, we would not advise planting too close together. About 10 feet apart is much better than shorter distances, as when the trees get large, they shade a good deal of the ground, and grow into one another considerably, sapping the land and becoming somewhat of a nuisance. Trees planted around a place are of great value, but should not be planted too thickly.

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Sired by Adonis Imp. 57495, and out of ewes that have won many prizes at big and local shows. I have high-class flock headers and high-class ewe lambs, also shearlings, of both sexes. Yorkshires both sexes, any age.

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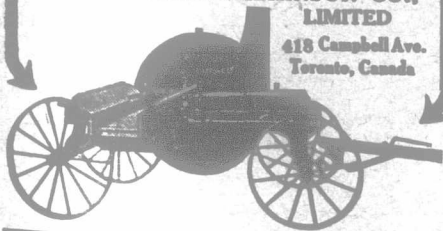
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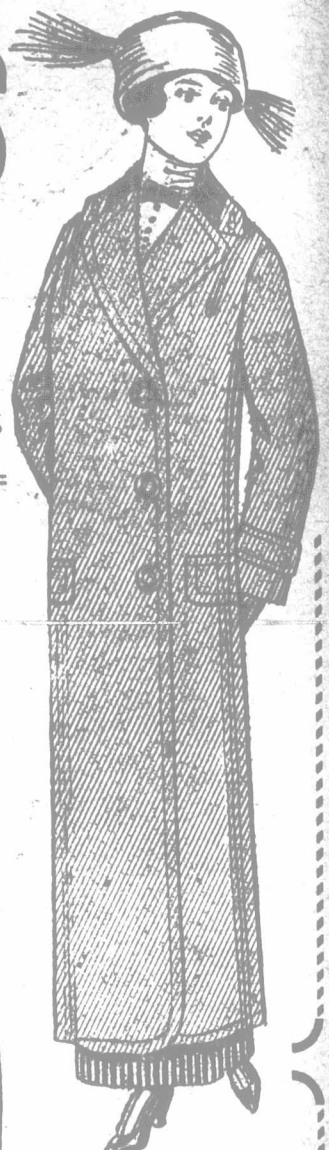
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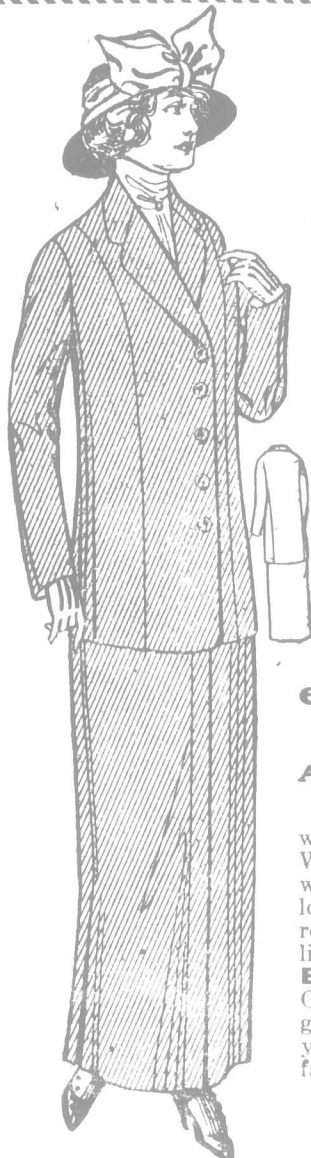
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