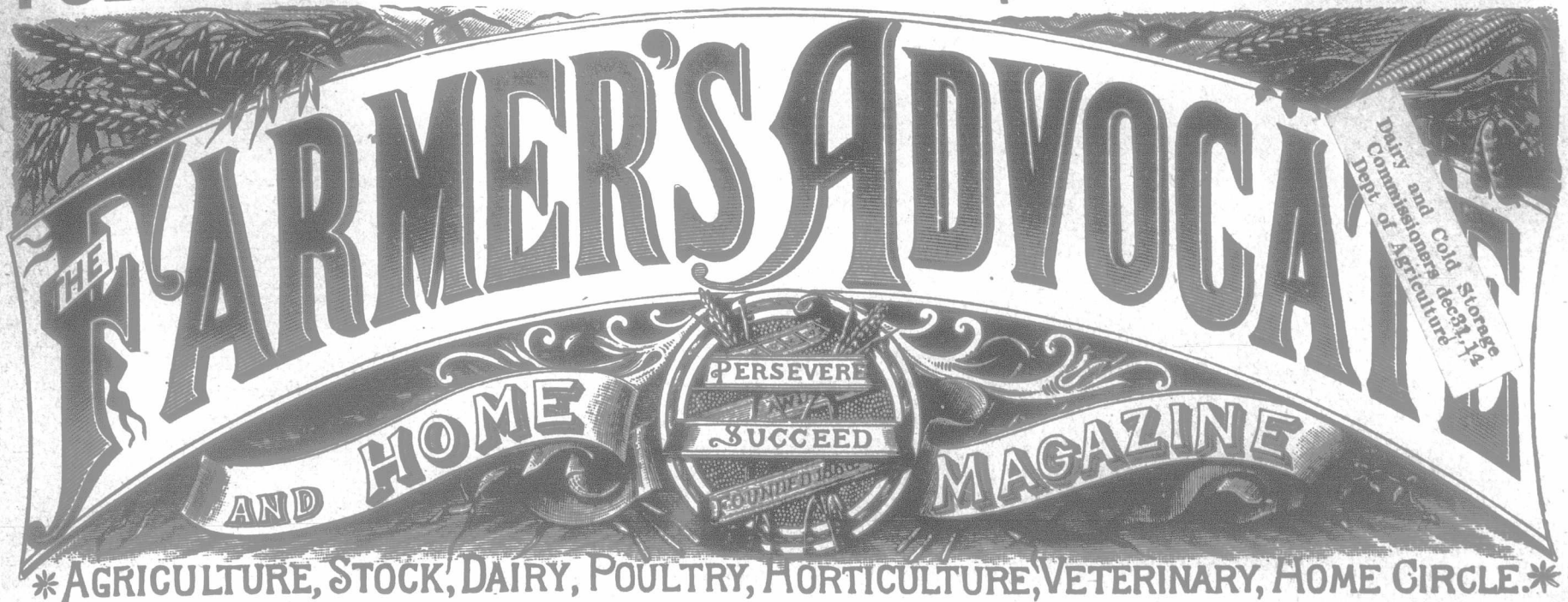


PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



Vol. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914.

No. 1147

Essential In Peace Or In War

MODERN warfare is carried on like a gigantic business. It is highly systematized. And a very responsible part of that system is the field telephone.

The modern farm is carried on like a large business, too. Every year the work is becoming more highly systematized. And every season the telephone becomes more necessary.

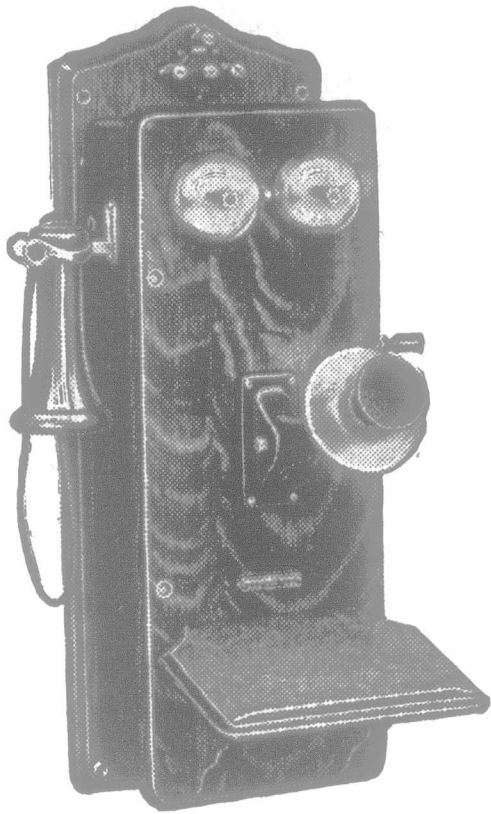
Independent Rural Telephone Systems report to us that the business handled over their lines since the war began has greatly increased. This is proof that farmers are finding the telephone of inestimable benefit in keeping them posted on the condition of the market.

The telephone is, indeed, of more value to the farmer now than ever before. With the market in an unsettled condition on account of the war, it is impossible to foretell what might happen to prices even a day in advance. Only farmers who are in direct touch with the market by telephone can hope to sell at the most favorable prices, or to buy feeds and such like at closest prices.

If you are living in a locality that hasn't telephone service, you are at a decided disadvantage, particularly during the continuation of the war. And, as it appears that the war will continue for at least many months, the disadvantage of your locality will

be of long duration, unless you get the residents together and form a municipal or local telephone system.

We can help you get started into the independent telephone business quickly. We will supply you with full information as regards petitions, by-laws, steps to take to incorporate, etc. We will furnish all the materials and equipment necessary for the most up-to-date telephone system. Our telephones, switchboards, telephone wire, and all kinds of telephone equipment are fully guaranteed. The purchaser is fully protected.



you to do so before risking the expenditure of a dollar for new equipment.

**Our
Bulletins
Are Free**

The No. 3 tells how to build telephone lines—shows the most modern and efficient method. The No. 4 describes our magneto telephones in detail. Send for them.

Canadian Independent Telephone Company, Limited

20 Duncan Street, TORONTO

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All our bulbs are grown for us especially and are personally selected by the James Carter & Co. experts.

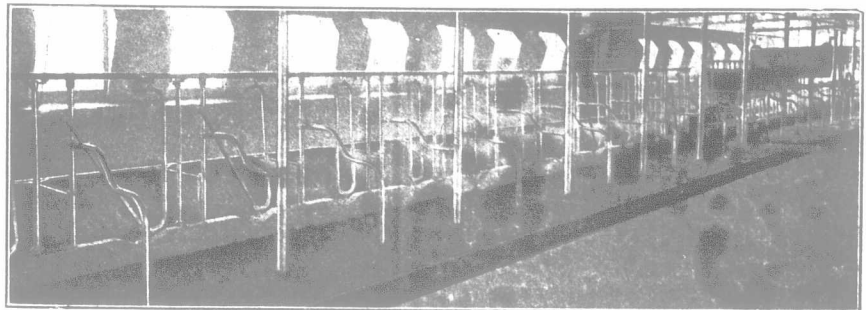
Thorough tests, both before exportation, and at the Carter establishment at Raynes Park, London, assure sound, healthy bulbs of the very highest quality. Our Tulips and Narcissus are exceptionally hardy and well suited to the Canadian climate.

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unequaled for bowl or bed culture.

The Carter catalogue and handbook "Bulbs" illustrates and describes the choicest varieties of Tulips, Narcissus, Daffodils, Crocus, and many others. It lists all well-known favorites and many exclusive kinds not to be had elsewhere. Complimentary copy on request. Write for it to-day.

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133D King St. East : Toronto



Cow Stalls Everlasting

Equip your barn to last a century by fitting it up with BT Galvanized Steel Stalls, and cement floors and walls.

You've seen how quickly old-style wood stalls soak up manure and become unsanitary and unhealthy for the cattle, how soon they rot and break, and how often they must be repaired. You know, too, all the time and trouble and money it takes to be constantly renewing them.

The old way is the *expensive* way. Try the new. Put in BT Steel Stalls, and you'll not have to spend a single cent in repairing your stable as long as you live.

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We melt down steel rails to get the hard 2-inch steel tubing for BT stalls. They're strong enough to stand the heaviest strain—we guarantee them.

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Stable acids and moistures do not affect them, for every BT Steel Stall is carefully *galvanized* in our factory. The galvanizing material enters right into the pores of the metal so BT Steel Stalls won't rust. They always look bright and clean in the Barn.

The barn at the Boys' Farm and Training School, Shawville, Quebec, was equipped with BT Steel Stalls three years ago, and has twice burned to the ground. After the last fire, Mr. Mathews, Principal of the School, wrote us: "The contractor, with the permission of the directors, is going to use the 20 BT Steel Stalls again. They have been through fire twice, yet are as good now, except for a few replacements, as when we put them in first."

B.T. Galvanized Stable Equipment

BT Cow Stalls, Stanchions, Bull Pens, Calf Pens, Waterbowls, Columns All of STEEL

Think of the amount of stable work BT Galvanized Steel Equipment saves in a single year. It's *always* so easy to keep clean. No cracks or corners on the smooth, galvanized surface to collect dust or dirt. The steel can be washed off in a moment, and the stalls kept *always* free from filth, and disease germs, and vermin, and unpleasant odor. Cows are healthier and give much more and much better milk.

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BT Steel Equipment is very simple to erect in the barn. The Stalls come ready to set up from our factory, and can be put up in a few moments, by tightening the three large bolts on each stall. You can get the whole job ready for the cement in a single afternoon, with only a boy to help you. We send blue-print plans to show widths for cattle stands, gutters, press-ers, etc., so you can build or remodel your whole stable yourself.

Before you build or remodel your barn this year, get our Free Book, No. 21, that tells all about BT Galvanized Steel Equipment. See the fine views of modern barns, showing the steel equipment in actual use, investigate every fact for yourself, and learn about every money-saving advantage.

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Let Betty Bros. help you plan your barn this spring. We'll show you how to build a much better barn than your neighbors have, at *less cost*, how to lay out the stable to be handier for cleaning and to hold more stock, how to light and ventilate it better, and how to frame it more economically. Also, we'll send our valuable book, "How to Build a Dairy Barn."

We'll make careful plans for you, and answer any questions by personal letter. Write us, whether you are building or remodeling, or only making a few changes or additions, for we believe our barn plan service will save you a good many dollars.

Send the coupon today, to

BEATTY BROS., Limited

1281 HILL STREET : : FERGUS, ONTARIO

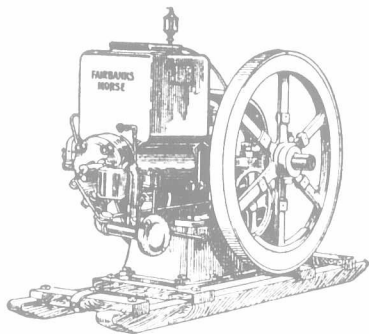
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Your Name _____ P.O. _____ Prov _____

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Send for free booklet, "Farm Power."

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Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton Vancouver Victoria

Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods

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Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon common coal oil, no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

\$1,000.00 Reward

will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? GET ONE FREE. We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 428 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal and Winnipeg, Canada
Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Coal Oil Mantle Lamps in the World

We Want Men With Rigs or Autos to Deliver

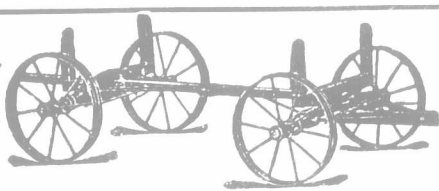
the ALADDIN on our easy plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before wrote: "I sold 4 lamps the first evening, and another says: 'I disposed of 24 lamps out of 24 calls.' Thousands who are curing men's colic, the Aladdin just as strongly."

No Money Required We furnish capital for able men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in unoccupied territory.

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28" to 30" 4 x 3 1/2" plain or grooved tire wheels, 4000 lbs. capacity.

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WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

is making money for thousands of Butter Makers

It is always the same in quality, dissolves evenly, gives a delicious flavor — and makes the butter keep.

USED BY ALL PRIZE WINNERS.

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GOOD FOR COWS, HORSES, MULES, BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, POULTRY.
SUFFICIENT PROTEIN NEEDED TO GET BEST RESULTS.

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A number of boys and girls are available for immediate placing, ages 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years, also 10 to 15.

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We Buy BEANS Any Quantity

If you have any beans to sell, it will pay you to get in touch with us. We pay highest prices, depending on quality.

SEND SAMPLE. STATE QUANTITY.

CRAMPSEY & KELLY,
Dovercourt Road, TORONTO, ONT.

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We are prepared to pay the highest cash prices for cider apples in car lots. Farmers who have not sufficient to make up a whole car, themselves can arrange with their neighbors for joint shipment, or we will employ a buyer in each locality, if a sufficient quantity is assured. Write us if you have any to offer.

BELLEVILLE CIDER & VINEGAR CO.
Hamilton Ontario

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Prices Subject to Change Without Notice

Owing to increase in cost of our raw material we expect to be compelled to raise prices of fencing in the near future. But just now we continue to supply as follows:

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

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Head Office: Walkerville, Ont.

I OFFER YOU A PARTNERSHIP

in a splendid paying business that will net you Sixty Dollars a Week. No experience required. The



Robinson Bath Tub

has solved the bathing problem. No plumbing, no water-works required. A full length bath in every room, that folds in a small

roll, handy as an umbrella. A positive boon to city and country dwellers alike.

Now, I want you to go in partnership with me, but you don't invest any capital.

I have vacancies in many splendid counties for live, honest, energetic representatives.

Will you handle your county for me?

I give you credit—back you up—help you with live, ginger sales talks.

Badly wanted—Eagerly bought.

Quick sales—large profits. Here are three examples of what you can easily earn.

Douglas, Manitoba, got 16 orders in two days.

Myers, Wis., \$250 profit first month.

McCutcheon, Sask., says can sell 15 in less than 3 days.

You can do as well. The work is fascinating, easy, pleasant and permanent.

Send no money, but write to-day for details. Hustle a post card for free tub offer.

C. A. RUKAMP, GENERAL MANAGER, 70F.

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We offer for immediate shipment from our cattle barns at Corbyville, Ont., MANURE in carload lots at 75c. per ton on cars. If interested, write us for price delivered your station.

H. Corby Distillery Co., Limited

Corbyville, Ontario

Please Mention "Farmer's Advocate"

"Waste not want not"

This motto is of vital importance to every cream producer.

If you are selling cream or making butter and have no separator, or are using an inferior machine, you are wasting cream every day you delay the purchase of a De Laval.

It is easy to find out how much you are losing in either case; just ask the local De Laval agent to set up a machine for you on your place and see for yourself how much more cream you will get with a De Laval.

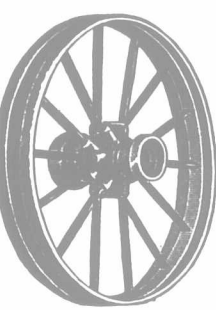
With present prices for cream it is too valuable to waste.

Save ALL your cream with a DE LAVAL

You can't afford to wait until next spring. Let the De Laval start saving cream for you right now and it will earn its cost by spring.

See the nearest De Laval agent at once, or if you do not know him write us direct for any desired information.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY Co., LTD.,
Montreal Winnipeg Peterboro Vancouver



\$18

PER SET

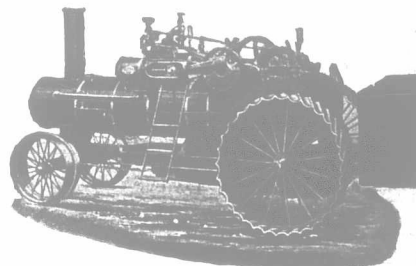
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28-inch and 32-inch diameter, 4-inch by ¾ tire. Built to fit any axle.

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NORMAN S. KNOX
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Electric Wheel Co., Quincy, Ill.



TRACTION ENGINES

New type rear-mount, also rebuilt traction and portable engines and threshers. Some splendid bargains in rebuilt outfit. Send for rebuilt list.

The Robert Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd.
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Cream markets have advanced, and we are paying WAR prices for good quality

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Cans Supplied.

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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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VOL. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914.

No. 1147

EDITORIAL.

Canada is confident.

Democracy must win.

Far-reaching is the effect of war.

It did not take Europe long to throw off the cloak of civilization.

The fight against food scarcity can be won by better cultivation. Start now.

The automobile is in the war, but is hopelessly outnumbered by the horse.

Exhibits at Canada's great fair were as large, as attractive and as educative as ever.

If you cannot import more good animals you can at least breed more. Get the best.

Those who advise should remember that more live stock is just as essential as more grain.

An abundance of live stock means larger crops and greater all-round returns for the farmer.

The high price of feed should cause growers to take better care of the corn crop, especially corn for husking.

You may not be able to get land ready for wheat, but a better preparation should be given this fall for next spring's seeding.

Canadians should eat more apples and other wholesome fruits. Try an apple in the morning and another at lunch, and a third in the evening.

Our county fair managements should endeavor to make their respective fairs a success. It will not do to cut out all the program of agricultural education.

Good seed is likely to be scarce next spring, and we would caution our readers to save the best bins of grain to sow their fields. Good seed is half the battle.

It is gratifying to note that with war the supreme topic of conversation our biggest fairs were filled with creditable exhibits. Canada has faith in herself and her future is assured.

We are reading too much war news. Would it not be better to spend more time reading and studying how to make our own business right here in Canada stronger and more remunerative?

The general opinion in the cities is that the farmer is waxing fat as a result of this war. A correspondent in a recent issue showed the fallacy of this belief in the case of many dairy farmers who, on account of short crops, are buying feeds at advanced prices while their milk sells at the same old rate.

Is it not funny that everyone accuses the farmer of making too much money when prices are high, surely forgetting that when such is the case the farmer has very little to sell? If he had plenty of the high-priced articles they would be cheap.

Curtailing Agricultural Expenditure

Those interested in Ontario's agriculture will be rather surprised to know that the expert judges usually sent out by the Department of Agriculture to do the judging at the smaller fairs throughout the province will be cut off this year. The Department has also decided to hold no Farmers' Institute meetings this winter outside of a few which may be specially arranged for, and at time of writing several other omissions from the general course of encouragement to agriculture are being considered. It seems rather strange after all that is being said regarding the increase in production which Ontario and Canadian farms should show during the next few years that so many of the means of helping the farmer to effect this increase are being cut off. Of course, the money stringency is blamed for all the trouble, and this is traced to the war, but it seems to us that everything possible should be done to encourage the farmer to push his business as he has never done before. With the talk in the air that there are to be no Institute meetings, no expert judges, and some go so far as to predict that there will be no Winter Fairs, the farmers of this country are becoming imbued with the same spirit of fear and pessimism that has already gripped a good many of the manufacturing industries. Surely the money is available somewhere to carry on most of this work, none of which is extremely costly.

There is a danger of curtailing expenses at the expense of production and the country at large. It might be well if those in charge would weigh carefully the outcome of the procedure before finally deciding to make further reductions in the work intended to increase the output of Ontario farms. Let not the war be so far-reaching as to cut into our very vitals, viz., our food supplies.

Take Care of the Corn.

The farmer is at this season of the year primarily concerned with the saving of enough feed for his stock during the winter which is fast approaching. He is always sure of plenty to eat himself, and if he is a progressive farmer, is anxious that enough and to spare is stored for his stock. There is one crop which has been gaining in favor in this country very rapidly, and that is corn. From no other crop can so much feed be grown per acre at so little expense. Most of the corn in this country this year is a good crop, but reports state that the crop in the United States is much below the small crop of last season. The war has had the effect of raising the price on nearly all classes of grains and farm produce, making feed dear. This fact coupled with a short corn crop in the United States cannot help but make high-priced corn this fall and winter. Corn is one of the feeds bought most extensively for feeding purposes, and when it is high in price the cost of producing pork and beef is increased. The course for the farmer who has a crop of corn in this country is plain. Save it all and save it well. Let the corn for the silo ripen up well, but do not allow it to become badly frost-bitten, and above all do not, as is so often done, practically waste that portion of the corn not needed to fill the silo. There are thousands of acres of good husking corn in Ontario this year, and all that can be utilized for this purpose should be husked and saved to increase the concentrate rations for the stock in winter, and keep down cost of meat

and milk production. Let all this corn ripen up thoroughly, and cut it and carefully shock it in the field. Husking may be done this fall or in the barn in early winter. The corn will keep best in a crib, but if piled on the barn floor in heaps not too large it will save all right. Some husk as needed, leaving the ears on the stalks until the corn is required for feed. It matters not how it is saved as long as it is saved. Much corn is sometimes wasted late in the fall after the silo is filled by being thrown over the fence and fed on the stalks. This year it should be saved if the practice has never been resorted to previously.

Be Your Own Agricultural Experts.

It seems that our Governments intend to cut down expenses to a minimum, and agriculture is suffering to no small degree. Much of the educative work generally carried on is being omitted this year, but this need not necessarily in any way perturb the farmer. Farmers are gradually becoming better organized, and if the Government does not choose to help them they are in a good position to help themselves. No locality is without its "leaders" in agriculture—men of practical experience and theoretical training. These men are in a much better position to do effective work where they are banded into clubs or other forms of organization holding regular meetings throughout the winter months. What need should there be for outside speakers? Every community has just as good at home if they only develop them. An unprecedented opportunity is now before our Farmers' Clubs and sister organizations. If the Government cannot afford to send outside speakers on agriculture into your communities, you cannot afford to let the opportunity slip of increasing your efficiency by holding more meetings and relying on home talent for your speeches and discussions. After all will it not be of more value to meet together—men from one locality and discuss matters agricultural as they pertain to that particular district? No two districts are just alike in soil, climate and crop. What will do well in one township or on one concession may not succeed a township or a concession north, south, east or west of that district. We would urge all local farm organizations and the bigger organizations to co-operate this winter and put on a series of meetings better than has ever been held in the country, either as a result of local or government effort. Farmers themselves can fill the breach made by the cancellation of Farmers' Institutes and the "calling off" of the expert judges. There is not a fall fair which should suffer by this move. Let some of our good stockmen offer their services at a nominal fee, or perhaps free if the show managements will meet traveling and hotel expenses. Such a move will help the stockmen and help the county fairs. Good judges should step forward and fill the breach. There is not a county in the province but has within its borders men competent to place the awards on the stock exhibited at the county shows. Let them volunteer their services and show managements should not hesitate to engage local men, provided they are competent. After the fair, if proceeds warrant, the men should be paid a fair consideration for their work. This is the first work to be done, and special meetings of Farmers' Clubs and other organizations might be called to look over the ground and outline the work for the coming winter. If the farming community be-

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

1. **THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE** is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. **TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s.; in advance.
3. **ADVERTISING RATES.**—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, *agate*. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. **THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE** is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearsages must be made as required by law.
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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA

stirs itself it can do a great good during the winter of 1914-15, and can reap all the benefit from the work, which will train speakers as well as impart valuable information. The opportunity is open. Will you avail yourselves of it? Do your own Institute work, and in conjunction with your District Representative keep up the agitation and education for better farming in your county—the kind of farming that will increase production.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

A snake which is common along the borders of streams and ponds in Eastern Canada is the Water Snake. It is often termed "The Black Snake," but this name properly belongs to quite a different species, a species which is very rare in Canada. The Water Snake is universally detested and believed to be very poisonous, but is in reality quite harmless. If surprised it will, if possible, make at full speed for the water, but if cornered, it will strike at its enemy, though its bite is not as deadly as that of a cat, as it is entirely unprovided with fangs or venom. The Water Snake feeds entirely upon fishes, and frogs. Many years are current as to the huge size attained by these snakes. I have been told of specimens fifteen and seventeen feet in length, but such stories are mere fabrications. A large specimen may reach a length of four and a half feet, and I have heard on good authority of one which measured five feet, but this is the limit of length for this species. The color of the Water Snake is pale brownish, crossed by wavy dark brown bands on the forward portion of the body. These bands are much broader on the back, causing the back to appear dull brown, crossed by narrow lines of pale brown. On the posterior portion of the body the bands break into the blotches, of which there is a series down the back and another series on the sides, in alternation with those above. The abdomen is spotted with red and black. The Water Snake is viviparous and has from twenty-two to forty-four young in a brood.

A wide-spread but entirely erroneous idea in regard to one of our fairly common snakes is expressed in its name—Milk Snake. The snake is commonly supposed to suck cows and to consume such a quantity of milk that the yield from the cow sucked is materially lessened. Now, how such nonsense can ever be believed is hard to understand. In the first place would any cow

quietly allow a snake to suck her in spite of the prick of its teeth? In the second place a large-sized specimen of this species can hold in its stomach not more than two teaspoonfuls of liquid. Would this quantity be missed at milking time? I have searched for years for someone who has actually seen a Milk Snake sucking a cow. I have found but one person who declared that they had. One day while walking along a backwoods country road I fell in with a boy and we came across a dead Milk Snake lying in the road. I asked him why it had been killed. He replied, "Because they sucks the cows." "Have you ever seen one doing it?" "Oh! yes, lots of times." "How do they do it?" "Oh! they coils round the cow's hind leg, grabs a tit, and sucks till they're full." "Don't the cows mind?" "Don't seem to mind a bit." I told him that I wished he had a photograph of this scene. Now, it seems to me that this boy had an imagination so vivid that with very little training he would make a writer of thrilling romances or "stories" for the yellow journals.

Far from being detrimental to the interests of the farmer the Milk Snake is really a very beneficial species, as it feeds almost entirely upon mice and rats, and it is consequently a species which should be protected around the barn and outbuildings instead of stoned or clubbed to death. This snake is oviparous and deposits from eight to eleven eggs, which have a leathery skin, and are about an inch and an eighth in length and half an inch in diameter. The eggs hatch in about two months. The young snakes on hatching out are about eight inches in length, and three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter at the thickest part of the body. Daymond L. Ditmars records a remarkable two-headed young individual of this species, which lived for about a year and attained to about two-thirds the length of an adult specimen. It was fed upon young mice, and the two heads had energetic quarrels for the prey, though both throats led to a single stomach. In progressing there was a tendency for the two heads to disagree, and locomotion was slow and erratic. The movements of the two heads were entirely independent of each other, while one would be gazing about with quivering tongue, the other might be perfectly still.

A snake which is found in South-western Ontario, and is variously known as the Blowing Adder, Puff Adder, Flat-headed Adder, and Spreading Viper, is one of the greatest "bluffers" to be found in the animal kingdom. When surprised it takes a deep breath, flattens the head and neck until the latter becomes fully three times its normal width, hisses loudly and strikes repeatedly at its enemy. But it is all a huge bluff, as it possesses no venom, and even if the hand be placed within its range it never bites. If this maneuver does not frighten the enemy, it then "plays dead" in a remarkably realistic fashion. Suddenly opening its mouth, it appears to lose all its strength, a convulsion passes over it, ending in a spasmodic wriggling of the tail, then turns on its back and lies limp and to all appearances dead. It may even be picked up and hung on a fence where it will remain limp and dangle in the breeze. In only one way does it manifest life—if it be placed on its abdomen it instantly throws itself on its back, and once more goes limp. It seems to think that a snake to appear dead must be on its back. As soon as the enemy withdraws it "comes to life" and makes off at its best speed.

The Outlook.

By Peter McArthur.

It is a great thing to be a farmer—just a farmer. No matter what happens the farmer's work will always be needed. As far as the necessities of life are concerned he need not worry, and after all, does anyone need much more? He can be sure of food, shelter and clothing at all times, and in all ages that has proven the soundest kind of wealth. Unless war over-runs his fields and destroys his crops, cattle and buildings, he is beyond the reach of want, and even if this does happen he can soon recover what he has lost. Another seedtime and harvest will put him on his feet again. It is well to have these facts in mind at the present time when governments and business organizations are so completely bewildered by the calamity that has overtaken them. Whoever may be worrying, the farmer need not worry. He may rest secure in his lowly position.

"Where down below the gulfs of storm
There is eternal hull."

Of course, if the farmer has ventured into business and has been a speculator he may not be able to realize on his dreams, but if he still has his farm he has no cause to complain. And the real farmer—the man who is just a farmer—will probably benefit by the adjustments that seem inevitable in the business world. If there is an enforced re-valuation of the world's wealth that will put an end to inflated values and drain the water out of watered stocks, the farmer cannot

help benefitting. In producing his crops he renders a service to the community and service will always be of value. It is the men who have devoted themselves to taking profits and acquiring special privileges who will suffer in this "world revolution," and if such men are forced into productive occupations it will be better for them and for everyone else. Now that the worst that could happen to our civilization has happened, the one thing that remains for us to do is to begin laying plans for a better civilization. There is a chance for a civilization in which service will be the important thing, and not profits, and in establishing it the farmers will have more to do than anyone else. Their work is the foundation of every civilization, and if they do not allow themselves to be frightened or stampeded they can work wonders. The farmer of to-day is not the farmer of the past, and in that fact lies the hope of the world.

* * * * *

The farmer of to-day is to all intents and purposes an educated man. He can read and write and think for himself. Moreover, he is a free man, jealous of the rights of freedom. In the past it was not so. In the days of Greek and Roman civilization the actual tillers of the soil were slaves. Up to a couple of generations ago it was practically the same in Europe. Now it is different. In all nations except Russia the leaven of education has penetrated the whole people. This is a fact that the war-lords and money-lenders have overlooked. When the present war is over, and governments weakened by the terrible struggle try to resume control, it is inevitable that their educated and thinking subjects will ask questions and insist on having an answer. They will want to know why war was declared, and why the money was produced to carry it on. The autocrats and money-lenders will find it hard to answer these questions, and the autocrats may find it impossible to regain their power or the money-lenders to collect their debts. The world cannot pass from the tyranny of the military autocrat to the tyranny of the money-lender. One depends on the other, and both must go together. Then the world can begin a new civilization such as has not been.

* * * * *

The case of Canada is different from that of Europe, but we too shall have an opportunity to move forward. Up to the present time we have not been crushed by armaments, and the obligations we are assuming are being assumed of our own free will. It is our duty to help protect the Empire under which our freedom has been developed, but when that is done we can readily resume the arts of peace that we have laid down. It is quite true that our commercial and financial organizations are involved in this struggle, and that far-reaching changes are in sight, but we need not fear them. Canada is above all things an agricultural country, and its greatest wealth consists of the products of the soil. On a last analysis wheat, corn, grain of all kinds, cattle and horses are truer wealth than gold, and with a country capable of producing these in unlimited quantities we have little to fear. The coming adjustments will all be financial and commercial, and if we do not lose our heads we can shape them so that they will rid us of

"The social lies that warp us from the living truth."

We must see to it that when made the changes will give us service for service, and that neither force nor fraud can take unearned profits. The wealth producers of Canada, the farmers and laborers, outnumber by thousands to one the wealth takers, and in the end they are bound to rule. For the present they can go on with their work of wealth-production, and assume an attitude of "watchful waiting" while the financiers and captains of industry strive to extricate themselves from the difficulties into which they have been plunged. Their troubles are less due to the war than to their own profligacy and arrogance. The war merely brought their wild courses to a crisis. Their sails were all set for fair winds, and now that the storm has overtaken them must expect disaster. They would not listen to reason when there was time for reason, and now they should not complain. Up to the present everything possible has been done by the Government to tide them over the crisis, but if further assistance is needed it must be given with caution. As free men we cannot allow the war scare to fasten on us permanently evils under which we were beginning to chafe in times of peace and prosperity. Our party leaders set us a notable example of non-partisanship, and they cannot complain if we follow it should they attempt to resume business on a partisan basis. Surely we can show ourselves to be as broad-minded as they were. It was by taking advantage of our partisanship that their will in the past. It will be by being as non-partisan as our leaders that we shall rid ourselves of them for the future. There has never been a time in the history of the country when it has been so necessary for farmers to give their best thought to

public questions. The cost of the war will rest chiefly upon them, and they should see to it that they are not burdened by other obligations, assumed to bolster up financial and commercial organizations that were of questionable value at their best. At the present time it would be indiscreet to enter on a definite discussion of some of the most pressing questions, but when the time comes to talk and act we must all be ready.

Only one thing about the war seems clear, and that is that it must be fought to a finish. Military autocracy belongs to the past, and this war must relegate it to the past. Too many of the inhabitants of the earth have tasted the joy of freedom to allow absolute power to regain its loosened hold. This is just as important to Canada as to Germany, France or Russia. In taking part in this war we are doing our part in the world's work, and it will not be in vain if we avoid being carried away by military frenzy. To those who are offering their lives in support of our cause—the cause of freedom and humanity—we must not stint either aid or praise. They are the truest of heroes, because their sacrifice is voluntary. Those who are going to their death in the European shambles will die to make our future sure. They are paying our obligation to the source of our freedom, and they will leave us a heritage of courage and unbroken faith. We can prove ourselves deserving of that heritage only by safeguarding our freedom, and leaving to our children a nationality worthy of the blood of heroes.

THE HORSE.

It is reported that large numbers of horses are being bought in the United States for the British army. A recent issue of an American horse paper states that an Illinois firm of importers and breeders have received a contract from the French Government to supply 15,000 horses at once, the price ranging from \$175 to \$200. The same paper made an estimate that altogether it is expected that upwards of 100,000 horses will be contracted for in the United States for foreign governments to be used in the present war.

The season of the year is approaching when the nights are cool, sometimes even cold. We believe it is generally good practice to allow work horses to have a bite of grass when the weather is fine and they are accustomed to being turned out at night, but where the horses are being worked hard and perspire quite freely through the day some care should be taken in turning them out on cold, bleak nights, and especially should they not be sent to the fields when cold driving rains are falling. Many a horse has been practically ruined by being overheated through the day and chilled at night.

The Market Outlook.

So far the horse market, outside of that for the class of horses in demand for army remounts and transportation purposes, has not shown any great improvement as a result of the war in Europe. Some comment is now heard that the clearing out of army horses is not going to appreciably affect the market for the heavier class of animals bred on the farms in this country. We do not believe, however, that the thousands of horses which European countries are taking out of America for the fight can leave these shores without materially strengthening the market for all classes of horses. Readers will remember that at the time of the South African war no extraordinary prices were paid for army remounts, but the 10,000 horses which left Canada so cleared the country of its surplus supply that prices and demand almost unprecedented resulted. There is no great need just at this season of the year for horses outside of those required for army purposes. There is no doubt but that next spring will see a considerable stiffening in the demand for all classes of horses, as it is the spring season when the land is ready to work that usually boosts horse prices. Moreover, there is little doubt but that another year will see a larger acreage put into crops if farm labor becomes more plentiful, as it should as a result of city unemployment. No inconsiderable portion of the land now down to permanent pasture will in all probability be broken up and put into grain crops. This means that more horses will be required to work on the farms in this country. The West will make every possible effort next year to increase production, and there is little doubt but that an increased acreage will be sown. This means a need of more horses all the way round, and when the horses are required the prices cannot be kept down. Horse dealers should take an optimistic view of the situation, and should not feel discouraged if prices do not mount just as quickly as they think they should.

British Horses in the War.

The excellent work of the British cavalry in the neighborhood of Mons on August 22nd and 23rd has earned for our officers and men unstinted praise from all quarters. When the dreaded Uhlans were charged by the English cavalry they received the shock of their lives. In the aggregate; our horses have presented an appearance that has commanded the praise of every nation. And that such should be the case is but a just reward to the valiant efforts that the Board of Agriculture has made these last ten to fifteen years to "breed up" to standardization horses that would be eminently suited for the work that lay before them, and withstand, for some months at least, the strains and rigors of a European war—the most grim and serious of any kind of war, as Lord Kitchener has reminded us. The hunter-bred horse has gone forth from England to the continent in thousands. The value of the Thoroughbred blood is thus borne home again to us. The type of horse necessary for the cavalry of the line is a deep, short-legged, short-backed, good-barrelled horse of the hunter stamp, with substance and not a little quality, true action, and he must move without brushing the joints. Light, active, well-bred horses, moving truly and well in their paces, well ribbed up, with plenty of bone and short backs, may thus be said to best represent the cavalry type. That description, after all, is one we see applied every day to the hunter as he stands in the show-ring. At four years old these cavalry horses should stand 15 hands one-half inch to 15 hands 2 1/2 inches.

British mounted infantry regiments are to-day mounted on animals of the polo-bred type and upon cobs. These animals require to be very

tions, raise with advantage more hunter-bred stock. The ride-and-drive horse is still with us, and all the motor traction in the world cannot kill him at "war time." We have excelled ourselves on this occasion by providing our army with suitable horses. No call has gone abroad. A hundred hunters at a time have been yielded up from our leading hunt establishments, and those are the horses which have made French and Belgian officers stand and stare open-mouthed at their beautiful quality.

London, England.

G. T. BURROWS.

LIVE STOCK.

Fencing and Feeding Arrangements for Hogs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

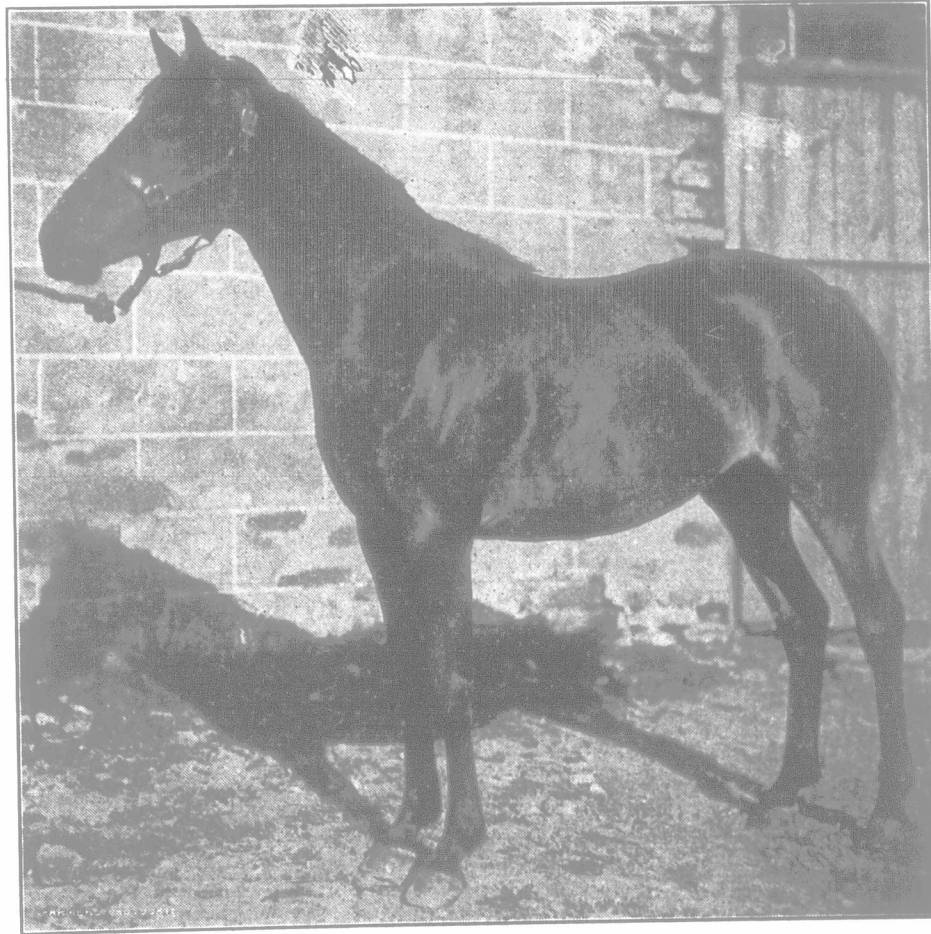
During the past thirty years I have made several kinds of hog fences, but have settled down to one as being the best, namely, woven wire and barbed wire combined. I begin by setting my corner posts very deeply and filling in around with broken rock. A little cement can be used here with good results. I want my posts eight feet long and not less than six inches in diameter, and the holes dug about twenty inches across. It means something to make a corner like this. There are usually only four corners to a pasture and the whole fence largely depends upon these corner posts, hence the necessity of doing this work well. This should be done in the fall of the year by all means. Then stretch a barbed wire close to the ground all around and draw tightly.

This wire is to remain, as no hog pasture fence is complete without a barbed wire, close to the bottom to keep pigs from crawling under and older hogs from rooting under. This should not be omitted with the intention that it will be put on later. In the first place it is needed now to make a line to set the intermediate posts by, and it can never as easily be put there after the woven wire is stretched. If the hogs are turned in before this bottom wire is on they will root holes and then the pigs will always cause trouble by crawling under. The barbed wire should be put there to begin with while the ground is even and level.

I do not like the intermediate posts to be set farther than a rod apart for hogs. These too should be set in the fall, letting them freeze in the ground, and then next spring, while the ground is

still frozen, on some warm, sunny day go out and put on the woven wire and every post will be as firm as can be. The stretcher can be hooked on anywhere without bracing the posts, and the fence can be drawn as tightly as desired without loosening the posts. The wire can be stretched twice as tight and in one-fourth the time that it would take if the posts were set in the spring in loose earth. When once the fence is up and stapled, the strain comes on all the posts. In tightening, one is very likely to loosen the corners, and then the fence is always lopping about. By setting as I have mentioned, and letting them freeze in, it is not an easy matter to loosen them. One fall I set nearly a mile of posts and put wire on the next spring. I had not, however, set enough, and I had to set about forty more posts. It took me as long to get that forty rods of fence up tight as it did to make the mile where the posts were set in the fall previous, and then I did not have as good a job with all my painstaking.

The spring of the year is the time to set a tree, but a post that is to be used in building woven wire fence should by all means be set in the fall. I do not like fencing that is less than thirty inches high. I prefer it to be about three feet high. Two-foot fencing will hold hogs when everything is quiet, but let an old sow get



A Canadian Pony.

Note the clean limbs and smooth conformation.

active and able to gallop fast over a short distance of ground. They, however, stand somewhere in the neighborhood of 14 hands 2 inches to 15 hands at five years of age. Over-height cast-offs from polo-breeding establishments should be of great value in future in this department of the service. Here again, the merit of Thoroughbred and pony blood comes out uppermost, and every effort should be made in future years to give all the Government aid that is possible to the ancient breeds of ponies that are in Great Britain, and are of extreme usefulness in the production of neat, nimble and hard-wearing, small war horses. That the Germans should come into the market as buyers of Welsh cobs has surprised a few people. Before it is too late—if this war be not Armageddon—Britons must preserve their New Forest, Fell and Dale, and Highland as well as Welsh ponies.

The Royal Field Artillery type is a horse that can gallop, and appears for all the world as though he would be a useful hunter. He must be deep through the heart, stand on the best of short legs, and possess the strongest of shoulders. Here, again, we see the value of the weight-carrying hunter, for every horse in this part of field work should be able to take his place in the gun team in an emergency.

Britons beyond the seas can, for future genera-

on a tear and she will jump on top of a two-foot fence and break it down. It is not good policy to stretch the fence unless the day is sunny and warm, as it will come loose when warm weather arrives.

About five inches above the woven wire a barbed wire should be placed and drawn tightly, but not so tight as to loosen the woven wire. This is sufficient for hogs, but it is not a bad plan to put another barbed wire at the top to turn horses or cattle that might be running on the outside. A fence put up in this manner will hold even the little pigs, and there will be no trouble with hogs getting out. The fence will last twenty years with very little repairing.

If one is trying to feed a balanced ration, inconveniences take up much time. By taking a week's time and assembling the pens, lots, and buildings, from half an hour to an hour can be saved every day. In a few years this saving in time would mean a great deal, besides the profits gained by extra care due to greater conveniences. In arranging things so the feeding operations will be more convenient, one of the first to look for is a place where the pens may be arranged about a central point. Sometimes the fences radiate like the spokes of a wheel. This makes all the feeding floors and troughs close together. The plan will work nicely for six or eight lots, but if a large number of runs are needed, extra fencing will be required.

The best method is to arrange the lots in a line or two lines for large herds, and go down the line with a push-cart or small sled and a horse. The longitudinal fences should be portable so that they may be removed when the lots are to be sown to any kind of a pasture crop. These lots should be built across some grass field and contain about an acre each. If there is no pasture to start on, smaller lots may be planned and sown to some crop, like rape, in the spring. In this case the lots can be sown to some suitable crop in the fall and to some suitable crop in the spring, giving each crop a chance to get started before turning the hogs in.

It is a good plan to have two lots adjoining if forage crops are to be used. If a well or pond is close it will add to conveniences. Then, of course, there must be some buildings close. Besides the crib, it is necessary to have a small feed house, which need only be an enclosed shed with boxes for ground feeds and a room for a feed cooker. This plan will put the fertilizer on the land where it can be farmed when the pasture becomes killed out. By running three permanent fences parallel, the desired distance apart, crossing the portable fence from the middle to the outside fence as desired, the space between these fences can be cropped and made ready for pasturing while the space between the other two is cut off into lots. The manure from the hogs will have put the strip into good condition for seeding. A top dressing of stable manure will help to make each set of grass better than the previous. This plan of rotation can be very easily used in case forage crop is used.

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

What is a Futurity.

The term "futurity" as applied to many of the classes at larger exhibitions is becoming more common, yet its full significance has not been revealed to many of the spectators, and there are probably many exhibitors who do not yet realize the meaning of the word. Our Western show circuit has adopted the principle at some centres, but it has not become general throughout Canada. Since 1911 the National Draft Horse Breeders' Futurities have been held at Iowa State Fair, and since that time the International Exposition at Chicago has adopted the system, and it now covers all breeds of draft horses, Poland China swine and Shorthorn cattle.

The aim of the futurity is to encourage breeders to fit and grow their stock while young, and when it should be grown. The age at which animals should be shown for these prizes is optional, but in the case of horses it has usually been set for yearlings. They must be entered some time in advance, and one principle which has worked out fairly well in the States is to set the entry fee at \$5.00—\$1.00 payable at time of entry, \$1.00 payable at a later date, and \$3.00 thirty days before the time of showing. In this way breeders are encouraged from the very first to fit and grow their young stock, and at the season of showing the futurity classes are looked upon with intense interest and buyers flock there, for they know that the winner of such an event must be exceptionally good. The principle is an adaptation of the old racing stake, whereby many contribute a small amount that the successful one or two may reap a considerable reward. In the past premiums for young stock have been small, but under the futurity plan they have grown so large that the cost of fitting and showing is in considerable comparison with the prize received. The stake in these cases is made up by entry fees, contributions by associations and private donations, and on the whole are far more enticing to exhibitors than the ordinary prize list

premiums. Furthermore they encourage breeders to advance their stock while it is young, and thus the futurity encourages feeding and rearing in a way that the ordinary classification deals with very little.

Sorghum alone for pasture.

As years go by it becomes more and more impressed upon the stockman, and especially the dairy farmer, that he must have some sort of special feed in order to carry his cattle over the dry season which almost invariably comes in July and August. If it had not been for the feeding of forage crops or summer silage many of the herds of dairy cattle would this summer have shown a much greater falling off in milk production than they did. Many new crops are being tried from year to year to furnish feed for cattle. Most of our readers are familiar with the pasture mixture, commonly known as Prof. Zavitz' annual pasture which consists of 51 pounds of oats, 30 pounds of early amber sugar cane, and 7 pounds of red clover, but few have tried sorghum alone as a pasture plant.

W. Baty, a prominent farmer of Middlesex County, Ont., had tried the pasture mixture without the success which he thought he should have had. Three years ago he put Prof. Zavitz' mixture on sod and pastured it from the time it was big enough until it was closely cropped off. He did not get a very good stand. The next year the field was worked up well and sown to the same mixture, and again the results did not satisfy the owner. The following year the field was in clover, and this year this clover sod was ploughed and the entire eight-acre field sown to sugar cane alone. The sugar cane was sown in rows twenty-eight inches apart, and the drill set so that it made a seeding of twelve pounds per acre. The crop was put in about the first of June, and cultivated a few times to kill all weeds. It came on rapidly, and had it not been for the fact that Mr. Baty had some fears of an outbreak of army worms on his farm it would have been turned on much sooner. However, at time of writing fourteen cows have been pasturing on the field about five weeks, and there is an abundance of feed left. The sugar cane being eaten off is sprouting out at the bottom and sending up new shoots, and a very large quantity of feed has been grown on the field. Mr. Baty intends to try this crop again, and is sure that he gets far more feed than by sowing the pasture mixture. By sowing the crop in rows much less injury is done by the cattle tramping. They feed up and down the rows, and when we saw the field recently very little of the sugar cane was at all injured by the tramping of the cattle.

On Sorghum Poisoning.

Readers who follow our columns closely will remember that on page 1520 of our Aug. 27th issue there appeared an article entitled, "A Troublesome Annual Pasture." A. J. Anderson, a correspondent outlined how he had found some of his cattle dead in a field of buckwheat, oats and sorghum. He believed his cattle had been poisoned. Since publishing the article with a short editorial note at the foot we have received from other readers of the paper several letters. We stated in the foot note that sorghum and buckwheat did not contain any poisonous principles. This is correct as far as the normal plants are concerned, but sorghum, which is badly stunted by drouth, may shoot up a growth which contains sufficient prussic acid, a deadly poison, to kill any animals which may eat it. Plants in a field might contain this while others of normal growth contain no poison whatever. In all our experience with sorghum sown alone and sown with other crops to make a forage for cattle we have never previously heard of a case of poisoning of this kind. It is quite possible that Mr. Anderson's cattle were poisoned, and a note of warning of this kind should do no harm. Stockmen who are interested in forage crops should not be too strongly influenced against this as a crop for feed, as it is seldom indeed that such a condition occurs, but as previously stated a certain kind of growth of the plant may prove poisonous. Experiments in the United States proved that under certain conditions the plant contained enough prussic acid to prove fatal.

The Canadian Parliament knew no party at its last session. It was a body with no divisions. It is a pity that the partisan press had not the good judgment of the party leaders. Some of the most ridiculous statements have been made in an endeavor to make political capital out of a situation which really demands that a sounder, safer and fairer view be taken, and that the people be united instead of stirred up by a return of mad bitterness.

FARM.

The Valuation of Alfalfa.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The majority of the farmers of this province are apparently beginning to realize the value of alfalfa as a soiling crop, and a great deal of the credit for this present state of affairs might be fittingly attributed to the work of the experimental farms and the many articles which have appeared from week to week in the agricultural journals of this province. Yet, notwithstanding the fact that great value has been thrust upon it by some of our most successful farmers, yet there are many who are apparently ignorant of its possibilities of bringing within reach of every farmer a soiling crop which is seldom excelled. A great deal of this discouragement might be traced to many sources.

Firstly, the sowing of poor seed and seed which is unsuited to the climatic conditions of this province. The fact that good alfalfa seed has been very scarce and the price very high has tempted many farmers to sow poor seed and the result was a disappointment, and in no few instances a complete discouragement. The second cause might be traced to poor drainage. Alfalfa to give the best results must be sown on land which is thoroughly drained either naturally or artificially. The third cause is pasturing the first year, this is a serious mistake which many farmers are making. During the fall months when other pastures are poor many farmers are induced to utilize their alfalfa as pasture. But if good crops are to be realized growers must avoid taking this step in the wrong direction, as the stems and leaves do not reach maturity until the third year, they are consequently very delicate the first year.

Alfalfa to be a success must have land suited to its conditions, but it need not necessarily be rich. It has not been admitted as a pasture crop as much as red clover has, but it is valuable as a green manure, and is also satisfactory as silage when used in conjunction with corn. The harvesting of alfalfa is very important, and there are in this connection a few points to be remembered. About the best time to cut is at the commencement of bloom, cured as quickly as possible, and every precaution taken to preserve the leaves as far as possible.

Alfalfa has won particular favor among the dairymen of Ontario, nevertheless it is in my estimation a valuable asset to almost any department of the farm stock. And while the writer does not expect it will reach its limit of possibility as one of the farmer's essential crops in the scope of a year or two, yet he does believe that in the near future farmers will realize in a greater measure its value on the credit side of the farm accounts.

Halton Co., Ont.

A. R. LINN.

Organizing in Lambton County.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The Osborne Farmers' Club met on Tuesday evening, September 1st, for the purpose of reorganizing the club on the lines proposed by the provisional committee of the County of Lambton, who were appointed last June. F. J. McMahan presided. Our aim is to form a club in each school section in the county as far as possible. There is something to gain and nothing to lose. We will produce a better product, graded, and true to name, as represented, and as the cost of production will be known, we will be able to put a price on our goods that will leave a fair margin of profit. We will be a better people, a stronger nation, for we are the backbone of the nation and the Empire is depending on us for food, and if the war cloud should over-shadow Canada the organized farmers will be able to put up a better fight than otherwise.

The wholesaler, retailer and business man generally fear the strength and power of the organized farmers, and so they do all they can to keep us from organizing. They will tell us that it is impossible for farmers to hold together, we are too narrow minded and suspicious of one another, and they seem to think we do not know enough. I wonder if there is some truth in what they say? We produce the necessities as well as the luxuries. Is it not reasonable that we should have some say as to their value? Then in our dealings with the manufacturer we will pay spot cash, and so eliminate his bad debts, or rather we will save that much for we realize that under present conditions we are paying the other fellow's bad debts. Let me appeal to the farmers to form clubs in the school sections over the country. The constitution of the Lambton County Farmers' Co-operative Association will be sent on request to anyone desiring it.

Lambton Co., Ont.

PETER GARDINER.

Warning! White Grubs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

During 1913 and 1914 the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has, in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Entomology, been investigating the life-histories of the different species of white grubs, which are the larvae of the well-known May beetles, or June bugs, the chief work having been done at the entomological field stations in Ontario and Manitoba. In these provinces eight different species are under observation. During the spring of the present year the adult beetles were very numerous, and this, of course, would indicate a severe outbreak of white grubs in 1915. The chief destructive species of May beetles require three years to complete their life-history. For instance, the beetles which appeared last spring deposit eggs which hatch in about a month's time. The young grubs, during this, their first year, however, feed largely on roots and decaying matter. Next year, however, (1915) the grubs, of course, will be much larger and more voracious, and their food will consist almost entirely of living roots, preferably of corn, timothy, potatoes, strawberries, etc. Much damage will doubtless result in localities where the grubs are abundant. In the spring of 1916 the grubs will feed, more or less, until June, when they enter the earth preparatory to changing to the adult state, the adult beetles, however, not appearing until the spring of 1917.

The United States Department of Agriculture have just issued a circular letter in which it is stated that white grubs are likely to cause untold losses in 1915 in many of the northern States of the Union. Conditions in Ontario are very similar to those obtaining in northern Ohio. The following information is given:

"The beetles lay their eggs in land covered with vegetation at the time of their flights (May and June), consequently land in small grain, timothy, and such crops which cover the ground, as well as land overgrown with weeds at that time, are most likely to be infested the following year. It is also noticeable that ground nearest timber will be heaviest infested, other conditions being equal, since the parent beetles feed on tree foliage and do not fly great distances if they can find suitable places to lay their eggs near by.

METHODS OF PREVENTING THE PEST.

Fields likely to be infested with grubs should be thoroughly ploughed between September 15th and October 10th. The date of ploughing will depend on latitude and the weather conditions, for the grubs go down as cold weather approaches, and it is desirable to plough the fields just before they go down when possible. If the grubs are abundant hogs should be allowed to run in the field wherever this can be done; chickens and turkeys are also valuable aids if allowed the run of newly-ploughed ground. If it is impracticable to make use of hogs to rid the infested fields of grubs, a deep and thorough disking should follow the ploughing, and in 1915 only crops least susceptible to injury, such as small grains, buckwheat, clover, vetch, etc., should be planted, and by no means should susceptible crops, such as corn, timothy, and potatoes be planted. While fall ploughing should be practiced and is of great value for destroying grubs, nevertheless it cannot be depended upon solely to eradicate grubs. Corn fields which were kept cultivated and free from an undergrowth of weeds in May and June of 1914 may, with reasonable safety, be planted to corn or potatoes in 1915, although it is advisable to inspect the field first for grubs. While it is not ordinarily advisable to follow corn after corn, nevertheless it is important at this time, in those sections where the grub will be abundant, to adopt this rotation for the coming year, even though it may become necessary to assist the second successive corn crop with artificial fertilizer.

Proper precautions and planning of rotations for next year at this time will save many thousands of dollars in crops which otherwise would almost certainly be destroyed by the grubs.

ARTHUR GIBSON,
Chief Assistant Entomologist.

Some Choice Seed Grain at the Canadian National.

Contrary to the expectations of many who believed that most of the grain this year would be light, the sheaf and grain exhibits at Toronto showed some of the best seed we have ever been privileged to look upon. The exhibit of grain and sheaves from the prize-winning fields in the Standing Field Crop Competitions was as large as usual, and the most noticeable feature was the improvement in the make-up of the sheaves. Never have we seen so many sheaves with the individual stalks of grain composing them so well arranged. They made a feature of the grain exhibit, which brought forth favorable comment from all those interested in this phase of agriculture. The straw was long and bright and

well headed. In the bags the grain was very plump, and many where they who after looking it over will surely go home convinced that it pays to breed good seed grain.

The disappointment of the grain show was the international competition put on in barley, fall and spring wheat, corn, beans and peas. As a special prize open to the world of \$100 in each class was offered by the Exhibition Association. It was the poorest of the grain exhibit; some of the entries were scarcely worthy of a prize at a country exhibition. If it had not been for the grain from the Field Crop Competition entries which was also entered in this class it would have been a fizzle, as the outside entries were in no way comparable with the field crop stuff.

GRAIN.

Oats—Division one: 1, H. L. Goltz, Bardsville, variety, Imp. Scotch. Division two: 1, Thos. Cosh, Bobcaygeon, Yellow Russian; 2, Geo. J. McBride, Kinburn, Banner; 3, D. D. Rogers, Kingston, R. R. 1, Yellow Russian; 4, Duncan McCuaig, Woodville, Sensation. Division three: 1, Robt. McCowan, Scarborough, Yellow Russian; 2, And. Schmidt, Mildmay, Abundance; 3, Jno. A. Cockburn, Puslinch, R. R. 1, O. A. C. 72; 4, Jno. McDiarmid, Lucknow, Abundance. Barley.—Division three: 1, Alex. Morrison, Creemore, R. R. 3, O. A. C. 21; 2, Howard McCort, Bolton, O. A. C. 21; 3, F. E. Wickham, Walters Falls, O. A. C. 21; 4, Geo. Simpson, Cainsville, R. R. 1, O. A. C. 21. Spring Wheat.—Division two: 1, Lewis Galbraith, Renfrew, Marquis. Division three: 1, R. S. Frisby, Victoria Square, Goose. Fall Wheat.—Division two: 1, R. E. Thurston, Bobcaygeon, Sleep and I'll pay the rent. Division three: 1, Wm. Edgar, Ayr, R. R. 3, Dawson's Golden Chaff; 2, R. & A. Oliver, Galt, R. R. 4, Dawson's Golden Chaff; 3, Alex. Hall, Ayr, R. R. 3, Dawson's Golden Chaff; 4, Wm. Johnston, Galt, R. R. 7, Dawson's Golden Chaff.

SHEAVES.

Barley.—Division three: 1, Geo. Simpson, Cainsville, R. R. 1, O. A. C. 21; 2, S. W. Bingham, Brisbane, O. A. C. 21; 3, Fred A. Clarke, Headford; 4, Fred Wickham, Walters Falls, O. A. C. 21; 5, J. W. Burt, Hillsburg, R. R. 1, O. A. C. 21. Spring Wheat.—Division one: 1, Dan. MacKay, New Liskeard, Fife. Division two: 1, Lewis Galbraith, Renfrew, Marquis; 2, H. J. Comrie, Beachburg, R. R. 1, Red Fife. Division three: 1, R. S. Frisby, Victoria Square, Goose; 2, Geo. B. Little, Agincourt, R. R. 1, Goose; 3, Howard Malcolm, Brougham, Goose. Fall Wheat.—Division two: 1, R. E. Thurston, Bobcaygeon, Sleep and I'll pay the rent. Division three: 1, Wm. Edgar, Ayr, R. R. 3, Dawson's Golden Chaff; 2, Geo. R. Barrie, Galt, R. R. 7, Dawson's Golden Chaff; 3, Wm. Johnstone, Galt, R. R. 7, Dawson's Golden Chaff; 4, R. & A. Oliver, Galt, R. R. 4, Dawson's Golden Chaff. Oats.—Division one: 1, Fletcher Walker, Royston, Reg. Banner; 2, H. L. Goltz, Bardsville, Imp. Scotch; 3, Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg, O. A. C. 72; 4, E. H. Boadway, Emsdale, Reg. Banner; 5, Archie Mitchell, Bardsville, Banner. Division two: 1, Thos. Cosh, Bobcaygeon, Yellow Russian; 2, S. J. Woods, Metcalfe, Banner; 3, A. H. Foster & Son, Richmond, Banner; 4, Urias Nelson, Demoreville, Banner; 5, D. D. Rogers, Kingston, R. R. 1, Yellow Russian. Division three: 1, Robt. McCowan, Scarborough, Yellow Russian; 2, R. M. Mortimer & Son, Honeywood, Abundance; 3, Jno. A. Cockburn, Puslinch, R. R. 1, O. A. C. 72; 4, Sam. Carr, Paris, R. R. 2, O. A. C. 72; 5, Hy. Harding, Milliken, Irish White.

How to Plow.

The art of ploughing, if not lost, has certainly been much neglected during recent years, and very few of the younger generation of farmers have really acquired it. In travelling through the country one sees repeated evidences of the lack of interest in this very important branch of tillage operations. Ploughing, as the first and heaviest operation in preparing the soil to receive the seed, should receive particular attention.

Many attribute the present-day lack of interest in ploughing to the advent of the two-furrow and machine plough. In using two-furrow or machine ploughs, it is necessary first to acquaint oneself with the workings and mechanism of the plough, to be thoroughly familiar with it when in operation; little or no difficulty will then be experienced in obtaining satisfactory results. A plough suitable to the soil should be chosen. If the soil is loamy, and requires to be turned flat, choose a plough with sufficient width of share, a board with ample turning capacity, a beam high enough to permit the use of the jointer when turning under green or coarse manure, and sufficient length of handles to enable the ploughman to control it with ease. If the soil is heavy and inclined to cement, use a narrow plough—one that will set the soil up, give a good harrow edge, and have sufficient press to the board to place the furrow over so that it will not fall back. In using either a single or two-furrow plough, care should be taken to turn over the

whole furrow and to leave no part unploughed. Get away from the cut-and-cover plan. Teach the boys that anything worth doing is worth doing well, especially ploughing. The old adage that more grain grows on crooked furrows than on straight ones is a poor incentive, and is not helpful in building up a reputation as a model farmer. Plough the back field as carefully as the field adjoining the road, and see that all fields are ploughed in such a way as to attract attention by their neatness. It is cheap and efficient advertising. Good ploughing pays; if a fair crop can be grown on a field which has been poorly ploughed, a better crop can be grown on a well-ploughed field.—F. C. Nunnick, in "Conservation."

THE DAIRY.

A Great Show of Dairy Products at Toronto.

If the exhibit of dairy products is any criterion of the advances of the dairy industry in this country our dairymen are certainly making great forward strides, for in butter there were more than double the number of entries ever before shown at the Canadian National Exhibition. Cheese in the entry list was a little ahead of last year, and the quality of both butter and cheese was excellent. The most significant feature of the dairy show was the fact that the Province of Ontario, the real centre of dairying in Canada, did not get a single prize in the creamery classes for butter, everything going to Quebec and Western Canada. This success upon the part of the outlying districts is attributed to the fact that in the sections from which the winning butter came a thorough system of grading cream is practiced, while in Ontario there is no systematic method of grading.

Makers will surely remember this year's exhibit, and we look forward to the time when grading of cream will be the general practice in Ontario as well as in the West and in other provinces of the Dominion. The following is the list of the prize winners with their scores:

CHEESE.

Factory colored, June: 1, J. G. Henderson, Smithfield, 96.66; 2, C. J. Donnelly, Scotsville, 96.49; 3, W. Morse, Trowbridge, 95.82; 4, E. Carter, Corbyville, 95.66; 5, G. Emphy, Atwood, 95.49; 6, N. H. Purdy, Belleville, 95.32; 7, J. A. Ferguson, Mallorytown, 95; 8, B. F. Howes, Atwood, 94.99. Factory colored, July: 1, J. K. Brown, Brussels, 95.83; 2, J. A. Cuthbertson, Stratford, 95.49 (won on flavor); 3, G. Emphy, 95.49; 4, C. J. Donnelly, 95.48; 5, J. D. Henderson, 95.32; 6, D. Menzies, Listowel, 96.15; 7, H. Hammond, Moorefield, 94.82; 8, B. F. Howes, 94.66. Factory white, June: 1, G. Emphy, 96.82; 2, B. F. Howes, 96.49 (won on flavor); 3, J. Cuthbertson, 96.49; 4, W. Morse, 95.82; 5, H. Yuhm, Listowel, 95.66; 6, A. J. Muxworthy, Woodstock, 95.65 (won on flavor); 7, C. J. Donnelly, 95.65; 8, Peter Callan, Woodstock, 95.49. Factory white, July: 1, B. F. Howes, 96.66; 2, G. Emphy, 96.16; 3, N. H. Purdy, 96.16; 4, H. Yuhm, 96; 5, J. M. Koch, Gowanstown, 95.99; 6, J. Cuthbertson, 95.99; 7, R. E. Hastings, Atwood, 95.82; 8, C. J. Donnelly, 95.66. Single cheese, colored, August: 1, W. Morse, 96.66; 2, Arthur White, Cherry Valley, 96.16 (won on flavor); 3, J. W. Fretwell, Oxford Mills, 96.16; 4, N. H. Purdy, 95.48; 5, G. Emphy, 96.33; 6, D. Menzies, 95.31; 7, T. W. Simpson, Eardley, Que., 9.16; 8, O. K. Francis, Cassel, 95.15. Single cheese, factory, white: 1, H. J. Need, Tavistock, 96.50; 2, B. F. Howes, 96.33; 3, S. D. Eggleton, Conn., 95.98; 4, J. D. Henderson, 95.66; 5, H. Yuhm, 95.50; 6, H. Hammond, 95.49 (won on flavor); 7, A. Bergeron, St. Felicien, Que., 95.49; 8, C. J. Donnelly, 95.33. Three Canadian, fancy: 1, H. Yuhm, Listowel, 96.49 (won on flavor); 2, C. J. Donnelly, 96.49; 3, R. E. Hastings, 95.49; 4, G. Emphy, 95.32; 5, P. Callan, 95.15. Two Canadian flats: 1, W. Morse, 95.33; 2, P. Callan, 95.16; 3, J. D. Henderson, 95.15; 4, H. J. Need, 94.99 (won on flavor); 5, G. Emphy, 94.99.

Special.—Silver cup, George Emphy. Highest average score: 1, George Emphy; 2, B. F. Howes; 3, C. J. Donnelly.

BUTTER.

Salted, factory, box: 1, Albert Houle, St. Simon, Que., 97.25; 2, A. Bourbonnais, St. Polycarpe, 97; 3, A. Fournier, Gentilly, Que., 96.75; 4, C. Collette, Vercheres, 96.50; 5, E. Tessiers, St. Brigid, Que., 96.25. Unsalted tub: 1, A. Fournier, 97.50; 2, E. Tessier, 97.25; 3, Henri Bergeron, Deschailons, 96.75; 4, Matthew Wier, Winnipeg, Man., 96.50; 5, C. Collette, 96.25. Fifty pounds creamery prints: 1, A. Brault, St. Sabine, Que., 96.50; 2, A. Houle, 96.50; 3, W. H. Jackson, Markerville, Alta., 96.25; 4, E. Trechette, St. Felix de Valois, 95.75; 5, E. Tessiers, St. Brigid, 95.50. Creamery packages: 1, A. Houle, 96; 2, E. Desreches, St. Beatrix, 95; 3, E. Trechette, 94.75; 4, A. Lussiers, St. Helen de Bagot, 94.50; 5, P. Palleson, Calgary,

Alta, 94.25. Farm dairy tub: 1, Miss R. Patton, Richmond Hill, 94.50; 2, Miss L. B. Gregory, Ilderton, 93.75; 3, Mrs. A. Wallace, North Gower, 93.50; 4, A. W. Sorensen, Magog, Que., 92; 5, Mrs. A. Clark, Dundalk, 91.50. Farm dairy firkin: 1, Mrs. A. Clark, 94.50; 2, Mrs. J. Clarkson, Weston, 91.75; 3, Mrs. James Cornish, Woodville, 91.50, (won on favor); 4, A. W. Sorensen, 91.50; 5, Mrs. A. Wallace, 90. Best prints: 1, Mrs. S. Wallace, 96, (won on flavor); 2, Mrs. G. Briton, 82 Arthur St., Toronto, 96; 3, Mrs. A. Clark, Dundalk, 95.25; 4, Mrs. W. J. Barton, 82 Arthur St., 94; 5, Mrs. S. Hill, Parkhill, 92.75. Special.—Trophy won by Achille Fournier, Gentilly, Que. Special prize.—Highest average score: 1, A. Houle, St. Simon, Que.; 2, E. Tessier, Ste. Brigide, Que.; 3, P. Palleson, Calgary, Alta.

After Milking.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Most persons consider the milking job done as soon as the milk is in, or emptied from, the milk pail, but this is not the case. A very important part of the milking operation consists in weighing the milk from each cow at least once a month; three days each month, better still; but best of all, weigh each cow's milk after each and every milking. With proper apparatus it takes less than half a minute to weigh and record the milk weight from each cow. In order to do this with the least loss of time it is advisable to have in the stable, or in a room convenient to the stable, the following:

1. A milk scale, preferably of the dial-face, two-hand, spring balance type. This may be suspended from a wire, iron or bracket fastened to ceiling or walls of stable, or room. (Some are under the impression that recent Dominion legislation prohibits the use of the spring balance for the dairy, but such is not the case.)

2. The milk pails should all be of similar weight, which can be got by dropping pieces of solder on the bottom of each pail, or by packing soft lead around the underside of the rim. Make all the pails the same weight as the heaviest one, and then set the red hand back on the dial to the weight of pail. For instance, if the pail weighs 3 lbs., and the dial is marked to 20 lbs., set the red hand back to 17 lbs. on the dial, when the black hand is at zero. When the pail of milk is hung on the scale, the red hand gives the weight of milk in the pail, while the black hand gives the weight of pail and milk, or whatever else may be weighed on the balance. This plan saves the trouble of subtracting the weight of pail each time.

3. A milk sheet properly ruled and conveniently fastened on the wall, or on a slanting board, or in a frame having a sliding glass front, with space between the glass for marking weights, with a pencil fastened by string and nail so it will be there when needed, is the method of recording weights. These milk sheets can be got free from Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, hence no dairy farmer need be without them. If too much trouble to write for the ruled sheets, they may be made from any kind of white or brown paper, having 30 or 31 lines horizontally for a.m. and p.m. weights, and perpendicular lines—one for each cow. The name or number of each cow should be placed at the top of each space between the perpendicular lines. For instance, if ten cows are milking then there should be ten perpendicular spaces, and if for the month of August, 62 horizontal spaces—two for each day, one for morning and one for evening. At the end of the month, the perpendicular lines of figures for each cow are added together, and the total weight of milk for the month is recorded at the bottom. If weighing once a month, multiply the weight of milk given on one day of the month by the number of days in the month. Suppose it is the month of September and the cow gave 15 lbs. milk in the morning and 16 lbs. in the evening. The total weight credited for the month to that cow would be $15+16=31 \times 30=930$ lbs.

If weighing on three consecutive days, or on the 1st, 10th, and 20th of the month, the sum of the three days milking would be multiplied by ten for a 30-day month and ten, plus one day's milk weight for a 31-day month. Some follow the plan of weighing one day each week. During this last June, one of the excursionists told the writer, he follows the plan of weighing every Tuesday. He then multiplies the weight given on Tuesday by seven, and thus makes the weekly total for each cow and adds these for the year's record. There are a great many ways in which the work can be done. Personally, we favor weighing every milking. The main point is to do the work systematically, so that the owner knows what each cow is producing.

TESTING.

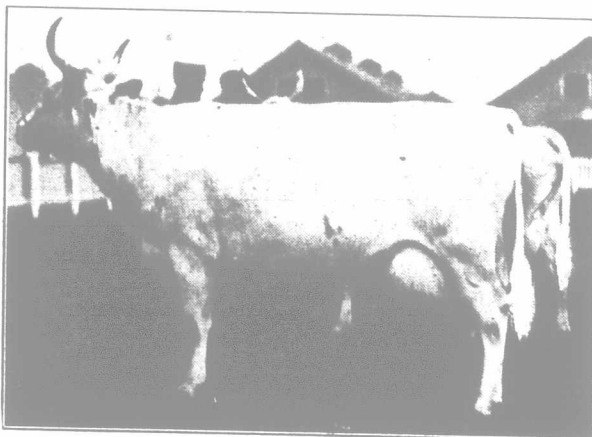
Up to this point we have advised nothing more than each and every owner of cows ought to make a part of his regular practice at milking time. No man can afford to miss doing this much with his cows, but when it comes to testing the milk, we have a much more complicated problem, hence have arisen "official testing," "Cow-testing Associations," etc., which do the testing for farmers at small cost, or free of charge.

We are often asked the question, can a farmer test his cows himself? If so what apparatus is needed and what will it cost? We shall try to answer these questions.

Yes, a farmer can test his cows for himself with the necessary apparatus, but he ought to take a few lessons from a competent teacher, so as to learn correct methods, and in order to have confidence in his work. The process is not difficult, but there are a few points which can be gained only by experience, and this is best obtained under the guidance of a person who knows how. After a few lessons, a person can test not only his or her own cows, but there is no reason why he or she may not do some testing for neighbors who would be quite willing to pay five cents a sample for testing whole milk, skim milk or cream. In fact, we think this should be a part of the teaching in public and high schools, so that the older boys and girls may do the testing at home and for friends.

The apparatus needed for an ordinary farm is a four bottle Babcock testing outfit complete, which will cost about five dollars. However, if much testing is to be done, or the herd consists of over ten cows, then we should advise a larger machine—an 8, 12 or 24-bottle machine, and preferably driven by steam or electric power. A small motor in a school could be used for driving Babcock tester, cream separator, churn, etc., thus the pupils would learn two lessons—how to test milk and how a small motor may be used on a farm where electric power is available. A small motor can be attached to an electric light wire, and this will drive a number of small machines on the farm.

In addition to the Babcock tester for fat, there is needed hot water and small bottles for taking samples from each cow. Two or four ounce,



Beuchan Spottie.

Ness' winning aged cow, in milk, at Toronto.

screw-top bottles, or small vaseline bottles are all right for taking two to four samples in, but where samples are taken daily for a month, then ordinary pint milk bottles—one for each cow should be provided for the composite sample. A suitable preservative must also be put into each sample bottle at the beginning of the test period and the bottles must be kept corked tightly. The preservative may be got in tablet or powder form from a drug store or from dairy supply firms. We use a 3:1 potassium bichromate-crossive-sublimate preservative in powder form. Place in each pint bottle about what will lie on a five cent piece. In hot weather add another lot about the middle of the month. If possible, keep the samples in a refrigerator or in a cool place in hot weather.

Each sample bottle should have a label or number correspondingly to each cow. Some use metal tags, some roughen a place on the bottle with a wet file and write a number with pencil, and some use gum labels pasted on the bottle and coated with white shellac so they will not rub off when the bottle is washed.

At the end of the month the composite sample is tested with the Babcock for fat, then the bottles are emptied, washed, fresh preservative is put in, and they are ready to use again. The preserved milk must not be given to live stock, as it is poisonous and will kill man or beast. The preservative should always color the milk yellow, or blue, or some other decided color, so there is no danger of anyone drinking it. After testing, a cow which produced 930 lbs. milk for the month, if her milk test 4 per cent fat, then we should credit her with $930 \times 4 = 3720$ lbs. fat, which is equal to 43.4 lbs. butter, or practically 33 lbs. We get this by adding the rule of adding one-sixth to the milk fat. One-sixth

of $37.2=6.2$, which, when added to 37.2, equals 43.4 lbs. butter. In this way we may know the butter producing capacity of each cow without churning the milk or cream separately, which is not practicable as a rule.

For permanently recording monthly weights of milk, tests, milk fat, cost of feed, profits, etc., neat herd record books may be had free from the Dominion Dairy Commissioner at Ottawa. These should be filed in a convenient and safe place for reference, so that the owner of a herd of cows may know the record of each cow in the herd for a year and for a series of years. This work is the very foundation of successful dairy herd building. No one who owns, feeds and milks a herd of cows for profit can afford to neglect these "after-milking" operations.

O. A. C.

H. H. DEAN.

HORTICULTURE.

Vegetables at Toronto.

The show of vegetables in the Field Crop Competition at Toronto this year was one of the best ever held. Some of the largest, smoothest and highest quality vegetables we have ever seen being on the tables. The following is a list of the prize-winners:—

TOMATOES.—1, C. Aymer, Humber Bay; 2, C. H. Aymer, Jr., Humber Bay; 3, I. A. Farquharson, Ottawa; 4, D. Dempsey, Stratford; 5, R. Dengate, Ealing; 6, C. A. Wilson, Sarnia, R.R. 3; 7, C. McConnell, Hull, Que.

CELERY.—1, A. Carlton, Lambton Mills; 2, J. Harris & Son, Belleville; 3, N. Sanderson, London; 4, W. Trott, London West; 5, P. J. Jean, London, R.R. 8; 6, F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay; 7, P. A. Bell, Humber Bay.

ONIONS.—F. F. Reeves; 2, Chas. Aymer; 3, Jno. Tizzard, Humber Bay; 4, V. Robinette, Tecumseh; 5, H. Coldrey, City View; 6, I. A. Farquharson, Ottawa; 7, Thos. Barwell, Fenwick.

POTATOES.—1, W. E. Crandall, Ingersoll; 2, J. J. Davis, London; 3, H. W. Grummett, Echo Place; 4, Jas. Dandridge, Humber Bay; 5, Henry Broughton, Sarnia; 6, Cooke Bros., Cataraqui; 7, Chris. Dent, Sarnia.

FARM BULLETIN.

South Peel Ont. Notes.

As we sometimes look ahead on a spring day over the summer's work we become anxious as to its accomplishment, but with the improved machinery and proper division of crops the summer has become a time of comparative ease, and the fall and winter is the time of most strenuous effort, especially on stock and dairy farms. The fall wheat crops of this district was below standard this year, very few fields going over 20 bushels per acre, but with the increased price wheat growing is arousing the interest of a large percentage of farmers. The oat crop was the best for years, both in quality of grain and length of straw. Our agricultural society gave several prizes for the best five acres of oats. The farmers who follow this up reach a high standard. The most popular variety this year was the O. A. C. No 72, although the winning crop was Yellow Russian. The winners find a ready market for their seed. The corn crop and root crops are above the average, and bespeak plenty for the stockman. The apple crop is better than last year. The dairy farmers are beginning to realize the importance of summer feeding, either pares ahead for this is not numbered with the with soiling crops or silage. The man who pre-growlers, but takes an optimistic view of the situation, for his success stimulates him to still better efforts. Permanent pasture is also growing more popular because of the harm done by cattle when allowed to roam over every part of farm tramping young clover and tramping in wet weather. All crops considered, we can safely say that farmer dairymen, stockmen and gardener will enjoy the fruits of a bountiful harvest.

Peel Co., Ont.

JAS. B. ROSS.

A Middlesex, Ont., correspondent writes: "The fall wheat seeding of 1914 began at several points during the week ending September 5th. The counsel given in 'The Farmer's Advocate' last week on this subject was timely and to the point, but, judging by isolated cases, had not apparently reached all. There will be disappointing results from attempting to grow as exacting a crop as wheat upon land lacking in fertility and tillage preparation. Corn, aftermath and pastures are all making great growth with the frequent heavy rains, but more sunshine is now needed to mature the first-named crop and to stiffen the land prior to harvesting and silo filling."

Toronto's Big Fair Weathers the Storm Well.

The second week of the Exhibition always brings larger crowds than the first, and this year was no exception to the rule. However, it may be said that a much smaller number of people were to be seen on the grounds nearly every day than on corresponding days during the last few years. Labor Day as usual brought throngs of people and over 130,000 passed the turn-stiles, but following this was an appreciable falling off. The weather was better toward the end of the show than in the beginning, but for some reason the people did not come. It was no fault of the exhibits that they did not draw larger crowds, but the war, undoubtedly, had a potent effect in keeping people away. On Thursday the Duke and Duchess of Connaught paid the exhibition a visit, and among other special features a grand parade of prize-winning live stock was reviewed by His Royal Highness.

The grand stand did not seem to be patronized anything like it usually is. On several afternoons a handful of people, in comparison to what the grand stand is capable of accommodating, were in the seats. This will surely show a considerable falling off in revenue. Another factor which undoubtedly kept several of those from a distance away from the show was the increase in railway rates over that which has usually obtained at the time of Toronto exhibition. The rate from distances was considerably higher this year than formerly. However, notwithstanding all the obstacles of war, unfavorable weather and higher railway rates, the great exhibition was seen by many thousands of people who cannot but be benefited through the education received, and who surely went away well repaid for time and money and anxious to come again.

The management must be commended upon the success of the exhibition in these trying times. It has proven that Canada has withstood the shock which the entire world received at the outbreak of the colossal war now in progress, and that she is capable of going ahead with production, which means much to the Empire in these trying times.

Horses.

THOROUGHbred.—The classification for this breed permitted of only two classes, and these were judged by Alex. Gemmell, of Ayr, Scotland; Orson Moulton, Batavia, N. Y., and F. D. Mercer, Toronto. Eight stallions appeared in the class from which Kelston, Nasbaden Selwick and Kapanga Horse were chosen and placed in the order named. Kelston, a seal brown, was in good fit and fine mettle, and showed to good advantage. Nasbaden always puts up a good display of substance and quality, and appeared well on this occasion.

Exhibitors.—James Bovaird & Sons, Brampton, Ont.; D. A. Campbell, Barrie, Ont.; G. W. Beardmore, Toronto, Ont.; John Coventry, Woodstock, Ont.; Messrs. Barbour, Toronto, Ont.; Dale & Dalziel, Toronto, Ont.; Roland Thayer, Aylmer, Ont.; A. E. Currie, Guelph, Ont.; Paterson Bros., Agincourt, Ont.; Jas. McBurney, Toronto, Ont.; Robt. Newell, Toronto, Ont.; D. J. Arthurs, Brampton, Ont.; John C. Palmer, Toronto, Ont.; J. H. Lavin, Long Branch, Ont.

Awards.—Aged stallion: 1, Dale & Dalziel, on Kelston by Longfellow; 2, Thayer, on Nasbaden by Nasturtium; 3, McBurney, on Selwick by Knight of the Thistle; 4, Barbour, on Kapanga Horse by Spendthrift. Mare and foal: 1, Bovaird, on Ismailian by St. Andrew; 2, Palmer, on Hundley by Candemas; 3, Lavin, on Sally Savage by Goldfinch; 4, Arthurs, on Dottie S. by Charxus.

PERCHERONS.—There appears to be no lack of interest in horse flesh when some good individuals line up in the show-ring. Automobiles might toot as loud as siren whistles, yet during the judging of some of the Percheron classes, they would make no impression whatever upon the ears or minds of the enraptured by-standers. Western Canada and the United States are more noted for good Percheron blood, but in the majority of cases, visitors had no grounds for complaint at the exhibit put up at the Canadian National this year considering the peculiar circumstances that have retarded the importation of new blood. Exhibitors know that to achieve success in the ring with Robert Graham, of Bedford Park, as judge they must have quality of the right kind, and working in conjunction with Thos. Murray, Holcomb, Ill., the animals were placed with that end in view.

The aged stallion class is always the signal for a battle. Elliott's Ivade, Hamilton & Son's Kavargnac and Hodgkinson & Tisdale's Ichnobate at once showed that the first place must be fought for. They are three noble greys and Ichnobate with his excellent feet and limbs, strongly-muscled body and almost perfect symmetry found himself again, where he was last year, first in his class and male champion of the breed. Ivade has size and quality and real Percheron type and so has Kavargnac, but perhaps not quite the freedom in motion of the cham-

Champion horse. Porter's Jarnac put up a good performance and struggle for a higher place and Hodgkinson & Tisdale's Kaumis moved up and down the ring in such a way as to make his betters work for their place.

Six three-year-olds were forward, and of these the black Lenoir and the grey Luth battled for the honors. The former horse is outstanding in style and performance, but the latter has substance and is carved out to conform to the Percheron breed. Lenoir won, Luth took second place and Porter's Laharpe went third.

Only two three-year-old fillies came out, and Pear's Lady Grey won from Liste. The winner is a stout, well-coupled mare, while Liste does not present the same amount of compactness but has a good way of moving.

The two-year-old fillies were perhaps the most interesting class of females, considering numbers and quality and here again Pears won the class with Lady Leonia, a mare with clean limbs, a strongly-coupled body and ability to move properly. Lady Incivil took second place and Mela, sired by Imprecation, stood third. Elliott's black Maline, a showy filly, took fourth place and was she a little better balanced behind her coupling and good quality would have pleaded for her a higher place in the class.

The class for Brood mare and foal appeared like a difficult one to judge, but not on account of superfluous quality or conformation in the entries for in this regard they were somewhat indifferent. Dobson took first, with Karavane, a black mare with lots of quality, but slightly plain in quarters and croup. Pears won the next three places with Julia, Impresse and Kocarde.

ton by Huinquet and Molitor by Impasont. Stallion, one-year-old: 1, Pears on Major Cormier by Cormier. Filly, three years old: 1, Pears on Lady Grey by Incivil; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale on Liste by Zanzibord. Filly, two years old: 1 and 2, Pears on Lady Leonia by Cormier and Lady Incivil by Incivil; 3 and 5, Hodgkinson & Tisdale on Mela by Imprecation and Moquette by Hidalgo; 4, Elliott on Maline by Incitatur. Filly, one-year-old: 1 and 3, Pears on Lady Julia by Cormier and Lady Impresse by Cormier; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale on Nitrine by Jousset. Brood mare and foal by her side: 1, Dobson on Karavane by Fier-a-Bra; 2, 3 and 4, Pears on Julia by Algathon, Impresse by Sahara and Kocarde by Campigny Ex Robion. Yeld mare, any age: 1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale on Janville by Guillaume; 2, Meadowbrook Stock Farm on Jeanne; 3, Dobson on Kalmouck by Triolet. Foal of 1914: 1, 2 and 3, Pears on Lady Mary by Cormier, Lady Kagnat by Kagnat and Lady Kate by Cormier. Mare with two of her progeny: 1 and 2, Pears on Julia and Impresse. Champion stallion: Hodgkinson & Tisdale on Ichnobate. Champion mare: Hodgkinson & Tisdale on Janville. Best string of five: 1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale.

SHIRES.—There being no large stables of Shires in the country it would be no surprise to readers to learn that numerically this breed was weaker than the Clydesdales or Percherons. Most classes contained only one entry and had there been more with as good quality as those brought out the exhibit would have been creditable indeed.

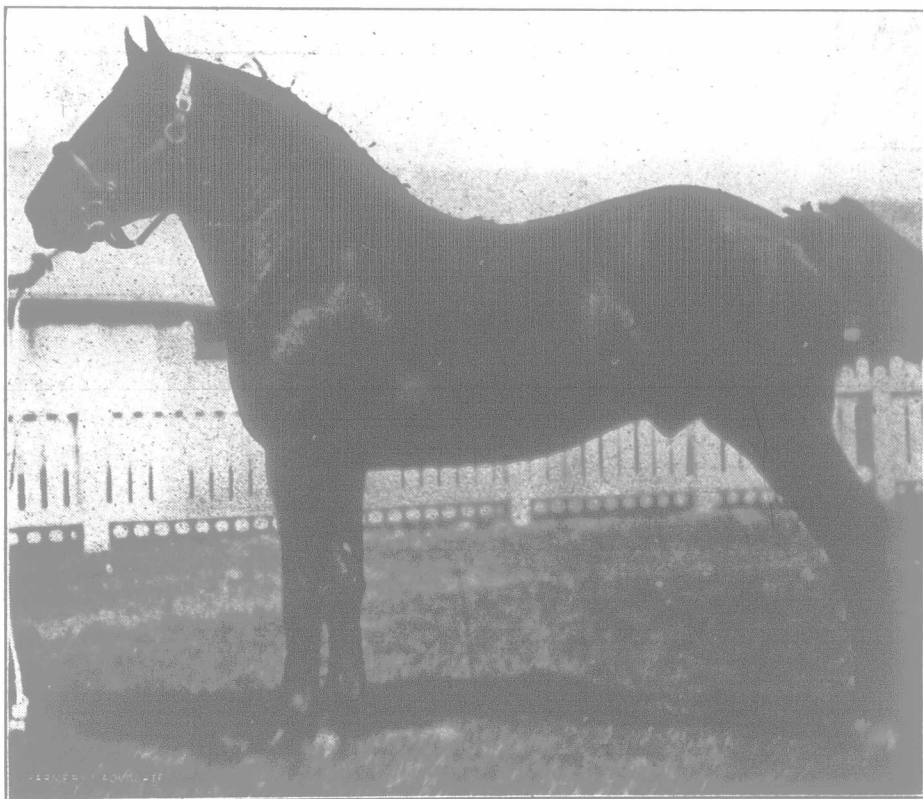
Two large horses with indifferent quality came up against Verona Leader in the aged class of stallions but the smooth turned body and clean limbs of the latter horse carried him to the top. Second came Intake Forester, and third was Roxwell Saxon Harold.

Watnall King, the winning two-year-old and champion, is a remarkably clean horse and with age will develop into a sire of considerable substance and quality. J. M. Gardhouse's aged mares, Rokeby Halo, and her yearling filly, Heather Belle, are two good specimens of draft females. The older mare has no lack of substance and with it all clean limbs, and under-pinning.

Exhibitors.—Jas. Bovaird & Sons, Brampton, Ont.; Jas. Collander, North Gower, Ont.; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.; John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.

Awards.—Stallion, four years old and over: 1, Collander on Verona Leader by Uncle Sam 4th; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale on Intake Forester by Lockinge Albert; 3, Bovaird on Roxwell Saxon Harold by Roxwell Saxon Oak. Stallion, two years old: 1, Gardhouse & Sons on Watnall King by Tuttlebrook King. Filly, three years old: 1, Gardhouse & Sons on Grey Fuchsia by Proportion. Filly, two years old: 1, Gardhouse & Sons on Nicaulis Queen by Tuttlebrook King. Filly, one-year-old: 1, J. M. Gardhouse on Heather Belle by Waveney Rex. Brood mare with foal: 1, J. M. Gardhouse on Rokeby Halo by Madresfield Thumper. Foal of 1914: 1, J. M. Gardhouse on a foal by Marden Raider. Mare, with two of her progeny: J. M. Gardhouse on Rokeby Halo. Champion stallion: Gardhouse & Sons on Watnall King. Champion mare: Gardhouse & Sons on Grey Fuchsia.

CLYDESDALES.—This breed of horses in which Canada at present largely depends for draft material, showed the effect of curtailed importations during the summer now drawing to a close. Some of the classes were not quite as strong as usual, but with the troupe brought across the Atlantic by Graham Bros. showing in company with the good stuff now in Ontario, admirers of the Clydesdale were well pleased, as were any visitors whose interests are at all centered in the horse. John A. Boag, Queens-



Melanesien.

Winning two-year-old Percheron stallion at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1914. Exhibited by R. Hamilton & Son, Simcoe, Ont.

ville, Ont.; R. S. Starr, Port Williams, N. S., and R. B. Ogilvie, of Chicago, were responsible for the respective honors conferred on these horses.

The aged stallion class was not strong numerically, but the winning end was decorated with some worthy individuals. First stood Baron Minto, fresh from the Old Country and Old-Country show-rings, with blood of Baron's Pride and prize ribbons to recommend him to Canadian horsemen. Then came Rycroft Model, Gardhouse's four-year-old by the noted Rycroft. He lacked a little in size compared with the winning horse, but he compensated for this in fineness of bone and excellent feet. Kirkcudbright Baron, another son of Baron's Pride stood third, Andyne Blend was fourth, and Promoter, a new horse in this country, was fifth.

Importers were excluded from one class of aged stallions, and here Telfer won on Marathon. This strongly-coupled horse, by Hiawatha, presents the body and substance that our draft horses should possess, and could we breed them with the quality displayed by Baron Ascot, the winning two-year-old, horsemen's difficulties would be lessened. Marathon carries his weight firmly on a sound set of feet and limbs, and looked to be in his proper place. On Guard stood second with considerable size and substance, and showed well while in action. McPhaden's Royal Hero, a large, black, well-muscled sire, occupied the third position, while Tom McNab was fourth and Isomar fifth.

Interest grew intense while the judgment was being meted out to nine three-year-olds, and breeders within the ring, unthinkingly pressed up to the line of horses in their enthusiastic discussion regarding the relative merits of the entries. Finally Graham won the honor of first place on Prince of Brougham, a big horse, which won his class at the Royal before leaving his native land this year. He is a thick, weighty stallion, and moves properly on a good set of limbs. Second to him came Barrington, another imported horse who has for parents Cedric's Baron and Lady Madge, the well-known English mare. Elliott's Brackla proved himself worthy of third place, and looked well in good company. Fourth came Laird O' Ken, one of Cawdor Laird's colts, with a good body and rib, but a little plain in the croup, and fifth ribbon was carried home by Dunure Hallmark, a nicely put up fellow, but could travel a little closer behind and a little freer.

Baron Ascot stood out in bold relief in a class of five two-year-olds, as an animal of exceptional merit. He is one of Graham's best male animals imported this year, and boasts of the blood of Baron's Pride and Rose of Upper Senwick. He is clean of body, with feet and limbs well-turned and full of the quality looked for in a Clydesdale. Lord Malcolm, the second-prize entry, shows a good body and set of limbs, but his feet would look better were they larger. Fyvie Peer from the body down leaves nothing to be desired, but a little more substance would greatly add to his value and appearance. In the eyes of the judges, however, he was good enough for third prize leading, after him coming Star and Copernicus.

Six mares responded to the call for two-year-olds, and of these Mason's Snowdrop and Graham Bros.' Lassie of Petty stood one and two. Snowdrop won on her clean limbs, sloping shoulder and pasterns, and good, sound set of feet, while the mare next below her was not lacking in any particular except that she might be a shade thinner in the hocks. Hogg's Iris of Petty by Bonnie o' Buchlyvie, a mare of the right kind, went third.

Another outstanding filly made her debut in the class for yearlings. Here Elma, another of the Graham importation, came out for the first time in Canada. She is by Apukwa, whose get is looming up in show-ring circles this year, and out of Lady Peggy, a successful filly in her home land. Elma had the reputation of winning second at Aberdeen and the Clydesdale Horse Society Medal, and is considered at home as one of the best fillies that ever crossed the water. Rea's Blink of Vermont, a promising young female, was second in this class and Cussion third, with Princess Marchbank.

The class for brood mare and foal was led by Hogg with Royalette, a very handsome mare, brim full of quality, and matronly in appearance. Black Princess, a firmly-coupled mare, and Newbigging Beauty were second and third respectively.

Seven yield mares were led in, and constituted one of the best female classes. Bloomer won the red, but she was hard pressed by Watson & Sons' Ella Fleming, a mare with size and quality and good performance. Rea had the third prize one in Grace, a nicely-turned mare, and College Queen won fourth money for Hodgkinson & Tisdale.

Exhibitors.—T. B. Elliott, Bolton, Ont.; Goodfellow Bros., Bolton, Ont.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; Canada Bros., Claremont, Ont.; T. Cussion, Watton, Ont.; Herby Weston, Alton, Ont.; M. McPhaden, Oso, Ont.; J. P. Hogg,

band, Eden Mills, Ont.; John S. Mason, Coleraine, Ont.; John Ivey, Jarvis, Ont.; Alex. McIntyre, Bolton, Ont.; J. F. Staples & Son, Ida, Ont.; Joseph Telfer, Milton West, Ont.; Geo. Clayton & Sons, Grand Valley, Ont.; Robert Cox & Sons, Todmorden, Ont.; A. Watson & Sons, St. Thomas, Ont.; Paterson Bros., Agincourt, Ont.; Sunnybrook Farm, Toronto, Ont.; W. N. McEachren, West Hill, Ont.; John Brown & Sons, Galt, Ont.; Jas. Leask & Sons, Seagrave, Ont.; W. W. Hogg, Thamesford, Ont.; H. A. Mason, Scarboro, Ont.; A. E. Rea, Toronto, Ont.; W. F. Batty, Brooklin, Ont.; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.

Awards.—Stallion, four years old and over: 1, and 5, Graham Bros. on Baron Minto by Baron's Pride and Promoter by Crossrigg; 2, Gardhouse on Rycroft Model by Rycroft; 3, Goodfellow Bros. on Kirkcudbright Baron by Baron's Pride; 4, Elliott on Andyne Blend by Hiawatha. Stallion, four years old and over, Importers excluded: 1, Telfer on Marathon by Hiawatha; 2, Cussion on On Guard; 3, McPhaden on Loyal Hero by Revelanta; 4, Clayton on Tom McNab by Prince Thomas; 5, McIntyre on Isomar by Baron Mitchell. Stallion, three years old: 1 and 2, Graham Bros. on Prince of Brougham by Baron of Burgie and Barrington by Cedric's Baron; 3, Elliott on Brackla by Benedict; 4, Paterson Bros. on Laird O' Ken by Cawdor Laird; 5, Cox on Dunure Hall Mark by Auchinflower. Stallion, two years old: 1, 2 and 3, Graham Bros. on Baron Ascot by Baron's Pride, Lord Malcolm by Mendel and Fyvie Peer by Diploma; 4, Sunnybrook Farm on Coming Star by Mendel; 5, Goodfellow Bros. on Copernicus by The Comet. Stallion, one-year-old: Graham Bros. on Royal Scott by Baron Cedric; 2, McEachren on Lakeview Gretna by King of Gretna; 3, Leask on Clyde Prince James by Acme; 4, Watson on Sir Baron Wallace by Mimitus. Filly, three years old: 1 and 4, Mason on Snowdrop by King Tom and Pride of Auchencleith by Picador; 2, Graham

adequate substance to proper proportions; this he carries with considerable style and ease while in action. Maconbie, standing second, did not possess the avoirdupois carried by the first or third-prize entry, yet his clean limbs and well-turned set of feet carried him above Baron Elator, a massive, noble horse, yet not now in the very best show-ring condition. Special Royal Favorite, the choice for fourth place is a good horse but not well up in show-ring technique and performance.

The two-year-olds were a fair lot and McMichael's International was chosen for first place, second going to Holby on Acme's Favorite, and third to Baron Lion for MacRae & Son.

Prince Carruchan 2nd, shown by Batty in the yearling class was an easy winner. He has inherited a quality of bone and style in action that makes him a very desirable horse and elevated him to the premier place in the male classes. Baron Flashknot was made second prize yearling and Lord Mahratta third.

Only two three-year-old fillies came forward, and Clayton & Son won on Daisy Moncrieffe, a nice mover and well-turned mare. McMichael's entry, a lower-set and more compact filly was a close second.

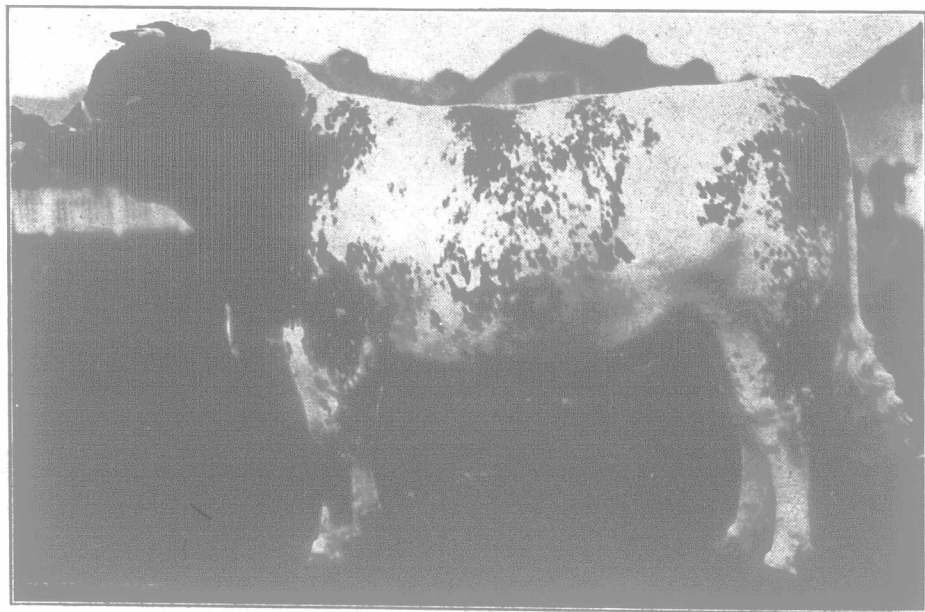
The two-year-olds proved conclusively that we have some good Canadian-bred horses in the country. Wagg's Mabel Khandahar could show many an imported female how to flex and perform properly before a Clydesdale admirer. Her smooth, well-coupled body and excellent limbs demonstrated that first position was her rightful place, but it required good action on her part for Ruby Soutar was ready to accept the red ribbon, and it has been given to many an inferior filly. She has substance, quality and a good make-up and moves in a pleasing way. There was a third ribbon, and it went to Kerr & Davidson on Lady Evan 2nd, a good individual.

The champion mare of last year's Fair went down to second place in the aged-class. First stood Borland Queen, a brown, with a little less substance than Bell Ivory, but a little cleaner-limbed and freer action. Third stood Trim of Oro, champion at Ottawa as a two-year-old, and a mare of exceptionally good points. Fourth place was given to Snyder on Queen, a pleasing filly but rather a plain mover.

Exhibitors.—J. F. Staples & Son, Ida, Ont.; Thomas McMichael & Son, Seagrave, Ont.; Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; Joseph Telfer, Milton, Ont.; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.; Jas. MacRae & Son, Pickering, Ont.; J. Johnson, Woodbridge, Ont.; R. M. Holby, Port Perry, Ont.; W. N. McEachern, West

Hill, Ont.; Samuel Strong, Weston, Ont.; W. F. Batty, Brooklin, Ont.; James White, Agincourt, Ont.; George Clayton & Son, Grand Valley, Ont.; Wm. Pollock, Seagrave, Ont.; P. W. Boynton & Son, Dollar, Ont.; James Nicol, Hagersville, Ont.; Kerr & Davidson, Balsam, Ont.; Nelson Wagg, Claremont, Ont.; T. Cussion, Whitby, Ont.; James Leonard, Schomberg, Ont.; Albert W. Snyder, Brampton, Ont.; A. Watson & Sons, St. Thomas, Ont.; C. A. Bennett, Claremont, Ont.

Awards.—Stallion, three years old and over: 1, McMichael on Glen Rae by Great Britain; 2, Graham Bros. on Maconbie by Macqueen; 3, Staples on Baron Elator by Elator; 4, Telfer on Special Royal Favorite by Menteith Favorite. Stallion, two year old: 1, McMichael on International by Prince Romeo; 2, Holby on Acme's Favorite by Acme; 3, MacRae on Baron Lion by Baron Lionel; 4, Johnson on Lockwood Chief by Craignair. Stallion, one-year-old: 1, Batty, on Prince Carruchan 2nd by Gallant Carruchan; 2, McMichael on Baron Flashknot by Lord Ronald; 3, White on Lord Mahratta by Maharatta. Filly, three years old: 1, Clayton on Daisy Moncrieffe by Moncrieffe Marquis; 2, McMichael on Spring Beauty by Glen Rae. Filly, two year old: 1, Wagg on Mabel Khandahar by Khandahar; 2, Pollock on Ruby Soutar by Dunure Soutar; 3, Kerr & Davidson on Lady Evan 2nd by Lord George. Filly, one-year-old: 1, Batty on Nora Carruchan by Gallant Carruchan; 2, McMichael on Maggie Rae by Glen Rae. Heavy draught mare, four years old and over: 1, Leonard on Borland Queen by Borland Chief; 2, Pollock on Bell Ivory by Black Ivory; 3, Watson on Trim of Oro by Baron Gartley; 4, Snyder on Queen by Bogie Stamp. Heavy draught brood



Gainford Perfection.

Winner of the junior yearling class and grand champion Shorthorn bull at the Canadian National Exhibition. Exhibited by J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.

Bros. on Lassie of Petty by Farmer's Counsel; 3, Hogg on Iris of Petty by Bonnie O' Buchlyvie; 5, Goodfellow Bros. on Black Queen by Everlasting. Filly, two years old: 1 and 3 Cussion on Bessie Priam and Beryl Priam; 2, Sunnybrook Farm on Dolly Voucher by Royal Willie. Filly, one-year-old: Graham Bros. on Elma by Apukwa; 2, Rea on Blink of Vermont by The Right Honourable; 3, Cussion on Princess Marchbank. Brood mare with foal at her side: 1, Hogg on Royalette by Royal Edward; 2, Cussion on Black Princess; 3, Batty on Newbigging Beauty by Atahualpa; 4, Brown on Viola Matchless by Castle King; 5, Watson on Royal Rose by The Rejected. Yield mare, any age: 1, Graham Bros. on Bloomer by Benedict; 2, Watson on Ella Fleming by Sam Black; 3, Rea on Grace by Baron Ruby; 4, Hodgkinson & Tisdale on College Queen by Baron's Fashion. Foal of 1914: 1, Cussion on Princess Guard; 2, Goodfellow Bros. on foal by Baron Gregor; 3, Hogg on Jean Armour by Dunure David. Mare, with two of her progeny: 1, Brown on Viola Matchless. Best stallion, any age: Graham Bros. on Baron Ascot. Best mare, any age: Graham Bros. on Elma. Best string of five: 1, Graham Bros.

HEAVY DRAUGHT—Classes under this department are meant to include Clydesdale, Percheron and Shire horses, but in the ring it is purely a Canadian-bred Clydesdale exhibit for the other breeds do not participate in the event. The excellent line of females is a feature of this division and the animals so brought out would have been no disgrace to any other class.

The winner of the aged stallion class, Glen Rae, is one of those thick set draught horses so appropriate in his class and one that confines

mare and foal: 1, Bennett on My Queen by Macqueen; 2, Clayton on Scottish Queen by Scottish Celt; 3, Watson on Belle of Argyle by Baron Gartley; 4, White on Gracie of Locust Hill by Lothian Macqueen. Heavy draught foal: 1, Bennett; 2, Batty; 3, Clayton; 4, White. Mare with two of her progeny: 1, White. Heavy draught, best stallion, any age: Batty on Prince Carruchan 2nd. Heavy draught, best mare, any age: Leonard on Borland Queen.

DRAUGHTERS IN HARNESS.—Local horses provided all the competition in these classes this year, much of the money for Heavy-Draught going to the Dominion Transport Company on their weighty geldings.

Awards.—Heavy Draught, single gelding or mare: 1, 2 and 4, Dominion Transport Company, Toronto; 3, Britnell & Co., Toronto. Heavy Draught, pair geldings or mares: 1 and 4, Dominion Transport; 2, Britnell & Co.; 3, H. A. Mason, Scarboro. Best single mare or gelding, Dominion Transport, on Bobby. General-purpose, single geldings or mares: 1, N. P. Clarkson, Summerville, Ont.; 2, W. N. Scott & Son, Milton, Ont.; 3, A. M. Thomson & Son, Norval. General-purpose, pair geldings or mares: 1, W. N. Scott & Sons; 2, C. H. Cairns, Milton, Ont.; 3, A. M. Thomson & Son; 4, N. P. Clarkson.

GENERAL-PURPOSE.—The entries in these classes were a good representation of the type of horse which is a large factor in all enterprises at the present time. No exceptionally large classes appeared, but good conformation and type was present throughout. Clarkson's Minnie, a nice five-year-old mare, was chosen as champion. She displayed quality and action, and was an easy first in any position.

Exhibitors.—Albert W. Snyder, Brampton, Ont.; W. N. Scott & Son, Milton, Ont.; C. H. Cairns, Milton, Ont.; Joseph Telfer, Milton West, Ont.; Norman P. Clarkson, Summerville, Ont.; A. M. Thomson & Son, Norval, Ont.; F. T. James & Co., Toronto, Ont.; John Craigie, Port Credit, Ont.; Tilt & Cheyne, Brampton, Ont.; N. Goodison, Summerville, Ont.; Samuel Dolson & Sons, Norval, Ont.; Walter Harrison, Brampton, Ont.; Arthur W. Clarkson, Summerville, Ont.; R. E. Pallett, Summerville, Ont.; Stanley Hall, Lisgar, Ont.

Awards.—Mare or gelding, four years old and over: 1, Clarkson; 2, Snyder; 3, Thomson. Filly or gelding, three years old: 1, Thomson; 2, Tilt & Cheyne; 3, Craigie. Filly or gelding, two years old: 1, Dolson; 2, Goodison. Filly or gelding, one-year-old: 1, Pallett. Brood mare and foal: 1, Tilt & Cheyne; 2, Hall. Foal of 1914: 1, Tilt & Cheyne.

ROADSTER AND CARRIAGE.—These classes showed some of the largest line-ups of the entire exhibition, and many good horses went back to the stables without ribbons. Fourteen were counted in the aged roadster mare turnout, and with few exceptions they were good. The carriage classes showed well, especially the aged class led by Brigham Bell, a beautiful mare of the high-stepping kind with lots of life and action, but of a mild temperament.

Exhibitors.—George A. Matheson, Thamesford, Ont.; Ira A. Mabee, Aylmer, Ont.; William Hammall, Toronto, Ont.; Groves Bros., Toronto, Ont.; John Coventry, Woodstock, Ont.; D. J. Arthurs, Brampton, Ont.; Thomas Cowan, Orono, Ont.; John Campbell, Georgetown, Ont.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; J. F. Robinson, Milton, Ont.; Clarence Dolson, Cheltenham, Ont.; Joseph Telfer, Milton West, Ont.; Crow & Murray, Toronto, Ont.; Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, Ont.; Paterson Bros., Agincourt, Ont.; W. J. Alexander, Georgetown, Ont.; Mark Tipling, Toronto, Ont.; John Wakefield, Toronto, Ont.; N. Goodison, Summerville, Ont.; Curtis Heaslip & Son, Riverbend, Ont.; J. B. Cowieson & Sons, Queensville, Ont.; A. Cunningham, Toronto, Ont.; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.; George Buiree, Toronto, Ont.; P. W. Boynton, Dollar, Ont.; Geo. M. Anderson, Guelph, Ont.; W. A. Goy, Toronto, Ont.; J. P. Husband, Eden Mills, Ont.; Fred Wigglesworth, Georgetown, Ont.; John R. Murchison, Orillia, Ont.; John Broom, Norval, Ont.; Henry Parsons, Dollar, Ont.; Walter Harrison, Brampton, Ont.; John Craigie, Port Credit, Ont.; Jas. White, Agincourt, Ont.; Tilt & Cheyne, Brampton, Ont.; A. Watson & Sons, St. Thomas, Ont.; Stanley Hall, Lisgar, Ont.

Awards.—Roadster mare, four years old and over: 1, Crow & Murray, on Brerette; 2, Campbell, on Sadie Mitchell; 3, Telfer, on Daffodil. Roadster, filly or gelding, three years old: 1, Miss Wilks, on Mary Regina. Roadster, filly or gelding, two years old: 1, Cowieson, on Cruickston's Fern; 2, Tipling, on Sharpshoot Belle; 3, Goodison, on Wilkie Dillard. Roadster, filly or gelding, one year old: 1, Miss Wilks, on Helena Bingen; 2, Anderson, on Jennie Porter; 3, Heaslip, on Queen Elna. Roadster, brood mare and foal: 1, Cowan, on Lyla; 2 and 3, Miss Wilks, on Clara Leyburn, and Elden Oro. Roadster, foal of 1914: 1, Cowan, on Lady McKerron; 2, Goy, on Tango; 3, Miss Wilks, on Clara Leyburn Foal. Roadster, best mare any age, Crow & Murray, on Brerette. Carriage mare, four years old or over: 1, Husband, on Brigham Bell; 2, Crow & Murray, on Applause;

3, Wigglesworth, on Princess Iola. Carriage filly or gelding, three years old: 1, Anderson, on Warrick Madge; 2, Paterson Bros., on Flashlight. Carriage filly or gelding, two years old: 1, Harrison, on Topsy; 2, Craigie, on Sadie Derwent; 3, Parsons, on Maud. Carriage filly or gelding, one year old: 1, Tilt & Cheyne, on Minnie; 2, Anderson, on Warwick Victor; 3, Craigie, on Nellie Derwent. Carriage brood mare and foal: 1, Craigie, on Lady Woodland; 2, Tilt & Cheyne, on Nellie. Carriage foal of 1914: 1, Craigie; 2, Tilt & Cheyne, on Fantine; 3, Hall, on Billie Burke. Carriage, best mare, any age, Husband, on Brigham Bell.

STANDARD-BREDS.—The Standard-bred stallions four years old and over, were judged on Thursday of the second week, and the following decisions were handed out: First place went to Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, on Jim Todd; second, to Paterson Bros., Agincourt, Ont., on Lord Goshen, and third, to M. P. Barry & Co., on Michael Gratton. Jim Todd was also adjudged to be the best Standard-bred stallion any age, and received the silver medal.

Cattle.

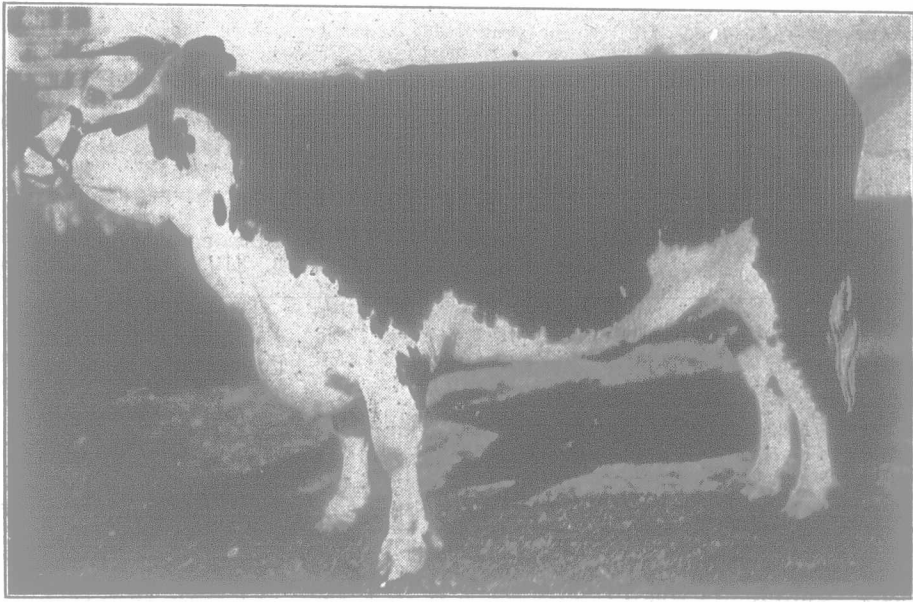
SHORTHORNS.—The Shorthorn exhibit was characterized by a purely Ontario turnout and the phenomenal success of one exhibitor. The leading herds of Ontario's best Shorthorn breeders were represented but the other provinces were not heard from and nothing appeared from across the line. However this circumstance had no tranquilizing effect upon the interest taken in the now flourishing breed of beef cattle for the keen competition and abundance of good Shorthorn blood kept the visitors intensely interested and those intimately connected with the breed always on the alert. Never before in the memory of many in the ring has one exhibitor been so successful. The herd of J. A. Watt returning from victories on the Western show circuit and conquests with leading herds from the American

head was Lavender Scot, Watt's senior winner, and a bull nicely carved out with quality added. When led beside Archer's Hope for the senior honors there was some disparity in size due to age, but the younger bull was perhaps a little finer in his make up. As they stood one might think he did not possess the amount of constitution vested in the older bull but finally the ribbon went to Lavender Scot and Archer's Hope remained as first in his class. The older bull had his champions for senior honors but the judge adhered to the ideal of smoothness and quality and carried it throughout.

Bandsman's Commander soon forged to the head of the senior yearlings and won the place for Aulds. In fleshing and smoothness this is an out-standing bull, and worthy of the place. Matthew Wilson won second place on Monland Laddie, a smooth, white bull by Silver Prince, and Kennedy & Son third on Scarboro Prince.

The junior yearlings lined up five in number with Gainford Perfection leading. This young bull already has an illustrious past, being second throughout the West only to his famous sire, Gainford Marquis. The young bull is a facsimile of his parent in almost every respect and carried everything before him in the Shorthorn lines. With his beautiful conformation and noble bearing he is a very attractive bull and a future is surely in store for him. If he can maintain his smoothness and depth of fleshing and increase in size from year to year, ambitious breeders must produce something good to wrest the laurels from him. Dryden had a somewhat larger bull in Master Ruby, but the odds were too great to attain anything higher than second place. This bull by Archer's Hope is a promising youngster and carries many of the good points inherent in his sire. Rare Sort, by the same bull took third place and fourth went to Jas. Leask on Gloster Champion, Gardhouse came in for fifth prize on Prince Butterfly by Prince of Archers, a strong young bull.

The senior calves lined up fifteen strong and gave the judge a chance to exercise his ability in selecting the best from a good line up.



Perfection Lass.

Winning Hereford cow and grand champion female of the breed at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1914. Exhibited by L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.

side continued their achievements at Toronto, winning many firsts and all championships. The finish and quality of this herd corresponded with the ideals in the mind of the judge, Leslie Smith, of St. Cloud, Minn., and it speaks well for the wisdom of their breeder and skill of the herdsman. Other herds were not shadowed by these successes for there were some which put up such a strenuous battle for supremacy that only slightly different circumstances might have caused a different story to have been written. Some very good young stuff was forward both in males and females and on the whole the breed put up an exhibit worthy of its name and favor now centered around it.

The common number of five aged bulls came forward and spectators at once took sides with Dryden's Archer's Hope and Gardhouse's Lavender Sultan. The former a large, white, smooth bull appealed through his massiveness and straight lines, in the width he carried well back and lack of any falling away behind the shoulder. Lavender Sultan is a younger bull with immense fleshing on the shoulder and no lack of constitution; with this his straight lines and heavy quarters furnished many good arguments why he should go first. However the judge decided in favor of the white bull and all had to agree that they were two good bulls. Kyle Bros.' Nonpareil Ramsden, a red roan with substance and quality went third. He is a worthy bull as he himself shows and the winning of his get confirms. Gay Monarch won the fourth ribbon for Kerr & Davidson, and King Carmen fifth for Reed.

Only three two-year-olds appeared, but at the

aged female of that herd is Jealousy 4th, a straight, blocky, red cow with a great depth of fleshing and a well-sprung rib. She was senior champion at Edmonton and prominent at other Western Fairs this year. Kyle Bros.' Golden Dew-drop 15th, Stood second and Dryden was third with Princess 3rd. The Kyle entry does not possess the same depth of fleshing on the top but is slightly smoother behind than the winning cow. Princess third is a nicely-turned animal and showed well. Cecelia Rose went fourth, but put up a strong fight for a higher place on account of her breed and great constitution.

The two-year-old heifer class called out six entries and they went back with Nonpareil 26th wearing the red ribbon. This heifer excels in spring of rib and depth of even fleshing and is a good individual throughout. Second came Irving Side Emmeline, a well-fleshed cow but not so smooth as is Nonpareil 46th. Kyle Bros. were third with Lady of the Valley 7th, and Gardhouse fourth with Cecelia Gem.

Included in the line up of senior yearling heifers were Watt's Duchess 50th and Silver Queen. The former was good enough to win the grand championship but Silver Queen has been adjudged superior to her on former occasions, however there is no doubt as to their respective rights to the premier place at the present time. Duchess 50th is low-set and very blocky and this coupled with a great wealth of fleshing and a rich, roan color marks her as a cow in a class by herself. Dryden's Village Bride and Victoria Lady, both by Scottish Minstrel, went third and

fourth and Gardhouse secured the fifth ribbon on Broadhooks Mina.

The Burlington herd scored again in the class for junior yearling heifers. Escana Cranberry by Right Sort was placed at the honorable end of the line and third stood Scotch Beauty, also by the same sire. The prize animal is blocky, very smooth and well fitted while Scotch Beauty, it might be said, belongs in another class although she is a good individual. Kerr & Davidson's Sittyton Princess was placed second, but she put up a strong argument for first place. Substance, smoothness and fitness were all displayed in this heifer and she does not look out of place in the showing. In fourth and fifth place stood Village Maid 37th and Meadow Queen both from the Kyle Bros.' herd.

The two calf classes contained some very promising material for future show-ring purposes. In the senior display, Kyle Bros. won out with Proud Duchess 6th, a nice, smooth youngster and Gardhouse's Sultan's Lady came second. Auld won the third place on Rose-i-bud. In the junior department, Dryden came forward with Golden Sunray by Archer's Hope and won first place. This is a very blocky calf and had to be to win from Mitchell's Cranberry 2nd, which was showing good fit and a mellow flesh. It is hard to foretell the future of much of this young stuff and some individual, not noticed this year, may surprise show-ring followers in 1915.

When the country, in no uncertain terms, is calling for a strain that will produce milk and flesh as well as the classes for milk cows of this breed that respond to the call are important. In answer to this request the matrons lined up with beefy conformation and udders and veins that demonstrated other possibilities. In this class, Gardhouse won first and second places on Cecelia Rose and Cecelia Gem and fourth place on Blossom's Lady. Miller took third money on Pretty Lady C., and Elliott fifth on Miss Lovelace. This is the second time Cecelia Rose has won this class and it is no surprise when one views her wealth of constitution and great spring of rib. She and her stable mate, Cecelia Gem, show breed character and have the qualifications that render them worthy of success in a class where the requirements include both milk and beef. Miller's red cow, bred on the Cargill Farm, showed well in a class of this kind but did not please the judge as much as the winning two.

Exhibitors: Kyle Bros., Drumbo, Ont.; W. A. Dryden, Brooklyn, Ont.; Kerr & Davidson, Balsam, Ont.; John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.; A. T. Reed, Orilla, Ont.; J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.; R. F. Duncan, Ancaster, Ont.; Frank W. Smith, Scotland, Ont.; A. F. & G. Auld, Eden Mills, Ont.; John Kennedy & Son, Agincourt, Ont.; Matthew Wilson, Fergus, Ont.; Jas. Leask & Sons, Seagrave, Ont.; Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat, Ont.; W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph, Ont.; Geo. Gier & Sons, Waldemar, Ont.; Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont.; F. C. Willmott & Son, Milton, Ont.; G. G. Gould, Essex, Ont.; Rockliffe Linton, Vandon, Ont.; F. Bradley, Seagrave, Ont.; John Milton, Brantford, Ont.; R. & A. W. Oliver, Galt, Ont.

Awards.—Bull, three years old and over: 1, Dryden on Archer's Hope by Nonpareil Archer; 2, Gardhouse on Lavender Sultan by Superb Sultan; 3, Kyle Bros. on Nonpareil Ramsden by Nonpareil Archer; 4, Kerr & Davidson on Gay Monarch by Gold Sultan; 5, Reed on King Carmen by Dorothy's King. Bull, two years: 1, Watt on Lavender Scot by Loyal Scot; 2, Smith on Nero of Cluny by Edgar of Cluny 2nd; 3, Duncan on King George by Royal Choice. Bull, senior yearling: 1, Auld on Bandsman's Commander by Bandsman; 2, Wilson on Monkland Laddie by Silver Prince; 3, Kennedy on Scarborough Prince by Red Prince. Bull, junior yearling: 1, Watt on Gainford Perfection by Gainford Marquis; 2 and 3, Dryden on Master Ruby by Archer's Hope and Rare Sort by Archer's Hope; 4, Leask on Gloster Champion by Gloster's Choice; 5, Gardhouse on Prince Butterfly by Prince of Archers. Bull, senior calf: 1 and 7, Mitchell Bros. on Escana Ringleader by Right Sort and Escana Hero by Right Sort; 2 and 6, Kyle Bros. on Spring Valley Leader by Newton Ringleader and Lovely's Chief 2nd by Newton Ringleader; 3, Elliott on Prince Ramsden by Village Bridegroom; 4 and 8, Gier on Victor Stamford by Mildred's Royal and Bold Boy by Mildred's Royal; 5, Willmott on Captain Rosebud by Braco. Bull, junior calf: 1 and 3, Mitchell Bros., on Escana Champion by Right Sort and Escana Victor by Right Sort; 2, Kyle Bros. on Spring Valley Hero by Newton Ringleader; 4, 5 and 6, Auld on Sylvan Power by Nonpareil Courtier, Eden Mills Glory by Broadhook's Ringleader and Collyne Americo by Nonpareil Courtier; 7, Amos on Royal Rebel by Royal Bruce; 8, Elliott on Prince Gloster 2nd by Village Bridegroom. Cow, three years old and over: 1, Watt on Jealousy 4th by Newton Ringleader; 2, Kyle Bros. on Golden Drop 15th by Scottish Pride; 3, Dryden on Princess 3rd by Gloster's Choice; 4 and 5, Gardhouse on Cecelia Rose by Prince of Archers and Blossom's Lady by Prince of Archers; 6, Kerr & Davidson on Sittyton Rose by Roan Gavigill. Heifer, two years old: 1, Dryden on Nonpareil

46th by Burnbrae Sultan; 2, Watt on Irvine Side Emmeline; 3, Kyle Bros. on Lady of the Valley 7th by Scottish Pride; 4, Gardhouse on Cecelia Gem by Prince of Archers; 5, Kerr & Davidson on Sittyton Girl by Gay Monarch; 6, Kennedy on Mysterious Girl by T. B. Heifer. Senior yearling: 1 and 2, Watt on Duchess 50th by Gainford Marquis and Silver Queen by Gainford Marquis; 3, 4 and 7, Dryden on Village Bride by Scottish Minstrel, Victoria Lady by Scottish Minstrel and Secret Arch by Archer's Hope; 5, Gardhouse on Broadhooks Mina by Prince of Archers; 6, Auld on Mabel Mysis by Scottish Signet. Heifer, junior yearling: 1, 3 and 6, Mitchell Bros. on Escana Cranberry by Right Sort, Scotch Beauty 2nd by Right Sort and Escana Claret by Right Sort; 2, Kerr & Davidson on Sittyton Princess by Gay Monarch; 4 and 5, Kyle Bros. on Village Maid 13th by Newton Ringleader and Meadow Queen by Nonpareil Ramsden. Heifer, senior calf: 1, Kyle Bros. on Proud Duchess 6th by Nonpareil Ramsden; 2, Gardhouse on Sultan's Lady by Lavender Sultan; 3 and 6, Auld on Rose-i-bud by Broadhooks Ringleader and Eden Mills Wimple by Meadow Signet; 4, Dryden on Sweet Lilac by Sittyton Victor; 5, Watt on Lady Stately by Rosewood Chief. Heifer, junior calf: 1 and 7, Dryden on Golden Sunray by Archer's Hope and Countess Lady by Archer's Hope; 2, Mitchell Bros. on Escana Cranberry 2nd by Right Sort; 3, Watt on Village Rose by Gainford Ideal; 4, Kyle Bros. on Broadhook's 27th by Newton Ringleader; 5, Gardhouse on Cecelia Lavender by Lavender Sultan; 6, Amos on Orange Flower 2nd by Broadhooks Ringleader. Best three animals, get of one sire: 1, Watt; 2, Dryden; 3, Mitchell Bros.; 4, Kyle Bros. Best two animals, progeny of one cow: 1, Mitchell Bros.; 2, Watt; 3, Kerr & Davidson; 4, Kyle Bros. Best four calves bred and owned by exhibitor: 1, Mitchell Bros.; 2, Auld; 3, Dryden; 4, Kyle Bros.; 5, Gier. Graded herd, bull two years old and over, cow three years old and over, heifer one year old and under two, heifer two years old and under three, heifer under one year: 1, Watt; 2, Dryden; 3, Gardhouse; 4, Kyle Bros.; 5, Kerr & Davidson. Junior herd, bull under two years, two heifers one year and under two, two heifers under one year: 1, Watt; 2, Dryden; 3, Mitchell Bros.; 4, Auld; 5, Kyle Bros. Senior champion bull: Watt on Lavender Scot. Junior and grand champion bull: Watt on Gainford Perfection. Senior champion female: Watt on Jealousy 4th. Junior and grand champion female: Watt on Duchess 50th. Cow or heifer, two years old or over, in milk: 1, 2 and 4, Gardhouse on Cecelia Rose, Cecelia Gem and Blossom's Lady; 3, Miller on Pretty Lady C.; 5, Elliott on Miss Lovelace. Steer, sired by registered Shorthorn Bull, two years old and under three: 1, 2 and 3, Russell; 4, Prithard Bros. Steer sired by registered bull, one year old and under two: 1, Kyle Bros.; 2, Russell; 3, Leask & Son; 4, Prithard Bros. Steer, sired by registered bull, under one year: 1, Leask & Son; 2, Duncan; 3 and 4, Brown & Sons.

HEREFORDS.—Five herds competed for the honors and ribbons that the Canadian National has to bestow upon the Hereford breed, and many favorable comments were floating around as these weighty feeders and grazers were led in and out. R. J. Kinzer, of Kansas city, made the awards in these classes, while the visitors looked admiringly upon the lines of contented white faces.

The aged bull class looked familiar with Bonnie Brae 21st standing first for H. D. Smith. On two former occasions this bull has met with the same success, and as many times has he been grand champion of the males. Under several years' fitting he still stands firm and even while he adds to his massiveness. Refiner, the well-known bull, owned by I. O. Clifford, stepped from second place down to third, while Page's Ronnie Brae 31st took the position occupied by Refiner last year. G. E. Reynolds was fourth with Breeder Boy.

Only two two-year-olds came forward and one

senior yearling, but four junior yearlings answered the call. Here the competition was between Lord Fairfax and Bonnie Ingleside 7th, and it was an easy win for the former bull. Clifford has been very successful throughout the West with Lord Fairfax this season, standing reserve champion at most fairs. He is a low-set, thick fellow, and with all his size he has an abundance of quality. Smith won second place, and Clifford took third and fourth with William and Jack.

It was nothing new for Alvin Fairfax to win his class in the senior bull calves, for that has been his luck throughout the season. His stable mates, Refiner 38th and Refiner 32nd, won third and fourth positions, while Hunter stood second with Beau Maple.

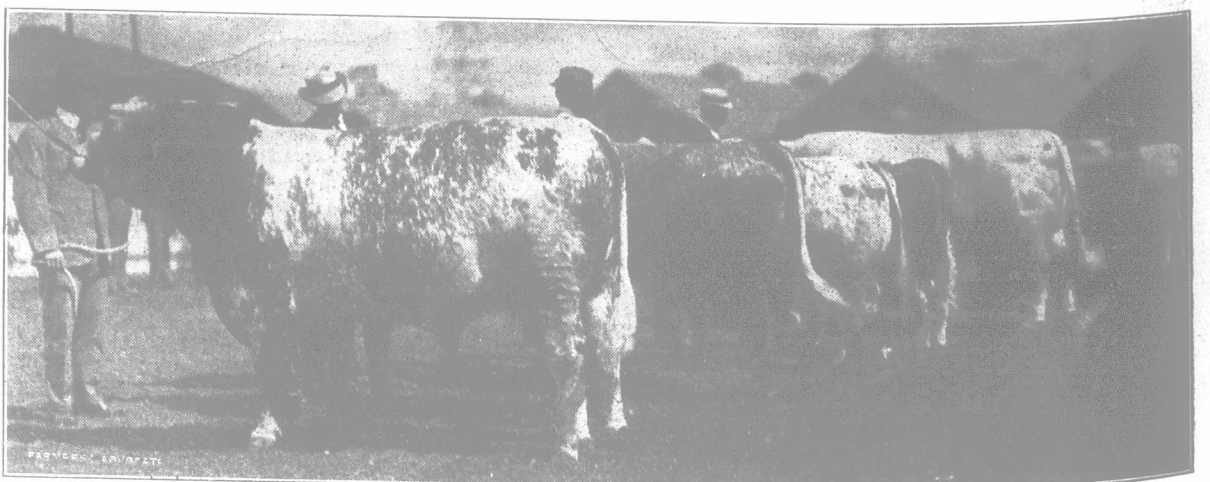
The aged cow class included six individuals of very typey conformation and appearance. Perfection Lass was not long in attaining premier place in the line, and she looked fit for the honor. Her lines are straight, and she well represents the Hereford breed in her depth of fleshing and blocky, low-set make-up. Miss Brae 26th is a little deeper cow perhaps, but does not present the same pleasing appearance. She was second, and Smith was third on Rubella Ingleside 23rd, a nice, smooth cow, but not endowed with as much substance as either of the former two. Hunter was fourth on Princess Victoria.

Five two-year-olds and seven senior yearlings lined up. Patra Fairfax easily won the latter class and the junior championship, but she could not outclass the aged winner for the highest honors in store for the females. She is a growthy heifer, with quality and substance combined in such a way as to give her a pleasing appearance.

Only three junior yearlings came forward, but the calf classes were stronger, including five senior and seven junior entries.

Exhibitors.—L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.; G. E. Reynolds, Elora, Ont.; Jas. Page, Wallace-town, Ont.; H. Dudley Smith, Hamilton, Ont.; W. H. & J. S. Hunter, Orangeville, Ont.

Awards.—Bull, three years old and over: 1, Smith, on Bonnie Brae 21st; 2, Page, on Bonnie Brae 31st; 3, Clifford, on Refiner; 4, Reynolds, on Breeder Boy. Bull, two years old: 1, Hunter, on Bonnie Brae 49th; 2, Reynolds, on Royalty. Senior yearling bull: 1, Hunter, on Roxie's Laddie. Junior yearling bull: 1, 3 and 4, Clifford, on Lord Fairfax, William and Jack; 2, Smith, on Bonnie Ingleside 7th. Bull, senior calf: 1, 3 and 4, Clifford on Alvin Fairfax, Refiner 38th, and Refiner 32nd; 2, Hunter, on Beau Maple. Bull, junior calf: 1, Page, on Brae Real 3rd; 2 and 3, Hunter, on Texas, and Look Again; 4, Reynolds, on Prince George. Cow, three years old and over: 1 and 2, Clifford, on Perfection Lass, and Miss Brae 26th; 3, Smith, on Rubella Ingleside 23rd; 4, Hunter, on Princess Victoria. Cow, two years old: 1, Hunter, on Ann Donald; 2, Clifford, on Miss Brae 40th; 3, Smith, on Rubella Ingleside 33rd; 4, Page, on Margaret. Senior yearling heifer: 1 and 4, Clifford, on Patra Fairfax, and Miss Princess 41st; 2, Page, on Miss Brae 50th; 3, Smith, on Laura 35th. Junior yearling heifer: 1, Clifford, on Bonnie Queen; 2, Hunter, on Miss Brae 52nd; 3, Reynolds, on Pride of Fairy Mount. Heifer, senior calf: 1, Page, on Miss Brae Real 3rd; 2, Clifford, on Della Fairfax; 3, Smith, on Jessie 51st; 4, Hunter, on Miss Armour. Heifer, junior calf: 1 and 3, Page, on Miss Brae Real 4th, and Miss Brae Real 2nd; 2, Hunter, on Mary Mischievous; 4, Clifford, on Miss Brae 75th. Three animals, get of one sire: 1, Clifford. Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1, Clifford; 2, Reynolds; 3, Hunter. Best four calves bred and owned by the exhibitor: 1, Page; 2, Hunter; 3, Clifford. Graded herd: 1, Clifford; 2, Smith; 3, Page; 4, Hunter. Junior herd: 1 and 2, Clifford. Senior and grand champion bull, Smith, on Bonnie Brae 21st. Junior champion bull, Clifford, on Lord Fairfax. Senior and grand champion female, Clifford, on Perfection Lass. Junior champion female, Clifford, on Patra Fairfax.



The Beef Makers.

Judging Shorthorn herds at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1914.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—Apparently the Aberdeen-Angus breeders appear in force only biennially. In 1912 a strong exhibit was recorded, while last year the breed was championed at this Fair by Jas. Bowman, of Guelph, alone. 1914 again saw five breeders to the front, with a line of stock that furnished a very creditable array indeed. This breed cannot be considered the most popular in the country, judging by numbers only, yet their almost unparalleled success in the history of fat class competition elevates them, as it were, to the seat of honor, and commands the respect of all breeders and attention in their presence. Most classes were made up of good individuals, while no class was without an entry that was a credit to the breed and breeders. The judging was left to Chas. Gray, of Chicago, Ill., who made the awards in these and the Galloway's classes.

Bowman and Larkin competed each with two entries in the aged class of bulls. Bowman's Young Leroy and Larkin's Elm Park Beauty's Prince appeared to have been molded in a smaller gauge than were Princess Bravo and Elm Park Wizard that took first and second for Larkin and Bowman respectively. Bowman's bull is a low-set, thick sire, but not quite so long or as well let down in the flanks as Prince Bravo. The latter bull carries his width well back, and bears himself with a firm carriage.

The junior and grand champion bull appeared in the junior yearling class. Here Leask & Sons won with Middlebrook Prince 4th, a thick bull with good constitution and fleshing. Bowman's Elm Park Wizard third, went down to defeat before this bull in their class as did the winning aged bull in the finals. The four senior bull calves were somewhat uneven in character. Lowe won with Middlebrook Abbott, a blocky bull, carved out straight and put in good fit. Broadfoot's entry showed breed type and constitution along with frame and flesh. Elm Park Beauty's Wizard was in nice fit and displayed considerable quality, but lacked in width and constitution, while Protection of Glencairn was a rugged animal, but not quite well enough fitted to show in good company.

In the aged cow class Bowman took first and second, Larkin third and fourth, while Elm Park Rosebud 15th, the first-prize matron, later won premier honors from Elm Park Keepsake 17th, the winning junior heifer calf. The grand champion female is a good type of Angus, deeply fleshed with a typical face and outline.

Eight senior yearlings lined up with Middlebrook Pride 9th leading for Lowe. The herd represented by this animal is of the blocky, low-set kind, possessed of good constitutions and even fleshing, and this winning female is no exception. Bowman came second and Larkin third. The money in the junior yearling class and junior calf class went to Bowman, and on the senior calves to Lowe.

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

Awards.—Aged bull: 1 and 4, Larkin, on Prince Bravo and Elm Park Beauty's Prince; 2 and 3, Bowman, on Elm Park Wizard, and Young Leroy. Bull, two years old: 1, Lowe, on Black Abbott Prince; 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Beauty's Erwin. Bull, senior yearling: 1, Lowe, on Jack of Glencairn; 2, Bowman, on Union Lad. Bull, junior yearling: 1, Leask & Sons, on Middlebrook Prince 4th; 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Wizard 3rd. Bull, senior calf: 1, Lowe, on Middlebrook Abbott; 2 and 4, Broadfoot, on Balmedie Proud Elgin, and Protection of Glencairn; 3, Bowman, on Elm Park Beauty's Wizard. Bull, junior calf: 1, Bowman, on Elm Park Kabal. Aged cow: 1 and 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Pride 12th, and Elm Park Beauty 4th; 3 and 4, Larkin, on Everlasting, and Pearl of Inch-gower. Heifer, two years old: 1, Bowman, on Elm Park Rosebud 15th; 2 and 3, Larkin, on Mabel Rose of Glencairn, and Pride of Glen Rose; 4, Broadfoot, on Balmedie May's Beauty. Senior

yearling heifer: 1 and 4, Lowe, on Middlebrook Pride 9th, and Middlebrook Pride 10th; 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Pride 14th; 3, Larkin, on Stumpie of Glencairn. Junior yearling heifer: 1 and 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Rosebud 16th, and Elm Park Rosebud 17th. Heifer, senior calf: 1, 2 and 3, Lowe, on Middlebrook Pride 11th, Middlebrook Bloom 7th, and Middlebrook Beauty 6th. Heifer, junior calf: 1 and 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Keepsake 17th, and Elm Park Rosebud 19th. Best three animals, owned and bred by exhibitor: 1, Bowman; 2, Lowe; 3, Larkin; 4, Broadfoot. Best two animals, progeny of one cow: 1 and 2, Bowman; 3 and 4, Lowe. Best four calves, owned and bred by exhibitor: 1, Lowe; 2, Broadfoot; 3, Bowman. Graded herd: 1 and 3, Bowman; 2, Larkin. Junior herd: 1, Lowe; 2, Bowman; 3, Broadfoot. Senior champion bull, Larkin, on Prince Bravo. Junior and grand champion bull, Leask & Sons, on Middlebrook Prince 4th. Senior and grand champion female, Bowman, on Elm Park Pride 12th. Junior Champion female, Bowman, on Elm Park Keepsake 17th.

GALLOWAYS.—The Executive of the Canadian National Exhibition was again successful this year in inducing Col. D. McCrae, of Guelph, to exhibit his herd of Galloways. Having no competition they won all the prizes allotted to the different classes, but unfortunately other breeds of cattle and horses were being judged at the same time in the ring and attention was diverted from this to other breeds, especially as they were not given a very conspicuous place in the arena.

FAT CATTLE.—The Fat Cattle entries made up one department that called forth much favorable comment. Many exclaimed that never before had they seen as creditable an exhibit at that season of the year. The awards were made by John Gardhouse, of Highfield, Ont., with satisfaction to all.

Worthy of special mention was the fat, senior yearling steer, shown by Kyle Bros. This steer, nearing two years old, has been fitted with no small amount of skill for he is covered with a great depth of firm flesh, laid on very evenly.

Leask & Sons again proved themselves as breeders and finishers in the classes for junior yearlings and senior calves, where they won both firsts. Amos & Sons showed the winning junior calf, and T. A. Russell won both first and second prizes in the class for two export steers, under three years. The better of these pairs were deep, low-set beefers evenly fleshed and heavy.

Exhibitors.—T. A. Russell, Downsview, Ont.; Pritchard Bros., Fergus, Ont.; John Brown & Sons, Galt, Ont.; Kyle Bros., Drumbo, Ont.; R. P. Duncan, Ancaster, Ont.; Jas. Leask & Sons, Seagrave, Ont.; John Milton, Brantford, Ont.; Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat, Ont.; Frank W. Smith & Sons, Scotland, Ont.

Awards.—Fat steer, two years old and under three: 1 and 4, Russell; 2 and 3, Pritchard Bros. Steer, senior yearling: 1, Kyle Bros.; 2, Pritchard Bros.; 3, Duncan. Steer, junior yearling: 1, Leask & Sons; 2, Brown & Sons; 3, and 4, Russell. Steer, senior calf: 1, Leask & Sons; 2, Duncan; 3 and 4, Brown & Sons. Steer, junior calf: 1, Amos & Sons; 2, Leask & Sons. Two export steers: 1 and 2, Russell; 3, Pritchard Bros. Champion fat steer, Kyle Bros., on the senior yearling. Grade female, two years old and under three: 1, Kyle Bros.; 2, Leask & Sons. Grade female, one year old and under two: 1, Leask & Sons; 2, Pritchard Bros.

Poultry.

The poultry exhibit at last year's Toronto fair was rather hard hit by the disastrous fire which destroyed the magnificent poultry building. However, the exhibition management rose to the occasion, and temporary quarters were provided for a fairly large entry. This circumstance, however, served to cut down the number of entries considerably, and made it possible for the moderate entry this year to outnumber that of 1913 by about eighty. The poultry exhibitor is now

well provided for at Toronto exhibition. One of the finest poultry buildings to be found in America has risen from the ashes of last year. The new, red-brick structure on the site of the old building is larger, lighter and better arranged, and it was the general opinion of poultry fanciers that the building is about all that could be desired. Space is provided to accommodate a very large number of entries without piling the crates one on top of the other, which must be done at so many of the exhibitions where space is at a premium.

This year, with the exception of the pet stock, all the crates were in single rows, and there was space to spare. Taken on the whole poultrymen considered the show well up to the average, but there was not as many in the crates as was the case three years ago where the high-water mark was reached.

The quality of the entry this year was good, but breeders complained, as they did last year, of difficulty in getting the young birds fit for exhibition. Last year it was blamed on the season, and this year the same fault was to be found. However, the trouble seems to be in the hatching. It is difficult to get the early-set eggs to hatch well. As has been the case the past few years, the utility breeds were much more in evidence than the fancy stock. There seemed to be a falling off in this latter class of birds, while the utility breeds were well up to their usual large showing. Barred Plymouth Rocks furnished the strongest entry. There were twenty-one cocks and twenty-three hens, and twenty-three cockerels and twenty-three pullets on exhibition. White Leghorns were second in number. Brown Leghorns were about the same as usual, as were the Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds and other utility breeds. Special mention was heard by some good judges of poultry of the Rhode Island Red exhibit, and of the Golden Wyandottes.

Water fowl made a very strong showing, between sixty and seventy entries being in the crates, and particularly strong competition was furnished in Indian Runner Ducks. Geese of all breeds numbered nearly thirty, while turkeys were up to their usual standard, about thirty-five bronze, white and other varieties being noticed in the crates. Pigeons and pet stock did not seem to be quite as numerous as we have seen them, although there were a large number of excellent specimens on exhibition. In its new home the poultry exhibit left little to be desired.

Miscellaneous Features.

BUTTERMAKING CONTEST.—Amateur class: 1, Miss Isabel Cole, Tavistock, 94.82; 2, Miss Alice Barber, Guelph, 93.64; 3, Mrs. W. Hill, Parkhill, 93.21; 4, Mrs. Margaret Bryden, Puslinch, 93.14; 4, Mrs. Dove, Potageville, 90.6; 6, Miss Effie Dove, Potageville, 86.54. Professional class: 1, Miss T. B. Gregory, Ilderton, 97.18; 2, Miss R. Patton, Richmond Hill, 97.16 3, Miss C. E. Jayne, Baltimore, 96.91; 4, Miss Mary Jane, Baltimore, 96.35. Free for all: 1, Miss Isabel Cole, Tavistock, 97.5; 2, Miss Alice Barber, Guelph, 96.55; 3, Miss T. B. Gregory, Ilderton, 96.40; 4, Miss C. E. Jayne, Baltimore, 95.88; 5, Miss Margaret Bryden, Puslinch, 95.12.

GRAIN EXHIBIT.—The winners in the grain exhibit, open to the world, were: Spring wheat, R. McCowan, Scarboro, Ont.; fall wheat, R. E. Thurston, Bobcaygeon, Ont.; barley, G. Simpson, Cainsville, Ont.; white oats, R. McCowan, Scarboro, Ont.; Peas, Uriah Young, Mt. Joy, Ont.; flint corn, Peter Upcott, Cottam, Ont.; dent corn, R. R. Cohoe & Son, Woldslee, Ont.

FRUIT.—This was "quality year" in the fruit department at the Fair. Larger exhibits have been seen there, but the character of the 1914 crop made it possible to display a quality of fruit that has not been surpassed. P. J. Carey, of the Dominion Fruit Branch, and F. M. Clement, Superintendent of the Jordan Harbor Experiment Station, judged the entries, and commented upon the excellence of the entire collection. Peaches, however, proved an exception as one



A Group of Canada's Fruit Growers.

Fruitmen from East and West, gathered at their Fourth Dominion Conference at Grimsby, Ont., a few days ago.

would expect, and the absence of a large display of that kind and a mediocre quality was outstanding. Over half a hundred boxes of apples of good quality and well packed competed, and plums, pears and grapes were in evidence. Upwards of thirty baskets of the latter made a good display and led one in fancy to the vineyards of the Niagara District. Among the most successful of the exhibitors were A. W. Austin, Port Dalhousie; R. Cameron, St. Catharines; J. B. Gutthrey, Dixie; F. A. Reeves, Humber Bay; W. J. Furminger, St. Catharines; W. D. Woodruff, St. Catharines; J. H. Horning, Waterdown, and W. E. Weese, Carrying Place.

A Successful Fair.

In the teeth of critical circumstances and inclement weather the Executive of the Canadian National Exhibition forged ahead, and concluded their "Peace Year" Exposition with a surplus in the treasury and a gratifying outcome. Transportation companies have raised their fares one-third, and from many directions a large falling off was recorded in the excursions, yet on the whole only a decrease of about 25 per cent. in attendance was recorded as compared with last year, and it is fortunate indeed that the Executive were not persuaded by pessimistic advisers to call off Canada's largest exhibition in 1914. It will be encouraging to following fairs that such results have been attained, and it has demonstrated that although hardships are being experienced in some parts of Canada and that people generally are going more slowly, yet the public at large have confidence in the outcome of the year and the situation.

P. E. Island Notes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Harvest is now on and the weather is so far suitable. The season here is a little later than the average. Very little cutting was done in August but since September cane cutting has become general. The grain crop is good and we judge above an average. It expired evenly and filled well with very little lodging. Wheat has done especially well with good length of straw and heavy head. Roots are above an average, and with favorable weather for the rest of the season will be a bumper crop. Potatoes never looked better and have escaped the beetles well, and there is no evidence of blight yet. Pastures are keeping fairly well. The milk supply at the factories is up to a good average, and the price of cheese just now makes the dairyman smile. Record prices are being offered for beef cattle. The expectation of higher prices next spring will encourage many to stall feeding through the winter. The excellent crop of hay, saved in good condition, and the almost assured heavy root crop will have a tendency to hold over the best beef animals for war prices later on. Fruit—especially winter apples, will be only a small crop. Late frosts in June was the cause. The poultry business here is rapidly growing in importance, and poultrymen are finding it more profitable than ever. Many new, up-to-date poultry-houses have been erected this summer and we look for a great increase in winter eggs as a result. Interest in, poultry-keeping has received a great stimulus from the introduction of co-operative marketing through the Egg Circles, some seventy of which are now in operation here. Eggs are now a cash article at the farmer's door instead of being traded out at the corner grocery and the price of selected stamped eggs is about two cents a dozen more than at the groceries. A movement is now on here to collect from farmers 100,000 or more bushels of oats as a present to the British War Department. This or much more if wanted will be readily given by our farmers to strengthen the forces of the Empire, and so help to eliminate the rule of the despot and establish peace after this terrible struggle between brute force, and the voice of reason shall have been fought out to an end and settled—we would fain hope—forever.

W. S.

A Noted Scientist Passes.

The death occurred at London, Ontario, Sunday evening, of Dr. Wm. Saunders, C.M.G., after a long illness. Dr. Saunders was well-known in Canada and in other countries as a scientist. He was born in England in 1836, came to Canada at the age of 12 years, and had at the time of his death reached the age of 78. He obtained the honorary degree, L.L.D., from Queen's University, Kingston, in 1896 and from Toronto University in 1904. He was appointed Prof. of Materia Medica in the Western University in 1882 and was Public Analyst for Western Ontario. He was one of the founders, and for two years President of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and was instrumental in founding and for three years President of the Entomological Society of Ontario. He was from 1882 to 1885, President of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association and of the Society for Promoting Agricultural Science. He was one of the original Fellows of the Royal Society of Canada and a Past President of the Society. He was also a Fellow of the



American Association for the Advancement of Science and an active member from their formation of the American and Dominion Forestry Associations. He was for years a manufacturing chemist in London, Ontario, but he was best-known to our readers as a successful hybridist, originating many excellent varieties of fruits and grains, through his direct connection with agriculture during the period of nearly 25 years when he was Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms. He was instrumental in choosing many of the sites of the present-day farms and was the first head of this work. Many important commissions was he entrusted with for Ontario and Dominion Governments and many fine fruit and farm exhibits were the product of his thought and action. His great work was rewarded by the late King Edward in 1905 when he was made a C. M. G. Agriculture has lost a faithful friend and the world an eminent scientist whose good work lives after him.

The Toronto Milk and Cream Producers' Association have advanced the price of milk to retailers from the summer price of \$1.28 per eight-gallon can to \$1.75, including delivery to city to take effect on October 1st, for seven months. This is ten cents over last winter's rate. The officers elected were as follows:—President, F. A. Stonehouse, Weston; Vice-President, John Muirhouse, Snelgrove; Directors: J. Orr, Clarkson's; T. P. Longhouse, Woodbridge, and J. Forester, Markham. A. J. Reynolds, of Bowmanville, was appointed secretary-treasurer.

A Great Live-Stock Show at the Western Fair.

Never in the history of the Western Fair was there so much fine live stock in the stalls before the opening of the gates to the public as was the case this year. On Saturday there were to be found many of the good things which had been at Toronto, and much new stock comfortably resting in well-bedded stalls waiting for the crowds and the judges. Monday morning found all in readiness, and the biggest entry the London Fair has ever known in the stalls and buildings. It speaks well for London Fair and its management that such should be the case. Last year just as the gates were about to be thrown open a disastrous fire destroyed the horse barns and many of the buildings, but the occasion was met and new buildings arose as if by magic from the smouldering embers of the old. These new buildings were called "Temporary," but no change has been made in them, and they meet the needs of the exhibitors very well. The big Western Ontario Fair is this year a live-stock show. Cattle look particularly strong, and there is a great show of sheep. Horsemen speak well of the horse exhibit, and pigs are up to the standard. On the whole everyone is pleased with the live stock, especially that housed in the long barn at the west side of the grounds, and which now covers many of the most valuable animals ever housed at any exhibition in Ontario.

Every inch of available space is taken in the buildings. The Horticultural building is filled with fruit, vegetables, special exhibits and grain, and holds the best display ever attempted at London. Grain and roots have been judged at writing. Such big, smooth turnips and mangels are seldom seen. Grain is a good sample, and the entry large. Vegetables are up to anything seen this year, and the fruit is superb.

Among the special exhibits which will be more fully discussed next week are those of Middlesex County, the London Hospital for the Insane, and a big display put up by the Dominion Government—educative, instructive, attractive, they are superlative, and no one can afford to miss them.

There is poultry of all kinds big and little, old and young, each bird trying to make more noise than all his hundreds of neighbors. The poultry show is one which only London can put up. London is a poultry fancier's section.

The main building is crowded with artistically arranged and wonderfully decorated displays. Every inch of it spells industry.

Down in the new structures there are stoves enough to burn all the coal from Pennsylvania, and in the Dairy building there are separators in such numbers that "boarders" in London will be sure they are drinking skim-milk all winter. There is a great entry of cheese and butter.

Visitors at the London Fair are treated to something good in horse-drawn carriages. At Toronto the auto has monopolized all the space in the Transportation building, but at London the average man is catered to, and buggies and cutters of all kinds are on exhibition.

No one should fail to see the art collection this year. One painting alone, the \$25,000 "Haymakers," is worth going miles to see. It is a masterpiece, and is surrounded by hundreds of other pictures of the highest order.

Favored with such weather as was enjoyed on opening day, and with the best and largest entry it ever had, the Western Fair must be a success.

Wellington County, Ontario farmers are holding an "oat day" on which contributions of oats will be made to the Empire for use during the war. The Goldie Milling Co., will care for the grain until the government desires to have it shipped.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

At West Toronto, on Monday, Sept. 14, receipts of live stock numbered 114 cars, comprising 2,686 cattle, 796 sheep, 178 calves, and 386 horses. There was little change of values in any class when quality is considered. Butchers' steers and heifers sold from \$6.50 to \$9; cows, \$3 to \$7.25; bulls, \$5 to \$7.25; feeders, \$7 to \$7.50; stockers, \$5.50 to \$6.75; calves, \$5.50 to \$11. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$7.50; lambs, \$6.50 to \$8.50; milkers, \$60 to \$90. Hogs, \$9.50 fed and watered, and \$9.75 was bid by packers, but not many sales made up to the noon hour.

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	95	430	525
Cattle	1,047	6,832	7,879
Hogs	312	7,027	7,339
Sheep	1,716	3,708	5,424
Calves	316	933	1,249
Horses	982	806	1,788

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	25	509	534
Cattle	413	9,465	9,878
Hogs	23	5,119	5,145
Sheep	1,170	6,114	7,284
Calves	81	4,398	4,479
Horses	—	54	54

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week show a decrease of 9 cars, 1,999 cattle, 1,857 sheep and lambs, 233 calves; and an increase of 2,194 hogs, and 1,734 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1913.

Receipts of live stock at Toronto during the past week were moderate. The quality of fat cattle was not equal to that of the previous week, or higher prices would have been paid. Trade was active in all classes of live stock, and quality considered, prices for fat cattle were from 15c to 25c. per cwt. higher than for the previous week. Two or three loads of heavy steers sold at \$9 per cwt., but the quality of these was not equal to those for which the same

price was paid the week previous. Common to medium cattle, of which the bulk of the offerings consisted, sold at steady to firm values. Cows and bulls of choice quality sold at firm quotations. Bologna bulls and canner and cutter cows were readily picked up at very firm values. Stockers and feeders also were in demand, which was greater than the supply, thereby causing prices to remain firm. Milkers and springers sold at steady to firm prices, as the receipts of these were light. A few choice cows brought high quotations, ranging from \$85 to \$100, and one load of choice Holsteins was reported sold to a Port Arthur dealer at \$90 each. Veal calves, sheep and lambs, sold at firm prices all week, but hogs were lower. The de-

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

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

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada.

Accounts of Farmers Invited
 Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at All Branches

liveries of sheep and lambs were moderate, and little change in prices excepting that lamb values became stronger towards the end of the week. Hog receipts were not equal to the demand at any time during the week, and prices, strange to say, were lower at the beginning than at the close of the previous week, but became a little firmer at the close.

Butcher Cattle.—Choice loads of heavy steers sold at \$9, on Monday and Tuesday; loads of good, \$8.25 to \$8.50; medium to good, \$7.75 to \$8.15; medium, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common to medium, \$7.25 to \$7.50; inferior, \$6.50 to \$7; cows, \$3 to \$7.35; bulls, \$5 to \$7.50; and odd ones at \$7.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—The demand was strong for choice 800- to 900-lb. steers, at \$7.50 to \$7.75; common to medium, \$7.25 to \$7.50; stockers, \$5, to \$6.50.

Milkers and Springers.—Prices remained steady, but firm. Values ranged from \$50 to \$100, the latter price only in a few instances, the bulk going from \$65 to \$85.

Veal Calves.—Choice veals sold at \$10.50 to \$11; good calves, \$9 to \$9.50; medium, \$7.50 to \$8.50; common, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, ewes, \$5.75 to \$6.50; heavy, fat ewes and rams, \$4 to \$5; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7.50; lambs, \$8 to \$8.60; culls, \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Hogs.—Selects, fed and watered, \$9.75 to \$9.85; \$10 to \$10.10 weighed off cars, and \$9.40 to \$9.50 f. o. b. cars at country points.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

Receipts of horses at the several sale stables were large, especially at the Union Horse Exchange, where a large number of saddle and artillery horses were bought for the British Army. The average price paid for these is reported to be around \$170 each. No other classes were reported as being sold just now.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1.15 to \$1.20, Toronto; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.28½, track, bay points; No. 2 northern, \$1.26½.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, new, 50c. to 55c., outside. Manitoba oats, No. 2, 64c.; No. 3, 63c., lake ports.

Barley.—For malting, 63c. to 68c., outside.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 88c. to 90c., outside.

Rolled Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$3.05 to \$3.25.

Rye.—Outside, 75c.

Peas.—No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.15, outside.

Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 91c., track, Toronto.

Flour.—Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$6.60; second patents, \$6.10; in cotton, 10c. more.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$14 to \$16; No. 2, \$13 to \$14 per ton.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$8 to \$8.50.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$25, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$27; Ontario bran, \$23, in bags; shorts, \$27; middlings, \$30.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prices were firmer. Creamery pound rolls, 31c. to 32c.; creamery solids, 27c. to 28c.; separator dairy, 27c. to 28c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs sold at 25c. to 26c., by the case.

Cheese.—New, large, 14c. to 14½c.; twins, 14½c. to 15c.

Honey.—Extracted, 11c. to 12c.; comb, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen sections.

Beans.—Hand-picked, bushel, \$2.75 to \$3; primes, \$2.40.

Potatoes.—New, per bag, 80c., for car lots of Canadians, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Turkeys per lb., 16c. to 22c.; spring ducks, 11c. to 13c.; hens, 11c. to 13c.; spring chickens, live weight, 12c. to 14c.; squabs, per dozen, \$4.

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 14c.; No. 2, 13c.; city butcher hides, 14c. to 14½c.; country hides, cured, 15c. to 16½c.; green, 13c. to 14c.; lamb skins and pelts, 60c. to 80c.; calf skins, 16c.; horse hair, per lb., 40c. to 42c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4; tal-low, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c. Wool, unwashed, coarse, 17½c.; wool, unwashed, fine, 20c.; wool, washed, coarse, 26c.; wool, washed, fine, 27½c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of fruits and vegetables have been large, and generally of good quality. Prices in some instances have declined, but as a rule have been fairly steady. Apples, 20c. to 30c. per basket, and \$1.75 to \$2.50 per barrel; blueberries, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per basket; cantaloupes, 25c. to 60c.; black currants, 60c. to 75c. per basket; grapes, 25c. per basket; limes, \$1.25 per 100; lemons, \$5 to \$5.50 per box; oranges, \$2.75 to \$3 per box; peaches, Canadian, 75c. to \$1 per small basket; pears, Bartlett's, choice, 50c.; plums, half-baskets, 20c. to 25c.; 35c. to 50c. per full basket; watermelons, 25c. to 40c. each. Vegetables—Beets, 80c. per bag; beans, 20c. per basket; cabbages, 75c. to 85c. per crate; 40c. per case; bushel box, 30c.; carrots, 20c. per basket; 80c. per bag; celery, 25c. to 40c. per dozen; cauliflower, 75c. to \$1 per dozen; cucumbers, 15c. to 25c. per basket; corn, 5c. to 8c. per dozen; eggplant, 10c. to 15c. per basket; gherkins, 50c. to \$1 per basket; onions, Spanish, \$4 per crate; Canadian, dried, 35c. to 40c. per basket; peppers, red, 75c. per basket; tomatoes, 15c. to 25c. per basket; turnips, 60c. per bag; vegetable marrow, 10c. to 20c. per basket.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—The tone of the cattle market continued easy. Supplies were quite liberal, particularly of common stock. On the other hand, the demand was not at all active. A great many people are out of work, and prices are high, with the result that the consumption of meat is lower per head than usual. Prices were fairly well maintained at 8½c. to 8¾c. for choicest steers; fine sold around 8c.; good around 7½c. to 7¾c.; medium, 6¾c. to 7¼c., and common steers down to 6c. Cows ranged from 5c. to 7½c., according to quality. Quite a few canning cattle were offered, and the demand was fair. Bulls sold at 4½c. to 5½c., and cows as low as 3¾c. Trade in sheep and lambs was very fair, and prices held up steady, with sheep at 4c. to 5c. per lb., and lambs at 6½c. to 7½c. Milk-fed calves sold at 8c. to 9c. per lb., live weight, and grass-fed at \$3 to \$5 each for good, and up to \$15 for choice. The market for hogs was rather easier in tone, and some predict lower prices. Quotations were 10½c. to 10¾c. per lb. for best, and 9½c. for heavy.

Horses.—There was hardly anything going on in the market for horses, save for the purchasing of army horses, the price of which was held at \$175 each. Dealers quote heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., at \$275 to \$325 each, and light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., at \$225 to \$250 each. Lighter horses range from \$125 to \$175.

Dressed Hogs.—The market was firm and active all the way around. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock was still quoted at 14c. to 14½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Local stock was quoted here at around 1c. per lb. This was from farmers to grocers. Dealers quoted New Brunswick cobbles at 70c. per bag, car-loads, on track. Single bags, 90c.

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 firm, at 13c. to 14c. per lb.; extracted, 10c.

to 11c.; dark comb, 12c. to 13c., and strained, 6c. to 8c. per lb.

Eggs.—The market for eggs was firm and unchanged. Straight receipts were quoted at 23½c. to 24c. per dozen in a wholesale way, while selected stock in single cases sold at 28c. to 29c.; No. 1 stock, in the same way, at 24c. to 25c., and No. 2, at 21c. to 23c.

Butter.—Creamery showed another advance in price last week. Choicest stock was quoted at 29c. to 29½c. per lb., while fine was 28½c. to 29c., and seconds, 27½c. to 28c.; Western dairy, 25c. to 25½c.; Manitoba dairy, 24c. to 25c. per pound.

Cheese.—Prices were exceptionally high for this time of year, and advanced again last week, 15c. being refused by sellers on country boards. Finest Western sold here at 15½c. to 15¾c. per lb., and finest Eastern at 15½c. to 15¾c. for colored, and ½c. less for white. Under grades were quoted around 14c. to 14½c.

Grain.—The market for oats was very strong. Canadian Western oats were quoted at 66c. to 67c., carloads, ex store; No. 3 Canadian Western at 65c. to 66c., while No. 2 feed was 63c. to 64c. per bushel. No. 2 local white oats were 59c. to 60c., ex track.

Flour.—Manitoba flour was unchanged. First patents were \$6.70 per barrel in bags; seconds, \$6.20; strong bakers', \$6. Ontario winter-wheat flour was steady, at \$6.25 to \$6.50 for choice patents, and \$5.75 to \$6 for straight rollers in wood.

Millfeed.—Prices of millfeed were steady. Bran sold at \$25 per ton, and shorts at \$27 in bags, while middlings were \$30 including bags. Mouille was \$32 to \$34 for pure, and \$30 to \$31 for mixed.

Hay.—Exports of hay are going to France. No. 1 pressed hay, car lots, Montreal, track, was quoted at \$20 to \$21 per ton; extra good No. 2 hay, \$19 to \$19.50, and No. 2, \$18 to \$18.50.

Hides.—Prices of lamb skins were higher. Beef hides, 15c., 16c. and 17c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively; calf skins were 16c. and 18c. for Nos. 2 and 1; lamb skins were 75c. 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.—Stronger trade the past week. Receipts were 175 loads, and Chicago, observing Labor Day, for the first time in the history of the market, was closed. Good demand from the East for shipping steers for quick slaughter, and these sold strong with the previous week. Supply of Canadians was light, but more of the better-weight steers came out of the Dominion than from the States. Canadian shipping steers ranged from \$8.85 to \$9.50 generally. A load of 1,070-lb. choice, handy steers, out of Indiana, went to a local packer at \$9.50. Load of 1,030-lb. Canadian heifers brought \$8.10. Very few of the better kinds of steers offered, supply running mainly to the cow and lighter stuff, which sold generally steady, excepting canner cows, which were declined mostly fifteen cents, bulk selling around \$4.25. Reports of buyers were to the effect that hind quarters of beef were slow sale, and that it was hard diggings getting rid of them. Kosher demand has taken fore quarters readily. Cool weather the past week, however, has created a better demand in the beef trade. Stocker and feeder trade was barely steady, most of the offerings in this division coming out of the Montreal section, and running to the little and commoner stuff. Best feeders the past week sold at \$7.75, but selected lots of good quality and flesh are quotable up to \$8. Bulls sold at steady prices, the little, common, stocker kinds, finding ready sale. Top for heavy bulls was \$7.50. Oxen sold up to \$7.75, but were very fat. Milkers and springers sold strong to \$2.50 per head higher. There were quite a few of the best heavy Canadian cows offered, and some few odd head sold above \$100 per head. Extra prime steers sold higher, an eleven-cent top being reached in the West for fancy Illinois heavy steers the past week, and general opinion among sellers is that these kinds will bring even higher figures, by reason of the decided scarcity. A medium, half-fat kind of steers are proving slow sale, as usual. About fifty-five to sixty loads of Canadians the past week, mostly little and commoner stuff. Receipts the past

week figured 4,975 head, as against 4,450 for the previous week, and 7,500 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, \$8.25 to \$8.50; good butchering heifers, \$7.50 to \$8; light butchering heifers, \$7 to \$7.50; best heavy, fat cows, \$6.75 to \$7.25; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.75; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$5; best feeders, \$7.75 to \$8; good feeders, \$7.25 to \$7.50; best stockers, \$6.75 to \$7.25; common to good, \$5.50 to \$6; best bulls, \$6.75 to \$7.50; good killing bulls, \$6.25 to \$6.75; stock and medium bulls, \$5 to \$6; best milkers and springers, \$75 to \$90.

Hogs.—Prices were stronger every day last week. Monday it was generally a one-price deal of \$9.40 for all good-weight grades, with pigs selling mostly at \$9, and before the week was over, packers paid up to \$9.30 for grades weighing under 200 pounds, with heavy mixed, mediums and heavies, bringing from \$9.65 to \$9.75. Friday's pig market was fifty cents higher than Monday, these weights bringing up to \$9.50; roughs, \$8.25 to \$8.50, and stags, \$7 to \$7.50. Receipts the past week totaled 23,680 head, being against 32,800 head for the previous week, and 31,520 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Good, active trade witnessed, both on sheep and lambs, the past week. Monday, which was the low day of the week, buyers got top lambs at \$8.25 and \$8.40, and Thursday best ones reached up to \$9, Friday's general market for tops being \$8.75 and \$8.85. Cull lambs, \$7.50 down, skips selling as low as \$5.50. Sheep were scarce, best wethers being quoted around \$6 and \$6.25, while the general ewe range was from \$4.75 to \$5.50, as to weight, heavy ones selling mostly around a nickel. The supply the past week numbered 13,000 head, as against 14,800 head the week before, and 28,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Receipts the past week figured 2,100 head, and of this number between 600 and 700 were Canadians. Offerings were against 1,925 head the previous week, and 1,750 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Top veals the first half of this week sold mostly at \$12.50, Thursday, best ones brought up to \$13, and Friday, the bulk of the tops were landed at \$13.50, latter price equaling the high mark for the history of the yards. Culls \$10.50 down, and grassers \$6.50 down. Canadian offerings, which were grassers, were not real good, and none of these were good enough to sell above \$6.25. However, had the right kind been here, they would have sold up to \$6.50, if not better.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.90 to \$11; Texas steers, \$6.35 to \$9.35; stockers and feeders, \$5.40 to \$8.25; cows and heifers, \$3.75 to \$9.35; calves, \$8 to \$12.

Hogs.—Light, \$8.75 to \$9.45; mixed, \$8.35 to \$9.45; heavy, \$8.15 to \$9.20; rough, \$8.15 to \$8.80; pigs, \$6.75 to \$8.25; bulk of sales, \$8.40 to \$8.95.

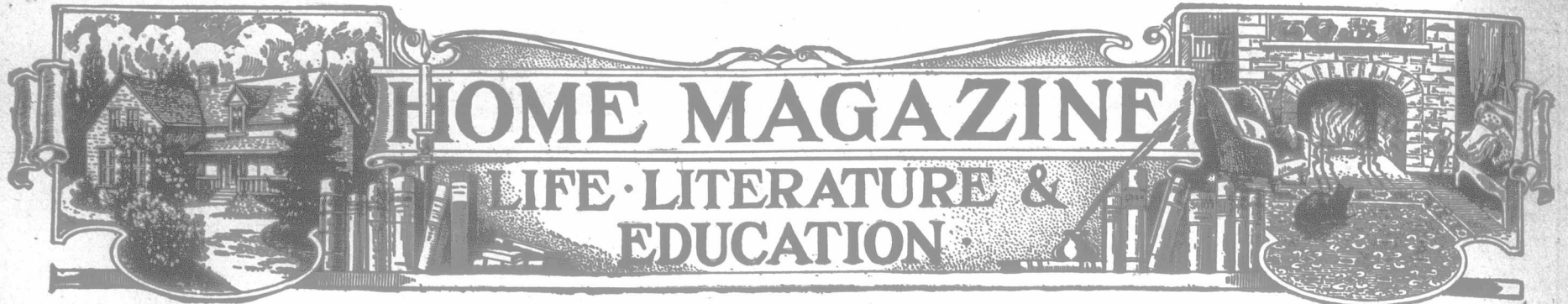
Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$5.25 to \$6.10; yearlings, \$5.90 to \$6.65; lambs, native, \$6.75 to \$8.40.

Cheese Markets.

Watertown, N. Y., 15½c.; London bidding from 14½c. to 14¾c.; Belleville, 15 11-16c., 15½c. and 15 9-16c.; Campbellford, 15 7-16c. and 15 3-16c.; Stirling, 15 13-16c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 14½c.; Cowansville, Que., butter, 29½c.; Kingston, colored, 14½c.; Brockville refused 14½c.

Gossip.

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont., were among the very few fortunate enough to get home with their annual shipment of Clydesdales. In the lot just landed are eight fillies and four stallions. They were not landed in time for the Toronto show, but will be at Ottawa. Call around and see them. Full particulars of the shipment will appear in these columns.



Men at the Helm.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Commander of the British Fleet.

A Royal Race.

By James McCarroll.

Among the fine old kings that reign
Upon a simple wooden throne,
There's one with but a small domain,
Yet, mark you, it is all his own.

And though upon his rustic towers
No ancient standard waves its wing,
Thick, leafy banners, flushed with flowers,
From all the fragrant casements swing.

And here, in royal homespun, bow
His nut-brown court, at night and morn,—

The bronzed Field-Marshal of the Plough,
The Chancellor of the Wheat and Corn,

The Keeper of the Golden Stacks,
The Mistress of the Milking-Pail,
The bold Knights of the Ringing Axe,
The Heralds of the Sounding Flail.

The Ladies of the New-Mown Hay,
The Master of the Spade and Hoe,
The Minstrels of the Glorious Lay
That all the Sons of Freedom know.

And thus, while on the season's roll,
He wins from the inspiring sod
The brawny arm and noble soul
That serve his country and his God.

Women's Institute Red Cross Work.

The following extract from a letter recently received from Mr. G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of the Women's Institute of Ontario, will be read with interest, not only by the 30,000 members of the Institute itself, but by all who are interested in the relief work for the soldiers, so splendidly going on in every part of Canada.

"We have appealed to the Women's Institutes to donate both money and goods in aid of the Red Cross Work," writes Mr. Putnam, dating his letter from the Institutes Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. "The response has been far beyond our expectations, and while many of the societies have contributed more than was expected, they still express a willingness to make further effort if the necessity arises.

"It is not only in the sending of goods, but also cash, that the Institutes have shown great liberality. One small branch collected \$366 a few days ago, while from one riding in the north-

eastern part of the Province, a contribution of \$450 was received. A full list of contributions will be prepared later.

"The Red Cross Society have expressed their appreciation of the liberality of the Institutes. Great quantities of goods have been received during the past few days, and I know from the correspondence at hand that much more will follow."

.....

Mr. Putnam encloses copies of several letters from Institutes in all parts of the Province, showing that even quite small branches are succeeding in raising sums of money amounting to \$100 and upwards, in addition to sales of goods.

The "goods" required include flannel shirts for the soldiers, gray woollen socks, woollen cuffs, cholera belts, mending kits ("housewives"), pillows for hospital use, etc. For further information, readers are referred to page 1583 of our issue for Sept. 3rd, where, in a previous letter from Mr. Putnam, all details are given.

The Teaching of Rural Children.

Opinions of Dr. Jas. W. Robertson as given at the Rural Teachers' Convention at Guelph.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Many instructive addresses above the average helpfulness were delivered at the Rural Teachers' Conference at Guelph. Two of the most inspiring were those given by Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, Chairman of the Royal Commission on Technical Education. The purpose of that Commission was to compile the information gathered from an inspection of the principal schools in Northern Europe and make recommendations. The volumes which were a part of the results of the knowledge gained, may be obtained free by writing to the Deputy Minister of Labor at Ottawa. The object is to train Canada's people to do the nation's work well.

He said: "Vocational education is not new, but was first in the world's history. Cain and Abel got it." We tolerate things because they happen to be, but if there were no schools in Canada, would we vote for schools where children remained seated six hours a day to acquire book-learning, which fitted them mainly for teachers, and not always for general usefulness?

He claimed that as compared with Denmark, England, Scotland, etc., we are not doing well in the country schools of Canada. In the last two years the growth of population in towns has increased 62 per cent. This ought not to be. We have been lauding ourselves for our good schools when they are not good. As compared with these countries mentioned, they are very low as to enrollment, yes, among all civilized peoples.

The attendance throughout Canada averages but 62 per cent., though Ontario is best of all. Again, there are only occasional good school buildings in Canada. Schools must elevate the qualities of country life.

He said we are the dirtiest country in the world as far as farming is concerned. (One admires a man who admits a harsh truth, regardless of criticism, in the effort to inspire teachers to rise to their opportunities by successful efforts to improve existing conditions.)

Dr. Robertson said cleanliness contributes to virility of body and mind. Clean bodies are essential to the stability of the race. From want of a bath-room in many farm-houses, the people of Canada have not clean bodies.

Men who do not use a tooth-brush have debilitated bodies.

Singing, play, physical culture, and cleanliness produce physical vigor, mental capacity, mental depth and height.

Don't say farming does not pay. The farm that produces five to eight happy, wholesome children, does pay. Our children suffer from lack of school enjoyment; they don't play enough. A spirit of unrest results in children leaving school too young because they can't be made to continue. Try to find if education has made the child capable or merely intelligent.

It's all right to teach Tennyson, but locality should be taught in preference. Teach the child that he or she is a "trustee of the life of the race that never began." Children should work with their hands one-quarter of the time. There are 1,945 schools doing hand-work in Scotland, and there has been over a twelve-fold growth in attendance in ten years. The increase is from 3,000 to 43,000.

France has 20 hours weekly of book-work; 20½ hours of hand-work.

We make the children sit too long for their school-work.

He said: "I have to go to Switzerland to get the education in hand-work for my daughter. This hurts me in my pocket."

A very fine school in Pittsburg, and one in Massachusetts, have 7½ hours a week devoted to singing. "What a waste!" you say. The rest of the week's work is 12 hours for book-work, and 10 for hand-work. Now they learn to read quite as quickly. Said he, "I found one school in Chalmers, which I visited two days after holidays, where children, who were attending their second year, read words readily of two, three and four syllables.

In Winnipeg, Dr. McIntyre showed children who could read words of one, two, three and four syllables, who had been at school from September only till May. He claimed some read beautifully in three months.

He noted one school in England that was famous for its art-work. There were four women teachers who could draw very indifferently—because the teachers can't teach drawing, the children learn to draw from nature—from the actual object—not from copies.

Dr. Robinson praised the Montessori books highly.

He said that he did not feel that he had a chance to prepare our minds because we did not sing two or three great songs to get our minds in a proper frame. In our country, singing seems to be but a little thing, but it is one of the great big ones. In Denmark they sing twenty songs a day. They sing as they sew. They sing before the lectures to stir the emotions, and to get the pupils in a receptive frame of mind.

We have no rural High Schools, but we need two or three in every county. Then we will get the great uplift of intelligence, ability, and good will. He said, "Never get out of the struggle." Help the child to come into his own kingdom, which is the kingdom of earth and the kingdom of heaven.

The place and power of the teacher depend not on our system, but upon the standard maintained for herself and upon her ideals. These will win the place of pre-eminent power.

Teachers need not feel important if they can merely prevent illiteracy, for as long as the school does only this, it will be held in light esteem, and will not fix itself in the regard of the people. Think of grand men who can't even read, who are often strong in body and kind in every intention. The teacher who thinks that school is no more than a place for lessons from books has missed the fine art of living.

While Dr. Robertson disclaimed being an authority on methods and objects of our work, he said they should be such as would give the child clear impressions of external impressions and objects. We should help the child get lessons in proper sequence. He advocated and described the Montessori method of teaching the alphabet and writing, and compared our too loquacious method of teaching with the dust in front of the threshing machine—"Dust that sticks and clogs, and doesn't nourish anybody."

Deepen the impression through the expression, and let the good Lord who made the child through millions of years' improvement, help the child to the expression.

The Scotch use the Daily newspapers in school, and do questions based on the latest market reports. Let the child do a piece of real life. He can't learn to dance or swim standing on a stool. A school proves itself to be a great school when the boys all run to get to it.

Have the unprofessional men help. Make the farmer do his part, and "with all thy getting, get understanding."

The "spirit of the school" counts. The professional training of the teacher should be high, of course, but her success depends upon the way she regards her occupation. She must look upon it as a great public service through which she gets her living. The work will be more potent for dominating the movements of the people.

The hand that tended sheep was deemed worthy to write the Ten Commandments.

He said, "I don't need to dignify labor. Take Christ as our example. He became pre-eminent in glory because of brain and sinews toughened by toil."

Feeble oratory is worth while, but the fine art of teaching is living happily and working earnestly with children. We can gain success and largest achievement in building up life in the little people.

He closed by asking us to forget what we agreed with and cogitate on that with which we didn't agree.

ADA LOWDER.

(A delegate for P. E. Co.)

Browsings Among the Books.

BELGIUM.

(From Stoddard's Lectures.)

[In view of the present state of affairs in Europe, this description of Belgium, written twenty years ago, may be of interest.]

For centuries Belgium and Holland have been called the Low Countries; but their deficiency in altitude has not consigned them to obscurity. On the contrary, if valiant men, fine arts, and famous deeds are made the test of greatness, few countries in the world are so conspicuous in the light of history. . . . The Belgians evidently love their native land, for there is comparatively little emigration from it, and none of the other European countries equal Belgium in density of population (the average being about four hundred and eighty-five to the square mile), while villages and cities are so thickly strewn upon its fertile surface that Philip II said the whole country was only one large town. The inhabitants of Belgium are composed of two distinct races, almost as different from each other in racial characteristics as are the Germans from the French. The northern provinces, bordering mainly on the North Sea, are inhabited by the Flemings, a sturdy, blue-eyed, fair-haired people of Teutonic origin, somewhat akin to the Dutch. In fact, the language spoken by them closely resembles that of Holland, and the Dutch and Flemish read each other's newspapers, although they cannot

very well understand each other's conversation. In Southern Belgium, however, which is the manufacturing part of the kingdom, lives an entirely different people known as the Walloons. They are descendants of the Gauls, and are, as a rule, of a high-strung, nervous temperament, with dark complexions and lively dispositions, like the French. These people speak not only French, but a dialect of the French language, known as the Walloon, which more closely resembles the old provençal of southern France than does the modern French itself. The Flemish element is the larger, constituting about four-sevenths of the population, and is devoutly Roman Catholic in religion and conservative in politics, while, on the other hand, the Walloons are usually very liberal in their political and religious views. Yet the two races make a happy, contented people, and meet on common ground in the beautiful capital, Brussels, where each is represented in all branches of the administration, as well as in the courts of justice and the two Houses of Parliament.

The central situation of Brussels, also renders it very advantageous as a place of sojourn. London, Paris, Berlin and Berne are about equally distant from the Belgian metropolis, which may in consequence be likened to the hub of a wheel, upon the outer rim of which some of the principal European cities are located.

Many travellers consider Brussels the third handsomest capital in Europe, ranking it after Paris and Vienna. Certain it is, that with its miles of superb boulevards, shaded by noble trees and flanked by magnificent residences; its splendidly-constructed pavements, washed and swept every night with characteristic Flemish cleanliness; its Palace of Justice, Conservatory of Music, Museum of Fine Arts, and palatial Bourse, in addition to its venerable Cathedral of St. Gudule, the Hotel de Ville, and other noble edifices of the past, it has few rivals among the leading cities of the world.

The most interesting square in the Belgian capital is the Place de l'Hotel de Ville. Its history is almost identical with that of Brussels; for hardly one remarkable event in the annals of the city has lacked this area for its scene of action. What memories, therefore, cluster round the venerable buildings which front upon it. One of the most curious and interesting of these buildings is known as the House of the King. This name, however, did not indicate a residence of royalty, in the usual sense of the term, but merely signified the official residence of the King of the Guilds, who, as the Chief of the Municipality, lived here and entertained with sumptuous hospitality the city's guests; for the liberty-loving Flemings held only a nominal allegiance to the House of Austria, and practically knew no other king than the chosen sovereign of their industrial unions. Even now, in the active life of Brussels, the Grand Place still holds a prominent position. It is not only the center of all business pertaining to the municipality, but it is also the site of some of the most interesting temporary markets that are held in the city. Once a week, for example, from six to nine o'clock in the morning, there will be found within this area a great bird market, when hundreds of canaries, nightingales, mocking-birds, thrushes, and parrots, may be seen flitting about in their cages, chirping, singing, whistling, and filling the air with almost deafening, yet melodious, sounds. On such occasions the square is chiefly occupied by the shrewd, jovial Flemish and Walloon peasant women, who are often somewhat boisterous in their eagerness to exchange the silvery notes of their feathered songsters for the musical clink of silver coins. Twice a week, also, at the same hours, there is held here a flower market, and the whole square becomes fragrant with the perfume of exquisite roses, carnations, and other floral products brought in enormous quantities from the country districts. A visit to either of these markets, on a bright, spring morning, is a charming experience, and gives a picture of the industrious habits, and the happy and contented life of the people, that will never fade from memory.

One of the finest modern buildings in the Belgian capital is the Bourse, which was completed in 1774, at a cost of a million dollars. It seemed to me, at first, incredible, that such an elegant edifice, elaborately adorned with Corin-

thian columns, allegorical statues, and beautiful reliefs, could be merely the Stock Exchange; yet it is characteristic of the city. Brussels is wealthy. Belgium is progressive. It cannot boast of an extensive territory, but it is determined to make the little that it does possess not only prosperous, but beautiful. As an illustration of its enterprise, it is worthy of note that this most densely populated country in Europe was the first on the continent to establish a system of railways. The tourist in Belgium may well ask himself, therefore, "In the present condition of Europe, is not a small, well-governed monarchy like this much better off than larger ones which must maintain enormous standing

of late years, it has constructed along the Meuse and Sambre a continuous line of powerful steel forts, in order to defend the country and to protect its neutrality.

The question whether it would be possible to preserve the neutrality of Belgium in case of war between France and some other Continental Power, is extremely interesting. It is well understood that this neutrality has been guaranteed by England, France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria; yet, from a military standpoint, it is also clear that the powerful armies likely to be organized upon its borders, in case of war, would be compelled to enter Belgium in order to secure a position in which to attack each other. The fact is not generally

doubtedly be obliged to pass through one or both of these neutral countries, or possibly even to fight on their soil.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

In God's Hands.

The LORD said unto him, What is that in thine hand? And he said, A rod. Thou shalt take this rod in thine hand, wherewith thou shalt do signs.—Exod. iv: 2, 17.

"This I beheld, or dreamed it in a dream:
There spread a cloud of dust along a plain;
And underneath the cloud, or in it, raged
A furious battle, and men yelled, and swords
Shook—upon swords and shields. A prince's banner
Wavered, then staggered backward, hemmed by foes.
A craven hung along the battle's edge,
And thought, 'Had I a sword of keener steel—
That blue blade that the king's son bears,—but this
Blunt thing!' he snapped and flung it from his hand,
And lowering crept away and left the field.
Then came the king's son, wounded, sore bestead,
And weaponless, and saw the broken sword,
Hilt-buried in the dry and trodden sand,
And ran and snatched it, and with battle-shout
Lifted afresh he hewed his enemy down,
And saved a great cause that heroic day."

How often the Son of the King has lifted from the dust a despised and broken life, and has used that restored man or woman to do a great work. St. Paul, who delights in a paradox, says: "When I am weak, then am I strong." If we, in our weakness, place ourselves in the hand of God—to be used as His instrument—then our cause is sure to win, though the whole universe be against us. Want of faith, rather than true humility, would prompt us to avoid a great task, saying, "I am not able to do it." God is able to do his work with any yielded instrument, as Moses worked miracles with his shepherd's staff. To say that a duty is beyond our powers is to show want of faith in Him who said to Moses, when he tried to escape his vocation by declaring that he was not eloquent: "I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what thou shalt say."



Beauty Spots in Canada.
Bridal Veil Falls, Kagawong, Manitoulin Island.

armies, and are continually fearing war?" The policy of Belgium seems to be: "Let others shake the tree; I will pick up the fruit."

The level plains of Belgium have furnished Europe with its battle-fields for many centuries. From the time of the Franks under Clovis, down to the siege of Antwerp, in 1830, the wars of western Europe have, to a large extent, been fought out in Flanders. Within a radius of fifty miles of Brussels there are at least twenty-five broad plains, which offer admirable ground for the manoeuvring of large armies. Hence, notwithstanding the fact that the neutrality of Belgium is guaranteed by the five great Powers, the Belgium Government is so fearful lest this little country should be invaded either from the East or West, in case of war between France and Germany, that

known that at the outbreak of hostilities between France and Germany in 1870, each of these Powers was promptly informed by the English Government that, when the first soldier of either army entered the territory of Belgium with hostile intent, Great Britain would immediately intervene with her entire land and sea forces. Still, notwithstanding the well-known views of England on this subject, and the policy she would be likely to pursue to maintain Belgian neutrality, I recently heard a distinguished European diplomat say that if war should break out between France and Germany, the neutrality of neither Belgium or Switzerland would be respected by either of the contending forces; that the violation of neutral rights would be absolutely required by the necessities of the situation; and that the contending armies would un-



The Return of the Gleaners.

J. Breton.

When a man shrinks from a plain duty, offering the excuse of apparent humility, it is very displeasing to the Leader. The anger of the Lord was kindled against Moses when he asserted his unfitness for the task of rescuing Israel from a tyrant. God, who gives eloquence and power to one man, can give all necessary gifts to another. He can provide a willing laborer with necessary tools, or make the stick in His servant's hand a terrible weapon.

A man who places himself in God's hand, to be used by Him, never knows what great work he may be used for. The apparent weakness of the instrument is no hindrance to the Almighty Worker of miracles.

A few years ago Bishop Schereschewsky died in Japan. He was a Polish Jew who became a Christian through study of the Bible. He went to China as a missionary, learned the difficult language with marvellous quickness, and was made a bishop. Then he was struck down with paralysis, but helplessness did not make him idle. He began the tremendous task of translating the Bible into the written language of the Chinese. His helpless fingers could not use a pen, but he could press down the keys of a typewriter with one finger. He wrote the Chinese words phonetically, in English letters. This took nine years. Then, with the help of a Japanese and a Chinese secretary, the whole book was written again, in Chinese characters. A man who seemed helpless, thus performed the great work of translating the Bible into the written language of many millions of people. One who is willing to be as a rod in the hand of God can be used by Him to do anything. But it is foolish presumption for the instrument used to boast about the work done. The rod in the hand of Moses was used in performing great miracles of power—should the rod be praised? A dead wire, in these days, may be changed into a "live wire," and invisible power may be flashed through it to carry messages, draw street cars, or light up a dark room—is the wire to be praised for the work done by the electricity?

God honored Moses by using him to do wonderful miracles. He had been used so often that he forgot the power was God's, and that he was only the instrument in God's hand, so on one sad occasion he said angrily and boastfully to the Israelites: "Hear now, ye rebels; must we fetch you water out of this rock?" Then he smote the rock, and God caused the water to come out abundantly, but He said to Moses and Aaron: "Because ye believe Me not, to sanctify Me in the eyes of the children of Israel, therefore ye shall not bring this congregation into the land which I have given them."

Many have said that Moses was punished with great severity for a trifling act of disobedience—"because he struck the rock when told to speak to it"—but God loved Moses too dearly to allow pride and presumption to grow unchecked in his heart. His position was dangerously exalted, and meekness of spirit, which was his chief beauty, must not be eaten up by the cancerous growth of self-conceit. He took the praise, which was God's due, to himself, forgetting that he was only an instrument in the hand of God.

The world may well be thankful for the open rebuke and severe punishment Moses received. It is a reminder to all successful workers—especially to those who receive much praise for their great achievements—that they have "this treasure in earthen vessels," as St. Paul says, "that the excellency of the power may be of God," and not claimed by themselves.

It is never safe to judge by immediate results. Sometimes the work God has wrought, through some humble human instrument, is not recognized by the world until many years after the instrument used has passed out of sight. The worker has nothing to do with results, his business is obedience and humble waiting upon God for results. He can say humbly, as he does the work assigned to him by God:

"His perfect plans I may not grasp;
Yet I can trust Love infinite,
And with my feeble fingers clasp
The Hand which leads me to the light.
My soul upon His errand goes;
The end I know not, but God knows."

Let us give up measuring our own powers, and saying weakly that "we cannot do any great work." No man knows what he can do, or rather, what God can do through him. Moses honestly thought that he was not eloquent, yet St. Stephen declared that "Moses . . . was mighty in words and in deeds." The great words would never have been spoken, the mighty deeds never have been performed, if he had been allowed to choose his own work. Present weakness is no proof that God cannot do mighty works through a man. Samson, the man of great physical strength, was once a helpless baby. Christ Himself—the Word of God—was once an eager, questioning Child, increasing in wisdom and stature.—S. Luke ii: 52.

A drunken man was once staggering along a city street and two of his old college classmates stood together watching him sadly. "What a wreck," said one, "yet when we all graduated together, it seemed as if he might be anything he chose."

"So he might have been," replied the other, "but he chose to make his body the grave of his soul."

God could have worked out His plans for good through that man who started

power is His. Are you ready to say obediently,—

"My soul upon His errand goes;
The end I know not, but God knows."
DORA FARNCOMB.

The Beaver Circle

Back to School.

Fell in the creek twice yesterday!
Slipped and slid from a load of hay,
Stepped on a stone and bruised my toe;
Hardly walk 'cause I'm blistered so;
Hit my knee till it's blue and black,
Sat in the sun and burned my back,
When I went to swim, but my, I'm glad!
Best vacation I ever had.

Slid off the old red barn last week,
Wind all gone so I couldn't speak
When they laid me upon the bed
And put cold water on my head.
Got poison-ivy on my legs
When I went in the weeds to look for
eggs;

From the exercise, and I'm big and strong.
'Cause I hoed in a corn-field all day long,
And my uncle said that I might stay
For harvest-time, and he'd give me pay;
And I'd like to stay, but I have to go
Back home to school, 'cause my ma
said so.

—Youth's Companion.

Dear Beavers,—Vacation days are over, and work has begun again. I hope you have all had a pleasant summer and enjoyed your holidays to the utmost, and are now ready to take up school-work in earnest. As I write this, it is a pouring wet day, the rain coming down in sheets, and I am afraid some seats in the school-room will be vacant, but I hope you will all make up your minds to try to attend regularly, and not stay at home except for very good reasons. When you stay home you miss what has been done that day, and when you go back you delay the class that much while the missing lesson is being explained to you; or else the class goes ahead and you have to hobble behind, handicapped by ignorance of what was done in your absence. If this is to be truly a Beaver Circle, the members must follow the example of their emblem and work hard. The better your work during school-time, the more you will enjoy yourselves in play-time. As the old song says:

Work while you work,
Play while you play,
That is the way
To be happy and gay.

Senior Beaver's Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Will you let a little girl from Upper Stewiacke join your Circle? Daddy took us all, except mamma, to a circus in Truro, and I will tell you some of the things I saw. Some big elephants, an old monkey with some little ones, tiger, lion, camel, and a lot of other animals. I saw a monkey ride a bicycle.

I know Jane Creelman's uncle Hedley. He is a good friend of daddy's. I thought she wrote a nice letter. I like to read the Beaver's letters; some of them write very interesting ones. We live on a farm in Upper Stewiacke. I am eleven years old, and am in Grade VI. I hope the w.-p. b. will not catch my letter. With best wishes to all the Beavers, I will close. From a little Beaver.

HILDA FOSTER.

Nova Scotia.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have been a silent reader among this grand Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" ever since I can remember, and we like it fine. There is a storm coming up, and I hope we get some rain; we need it badly. I am twelve years old, and in the Junior Fourth class. I go to school nearly every day, if possible. I have one sister and one brother. My brother is just beginning to talk. As my letter is getting long, I will close, hoping the hungry w.-p. b. will not swallow this letter. ELVA LANGSTAFF.

(Age 12, Jr. IV Class.)

R. R. No. 2, Lanark, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to your Circle. I saw my first letter in print, so got up courage to write again. We have two collie dogs; one is an old dog, the other just a pup. The pup is very playful, and sometimes goes with me for the cows. Sometimes he bites them, which is annoying. My sister has written to your Circle many times. We all enjoy reading the letters. As soon as "The Advocate" comes, there is almost always a scramble for it. I will close with good wishes to your Circle. Will some Beavers please write to me.

DORA CLEMENS (age 11, Class IV.)
Ravenswood, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. I like to read the Beavers' letters. My father takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and he likes it very much. I go to school every day; our teacher's name is Miss Wilson. It is holidays now, and I am having a good time. A river runs through our



Joan, Daughter of Prof. Eve.

From a painting by Gertrude des Claves Montreal, exhibited at the C. N. E., Toronto.

on his career so brilliantly, but the man did not place himself at God's disposal. He chose to please himself, and made a failure of life.

When God finds in a man complete consecration and unwavering trust, He can use that man to do great things for the uplift of the human race. We are very dependent on other people. We have learned that startlingly in these days, when the conflagration which blazed up in Europe leaped across the Atlantic in one giant stride, and brought sorrow and poverty into many prosperous Canadian homes. If evil which began in one place can injure so many nations, so also can good. We are linked together very closely—more closely than we know. If the suffering of war can sweep swiftly across the ocean, the power of prayer is still more swift and the power of work scarcely less so. Those who have worked so splendidly in raising funds for patriotic purposes, don't know how far the inspiration and influence of their action has gone. An idea started by one person is caught up by another, and millions of people are inspired and helped by it. God can use you, for the

But I've had more fun since I don't know when!

Hate to go back to school again.

Burned my hands till they're awful sore
When the calf ran out of the big barn door

And I tried to hold the rope and fell
Most twenty feet down the old dry well.
Lost my hat that was almost new,
In the great big lake, when the high wind blew;

And my pants are torn from many a climb.

But I never had such a summer time.

Ate poison berries by the creek
Till they thought I'd die, I felt so sick;
But they gave me ipecac to take,
And it cured up all my stomach ache!

Got stung by bees, but I got stung best
When I started home with a hornet's nest,

And I all swelled up; but I'm gone down now.

And it's all in a boy's life, anyhow!

Nose all peeled till it's red and rough,
Hands all brown, but I'm awful tough

place, and we have a boat on it. We have about 265 acres of land. We have nine horses, fifty-two sheep, and twenty-three head of cattle. For pets I have a kitten and a pup. I have two sisters and seven brothers, and I am the youngest. I will try and write a better letter next time. Good-bye.

MELVIN CARTER (age 11).
Port Lock, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for seven years. I live on a farm of one hundred and seventeen acres. We have nine cows and seven horses. I have two brothers; the oldest one is fifteen years, and the youngest is two years old. I go to school. I live a mile from school, and am in the Senior Third Book. I guess this is all for this time. I hope to see my letter in print.

CRESSA CROWE (age 10 years).
R. R. No. 4, Lakefield, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have long been a silent member of your charming Circle, never forgetting to read the letters and stories, which are very interesting. We are living sixteen miles away from the city, in a very lonely place. We have the Laurentian mountains all around us. It is a beautiful drive with the horse and buggy to the post office. I am in the Senior Fourth Class at school. For pets, I have a dog named Crinkle, and three kittens, named Tinker, Toodles, and Tauti. They were only born last week. I will close now. From your loving Beaver.

DOROTHY FARLEY.
(Age 12, Sr. IV Class.)
Lake Laron, Stoneham, Que.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As this is my first letter to your charming Circle, I hope it will escape the hungry wastepaper basket. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" as long as I can remember. I enjoy reading your letters, and thought I would write one, too. For pets I have a pony; his name is Tommy. I have 250 chickens. We have a good team and two colts. I live in the country, and I go to school every day, except when I am sick, or it is raining. My teacher's name is Miss Simpson, and I like her fine. As my letter is getting long, I will close.

ELMA ADELIN KEMP.
(Age 12, Sr. III.)
R. R. No. 2, Kingston, Ont.

Honor Roll.

- Jean M. Stirling, Agincourt, Ont.
- Lionel Perrin, Bailieboro, Ont.
- Florence Patterson, Paris, Ont.
- Maria Slobie, Port Lock, Ont.

The Thimble Family

Good Mistress Thimble, neat and nimble,
Drives Brother Needle with a push and a wheedle;
While light Sister Thread, with a noiseless tread,
A stitch drops behind as she flies ahead.
Then comes Father Scissors and gives her a snip,
And starts them off on another trip;
Over a hem, or down a seam,
Needle and Thread, a lively team,
Fat Uncle Emery, bright and true,
When a hard place comes will help them through.
And pale Aunt Wax is willing enough
To smooth the way when they find it rough.
Then grandfather Bodkin, with many a jerk,
Will do his part, and finish the work.
Now, where is their home? Well, since you ask it,
I'll tell you—they live in a little work-basket.

—Selected.

READY FOR THE DOCTOR.

A small boy had made loud and repeated calls for more pudding. After he had disposed of a liberal quantity he was told that too much pudding would make him ill. Looking wistfully at the dish for a moment, he said:
"Well, give me another piece and send for the doctor."

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.]

Dear Ingle Nook Folk,—It seems a little strange to be writing to you again to-day, after a rather long holiday. What creatures of habit we are, after all! We work and work, and for the first few days of holiday-time scarcely know what to do with ourselves; then we get into the rut of idling, and when it is necessary to get into harness again, everything seems a bit unnatural. I suppose this tendency to habit, so useful in many ways, accounts for the fact that so many people who do not have to work become so utterly useless. It is so easy to drift with inclination. Sometimes, it is true, we feel like rebelling against the work that seems so constant and unending, and yet, could we see things in their true perspective, surely we would be thankful, above all things, for work. We would recognize that the worst drudgery is the drudgery of ennui, the listlessness and brain-weariness that are the Nemesis of doing nothing. Holidays, to rest the wheels for more work,

well put in a recent issue of the Philadelphia North American: "God of our fatherland."—Nicholas. "God of our dear fatherland."—Wilhelm. "God of all French."—Poincare. "God of our defence and bulwark."—Franz Josef. "God of our race."—George. "God of our right arm."—Albert. And from the cockpit of Europe comes the fighting slogan of Serbia, "We can take care of ourselves." Serbia at least is not blasphemous."

What is really at the back of it all? Who can tell? Perhaps not until things have adjusted themselves in the perspective of a century-hence will the whole of the story be known.

Naturally, as British subjects, our sympathies go with the Allies in the terrific struggle, and yet before becoming too much inflamed by the stories of German atrocities appearing in our newspapers, it is well to remember that not all that is being printed in these days of storm and stress is true. In the German papers are appearing just such stories against the Belgians and the Allies. We must be fair, even in time of war, and granting that a certain proportion of the awful stories are true, we will be more just if we remember that in every great mass of men there are sure to be a few brutes. The brute may be a German, or he may be a Belgian, or a Frenchman, or—a British subject. Were it not so, there would be no stories of murder in every country under the sun.

While we may be very sure of this, we may be equally sure, on the other hand, that the morale of a great percentage of the soldiers—and surely this should hold strongly in the volunteer corps—is high. Only the pick of the men, bodily, are taken, at first, at all events; while the sense of duty that leads any man to offer himself for service, may surely be spelled by the name of one of the highest among Christian virtues.—Self-sacrifice. It is a tremendous thing—a solemn and awful thing—to sign the papers that mean facing death and misery and suffering, for a principle, and it may be safe to say that not a man has enlisted since the outbreak of the campaign unless urged by a deep sense of the necessity of his doing so.

Poor souls! Poor souls! How they suffer!—Briton, and Frenchman, and Russian, and Belgian, and German, and Austrian alike! Grant that the last shot may have been fired long before the miseries of winter set in to add to the horror, to repeat again the numberless tragedies of,

"Dying in the trenches there,
Snow-cold, in snow."

It is perhaps possible to see how, should the war stop soon, even this terrible cataclysm may result in good to the human race. Sickened by the bloodshed and the horror of it all, men may turn aside from militarism as a filthy thing, and, out from the enmity of man to man, a new brotherhood of man may arise. It is even hinted that "The Great War" may be striking a telling blow against absolutism and privilege, and putting another bulwark to the wall of democracy,—although, on hearing such assertions, one cannot but ask just where Russia comes in in the process, Russia, the vastest absolute monarchy in the world. It is all an endless tangle, and vaguely one wonders if things will go on and on until the poet's dream has become a reality, and a "Federation of the World" with a Council of All Nations has supplanted the present scheme of border-walls, and customs, and overshadowing commercialism, and nation pitted against nation.

Should the war be prolonged, how-

ever, a series of awful problems must inevitably follow. What hope then, for the development of the race, with the best of the men under the sod of European fields, and only the weaklings left? What hope then, for the advance of civilization, with its Art, and Culture, and Science? What problems to accomplish even the feeding and clothing of the vast preponderance of weak women and children left throughout Europe and the British Empire?—And yet, and yet, it is not impossible that women everywhere may arise to the occasion, giving over the lace-frame for the plough, and the making of fancy cookery for the reaping and milling of wheat.

But all this looks to the future. The question for us, rather, is, "What can we do here and now?"

I ran across Mr. Putnam the other day at the Exhibition, and his face fairly beamed as he told of his pride in the way that the "Women's Institute" has been responding to his call for help for the soldiers. Money and feather pillows, and all sorts of things for soldiers' use, have been flooding in upon him, he said, from all parts of the Province; so it seems that the farm and village women are working not less energetically than their sisters of the towns and cities. To-day I am writing him to find out just what is most needed at the present time, and I hope to have his answer in time to add to this before the paper is printed. It has been suggested by an old soldier that socks for the use of soldiers on the march—those weary marches that mean so many sore feet—would be much appreciated; also that little flannel bags to be filled with grass and used as pillows in the field might be a comfort. I should imagine that these suggestions might be kept in mind, but kindly wait for Mr. Putnam's endorsement. Organized effort, you know, accomplishes so much more than impulsive action, however good the motive, and Mr. Putnam is keeping closely in touch with the departments that know exactly what things are needed.

If you are not one of the thirty thousand members of the Women's Institute, you can still send your contribution through it, if a branch happens to be in your neighborhood. If there is no branch near you, nor any other organization which is sending help to the front, you can easily get in touch with Mr. Putnam by writing to him at his headquarters. His address is, Mr. G. A. Putnam, Superintendent Women's Institutes, Dept. of Agr., Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

In the meantime, here is a thought to keep during the winter. Next year there is likely to be a great demand, all over the world, for foodstuffs. If the demand is not met, many people must go hungry. Cannot our farm women themselves do much towards providing the necessities? Time saved by closing unnecessary rooms, wearing simpler clothing, eliminating fancy-work and useless things of all sorts, might be put into raising vegetables, keeping more poultry, and even helping to run "easy" machinery in the fields. We do not know what months—perhaps years—of distress may be before the world. May not this opportunity for producing food be one of woman's avenues for self-sacrifice. What do you think of the idea?

JUNIA.

[Since writing the above, Mr. Putnam's reply has arrived. You will find it on the first page of this week's Home Department.—J.]

QUESTION ABOUT FURS.

Dear Junia,—I, like so many others, come for a little help. I want to get a set of furs for my little girl. She is thirteen. I want something "real," and not too expensive. Does Canadian mink fade, or would that be too old for her? I would like something that she will be able to wear for five or six years that would always look well. I've been puzzling over this all summer and can't decide. Truly, some of the days have not felt as though we needed furs, but I always like to know just what I want before I go shopping.

The war is dreadful, isn't it? My heart goes out for the many, many lonely ones already left behind in want, and one wonders where it will end. Our Institute here has been working to help to equip the hospital ship. I keep hoping



"Five from thirteen leaves how many?"

every day that, when the papers come the outlook will be brighter, but the struggle only seems deeper and grimmer. Through it all, we must remember that "God's in His heaven; all's well with the world."

I do enjoy "The Farmer's Advocate," and get so much help from its pages. Your letter last week was full of wisdom. Surely we ought to try and be economical, if by so doing we can share even a very small part of the burden. Thanking you in advance for your kindness, and wishing continued success.

SOBERSIDES.

Grey Co., Ont.

Mink would be too old for your little girl. Raccoon would be better, or 'possum, or one of the pretty blue or white fox furs. Raccoon, I think, would be my personal choice.

Yes the war is, indeed, terrible. Were men universally as women are, there would be no more war. Did you read about the protest parade of women in New York the other day?—thousands upon thousands of them marching silently through the streets to the sound of muffled drums, one bread, floating banner, inscribed with the word "Peace," leading on in the van;—women's protest against war, ineffectual, perhaps, for the day, yet showing which side—arbitration or war—her influence will be placed upon when she shall have gained more voice in the affairs of the nations.

RE CROCHETING.

Miss G. Trawin, care of W. G. Noble, Front Road, R. R. 4, Cobourg, Ont., writes that if "Maple Leaf," Elgin Co., will send her her address, she will be pleased to mail her a book of crochet patterns. Books of crochet patterns, by the way, are sold by the fancy-work department of nearly all departmental stores.

FINISHING FLOORS.

Dear Junia,—I have read so many helpful things in your corner that I thought perhaps you could help me also.

Could you give me some advice re the finishing of floors? I have one floor made of poplar. It is very white, and I should like to know what to use for a finish for it, to make it a shade darker than the natural wood, golden color. I also have another floor and stairs made of oak. Should like to know what to do with it. Some say just to oil them, but I do not know what kind of oil to use. Is it just the ordinary paint oil? The oak has a slight reddish tinge. What would give it a golden shade, and must the oiling be done to the new hardwood without first putting water on them? Have been told if I wet the wood before it is oiled that I will spoil it. Is this so? Thanking you in advance, I am yours sincerely,

Quebec. MARY ANN.

Stains for wood are prepared by all the large paint-manufacturing firms, and are sold at any good hardware store. One of the "floor finishes," usually applied in three coats, according to directions on cans, might be best for the poplar floor; a plain stain for the oak one, or three coats of varnish instead, if you like a glossy finish.

Oil-boiled linseed—will certainly make a floor darker. Personally, I do not like it, as it is so likely to work up and soil the lower edges of skirts. It is better not to wash a new floor before oiling. If there are spots, sandpaper them off.

HALLOWE'EN QUERIES.

As I intend having a Hallowe'en party this year of about twenty-five guests, I should be much pleased if you will kindly write me information as to the following:

1. The setting and decorating of the table, and also small tables. Would you advise me to have white linen or colored paper which they use for this purpose?
2. The menu, and how to serve.
3. Games.—Could you kindly give me example of some guessing game?
4. Decorating of rooms (double parlors).
5. How invitations should be written.
6. Do they ever have Hallowe'en guests dress according to the names of books? If so, will you kindly give me examples? If there are other suggestions outside

of these, I should be much pleased to hear of them as soon as possible.

ENQUIRER.

For table decorations use autumn leaves, mountain-ash berries,—anything that chances to please your fancy. Small pumpkin-shells may be used as dishes for red apples, nuts, and grapes, and are quite decorative. Whether you shall use linen or paper table-covers must depend upon your own fancy; quite often yellow paper covers, bordered with black cats or witches on broomsticks, are liked for hallowe'en parties. Indeed, the fancy-stores at this time are filled with odds and ends for hallowe'en,—tiny pumpkins for candle-stands, paper-pumpkin jack o' lanterns, witch place-cards, etc.

The menu will depend upon whether you intend to serve an elaborate supper or not. Have anything you choose—your own originality will suggest what—provided that you have pumpkin pie and plenty of nuts and apples to give a Hallowe'en touch. A pretty conceit, when one sets tables, is to scoop out red apples and use them as salad cups, preferably for Waldorf salad, made of chopped apples, nuts, and celery.

In regard to games, here is one that may please you. Divide the party into "couples" by any device that suits your fancy, then have each gentleman write a Hallowe'en proposal in rhyme to his partner, each lady writing an acceptance or refusal, with reasons therefor, also in rhyme. When time is up, all are read, and prizes may be given, if liked. . . . A huge pumpkin filled with small vegetables tied in parcels may be given a place of honor, the parcels to be fished for with a line and hook. Whoever draws a beet will marry a tradesman; a turnip signifies a traveller; a cucumber, a lazy man; a squash, a widower; a carrot, a red-haired person; an onion, a druggist; a potato, an Irishman; peas, a rich person; beans, a scholar, and so on. . . . Then, whoever heard of a Hallowe'en party without a fortune-teller? Be sure you have one in a mysteriously-lighted corner, dressed as witch or gipsy.

Another game that causes much merriment is to provide raw turnips, carrots and potatoes, and request each guest to carve out a figure like a human being. Colored paper and scissors are also provided, and papers of pins, wherewith to dress the manikins. Policemen, clergymen, soldiers, girls of fashion, wash-women, etc., may be represented in this way, and a prize may be given for the best.

In decorating the rooms, use plenty of corn, autumn-leaves, red apples, etc., with pumpkin jack o' lanterns everywhere. Have the rooms rather dimly lighted so that the jack o' lanterns will show. You will need to secure candles, of course, to place within them.

Use your own ingenuity in thinking out a quaint, or mysterious, or humorous wording for your invitations. If you "are good at" water-color or cut-paper work, you may decorate the paper on which the invitations are written with black cats, witches on broomsticks, and pumpkins.

Hallowe'en guests may dress, or wear something, to represent books. For instance, "Looking Backward" may be represented by a dress worn back to front; "The Broad Highway," by the picture of a road pinned on one's dress, etc. Of course, if it is intimated that a book-guessing contest is to be a feature, each guest will think out his or her own title, and how it shall be represented.

Seasonable Recipes.

Roast Mutton.—Buy a piece of the breast as large as one wishes, season with salt and pepper; put into a hot oven and roast until a good brown. A delicious roast can be made by stuffing a shoulder of mutton from which the bone has been removed. It is much cheaper than the leg. Fill with a stuffing made of bread crumbs (one cupful), one finely-minced onion, one tablespoonful of sage, one egg, salt and pepper, moistened with equal parts of milk and water. Roast in a hot roasting-pan in a hot oven, and baste frequently.

Cream of Celery Soup.—Simmer the white leaves and coarse stalks of celery, cut fine, for an hour or more, using a very little water. Put through a sieve or ricer to make a fine pulp. Scald 1 quart milk with half an onion. Melt ½ cup butter and in it cook ½ cup flour, 1

level teaspoon salt, and pepper to taste, stirring well. When frothy, add the celery and stir until boiling. Next add the hot milk, and, if liked, ½ cup sweet cream. Serve very hot with small biscuits or snippets of buttered toast. Nice for supper.

Chestnut Soup.—Cut a slit in the shells of a pint of chestnuts, cover with boiling water and let boil two minutes. Drain well, take off shells, add a teaspoonful of butter and shake over a quick fire five minutes. Put the chestnuts in a pan with 1 quart beef broth or chicken broth. Let simmer until tender, then press the chestnuts through a sieve. Season, let come to a boil again, then remove to a cooler place and stir in the beaten yolks of three eggs.

Pickled Red Cabbage.—Trim small heads of red cabbage nicely. Cut the heads in quarters and cut out the hard center from each. Press six cloves in each quarter and put the cabbage in stone jars, sprinkling between each layer a little salt, mixed whole spices, peppercorns or small red peppers, mustard seed, etc. Pour hot vinegar over to cover, and put on the lids of the crocks.

Peach Dumpling.—Sift 1 pint flour with 1 teaspoon baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, and ½ teaspoon sugar. Work into this 2 tablespoons lard. Mix with ½ cup very cold water. Have all ingredients very cold. Mix quickly and handle as little as possible. Roll out thin. Take the half of a preserved peach for the core of each dumpling. Cut the dough into pieces just large enough to wrap the halves of the peaches, roll up and bake in a quick oven. Serve with a hard sauce made by beating butter and sugar together with flavoring to taste. Or you may use the following sauce: Add 1 cup sugar to 2 cups water, boil and thicken with 2 tablespoons flour rubbed to a cream with a little cold water.

Scalloped Tomatoes with Peanuts.—Mix together ½ cup finely-chopped peanuts, 2 cups bread crumbs, 1 teaspoon salt (level), and a little pepper, with 2 teaspoons melted butter. Put a layer in the bottom of a pudding-dish, then put in 1 cup canned or stewed tomatoes; add another layer of the crumbs, then another cup of tomatoes. Finish with the nut and crumb mixture, bake in a quick oven until brown, and serve hot. Butter-nuts may be used instead of the peanuts.

Celery Omelette.—Cook a full cup or more of diced celery until soft, drain, add a cup of rich, white sauce, season well, and use to fill the heart of an egg omelette. A very good egg omelette is made by taking a tablespoon of milk to each egg; beat a little, and cook in a greased frying-pan. When cooked enough, yet still soft on top, spread with the filling, fold over, and serve. Do not add salt until cooking is completed. To make a white sauce, mix together a tablespoon of flour and a tablespoon of butter, cook, stirring all the time, then add gradually rich milk or thin cream.

Delicious Fruit Pudding.—One large cup stale bread crumbs, 1 medium cup chopped tart apples, 1 cup currants, a pinch soda, 1 cup halved raisins, 1 cup minced beef suet, 3 beaten eggs, a little orange peel, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, a little ground ginger. Mix all well, put in a mould and steam three hours. Serve with sauce.

Crab-apple Jelly.—Cover the apples with water and boil until tender. Strain through a flannel bag. Boil the juice 20 minutes. Add the same amount of sugar, pint for pint, and cook five minutes. Pour into tumblers, and when cold cover with melted paraffine.

Peach Marmalade.—When preserving peaches or quinces, wipe them very clean before paring and save the skins for marmalade. Cook in water enough to cover well, and when tender press through a colander. Measure, and add the same amount of sugar. Boil half an hour, or until it thickens. Put into tumblers, and when cold cover with paraffine.

The Scrap Bag.

COLDS AND SORE THROAT.

Now that cold weather is approaching, it may be well to remember that cleansing the nostrils out daily by snuffing up a douche of tepid water in which a little salt and a pinch of soda have been dissolved, blowing the nose out well afterwards, will greatly diminish the danger of taking cold. A teaspoonful of salt

to a cup of water is about the right proportion. At the same time, be careful to avoid being chilled, keep the feet dry, and take as much exercise as possible in the open air.

A FRUIT CHOPPER.

To chop fruit into small pieces, place it into a flat-bottom pan, then cut it with the sharp edges of an open baking-powder can.

TO CLEAN STOVE FITTINGS.

Steel stove fittings may be nicely cleaned by using a rag dipped in vinegar before cleaning in the usual way with soap and water.

COLORING ICINGS.

To make icing pure white, add a little strained lemon juice; to make it cream, add orange juice; pink, a little juice from strawberry jam.

TO REMOVE TEA STAINS.

Should cups become tea-stained, remove the stains with salt or Dutch Cleanser. Whitening is better for very fine china.

FOUR "NEVERS" FOR COOKS.

Never bang the oven door when baking cakes. If you do, the cake will sink in the middle. Never leave stock or soup in the saucepan over night. Empty it into a dish, or it may turn sour. Never leave fish, onions, or anything with a strong smell near milk, as this absorbs any flavor. Never let stew boil. A stew boiled is a stew spoiled. They should only gently simmer.

CLEANING VELVET.

For cleaning all kinds of fabrics which would be ruined by being made wet, bran has no equal. A velvet gown, for instance, which has become soiled by grease and mud, should be well rubbed with bran, taking a fresh supply as each becomes soiled. Then brush the velvet thoroughly with a clean brush, and press by running the back of the fabric over a hot iron held in an upright position. This will raise the nap, and restore much of its early freshness to the velvet.

Beauty Recipe.

"Beauty specialists say that half the battle for a good complexion is won with a small appetite, or an insufficiently-satisfied one."—Meg Merrilies.

Ye men who the high cost of living deplore,
There is great good news for you in store,

For in order a good complexion to have,
Your wives and your daughters together must starve.

If your daughter a tan spot should wear
on her nose,

Just cut down her steak to a very small dose.

And if a rude sunburn her features deform,
Eggs, fish, and potatoes alike she must scorn.

Some fruit she may have, and she breaks
the night's fast

With half of an orange. 'Tis an ample repast,

And if about noon she suffers fatigue,
She may try the effect of a peanut and fig.

Now, girls, if you're tired and fretted
and slow,

Step into a bathtub—'twill build you
up so;

A tub of cold water (outside application)
Will do as much good as a fortnight's vacation.

Now, husbands and fathers, take heart!
we believe

That, despite the high cost of living,
you'll live!

For when wives and daughters for beauty
are starving,

The husbands and brothers their share
will be having.

—Stroud.

She—"But it's awfully cold in the house. The fire is out."

He (absently)—"Good! We'll be alone."

Our "War-Time" Flour Offer Expires September 25th

OVER a month ago we advised people to buy flour immediately. Those who did so saved money, for flour has advanced over 50 cents per 98-lb. bag since then. To-day the flour market appears very firm, with indications of a gradual advance in prices. Indeed, so strong are the markets, that we cannot see any possibility of continuing, beyond a few days, our "War-Time Offer" of

10 cents a bag reduction on orders for five bags or more of flour. This offer will expire on September 25th, and our only reason for prolonging it to that date is to give all the readers of this paper a chance to purchase flour at a saving. No order calling for a reduction of 10 cents a bag will be accepted after September 25th. Be sure your order reaches us in time. Post it right away.

Cream of the West Flour

The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

is our very highest grade of hard wheat flour---the pride of our mills. QUEEN CITY is our very best blended flour. MONARCH, our famous pastry flour. To get these flours at less than market prices is a big thing for you.

Please note that this 10 cents a bag reduction applies to flour only, not to feeds or cereals. The prices from which you may deduct 10 cents a bag on five-bag flour orders or larger are shown below. They are the market prices at time of going to press.

FLOURS	Per 98-lb. bag
Cream of the West Flour (for bread)	\$3.50
Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes)	3.50
Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry)	3.50

CEREALS	
Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag)	.35
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag)	3.20
Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag)	2.90

FEEDS	Per 100-lb. bag
"Bullrush" Bran	\$1.35
"Bullrush" Middlings	1.50
Extra White Middlings	1.60
"Tower" Feed Flour	1.80
Whole Manitoba Oats	2.25
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats	2.30
Chopped Oats	2.30
Manitoba Feed Barley	1.95
Barley Meal	2.00
Oatmaline	2.35
Oil Cake Meal (Old Process)	1.90
Imported American Fall Wheat	2.45
Whole Corn	2.10
Cracked Corn	2.15
Feed Corn Meal	2.10
Geneva Feed (Crushed Corn, Oats and Barley)	2.25

PREMIUMS

In addition to our War Time Offer of 10c. a bag reduction on 5 bag orders, we continue our Premium offer of books. On 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. Premiums are given on flour orders only.

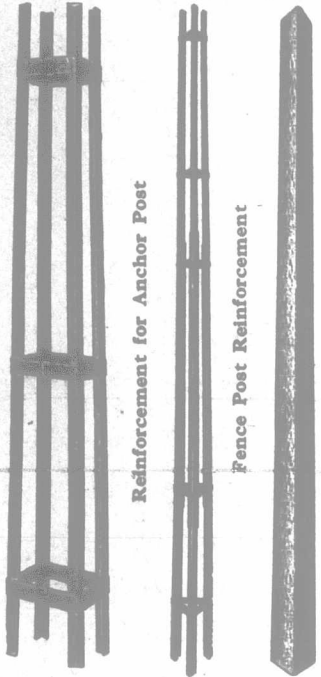
Terms: Cash with orders. Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to 5 bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over 5 bags, we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and New Ontario, add 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject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



The Campbell Flour Mills Co. Limited
12 Monarch Rd., Toronto, Canada

An Indestructible Concrete Fence Post

That WILL NOT ROT—RUST—BURN or HEAVE



Guaranteed for 100 years. Easily made and strong. Cost you about the same as cedar posts.

Our **ANGLE STEEL REINFORCEMENT** gives a post "Backbone Solidity." Without it Concrete Posts are unreliable. With one of our moulds you can make two hundred (200) posts per day. Posts are turned out in ordinary hardware or butcher's paper, which permits you to use concrete sloppy (which sets much stronger) and can be turned out the moment it has been made; the paper retains the moisture. Your posts do not require to be wet down.

One yard of sharp sand or fine gravel and 1½ barrels of cement will make 50 posts of standard length.

Write for our free illustrated booklet telling you all about it. Do not buy another post until you have investigated this.

Ontario Concrete Post Co. Limited
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO



Reliable Agents Wanted in Every District

Showing Mould

The United States has the biggest wheat crop in the history of the country.

Scientists are endeavoring to invent a scheme for getting practical power from the sun's heat. Sun-power plants have, indeed, been constructed, and one at Cairo, Egypt, produces an average of 1,100 pounds per hour of 15-pound steam for a 10-hour day, but the trouble as yet is to perfect a machine which will be at once powerful enough and cheap enough to be available for general use.

Loud-speaking telephones are now used for train-despatching on the Lackawanna Railroad. An early development of the telephone in general may be a loud-speaking attachment to be used at will.

Mr. H. J. Gaisman was recently paid \$300,000 by the Eastman Kodak Company, for an invention for writing things on a camera film while it is still in the camera.

There are now ten thousand ostriches in the United States, says The Independent. Most of the ostrich farms are in Arizona, although there are several in California, and a few in Texas, Arkansas and Florida. Ostriches are very profitable if properly cared for. One acre of alfalfa will support four for one year, with hardly any other food but gravel and ground bone. The same acre of alfalfa will support a cow, but a cow at the end of five years may only be worth fifty dollars, whereas the four ostriches at five years of age will be worth \$1,000. The birds will yield one hundred dollars' worth of feathers a year, besides the increase through the eggs, while even the shells of infertile eggs are sold as curios. Ostriches mature at the age of five years, and are supposed to live to some three score and ten.

Slowly photographs are filtering back from the scene of war. An interesting one, by Paul Thompson, published recently in The Independent, shows a party of Germans crossing the Meuse in improvised boats hastily constructed from canvas, with the lances of the German lancers for cross-bars.

News of the Week

Parliament will probably meet in Ottawa about the end of October.

Thanksgiving Day has been set for Monday, October 12.

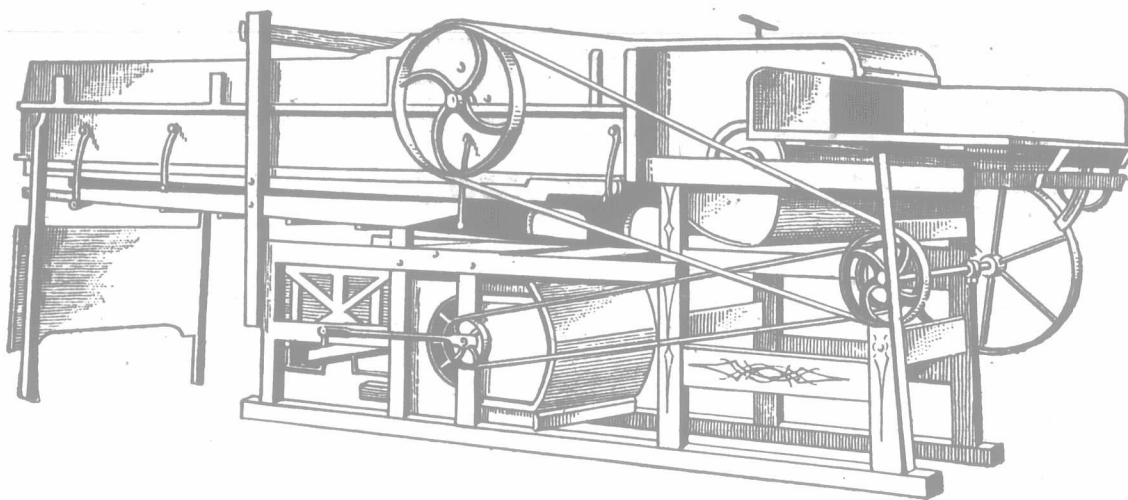
Saskatchewan is donating 1,500 horses to the Imperial Government for use in the war.

Lieut. John Cyril Porte, who had arranged to fly over the Atlantic, but was prevented from the attempt by the outbreak of the war, has been placed in charge of the training school of the aviator corps of the Royal Navy of Britain. His first assistant is the aviator, Claude Graham White.

In a speech to the Assembly of the Union of South Africa, Premier Botha promised the whole-hearted support of the Union in behalf of England. He declared that the racial hatchet has been forever buried. The Boers are already fighting to check the advance of German forces in Southwest Africa.

Field Marshal Sir John French has reported that at Mons 90,000 British held off for four days an attacking force of 200,000.

At time of going to press, it is said that the Germans are in retreat all along the line between Paris and Verdun. The great battle, which has raged almost continuously for six days up to the time of this writing, will be known as The Battle of the Marne. . . In the meantime a new German army is advancing against the Russians in East Prussia, forcing them back from some of the positions which they have gained, while



THRESH YOUR OWN GRAIN

If you have ten acres or more of grain you should buy one of these individual machines, and be independent, save threshing costs, save grain, and avoid the bringing of weeds on to your farm. Every purchaser of these machines is greatly pleased. The Ontario Hydro Electric Commission purchased one of these machines for demonstration purposes. Wide-awake farmers everywhere are taking great interest in this individual threshing machine subject. Let us send you full particulars.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Limited

1137 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO

P.S.—We are still supplying fencing at the old low prices.

WALL BOARD



2 1/2 c.

Square Foot

A carload and more to be sold at this low price. Takes place of both lath and plaster. Anybody can put it on. Write for free sample.

ROOFING

Lowest price on record. Genuine asphalt roofing 100 per cent. saturation; in full rolls of 108 square feet complete with nails and cement. **79c** Per Roll.

THE HALLIDAY CO., LTD.

Factory Distributors
HAMILTON, CANADA

Mention this Paper.

The Windrow.

A movement is afoot among the Jews of the United States to combine "to frame a policy for the international welfare of the race, and to assure its justice when the world-peace is made."

The cotton mills of England closed down three weeks ago because it was found impossible to get the usual supply of dyes from Germany. Germany's exports in drugs, dyes and perfumes, before the outbreak of the war, amounted to \$300,000,000 a year.

At the beginning of the war Germany's population was 69,000,000, that of England 46,000,000, and of France 39,000,000. Germany had been increasing in numbers at the rate of 11 per cent. each decade, and Great Britain at the rate of 9 per cent., while in France, during some years, the deaths outnumbered the births.

The tendency of many firms and combinations to increase prices of foodstuffs, taking the war as an excuse, has been fiercely attacked by President Wilson of the United States, who declares such an increase quite "unwarranted." This year

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

COLONIST FARES

ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS

From all Stations in Ontario to certain points in

- ALBERTA
- ARIZONA
- COLORADO
- MONTANA
- OREGON
- UTAH
- BRITISH COLUMBIA
- CALIFORNIA
- IDAHO
- NEVADA
- TEXAS
- WASHINGTON, ETC.

On Sale Sept. 24 to Oct. 8 Inclusive.

Full particulars from agents or write:

C. E. HORNING,
District Passenger Agent, Union Station,
Toronto, Ont.

FREE to Hunters and Trappers
Fine Taxidermy Book Now Free. 320 pages with hundreds of photos of mounted birds and animals. Learn this profession. Save your trophies. Secure to your home and den. **Learn to Stuff Birds** animals, game heads, robes. Quickly learned by men and boys. Big profits from spare time. Intensely interesting. Investigate. Write today for free book. Only a few free—so rush.
NORTHWESTERN SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMY
9542 Elwood Building Omaha, Nebraska



"OTHELLO" TREASURE Six-Hole Cast Iron RANGE

THE WONDER WORKER AND BAKER



Glass Oven Door if Ordered

The most Improved Cast Range on the market. Ventilated Oven, Steel Oven Bottom, Patent Interchangeable Fire-back and Fire-front Linings, Three-Section French Top, Patent Lift Front Section, Special Flue arrangement for heating reservoir.

Beautiful Semi-Plain Design.

Lift-off Nickel for cleaning.

Complete Top Burnished (or Polished), no need for blackleading.

Special Wood Lining. Takes wood 28 inches long.

Made with Tile Back High Closet, either Ivory or Green Tiles.

Every Range has a Thermometer.

No burning or spoiling baking with the "Othello."

Made in two sizes, 9-19 and 9-21, with six 9-inch covers. No. 9-21 Oven 22x20x13.

Firebox holds 30 lbs. coal, will bake all day with one filling of coal.

Large Copper Reservoir, Towel Rail end of Reservoir.

For sale by dealers all over the Dominion. Ask to see the

"OTHELLO"

or write direct to us for booklet, etc., with full descriptions.

THE D. MOORE COMPANY LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONT.

Toronto Agents—THE ADAMS FURNITURE COMPANY, City Hall Square

Germans are reinforcing the Austrians, who are to make a final stand north-west of Lemberg. Heavy firing has been heard in the Baltic, and it is surmized that German vessels may be bombarding some of the Russian cities along the coast.

Rival Writers.

The Pen exclaimed, with scornful air, "Why don't you copy me? My writing is so clear and black, while yours I hardly see."

The Pencil answered—"I don't care," (Which was, of course, a fib). "You're horribly conceited since they gave you that gold nib."

Just then a hand appeared, which took The Ink Pot out of sight; The Pen, although it left no mark, Endeavored still to write.

At this the Pencil silly smiled, A smile of wooden glee, And said—"My friend, your writing's dim, Why don't you copy me?"

"I'm feeling faint," the Pen replied, "And need refreshing drink; Will someone kindly run and fetch A nice black draught—of ink?"

Fashion Dept.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

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

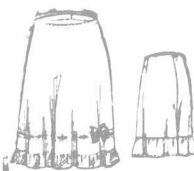
Name
 Post Office.....
 County.....
 Province
 Number of pattern.....
 Age (if child or misses' pattern).....
 Measurement—Waist, Bust,
 Date of issue in which pattern appeared.



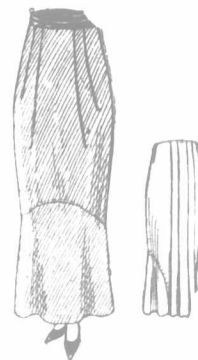
827A Cape Coat, Small 34 or 35, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON. 8234 Set of Collars, One Size.



8386 One-Piece Drawers for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years



8332 Two-Piece with Flounce, 24 to 34 waist.

Farmers Make Money by Careful Watering.

Careful watering will make money for you by saving veterinary bills and feed, by increasing milk yields, and by enabling you to fatten your stock quicker.

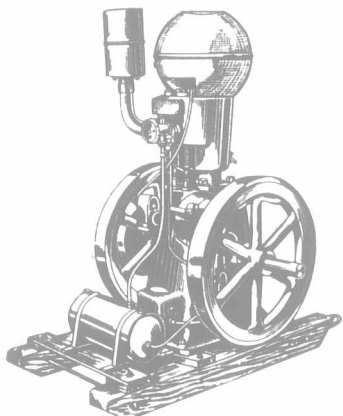
Cattle should never be driven out to a spring or trough on a bitter-cold winter's day, because they will not drink enough of the icy water to slake their thirst. It is hard on cattle to force them to take cold water just after feeding. Before digestion can commence, the stomach must reach a temperature of over 90 degrees. Cold water chills the stomach so much that digestion is set back over an hour.

"Careless watering makes money for me," says a well-known vet. of Wellington County, "and I know it. I try to advise farmers. I think water bowls are a good thing, and I'd put them in if I had dairy cows or fat stock, or if I was carrying young stockers over the winter."

"You see, to get the most milk from a cow, or to fatten a beast, you have to keep it in good condition. If you have the water bowls in the stable, the cattle can take a few sips when they want it. They get all they need, and it doesn't hurt them, because it's at the right temperature. There is no body heat wasted, so less feed is required."

Write and let us tell you how one farmer made a water-bowl outfit pay back its cost in less than three months; also best method of installing, and some interesting facts about the BT Bowl. Simply drop us a card telling how many cows you have. Address, Beatty Bros., Limited, 1461 Hill St., Fergus, Ont.

You Must Have the New Lister Catalogue Write for It.



LISTER Gasoline Engine

SIMPLEST, MOST RELIABLE, MOST EFFICIENT, MOST ECONOMICAL. Ten thousand users say so. Write for catalogue of Engines, Grinders, Milking Machines, etc.

R. A. LISTER & CO. LIMITED
58-60 Stewart Street, TORONTO

Harab FERTILIZERS

Write for FREE Fertilizer Booklet and prices. THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED West Toronto, Ont.

Cloverdale Large English Berkshires Thirty days trial for full grown, pure bred for service, young stock and all ages, perfect skin. All business done by mail. Imported stock from the best British breeders. C. J. Lang, R.R. No. 1, Hampton, Ont.

Our Serial Story. PETER.

A Novel of Which He is Not the Hero.

By F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

Copyrighted by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Chapter XI.

That Jack hardly closed his eyes that night, and that the first thing he did after opening them the next morning was to fly to Peter for comfort and advice, goes without saying. Even a sensible, well-balanced young man—and our Jack, to the Scribe's great regret, is none of these—would have done this with his skin still smarting from an older man's verbal scorching—especially a man like his uncle, provided, of course, he had a friend like Peter within reach. How much, more reasonable, therefore, to conclude that a man so quixotic as our young hero would seek similar relief.

As to the correctness of the details of this verbal scorching, so minutely described in the preceding chapter, should the reader ask how it is possible for the Scribe to set down in exact order the goings-on around a dinner-table to which he was not invited; as well as the particulars of a family row where only two persons participated—neither of whom was himself—and this, too, in the dead of night, with the outside doors locked and the shades and curtains drawn—he must plead guilty without leaving the prisoner's dock.

And yet he asks in all humility—is the play not enough?—or must he lift the back-drop and bring into view the network of pulleys and lines, the tanks of moonlight gas and fake properties of papier-mache that produce the illusion? As a compromise would it not be the better way after this for him to play the Harlequin, popping in and out at the unexpected moment, helping the plot here and there by a gesture, a whack, or a pirouette; hobnobbing with Peter or Miss Felicia, and their friends; listening to Jack's and Ruth's talk, or following them at a distance, whenever his presence might embarrass either them or the comedy?

This being agreed upon, we will leave our hero this bright morning—the one succeeding the row with his uncle—at the door of Peter's bank, confident that Jack can take care of himself.

And the confidence is not misplaced. Only once did the boy's glance waver, and that was when his eyes sought the window facing Peter's desk. Some egg other than Peter's was nesting on the open ledger spread out on the Receiving Teller's desk—not an ostrich egg of a head at all, but an evenly-parted, well-combed, well-slicked brown wig, covering the careful pate of one of the other clerks who, in the goodness of his heart, was filling Peter's place for the day.

Everybody being busy—too busy to answer questions outside of payments and deposits—Patrick, the porter, must necessarily conduct the negotiations.

"No, sur; he's not down to-day—" was the ever-watchful Patrick's answer to Jack's anxious inquiry. "His sister's come from the country and he takes a day off now and then when she's here. You'll find him up at his place in Fifteenth Street, I'm thinkin'."

Jack bit his lip. Here was another complication. Not to find Peter at the Bank meant a visit to his rooms—on his holiday, too—and when he doubtless wished to be alone with Miss Felicia. And yet how could he wait a moment longer? He himself had sent word to the office of Breen & Co. that he would not be there that day—a thing he had never done before—nor did he intend to go on the morrow—not until he knew where he stood. While his uncle had grossly misunderstood him, and, for that matter, grossly insulted him, he had neither admitted nor denied the outrage on Gillbar.

When he did this question had only now begun to loom up, where would he go and what would he do? There was but little money due him at the office, and some would come in the next month's pay bundle, enough, in any event, to take him back to his Maryland home, even if that refuge were still open to him. What then would

"There's a GOOD Job! I Used Amatite ROOFING"

NOW I have the best roof in this township. One that will last—one that's waterproof—one that will resist the hardest storms—and I didn't have a bit of trouble laying it."

That's about what every Amatite owner says. Its superiority over all other ready roofing is apparent to any one who uses it.

Amatite does away with all roofing troubles and unnecessary expenses because it is made with a real mineral surface that needs no painting. It is durable, fire retardant, practical, economical.

Don't buy any other roofing till you look up Amatite.

Write to nearest office for samples.

The Paterson Mfg. Co., Limited
Montreal St. John, N. B. Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver
Halifax, N. S. Sydney, N. S.

Conceded Supremacy

For 29 years Ann Arbor Press owners have beaten every efficiency record. For good speed, big capacity, neat baling, freedom from breakage and reliability no other press owner attempts to compete with the owner of an Ann Arbor Columbia.

Ann Arbor "THE BALER FOR BUSINESS"

All admit its superiority. It bales any kind of hay or straw. There's a good income in a good press get the Ann Arbor Co. Columbia, the conceded leader write for "Making Money from Hay" and catalogue.

Ann Arbor Machine Co.
55 Broadway
Ann Arbor, Mich.
or W. A. Hare
28 Adelaide St.
W., Toronto

WANTED FOR SALE

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

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial 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.

FOR SALE—40 colonies of bees cheap; going out of the business. Apply T. B. Dunkin, Grassies, Ont.

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

FOR SALE—Male collie puppies; heblers; six weeks old; sable and white; \$3 each. Thomas Bilton, Hagersville, Ont.

WANTED—Young man on small dairy farm yearly engagement; state wages—Cecil W. Hagar, Welland, R. R. No. 1.

WANTED—A herdsman to take charge of 200 head of dairy cattle. Must be competent and experienced in every branch of work, particularly feeding. Apply, stating age, experience and references, to Milkman, care of Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

STOCK OR DAIRY FARM

FOR SALE. A splendid farm of 250 acres, with school across the road; on good gravel road; nearly all under cultivation; with or without horses and implements. Will leave silo filled; lots of hay, abundance of straw, also oats. A grand opportunity for person to start right in; possession any time. Milk sells for \$2 per 100 lbs. for nine months and \$1.80 the other three. Land in good shape. Splendid buildings; convenient to city and towns. Price, with everything, \$100 per acre. Terms arranged. Location, Niagara District. Apply Box H, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

The Premier Air-Cooled Engines

At the Canadian National Exhibition were the chief attractions to the American gasoline experts, who saw in them the only cooling system that differed from anything they had seen either in the States or any other country. The fact that there was an engine with a cooling system that kept the engine cool enough for the heaviest work and which never required any attention on the part of the operator was a surprise to them. If interested with an engine that has all the good points of the others and does away with water and its attendant troubles, write for new catalogue of the PREMIER.

Made from 2 to 10 h.-p. for all the farmers' work but threshing.

Connor Machine Co., Limited, Exeter, Ont.



Fills the bag with fewer shots

Accuracy does it. Accuracy in every detail of workmanship—in the apportioning of powder, shot and wads—in the charging and fitting of primers—in the loading and crimping—in the close inspection that follows every process of making—accuracy proven in the final shooting tests that bring out the qualities with unerring exactness. And ammunition accuracy is as important as that of your gun.

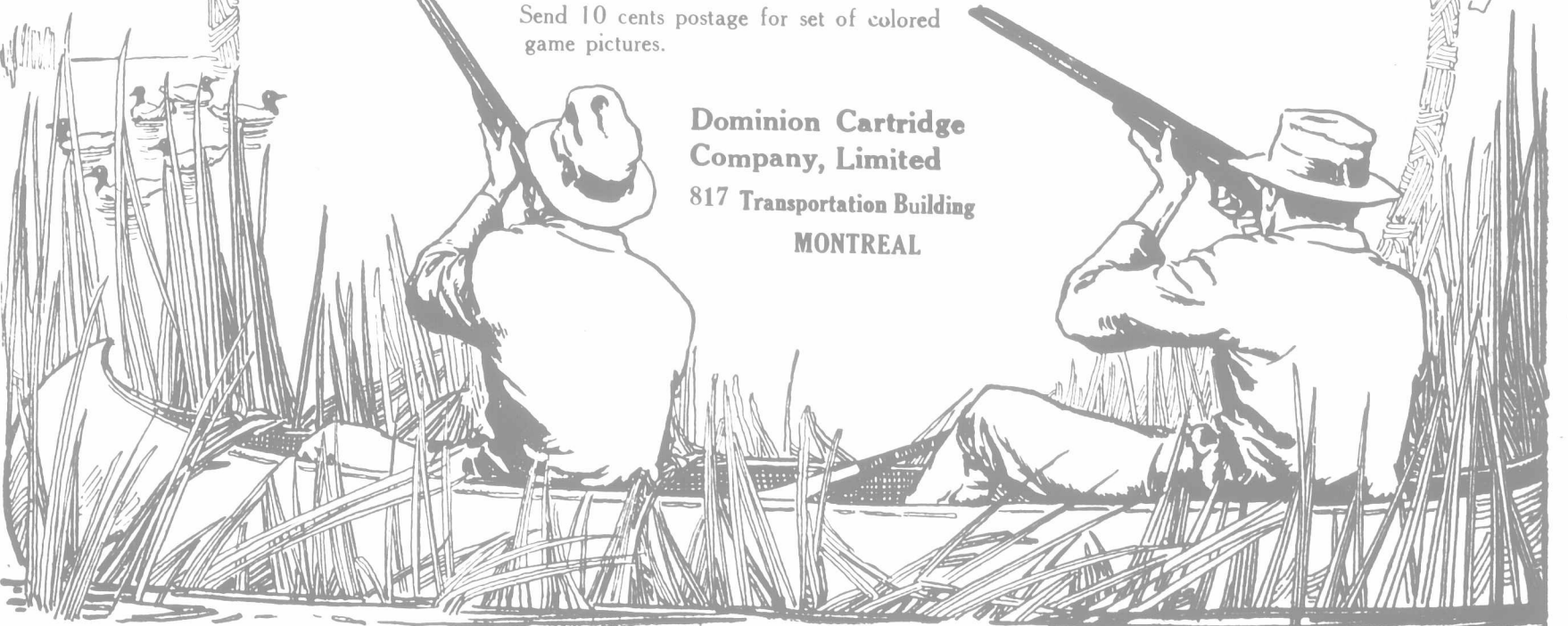
Dominion accuracy is guaranteed

In Dominion Ammunition, the primers are sensitive and sure fire. The flash passage is unusually large, causing instantaneous combustion. The shot is double chilled and the powders are selected from the world's best mills.

Try the speedy "Canuck," a new Dominion shell. It's a bag filler and a trophy winner. Other popular shot shells: Imperial, Regal, Sovereign and Crown. Sold everywhere.

Send 10 cents postage for set of colored game pictures.

Dominion Cartridge Company, Limited
817 Transportation Building
MONTREAL



TRADE MARK
"The only ammunition entirely made in Canada."

CHALLENGE COLLARS
Acknowledged to be the finest creation of Waterproof Collars ever made. Ask to see, and buy no other. All stores or direct for 25c.

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

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

The Hair and Scalp

We treat these by mail and with splendid success. If you have dandruff, extreme itchiness, or any other scalp trouble, if your hair is turning gray, falling out or lustreless, write us describing trouble fully. We remove superfluous hair, moles, warts, red veins, etc., permanently by our reliable method of electrolysis and assure satisfaction. Booklet "F" mailed free.

HISCOTT INSTITUTE
61 College St., Toronto. Estab. 1892

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER
NONE SO EASY

that you had not told her enough. If I remember right, she said you were very shy."

"And she did not say anything about —" Jack stopped. He had not intended to put the question quite in this way, although he was still in doubt. Give this keen-eyed, white-haired old lady but an inkling of what was uppermost in his mind and he knew she would have it every detail.

"About what?" Here Miss Felicia's eyes were suddenly diverted, and became fastened on the short figure of Mr. Isaac Cohen, who had risen to his feet and stood talking in the most confidential way with Morris—Peter listening intently. Such phrases as "Better make the columns of marble," from Morris, and, "Well, I will talk it over with the Rabbi," from the tailor reached his ears. Further relief came when Miss Felicia rose from her chair with her hand extended to Morris, who was already taking leave of Peter, and all danger was passed when host and hostess conducted the tailor and the architect to the door, Morris bending over Miss Felicia's hand and kissing it with the air of a courtier suddenly aroused by the appearance of royalty. The had been completely immersed in Cohen's talk, and the tailor bowing to her on his way out without even so much as touching the tips of her fingers.

"There, I'm glad," said Peter when he had adjusted his jacket before the glass and brushed a few stray hairs over his forehead. "That's a man who walks as you and I walk, and of equal size. He's a Blackman, a real one, and he's got a good deal of sense. He's got a good deal of sense, and he's got a good deal of sense."

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.

Cement Tile.

How many cement tile can be made out of one yard of gravel—4-in., 5-in., 6-in., 8-in., 10-in. and 12-in., respectively? I intend to drain my farm. Would you recommend cement tile ahead of clay tile?

W. J. P.

Ans.—We would advise that you write Prof. W. H. Day, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., who has carried on several experiments in the making of cement tile. As to the relative merits of cement and clay tile, we believe that either is efficient, provided they are properly made and laid. We are not in a position from practical experience to state which will last the longer.

High Tax Rate.

My farm is situated in the corporation about three-quarters of a mile from town. We derive no benefit from sidewalk, water-works, or of the kind. The taxes are now 1 cent per dollar. The farm we would not get any benefit from the taxes.

1. Am I obliged to pay the same rate of tax as property in town?

2. If not, what percentage would I be entitled to?

W. J. P.

Ans.—We do not see anything in your question that would lead us to believe that you are not to avoid paying the same rate of tax as property in town.

We are prepared to make good our claims that the

Sherlock-Manning
20TH CENTURY PIANO IS—
"CANADA'S BIGGEST PIANO VALUE"
and that we can save you fully \$100 on the price you would pay for equal value in any other make. Write Dept. 4 for catalogue L.

THE SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO CO.,
London, (No street address necessary) Canada

DO YOU NEED FURNITURE?

Write for our large photo-illustrated Catalogue No. 7—it's free to you.

The ADAMS FURNITURE CO., Limited
Toronto, Ontario

An Irishman and a Scot were arguing as to the merits of their respective countries.

"Ah, weel," said Sandy, "they tore doon an auld castle in Scotland and I found many wires under it, which shows that the telegraph was known there hundreds o' years ago."

"Well," said Pat, "they tore down an old castle in Oireland, and, begorra, there was no wires found under it, which shows that they knew all about wireless telegraphy in Oireland hundreds av years ago."

Richard's
QUICK NAPTHA
THE
WOMAN'S SOAP

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

An Appeal Addressed Particularly to Ontario Farmers

IN the gigantic struggle now going on the British Empire is fighting for its very existence. The German military despotism which has been a menace to the entire world for years must be absolutely wiped out if freedom is to be preserved to us. Of the ultimate issue there can be no doubt, but it is up to everyone to do his part.

What Is the Duty of the Canadian Farmer?

Canada must be prepared to supply the food requirements, not only to the Empire but probably also to her Allies. Belgium has been devastated and France may suffer before the end comes. In any case it is certain that food production in Europe will be seriously curtailed. Enormous quantities of hay, oats, wheat, flour and other food stuffs will be required.

Canada Must Supply the Food Requirements of the Empire

and it is the bounden duty of every Canadian farmer to raise bigger crops. In doing so he will be rendering as important service as the man who is risking his life at the front.

Question.

How can the Canadian farmer increase the food production of the Empire?

Answer.

The Canadian farmer can increase the food production of the Empire by fertilizing his land with Sidney Basic Slag, a fertilizer made in Canada, which will raise the yield per acre and greatly improve the quality of the crop.

The Use of Fertilizers in Ontario is Just in Its Infancy.

Thousands of farmers have experienced on a small scale with the fertilizers imported from the United States or manufactured in Ontario, and are satisfied with the results. Into the composition of these fertilizers enters potash, a German monopoly which is now

unprocurable owing to the war. Some farmers are asking

Can Crops be Grown Without German Potash? The Answer is "Yes"

Our Canadian Agricultural authorities point out that most of our soil is abundantly supplied with potash in a crude form and the application of Sydney Basic Slag in addition to supplying the necessary Phosphoric Acid, the element lacking to the greatest extent in cultivated soils, also liberates and renders available the crude potash through the chemical action set up by the lime and magnesia it contains. We therefore ask those farmers who have been using Mixed Fertilizers containing German potash to use Sydney Basic Slag instead. The results will be equally satisfactory while the cost is considerably less. To those farmers who have never used fertilizers of any kind we say:

Apply Sydney Basic Slag to Your Land This Season


It is no untried fertilizer. Over fifteen thousand tons were used in Nova Scotia last season. In Ontario Sydney Basic Slag was first introduced in 1913, and as the result of a few carloads used then the consumption during last season amounted to eleven hundred tons. Hundreds of Ontario farmers are now enthusiastic advocates of the use of Sydney Basic Slag.

We Require Selling Agents in Unrepresented Districts

Whether you use fertilizers or not, you ought to know all about the merits of Sydney Basic Slag. Drop us a line, and our Ontario sales agent will give you a call. Perhaps after you see him you could arrange to take a carload, minimum 20 tons, and distribute same amongst your neighbors. In any case, you will want a supply for yourself. The introduction of Sydney Basic Slag into your district will be a boon to your farmers.

For advertising literature and other particulars, write to:

The Cross Fertilizer Company Limited, Sydney
Nova Scotia



REAL foot comfort is the experience of wearers of Penmans Hosiery.

Stop careless buying and demand this perfected make—knit-to-form, light, durable, unshrinkable and seamless.

Never again buy seamy ordinary hose! Get Penmans—no difference in cost, much in quality.

Made in cotton, cashmere, lisle and silk, for men, women and children.

Penmans, Limited
Hosiery, Underwear
Sweaters
Paris, Ont.

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PENMAN'S
KNIT GOODS
Angle
108

Penmans Hosiery

Write to-day for particulars of our
FREE TRIAL OFFER

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't alright."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "alright" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, altho I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see, I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.


Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washerwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50c. a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes. Address me

B. I. Morris, Mgr., Nineteen Hundred Washer Company
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Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Barb-Wire Cut.

I have a horse that got in barbed wire and cut his foot badly in the hollow, close to the hoof. The cut is very deep. Could you give me any information for treatment and care of it? G. B.

Ans.—Wash out thoroughly every day, and dress the injury three times daily with one part of carbolic acid to twenty-five parts of sweet oil.

Rent.

A rents farm from B, A to pay stated amount of rent and to pay taxes. The grasshoppers eat up both hay and crop, leaving little more than enough to pay the taxes. Can B exact the entire rent? R. B.

Ans.—In such cases, landlord and tenant usually make some agreement, each to bear a proportionate part of the loss. If the landlord is so inclined, it is likely he can collect.

Theft.

A commits a theft, and B issues a warrant and has him arrested. A then gives B \$100 to withdraw the case. Has B made himself liable in any way by doing so? INQUIRER.

Ontario.

Ans.—We think so. It would seem that B has rendered himself liable to criminal prosecution for having committed an offence against the administration of law and justice.

Preparing Asparagus Bed.

We noticed in your paper quite a long time ago instructions for preparing an asparagus bed, and as we sowed some seed last spring, we would like to prepare for transplanting the roots next spring, as I remember the directions stated.

J. U.

Ans.—Asparagus plants should be set out early in the spring, as soon as the ground is fit to work. Thoroughly prepare the ground before hand. A good plan is to set in rows three or four feet apart for convenience of cultivation, and if it is desirable to cultivate both ways, the plants may be set three or four feet apart in the row, but for economy of space it might be better to plant, say two feet apart in the rows. On light, sandy soil, it is well to plant deeper than on heavy soil, a rain-storm injury from drouth. On an average, plants are set with the crowns four or five inches below the surface. Give good cultivation to keep down weeds.

Umbilical Hernia.

I have a colt about three months old. A small rupture about as large as a plum has appeared at its navel. Can anything be done? What is your opinion on the matter? J. R. B.

Ans.—Unless the enlargement gets much worse, it may be as well to leave it alone for a few weeks at least, as sometimes nature works out a cure of this class of trouble. If it continues to grow worse, it is advisable to put a truss or pad over the part, supported by a leather or strong linen bandage four or five inches wide around the body. Make a pad about the size of a small, deep saucer, on the bandage, to fit over the rupture to keep it in place. Have the straps and buckles fastened to the bandage so that it can be regulated and fastened to prevent it slipping or shifting back or forwards. Keep this on for three or four weeks, and if it does not affect a cure, have your veterinarian apply a claim.

Gossip.

Twenty-six Clydesdales for Canada, were shipped from the Clyde, Scotland, the last week in August, consigned by Graham Bros., Clarendon, Ont.; Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; James Torrance, Markham, Ont.; J. M. Mussen, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., and Hon. Duncan Marshall, Edmonton, Alta.

R. W. Davies and Wilfred Davies, sons of Robert Davies, the Canadian turf war, Toronto, were spirited bidders at the thoroughbred sale of the Powers-Boyer Co., Neekroad, near the Sheep-shed Bay race track, last week. They took six of the best yearlings offered, including \$8,500, paying \$3,000 for one Deep of Day's colt, out of My Gypsy.

TO FARMERS!
Spring 1915 FARM HELP

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New magnificent steamers for Direct Canadian Service.

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One class (11) cabin, lowest rates; apply

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Ploughs—Wilkinson

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

U.S.S. Soft Centre Steel Moldboards, highly tempered and guaranteed to clean in any soil. Steel beams, steel landsides and high carbon steel coulters. Clevises can be used either stiff or swing. Each plough is fitted especially with its own pair of handles—rock elm, long and heavy and thoroughly braced. The long body makes it a very steady running plough. Shares of all widths—specials for stony or clay land. The plough shows a beautiful furrow, with minimum draft and narrow furrow at finish. Ask for catalogue.

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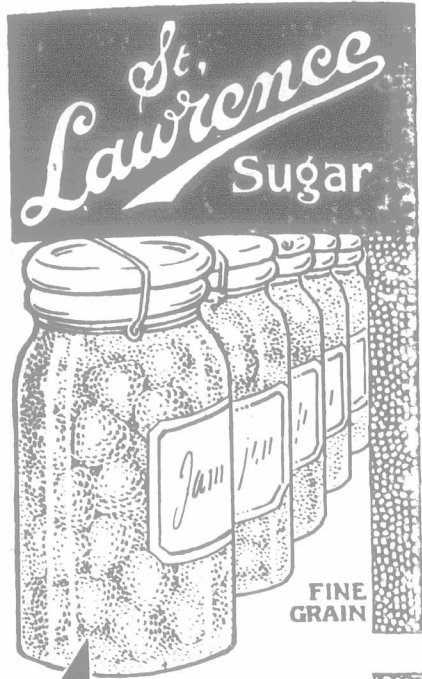
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Shetland Ponies, Brown Swiss Cattle. Some nice young Hackneys and Shetlands for sale. Stallions, Mares and Geldings.

Ralph Ballagh & Son :: Guelph, Ontario

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Enlarged Leg.

Drove 1,500-lb. mare 25 miles on Sunday. An hour after we arrived she went lame on hind leg. She passed no urine. Monday at noon I gave her oil of turpentine and oil of juniper. At 7 o'clock I passed a catheter and got matter. Next day I gave her a purgative, which acted all right. She is now back to her own stable, but the leg is still swollen. Is it wrong to give her whole oats now? J.A.B.

Ans.—We think you are mistaken in saying that matter escaped through the catheter, as in such a case recovery would not be so rapid. Was it not thick, yellowish urine, instead of pus? However, as she has recovered except for swelling of her leg, the bladder trouble, if there was any, has disappeared. Give her 1 dram iodide of potassium three times daily for a week. Hand-rub the leg frequently, and apply a woollen or knitted bandage, and leave on until prepared to hand-rub again. Continue the rubbing and bandaging until the swelling disappears. Do not feed oats of any kind. Feed bran instead until she is fit to go to work again. V.

Miscellaneous.

1. Cow sometimes cannot fetch her left hind leg forward. Sometimes she walks all right for a few steps, and then her leg appears to lock and she trails it for a few steps, then goes all right for a while, etc.

2. Colt was punctured about the hock on inside of leg. I treated it and it healed, but there is a lump about half the size of an egg. Can I remove this, and if not, will it be considered an unsoundness?

3. Is a draft mare with sidebones considered unsound when not lame? If so, how much would it reduce her value?

4. Mare has a sitfast on point of shoulder J. S.

Ans.—1. The stifle bone becomes dislocated. Keep her as quiet as possible in a comfortable, well-bedded box stall. Get a blister made of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces of vaseline. Clip the hair off the front and inside of the joint. Tie her so that she cannot bite or lick the part. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days. On the third day apply sweet oil and turn her loose in the stall. Oil every day until the scale comes off, and then tie up and blister again. After this, unless better, blister once every four weeks. Some cases are incurable.

2. Rub well once daily with a liniment made of four drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and four ounces each of alcohol and glycerine. Have patience, and continue treatment for months if necessary. It is probable you will not be able to remove the lump entirely, and while it may not be considered an unsoundness, it will be an abnormality, and decrease his market value.

3. In all cases, sidebone is an unsoundness, and decreases value from 25 to 50 per cent.

4. Dissect the sitfast out, being careful to remove all the skin, and then dress three times daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid in water. V.

Miscellaneous.

Plowing Down Clover—Weed Book.

1. When is the best time to plow down red clover, when it is in full bloom or just beginning to bloom?

2. Tell me where I could get a book on "The Weeds of Ontario," and the price of same? Huron Co., Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Turned under when in full bloom would probably give most plant food to the soil.

2. Department of Agriculture, Toronto, issued a bulletin on "The Weeds of Ontario" which could be secured by writing for it. "Farm Weeds of Canada," published by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is the most handsomely illustrated and complete work of its kind. May be secured from the Publications Division, at the nominal price of \$1.00.

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1914 Stallions--CLYDESDALES--Fillies 1914

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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. G. A. Attridge, Muirkirk, Ont. P.M. and M.C. Ry. L.D. Phone, Ridgeway

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Quality in Shire Fillies, and one two-year-old Stallion. Shorthorns of all ages; young bulls and heifers a specialty. Lincolns, Shearling rams and ewes. Ram and ewe lambs for the choicest breeding and individuality. Come and see us. JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS :: L.-D. Phone :: WESTON, ONTARIO

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A few choicely-bred young stallions always on hand and for sale. Prices and terms right. Visitors welcome. BARBER BROS. :: GATINEAU PT. QUE.

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Willow Bank Stock Farm Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep. Herd established 1855; flock 1848. The imported Cruickshank Butterfly Roan Chief=60865= heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes to offer. Also an extra good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from imported sires and dams. James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario

Maple Grange Shorthorns Pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Breeding unsurpassed. A nice selection in young bulls, and a limited number of thick, mossy heifers. R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

SHORTHORNS of breeding, style and quality. If in want of an extra choice herd header, carrying the best blood of the breed, or a limited number of right nice yearling heifers, write us; we can supply show material of either bulls or females. GEO. GIER & SON. WALDEMAR, R.R. NO. 1, ONT. L.-D. Phone.

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Meadow Lawn Shorthorns—We are offering Proud Monarch No. 78702 for sale, as we have a number of his heifers of breeding age. He is sound and right in every way, and any one wanting a right good sire would do well to come and see him. He is a bull of outstanding merit. To see him is to make you wish you owned him. Also young bulls and heifers that will please the most exacting buyers. L.-D. Phone. F. W. EWING, R. R. No. 1, Elora, Ont.

R.O.P. Shorthorns—R.O.P. Jerseys For the first time we are offering for sale Shorthorn cows and heifers with official R.O.P. records; with their official records is high-class individuality. G. A. JACKSON, Downsview, Ont., Weston, Station.

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Dairy Shorthorn Bull

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A few English Berkshire young pigs from imported stock.

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

Shorthorns and Lincoln Sheep—Three younger cows with their calves, cows in calf and yearling heifers for sale. Good individuals. Good pedigrees. Inspection solicited. Nine Lincoln ewes, 13 lambs, one imported ram. The following in show condition: Two-year-old and yearling ram, also four yearling ewes. J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

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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 best type and quality; reds and roans; growthy; good stock from good milking dams. THOMAS GRAHAM, R. R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

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-acter; good cattle and no big prices. JNO. ELDER & SONS, HENSALL, ONTARIO

Shorthorns and Swine Have some choice young bulls for sale; also cows and heifers of show mat. and some with calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshires sows. ANDREW GROFF, R. R. No. 1, Elora, Ont.

The Egg in Storage.

The preservation of eggs has for centuries been a problem, since they, probably more than any other food staple, are dependent upon seasons and conditions for production. In the temperate zone the sequence of seasons results in the production of a large proportion of the whole year's lay during the spring months. In the winter months the production, as compared with consumption or demand, is extremely small. Hence the necessity of preserving eggs from April until December in a wholesome condition, retaining as much as possible of their freshness of flavor.

Of all the various methods for the preservation of eggs, cold is, so far, the best. Its application to the keeping of eggs, however, must be along definite lines. As has been stated when discussing the application of refrigeration to the marketing of poultry, it is efficacious in maintaining high quality for a reasonable period of time if the eggs are put into the cold room in prime condition. Cold does not make them better, whether of low or of high grade, and when deterioration has already begun, cold does not retard the process to the extent that it does when the eggs are fresh. The use of cold, therefore, as a preservative of eggs, depends very largely for its success upon the condition of the goods when they come to the cooling room or the storage warehouse. The range of temperatures used in the handling of eggs, however, is very small by comparison with that commonly used in handling poultry, and temperatures low enough to freeze the egg, even superficially, are disastrous.

Industrial practices in handling poultry have so progressed that artificial refrigeration is of wider application and of greater importance to both the consumer and the trade when used to preserve freshness during the routine of marketing than when used to carry goods for long periods in a frozen condition. As applied to eggs, however, the reverse is true from the viewpoint of industrial practice. Artificial refrigeration is more extensively used when eggs are to be kept for the season of shortage than for the preservation of high quality and the prevention of deterioration during routine marketing. Happily for the consumer, however, the industry is beginning to recognize the value and importance of keeping eggs cold throughout their entire journey from the hen to the table; happily, too, for the industry, since the application of practical chilling methods will in a large measure wipe out the losses which are now so prevalent.

It has been shown that the need for artificial refrigeration in the handling of poultry begins as soon as the bird is killed and picked; that is, in the packing-house. Eggs also need refrigeration in every phase of handling, but at present it is not available until they are received by the packer. The farmer, the country storekeeper, and the small shipper, have no facilities for cooling the eggs. They are careless, moreover, in that they do not collect the eggs with sufficient frequency, and, having gathered and concentrated them, they permit them to stand for days in hot sheds or rooms. Hence, during the hot weather, the losses due to incubation are enormous, and general deterioration with loss of flavor is almost universal. The packers themselves are but slowly grasping the fact that eggs, during the hot months, demand refrigeration for the preservation of freshness quite as much as poultry. Too many packing-houses are still without facilities for chilling eggs as promptly, completely, and continuously as dressed poultry is chilled. When the packer receives the eggs at the packing-house in a fresh condition, puts them immediately into a chill room which is 38 to 40 degrees F. (3 to 4 degrees C.), grades and packs them at that temperature, and ships in a refrigerator car, deterioration is reduced to the minimum that our present knowledge of egg handling allows.

Thorough chilling of the usual package of 30 dozen eggs in past-board "biffers" containing three dozen each, packed in a case made of an adiabatic wool, is not accomplished easily nor speedily. The cases should be stacked with air spaces

Your home merchant will back up our guarantee on this splendid range. Ask to see

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Range and let him demonstrate its many exclusive features to you. A McClary dealer in every town.

100 Escana Farm Shorthorns 100
For sale, 25 Scotch bull calves from 6 to 12 months; 25 Scotch heifers and young cows bred to Right Sort, imp., and Raphael, imp., both prizewinners at Toronto.

MITCHELL BROS., Props., Burlington P.O., Ont. Jos. McCrudden, Mgr. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Junct.

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

IRVINE DALE SHORTHORNS
Herd is headed by Gainford Select (a son of the great Gainford Marquis). A number young bulls of choice breeding and out of good milking strains. Also a few heifers. J. WATT & SON, SALEM, ONTARIO ELORA STATION

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 Station, 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; every one of them a show heifer, and some of them very choice. Bred in my great prize-winning Harry Smith, EXETER STN. Only one bull left—a Red, 18 months old. HAY P. O. ONT.

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.

Salem Shorthorns —Herd headed by Gainford Ideal and Gainford Perfection, sons of the great Gainford Marquis. We are generally in shape to supply your wants in either sex. Come and see. J. A. WATT, Elora, Ont., G.T.R., C.P.R. Telephone and Telegraph

10 Shorthorn Bulls, 9 Imported Clydesdale Mares
Our bulls are all good colours and well bred. We also have Shorthorn females of all ages. In addition to our imported mares, we have 7 foals and yearlings. Write for prices on what you require. Bell Phone W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ontario Burlington Jct., G.T.R., 1/2 mile.

Blairgowrie Shorthorn, Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep—This stock is all for sale at reasonable prices. Herd consists of 54 head. Bulls ready for service. Cows with calves by side. Cows and heifers ready to calve. In sheep there are shearing and ram lambs ready to head good flocks, also a number of good ewes. JNO. MILLER, Jr., Ashburn, Ontario

Scotch—SHORTHORNS—English—If you want a thick, even fleshed heifer for cows with calves at foot, or a thick, mellow, either show or breeding purposes, or young bred to produce milk, remember I can surely supply your wants. Come and see. Myrtle, C. P. R.; Brooklin, G. T. R. A. J. HOWDEN, Columbus P. O.

Allancroft Dairy & Stock Farm BEACONSFIELD, P. O., 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. Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate"

Dungannon Ayrshires Quality AYRSHIRES Production Bred on particularly good lines. I have for sale females of all ages, and four young bulls, 8, 10, 12 and 18 months old; sired by Barcheskie Scotch Earl Imp., W. G. Hensman, R.R. No. 4, Essex, Ont. Essex Station, M. C. R.

Glenhurst Ayrshires ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS AGO and ever since kept up to a high standard. We can supply females of all ages and young bulls, the result of a lifetime's intelligent breeding; 45 head to select from. Let me know your wants. James Benning, Williamstown, Ont. Summerstown Stn., Glengarry

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

Brampton Jerseys We are busy. Sales were never more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from Record of Performance cow. These bulls are fit for any show ring. B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO.



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It won't be long before your stock will be going on dry feed, and I'd advise you to get them in first-class condition for that time. Start right now and give them a tonic.

I know of nothing to equal Dr. Hess Stock Tonic for putting stock in good shape—strong, healthy and well able to stand the ravages of disease.

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This preparation is the result of my lifetime experience as a doctor of veterinary science and doctor of medicine. It contains tonics for toning up the system and enriching the blood, laxatives for regulating the bowels and vermifuges for expelling worms. As a worm expeller, I say emphatically that this preparation has positively no equal, and I'll back this statement up with the strongest guarantee you ever read. Here it is:

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will keep your stock healthy and expel worms that I have authorized my dealer in your town to supply you with enough tonic for all your stock and, if it does not do all I claim, just return the empty packages and get your money back.

25-lb. pail \$2.25; 100-lb. sack \$7.00. Smaller packages in proportion (duty paid). Never sold by peddlers, but only by reputable dealers whom you know. I save you peddler's wagon, team and traveling expenses, as the above prices prove.

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FAIRVIEW FARMS

Can furnish you a splendid young bull ready for immediate service, and sired by such bulls as PONTIAC KORNDYKE, the greatest producing sire of the breed, and also the sire of the greatest producing young sires of the breed; one of his sons already has six daughters with records above 30 pounds, RAG APPLE KORNDYKE 8TH, now heading our herd, and a few by a good son of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, and out of officially tested cows. Come and look them, and the greatest herd of Holsteins you ever saw, over, or write just what you want.

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

Riverside Holsteins

Herd headed by KING JOHANNA PONTIAC KORNDYKE, a grandson of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, and a brother of PONTIAC LADY KORNDYKE, 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 lbs. in 30 days—World's records when made.

J. W. Richardson : R.R. No. 2 : Caledonia, Ont.

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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 Segis, 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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SUNNY HILL HOLSTEINS

Herd sires, Pontiac Segis Avondale, grandson of King of the Pontiacs; 8 of his mature dams average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. Pontiac Wayne Korndyke whose dam, sire's dam and ten sisters of sire average over 31 lbs. in seven days. Bull calves for sale.

WM. A. RIFE HESPELER ONT.

When Writing Mention The Advocate

of at least an inch around each, and from twenty-four to seventy-two hours will be required for chilling, depending upon the size of the room and the number of boxes.

The condensation of moisture on the shell of an egg, due to its passage from a lower to a higher temperature, is quite as disastrous to its good keeping as it is to that of dressed poultry. Hence, until the egg reaches the cold-storage warehouse it is advisable to maintain a temperature of 40 degrees F. (4 degrees C.), since this is more readily approximated in refrigerator cars, commission houses, refrigerators, etc., than is a lower temperature.

Large egg dealers are now providing, not only chill rooms for short holdings, but a room as near 40 degrees F. (4 degrees C.) as possible for the candling and sorting of the eggs. The more progressive men at the receiving points are transferring eggs from the freight stations to their establishments with all the expedition and care that is given dressed poultry, especially during the latter part of the season of excess production, when prices are suitable for storage, but quality is apt to be low because of warm weather.

The problem of getting eggs to the consumer in the hot season in good condition is a proposition which can not be solved by refrigeration alone, yet it is one in which refrigeration plays a part second only to the education of the farmer and that of the country storekeeper in determining the quality of eggs. Every packer who installs refrigeration becomes a center of improvement in his community, since he urges better handling prior to his receipt of the eggs, knowing that his chilling system will take care of them afterwards until they reach the market. Such tendencies are already launched in the egg industry. Within the next few years it is probable that rapid advances will be made in the conservation of this most important food, not only in greater production, but, what amounts to the same thing, the saving and making available in a wholesome condition of a large proportion of what is at present one of the most extravagant wastes of a people who have never had to be very careful of their food supply.

It has already been stated that, while refrigeration in the broad sense has but recently played a widespread part in the marketing of eggs, it has been used far more generally for the preservation of eggs until the season of shortage. The early spring eggs, after danger from frosting is over, are considered most desirable for long storage. Whether this is due to an inherent condition of the egg, referable to the physical state of the hen, or to weather conditions which are favorable to egg preservation at that season, scientific research will have to decide. The fact remains that the desirable storage stocks are those which are put early into the egg-storage rooms, and it is these which can be held longest.

According to trade practices, eggs are graded during the early part of the laying period by size and cleanliness, packed into a rather heavier filler than is used for current consumption, and stored in odorless wood boxes, thirty dozen to a box, at temperatures ranging from 28 to 32 degrees F. (-2 to 0 degrees C.), depending upon the locality and the preference of the owner. Later in the season grading is dependent upon the appearance of the egg before the candle, evidences of incubation excluding it from storage. It is at this period, when the quality is going down and the storage space is still unfilled, that great care must be exercised in selecting eggs for long keeping. At best, it is the custom to remove the later eggs from storage when the first demand in the autumn arises, and in spite of careful storage conditions, deterioration will be found to have made more headway in them than in the earlier lots. Hence, very careful candling must precede their entrance to the market.

The questions of temperature and humidity and cleanliness are of great importance in the successful cold storage of eggs. The temperature must not permit freezing of even the most superficial kind, yet the colder the eggs can be kept without congelation the better. Fresh eggs, which are thick bodied, as laid by well-fed hens, can be held advantageously at 28 degrees F. (-2 degrees C.); on the other hand, thin eggs, or those which

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There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. FLEMING BROS., Chemists 75 Church St. Toronto, Ont.

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Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable free and at a nominal cost, are calling for cultivation. Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you. For full information as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write to H. A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization, Parliament Bldgs. TORONTO. HON. JAS. S. DUFF, Minister of Agriculture, Parliament Bldgs. TORONTO.

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BY USING WARNER'S APPLE BARREL PAD. It costs LITTLE and PAYS BIG. Manufactured by ROSWELL B. WARNER, INWOOD, ONT.

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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

Woodbine Holsteins

Young bulls and bull calves, sired by Duke Beauty Pietertje; 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.

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. Four ponies and 2 two-year-old Clydesdale stallions. R. M. HOLTBY, Phone. R. R. No. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT. Manchester and Myrtle Stations.

Maple Grove Holsteins

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.

The Maple Holstein Herd

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. WALBURN RIVERS, R. R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.

Ridgedale Holsteins For Sale—Only 1 young bull, smooth and straight, richly bred, closely related to our champion cow. Also our aged stock bull, Imperial Pauline De Kol, No. 8346, very sure and quiet. Myrtle Stn., C.P.R.; Manchester Sta., G.T.R. R. W. Walker & Sons, R.R. No. 4, Pt. Perry, Ont.


Holsteins, Yorkshires and Cotswolds. Minster Farm offers a pair of choice ram lambs of best breeding; also R. O. P. Holsteins and Yorkshires of both sexes. For full particulars write: Richard Honey & Sons, Brickley, Ontario

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 REGISTERED
Ensilage and Straw Cutter

Our "B" machine, built especially for the farmer. A combination machine—it will cut and deliver green corn into the highest silo or dry straw or hay into the mow. 12-inch throat, rolls raise 6 inches and set close to knives—solid, compact cutting surface. Can change cut without stopping. Can be reversed instantly. Direct pneumatic delivery. Knife wheel carries fans. No lodging, everything cut, wheel always in balance. Steel fan case.

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 The purest and best for table and dairy use.

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Farnham Farm Oxford Downs
 The oldest established flock in America. We exhibited for 30 years and held the the Champion Flock until 1908, when we decided to cease showing. Our present offering is a few superior flock headers, also an imported 4-year-old ram, bred by J. T. Hobbs, first and champion at Toronto, 1911. Also 70 superior yearling ewes and a splendid lot of this season's ram and ewe lambs by imported sires; all registered. Prices reasonable.

Henry Arkell & Son, Route 2, Guelph, Ont., Can.
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Alloway Lodge Stock Farm
 Every man engaged in mixed farming should have a small flock of sheep. The Southdown is the ideal mutton breed, and is the hardest and most adaptable to conditions in this country. Write for circular and descriptions to

ROBT. McEWEN :: Bryon, Ont.
 Near London.

Oxford Down Sheep I have shearing rams up to 250 lbs. of show-ring quality, got by a Hobbs bred ram that was 2nd at the Royal; their dams were by a Strigo bred ram. Also very choice ram lambs. **R.J.HINE, R.R. No. 2, St. Mary's, Ont.**

1900 : SPRINGBANK OXFORDS : 1914
 Ram and ewe lambs for sale, sired by Adams 77, imported by Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Chicago; of good type and quality.

Wm. Barnett & Sons, R.R. No. 3, Fergus, Ont.
 Long distance Bell phone.

Morrison Shorthorns and Tamworths
 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
 A choice lot of boars and sows from two to four months old.

HERBERT GERMAN, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

Hampshire Swine and Lincoln Sheep
 Both sexes and all ages; from imported stock. Prices reasonable.

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 R.R. No. 1

Tamworths Choice young sows; bred for September and October farrow. Also a nice lot of boars. Write for particulars and prices.

JOHN W. TODD, R.R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.

Sunnyside Chester Whites. Last fall and winter shows' champions, male and female, well-bred. Best winners, are now breeding to a fine stock, both sexes, any age. **W. F. Wright & Son, Gleanworth, Ont.**

Present Large English Berkshires
 Pigs ready to wean from matured sows. Dandies. Also choice young Tamworth sows, two and one-half months old. **W. A. MARTIN & SONS, Corbyville, R.R. No. 1, Box 38.**

Duroc-Jersey Swine Twenty two sows from a few years ago. Also one yearling bull, 11 months, and two yearling calves, one of high quality. **Mac Campbell & Son, Northwood, Ont.**

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate" when ordering.

have begun to deteriorate, may require 32 degrees F. (0 degrees C.) for safety. A constant temperature within small limits in long storage is an absolute necessity. The majority of warehouses permit a maximum fluctuation of not more than 4 degrees F. (2 degrees C.) after the stock has ceased coming in. Some maintain even greater exactness than 4 degrees.

In practice, the growth of a fine, white mold on the eggshell is a good indicator of moisture conditions. This mold does not penetrate the shell; it is snow white, woolly, very delicate, and is removed by the slightest touch. The degree of humidity which permits a very slight growth of this fungus is a desirable one for egg preservation. A luxuriance of growth means too much moisture. A lack of it is very apt to indicate an undue drying out of the contents of the shell. Each warehouse storing eggs is a law unto itself, and must continue so until careful scientific studies of egg-keeping under refrigeration have correlated such factors as temperature, moisture, and fresh air.

Eggs absorb odors. Therefore, every effort is made to keep the egg-storage rooms free from them. No other commodity should be put into the same room, and in the off season many warehouses that make a specialty of egg storage let the rooms lie idle rather than risk the absorption of foreign odors which might, later, contaminate the eggs. A plentiful coating of lime over wooden surfaces, freshly applied before the eggs are received, is the most common method of keeping walls and floors odorless.—From a U. S. Bulletin, by M. C. Pennington.

Trade Topic.

PATENTS IN WAR TIME.

Ridout & Maybee, solicitors of home and foreign patents, Toronto, Ont., write "The Farmer's Advocate" as follows: The present war has naturally materially interfered with patent practice on the European continent, and some time yet must elapse before points in doubt can be settled. We are, in receipt of information from abroad of importance to Canadian inventors or owners of continental patents. France has suspended indefinitely the requirement for the payment of taxes on French patents so that all patents will remain valid until a future date, which will be set by special decree, on which all arrears of taxes must be paid. The German office has provided a general extension of time for three months from the first of August last for the filing of amendments to pending applications. This appears like a sublime confidence on the part of Germans in a short and successful campaign. Canadians having patent applications pending in Germany will not suffer, for the present at least, by the inability of their attorneys to do business in Germany, and if the war continues further relief may be given. The stories of the confiscation of British patents held by Germans and Austrians seem to be untrue. We have no official advice to that effect. It is not a probable course of action, as a government has the right to use any patented inventions it may need and also the right to set the compensation, but as the citizens of a country with which we are at war have no legal status in our courts, infringement would necessarily go unpunished. It will still be possible to do business with any European country with which we are not at war, but communication with such countries may be subject at times to delay.

A copy of the A. G. Smilie Shorthorn dispersion sale catalogue, Sept. 18th has reached this office, and a glance over the animals listed shows the care taken in building up the herd, especially with such foundation cows as Cagne 4, 2nd - 77267 - Wagon's Signet - 102528 - Mares - 254110 - 91797 - Helen's Rose - 77274 - and others, closely bred. A. G. Smilie will be met at Hensall Station, Ont., P. R.

Members of the Ontario Agricultural Society shall write early.

Small Fund—The Ontario Agricultural Society will be glad to receive contributions from members.

Low Prices Still Hold

WITH the first alarm of the European war, the mills which supply sheet metal refused to quote prices for future delivery—an almost sure sign that price of all metal products will take a jump.

GALT ART METAL customers will be protected against the extra cost as long as our large stock of materials holds out. Galt Steel Shingle, Siding and Metal Ceilings are being sold now at the low prices that obtained before war was declared. Those who require any of these products will make a substantial saving by ordering while the present low prices hold.

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The Galt Art Metal Company, Limited
 150 Stone Road, Galt, Ontario
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Everything for the Camp and Trap line at remarkably low prices. "Hallam's Animal Bait" for all flesh-eating animals. "Hallam's Muskrat Bait" for muskrats, and "Hallam's Trail Scent" will materially increase your catch of furs.

We buy FURS, HIDES AND WOOL the year round at highest prices.

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 "HALLAM'S TRAPPER'S GUIDE" 96 pages; English or French; tells how and where to trap, game laws, etc., also "HALLAM'S TRAPPER'S SUPPLY CATALOG," 26 pages. Two good books FREE.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP
 We have the champion Oxford flock of America. Winners at Chicago International, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Brandon and Saskatoon fairs. Present offering: 100 ram and ewe lambs, and 50 yearling ewes by imported rams.

Consult us before buying.
Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont.

Bigger Profit From HOGS

better health, more weight and better prices when fed on "MAPLE LEAF" Oil Cake Meal. Write to-day for free sample and price. **Canada Linseed Oil Mills Limited, Toronto Montreal**

Spring Valley Shropshires
 For this season's trade I have some extra choice flock headers; shearing and ram lambs; a combination of Milne and Cooper breeding; also shearing ewes and ewe lambs, low and thick in type and covered to the ground. **THOS. HALL, R.R. No. 2, Bradford**

Shropshires and Cotswolds I have now for sale 30 extra large well covered shearing rams, 100 shearing ewes and a very fine lot of lambs from my imported stock. Will be pleased to book orders for delivery later of any kind wanted.

JOHN MILLER, R. R. No. 2, CLAREMONT, ONT.
 Pickering Station, G. T. R. 7 miles. **Claremont Station, C. P. R. 3 miles Greenburn Station, C. N. R. 4 miles**

THE SPRUCEDALE STOCK FARM
YORKSHIRES AND HOLSTEINS
A. WATSON & SONS,
 R. R. NO. 1, ST. THOMAS, ONT.
 Phone Fingal Via St. Thomas.

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

Newcastle Tamworths, Shorthorns and Clydesdales—For sale at once: Two choice sows bred and ready to breed; one lot of pigs nearly ready to wean; all from the choicest stock on both sides; 4 choice young bulls 9 to 12 months old; several heifers bred to my present stock bull, Broad-brook; all from splendid King Luns. One registered 3-year-old filly; one 5-year-old and a 12-year-old brood mare; all of splendid quality; prices right. **A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Ont. L.-D. Phone**

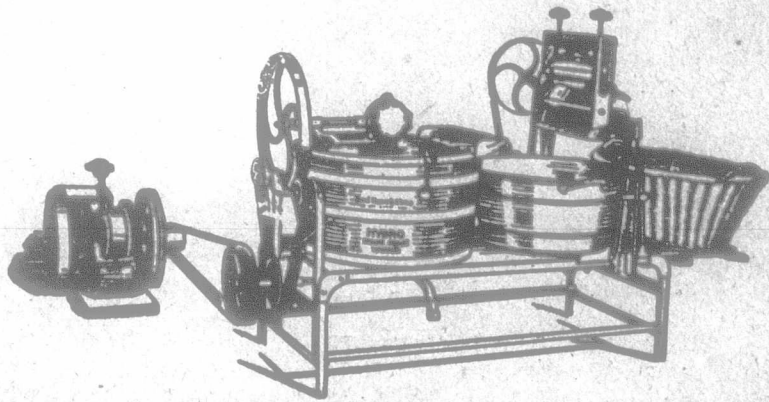
Large White Yorkshires Have a choice lot of sows in pig Boars ready for service and young pigs of imported stock from the best British herds. Write or call.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. Long-distance Phone. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Sunnybrook Yorkshires In improved large English Yorkshires, we can supply either sex, eight weeks old and up, sired by pig-bear Eldon Duke - 3228, and from prize winning sows, also pigs not sired.

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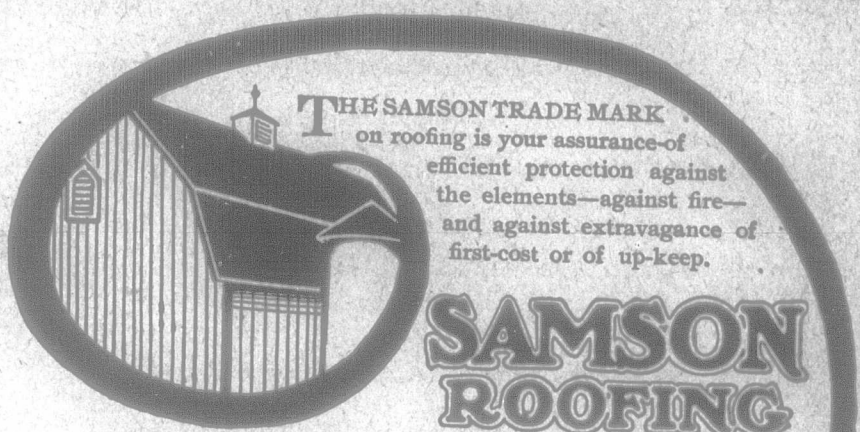
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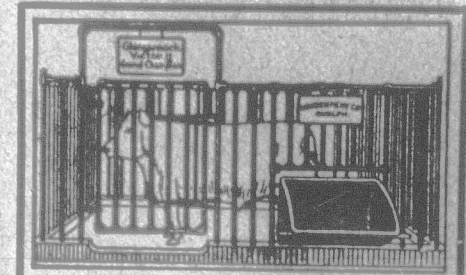
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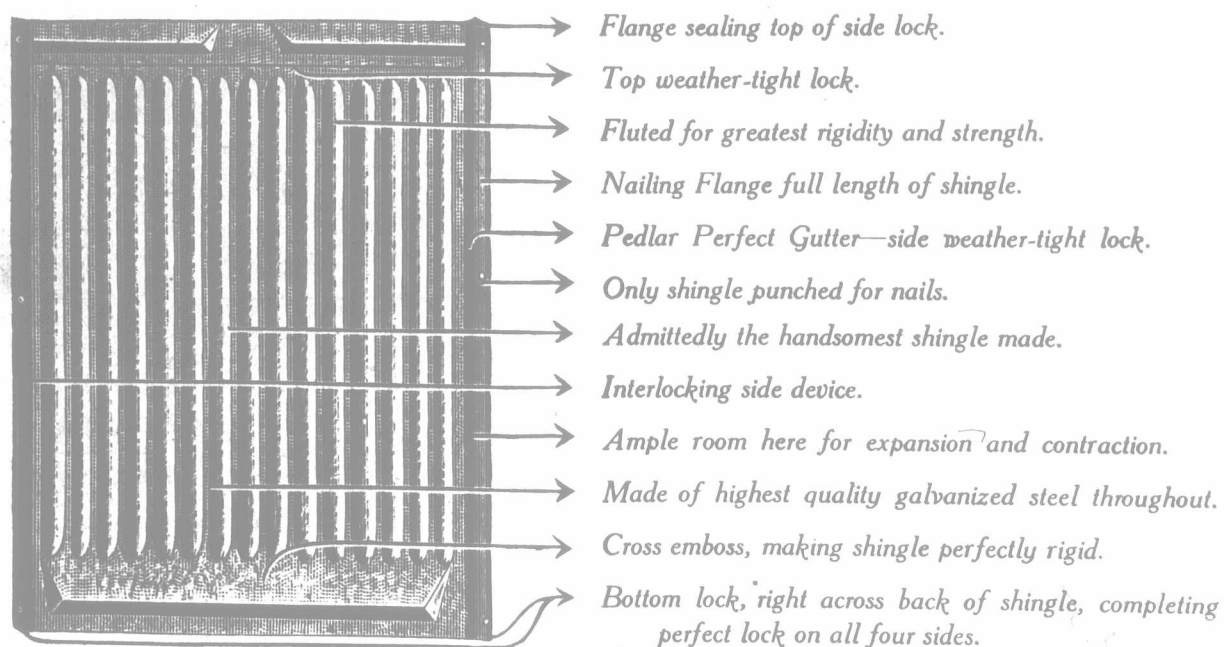
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