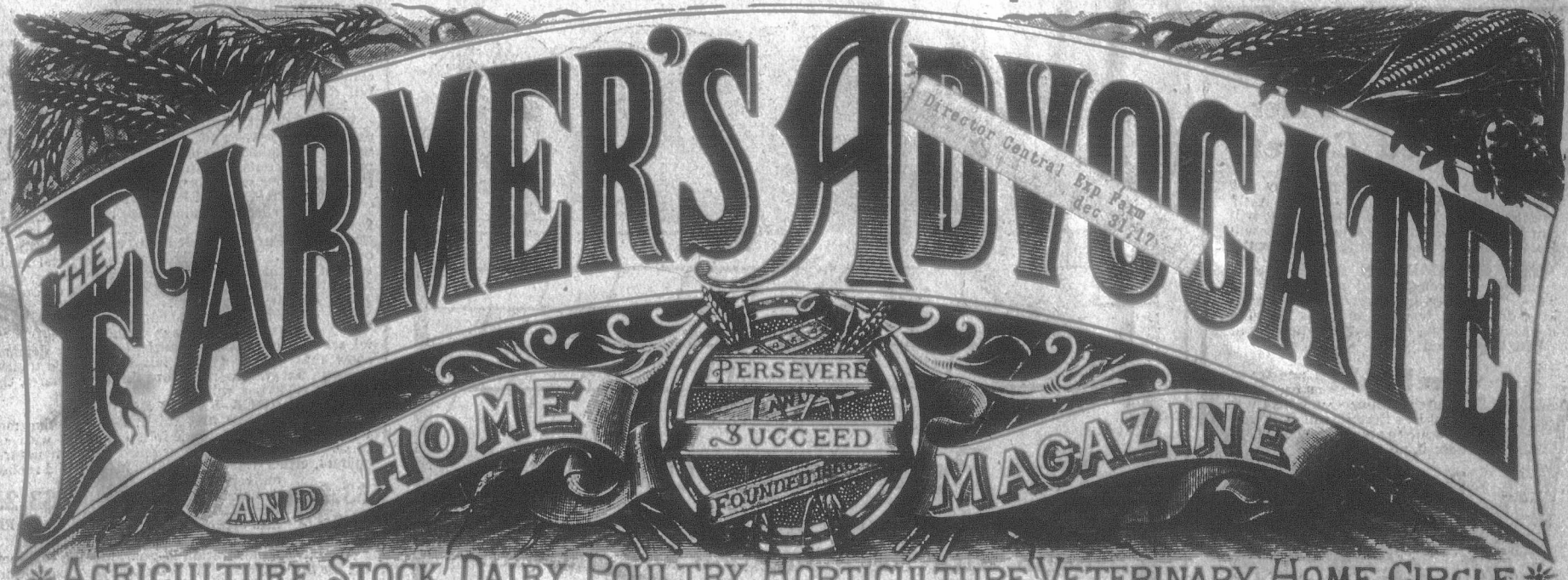


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VOL. LII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 27, 1917.

No. 1305

# Brantford Roofing Defies the Elements



## Your Roof

will be secure against sun, rain, snow, wind, fire and lightning if it is covered with Brantford Asphalt Slates or Roofing. Also it will be clean, cool, artistic and sanitary.

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are coming into greater use than ever, not only because they are waterproof and fireproof, but because of the scarcity and continued rise in the price of metal and wood shingles.

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Branches:  
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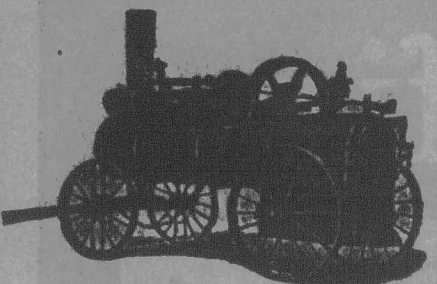
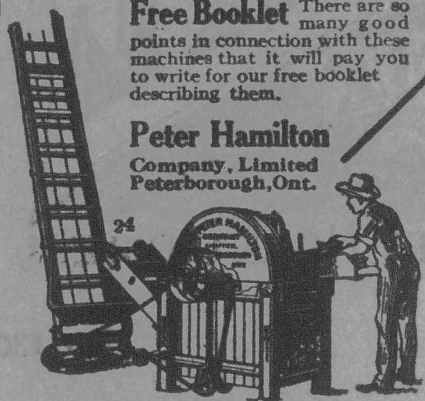
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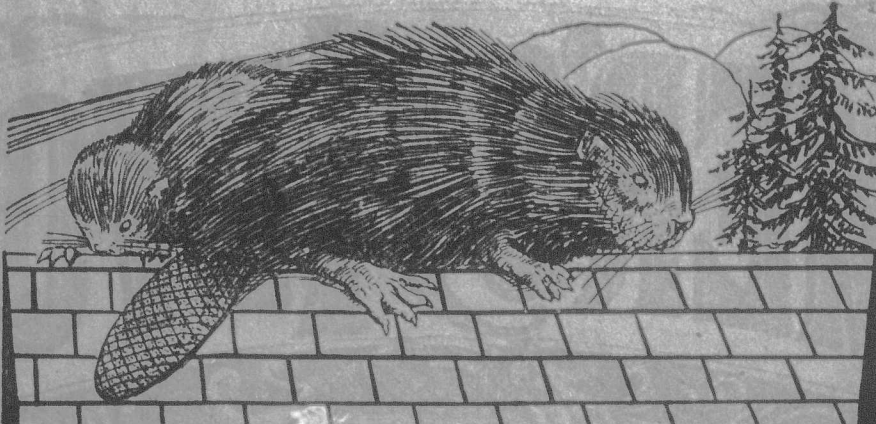
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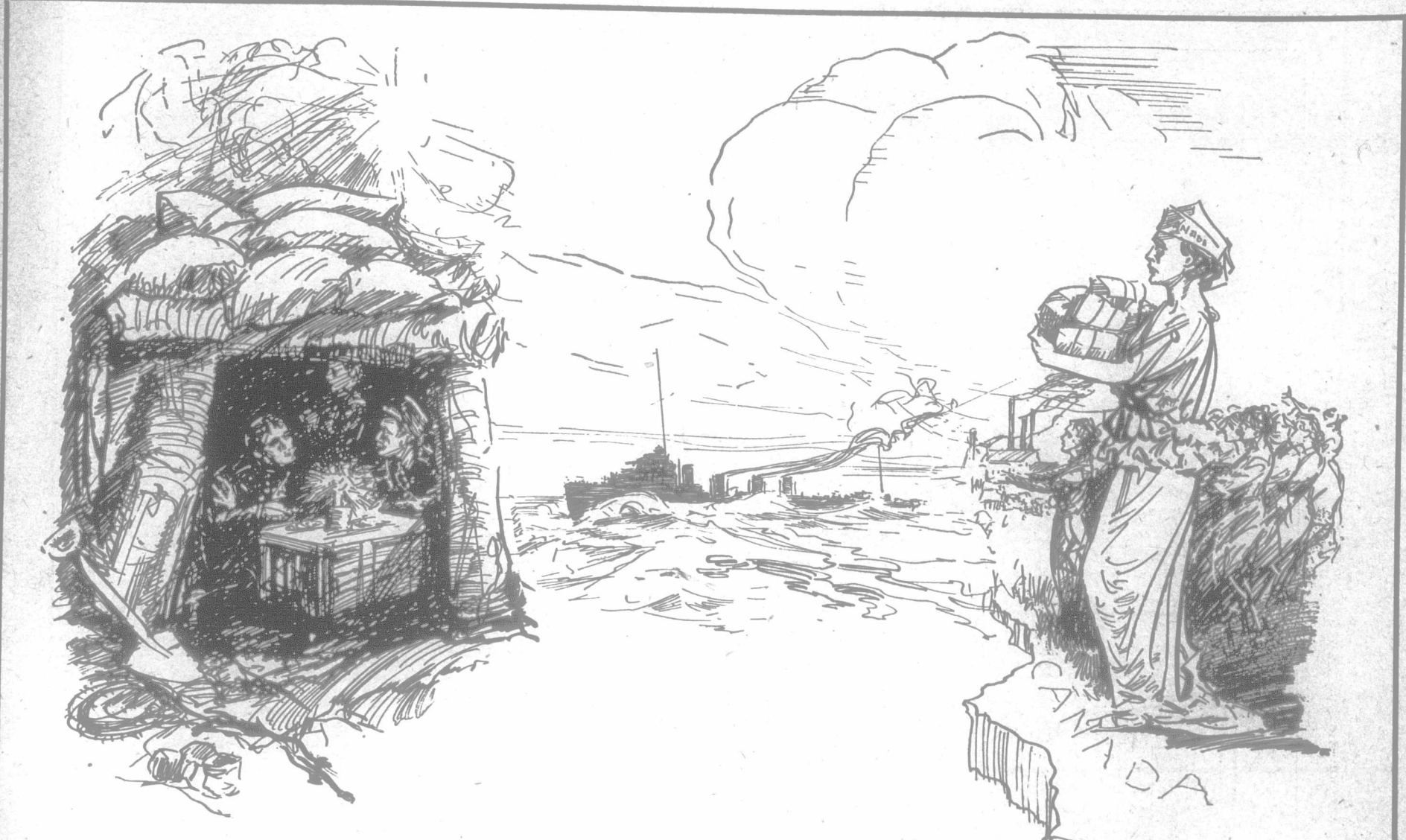
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# For All We Have and Are—

To-night—under the wide canopy of Heaven, trenched in a line from the North Sea to Switzerland, pacing decks of ships, peering into darkness, that holds perils such as God's omnipotence never formed, millions of men are braving death for us.

Not one among whom but holds some woman dear (even though she be only the Dream Woman of his finer moments).

And with thoughts of "her" comes that *other* thought of the German Michael loosed upon the earth.

Do you wonder why our men fight hard?

Think, then, of what a privilege it is for us women to help send sufficient of the right kinds of food for the bodies of such great souls.

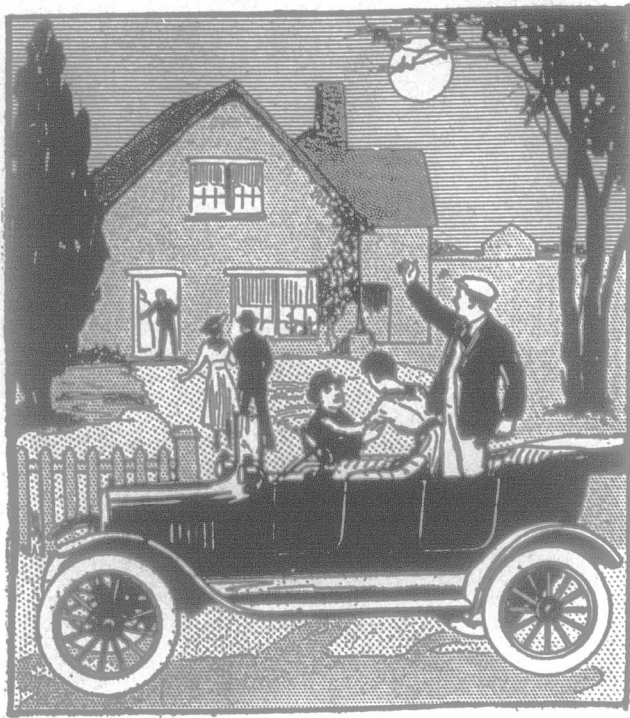
Think of this and then ask yourself whether you will forbear to substitute other foods for the white bread, beef and bacon you and your family now consume; and, in addition, prevent the waste of a single ounce of food in your home.

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 IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE HON. W. J. HANNA, FOOD CONTROLLER





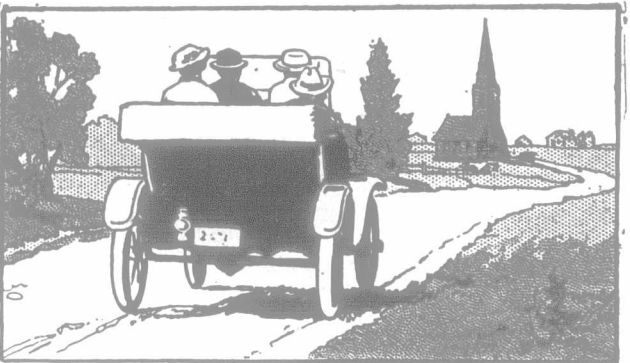
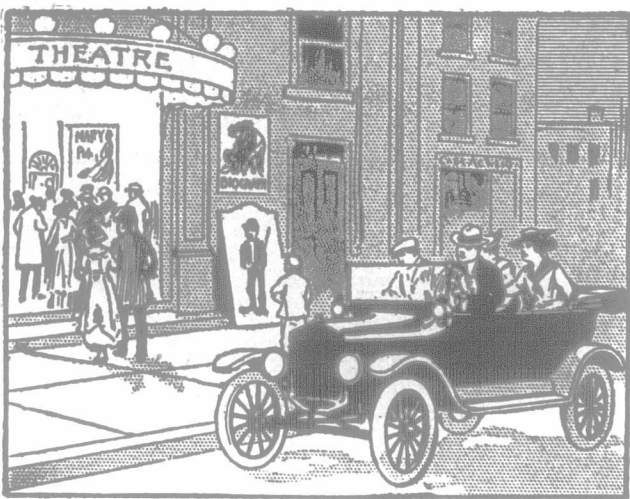
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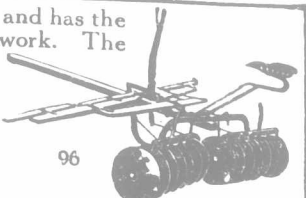


Digs the crop clean  
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New stone shield. Side  
delivery of vines.

The O.K. Diggers are  
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styles to suit  
every condi-  
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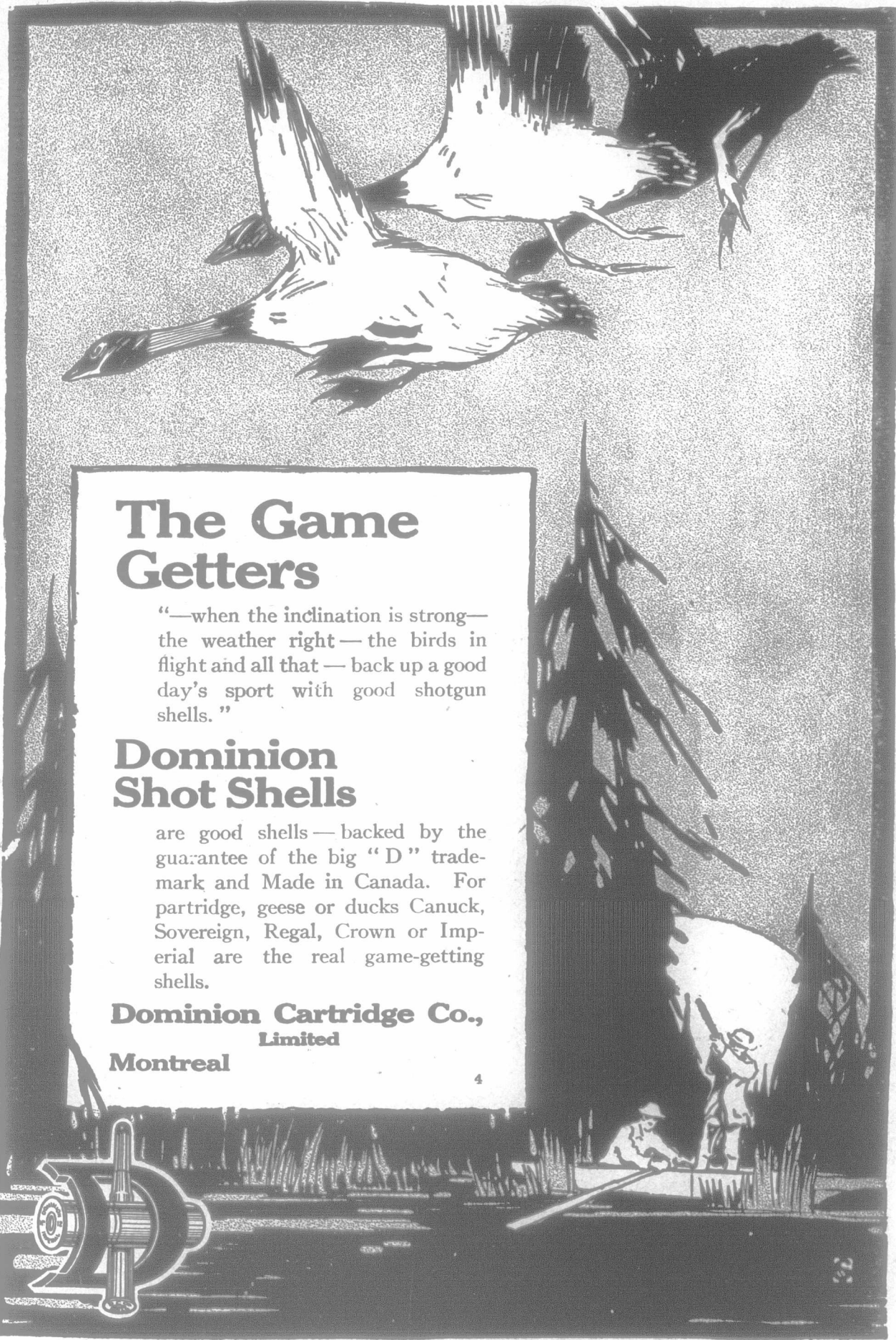
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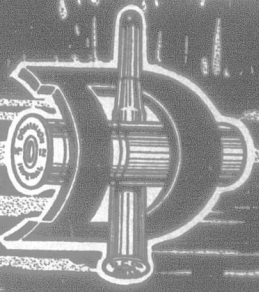
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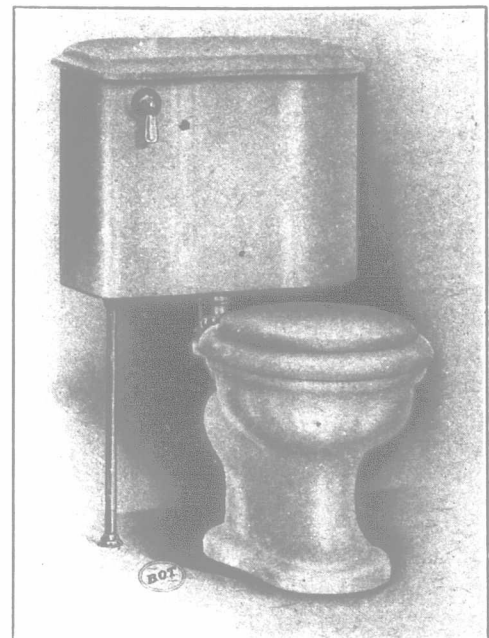
Have the plumber mention your name when ordering and we will see that these plans and instructions are delivered to you.

## The Time To Act is NOW!

Before winter sets in see that you have this sanitary improvement in place. Modern septic tanks, built according to our plans, have been tried on many farms, and in actual use have proven the most sanitary and satisfactory method in existence.

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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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1866

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LII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 27, 1917.

1305

## EDITORIAL.

The foundation of any fair is agriculture.

Keep up with the work and ahead of the game.

The more we plow the more we shall sow in 1918.

Jack Frost made an earlier corn harvest in most districts in Ontario.

The automobile is solving the transportation problem for many a farmer.

Tractors have one advantage over horses, they don't eat when not working.

Politicians are getting the mud stirred up, which is a sure sign of an approaching election.

If any there are who have corn sufficiently well ripened for seed purposes save it well.

Keep farm accounts and know rather than guess what each branch of your undertaking is doing.

Fall wheat has gone in much better than it did one year ago, and the acreage shows the farmer to be doing his part.

The man who works hard with his hands fifteen hours a day hasn't sufficient time to read and think, and it is the thinker who gets there.

It is worth a great deal to be engaged in work one likes. Perhaps some farmers do not put sufficient value on this phase of their occupation.

Our Departments of Government do a great deal of "advising," particularly in so far as the farmer is concerned, but mere advice without leadership gets little action.

At the Ohio State Fair the "Midway" with all its worthlessness was crowded off the grounds by agricultural exhibits. So should it be with several of the larger Canadian exhibitions.

The price of wheat has been fixed at \$2.21 per bushel—fairly, we should say, provided the price of flour, bread and the feed stuffs which come from the by-products of wheat are so set—fairly.

Some people seem to think that all the "slackers" in cities came from the farms, for they are now complaining that the said "slackers" are all hiking "back" to the land to avoid conscription, when, as a matter of fact, the majority of them were never on the land.

The man who says "eat no lamb" and thereby hopes to increase wool supplies knows little of sheep breeding. Were it not for the demand for lamb wherein would be the profit in producing sheep? The surest way to cut down wool production is to kill the market for lamb for then producers will go out of the sheep business, for wool alone will not pay.

The common people are told to cut out waste, and rightly if there is waste, but when you come to think of it these people are not making enough as a rule to permit of great waste just now when prices of foodstuffs are high. How would it be for the plain people to turn the guns on some of those higher up and belch forth—"Cut out waste?"

### The Folly of Freaks and Fakes at the Fairs.

Having little if any reason for existence in normal times, the Midway as the fair-goer sees it in its present state has absolutely no redeeming features to justify its position on the grounds of large exhibitions in the present time of crisis. Low, degrading and nasty, ninety per cent. of the so-called Midway amusement features should be relegated to the scrap heap of the days gone by, and their place should be taken either by educative features or by clean and wholesome special attractions. At the Ohio State Fair the old Midway with its plethora of human freaks, its galaxy of dancing girls, its long lines of hoarse and swarthy fakirs was crowded completely off the grounds by increased agricultural exhibits, and it was well. A good horse, a well-fitted cow, or even a big, yellow pumpkin or squash is of more real value to a fair and its patrons than is all the low-down truck congregated together in what is commonly known as the "Midway." People do not expect much of the modern Midway and they get less, and yet a large number are misled into spending hard-earned money and getting no value for it, and in times like these such is doubly wrong. One good, clean moving picture show would be worth more than all the shows the average Midway carries. And games of chance, often wrongly labelled "games of skill," are too much in evidence. It is time fair boards made a clean up and eliminated that part of the amusement row which is debasing and has no reason for existing. At London Fair the Midway and the increasing number of dead-beat games will soon fill the entire grounds if something isn't done. The public has no objection to special attractions or tented shows, but they should be placed on a higher plane or cleaned out altogether. Roller Coasters, Ferris Wheels and all such things are all right for those who enjoy thrillers, but the tent which houses freaks, fakes and females should be forced to pull up stakes and keep them up.

### The Price of Wheat.

The price of wheat has been fixed at \$2.21 for Canada. There are those who will complain that it is too low and others that it is too high, according to their own personal views or prejudices and accordingly as they do or do not thoroughly understand the situation. The price is at a level where the good farmers can produce the grain profitably under favorable conditions, and such will not do much objecting.

It will be interesting to watch events. What will the price of millfeeds be, the by-products of the wheat? What will happen to flour and bread; will it soar or will the Food Controller really do something and set some more prices? The producer will be heard from if he is forced to pay an exorbitant price for wheat by-products this year, and the consumer will watch the price of flour and bread.

### The Feeder's Problem.

The feeder of live stock is face to face with no easy problem again this year. He has produced, on his mixed farm, a good crop of grain and his bins and mows are full. The price for grain is good, and if he sold it at the market he would know exactly where he stood on the year's operations. On the other hand he has been a feeder of live stock and would like to continue in the business which he likes best and knows best how to do well. But the uncertainty of the present halts him. There is so much nonsense abroad from the would-be fixers who are more or less in control that he scarcely knows whether or not he can go ahead confident of success. If he has feeder cattle he can sell them at a good price, but he would rather finish them if he could be assured of a "reasonable" profit. Mark that word

"reasonable." He would not ask 100 per cent. profit as recent revelations show some firms to have made, but only a fair return for feed and labor. He has no assurance that if he goes out to buy cattle to feed there will be a price ready for him in the spring when they are finished that will pay him even wages for his work. And yet he knows that the future of his farm depends upon live stock. Fertility and crops cannot be maintained without it. He hears much of the scarcity of meats, and yet Britain lets up on our bacon and the Food Controller asks us to cut down its consumption. He reads that cold storages are filled with poultry carried over, and he doesn't know what it all means. If there is any one man who has been toyed with, and who has an undue amount of uncertainty to face, it is the live-stock feeder, and the Food Controller and his aides from Resources Committees composed entirely of city men have not made it any easier. But we have confidence in the live-stock business if it is left untrammelled. So has the feeder. If the country wants live stock the only way to get it is to encourage production through demand, and not through control. The feeder will do his part if he is used fairly. It will do no good to interfere with the price of his product and leave the dealer in feeds he has to buy to set his own figures. All the situation demands is common sense and fairness on the part of those in control, and sometimes we are compelled to think that both are lacking.

### Maintaining Meat Supplies.

We hear a great deal about the shortage of meats and the proposed methods of increasing the supplies but the bulk of the more or less nonsensical arguments put forth simmer down to a discussion on the advisability of prohibiting the slaughter of lambs and calves, or of advising the patriotic public not to eat veal or lamb that the former might grow into beef and the latter into wool and mutton. It is really too bad that food departments are made up entirely of men who know little or nothing of practical agriculture and the effect certain rulings would surely have on production. Men who should know better are asking people to refrain from eating lamb that the wool supplies may be greatly increased by the lambs growing to maturity to produce wool. If they understood the sheep business they would know that the Canadian and American farmer can never afford to raise sheep for wool alone. Take away his lamb market and he'll stop raising sheep, then where will the wool come from? Sheep are paying well at the present time and breeders will put forth every effort to increase the numbers of sheep raised but the best stimulus is an active market for lamb as well as wool, and no one should put doubts in the minds of those contemplating starting in sheep breeding by advocating a law to prohibit the killing of lambs, or, moreover, appealing to patriotic people to stop eating lamb. It would in the end be more patriotic to aid in keeping up supplies by assuring the breeder and feeder a lasting, profitable market for his lambs.

The same is true of calves. Some seem to think all calves should be raised to maturity. They either have an axe to grind or are not intimately acquainted with the situation. What saving is there or profit for the nation if a man has a scrub calf to make him feed that critter grain and other feed which could be better employed for human food, or for food for a better-doing type of calf? Yet some tell us that there should be a law prohibiting the slaughter of all calves. Such a law would soon prove its own fallacy. It would undoubtedly retard production of beef. Farmers would be compelled to limit their breeding operations by disposing of some of their mature stock, and the end would find the people in a worse plight than at the beginning. There have been enough farces in food control in the various countries without going any further. Common sense should



## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

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be used in the case of meat supplies. No business man will continue to produce to the maximum any article for which he sees a lessening demand. Cut down the market for beef and lamb and you jeopardize production of these products. Keep up the demand and eventually the supply will overtake it, for demand always increases the effort to meet it. If meat is wanted it will be produced more surely by demand than by curtailment.

### Don't Run to Muscle at the Expense of Brains.

By SANDY FRASER.

I wis readin' a Yankee yarn the ither day about a big farm doon in New Jersey that is owned an' managed by a chap o' the name o' Seabrook. It's no' such an unco' big farm either, in a way, but the pile o' money he mak's oot o' it is no' to say triflin', at the least. There are six hoondred acres in the farm an' on this he grew a crop last year that brought him two hundred an' twelve thousand dollars. An' this year he expects to mak' it three hundred and feefy thousand dollars. What dae ye think o' that for a guid story, or guid farming, whichever it is? It mak's a hundred acres an' yer wee milk checks look pretty small, no mistak'. Ye begin tae wonder what's the matter wi' yer business ability when anither chap has got sae far ahead o' ye in the race for the almighty dollar. But it seems we're no' a' built that way, sae there's na use cryin' about it. There's ower muckle Scotch caution in the maist o' us tae permit oor ever gettin' intae the millionaire class, but I'm thinkin' the comin' generation will be a wee bit different in this respect. It wis that way wi' this Seabrook chap. He an' his feyther went into the business taegither at first an' they got on weel enuch for a number o' years an' finally a season came when big crops an' high prices met, an' they cleaned up twenty-four thousand dollars. The auld mon wanted tae pit this money in the bank an' retire frae active life. He had never seen sae muckle money at once in his life before, an' he wanted tae hang on to it. But the young chap wis different. He wouldna' stand for this, sae settled the matter by buyin' the auld mon oot. Then he went tae wark in his ain way. They had been in the truck-farming line o' the business an' had pit in an irrigating plant an' had used fertilizers an' manure tae no end, but it wis small potatoes tae what the young fellow went in for when he got things in his ain hands. He bought mair land, he pit up six green-houses that cover about half an acre each, an' he increased the irrigating plant tae the point where it cost him around two hundred dollars an acre. Whenever he took hauld o' a new piece o' land he manured it at the rate o' a hundred tons tae the acre. This manure cost him ower the average two dollars an' fifty cents a ton. Altogether it cost him about six hundred dollars an acre tae get his

land in shape for a crop. It looks like an unco' big risk tae spend sae muckle guid money on the chance o' gettin' a crop in a year that will pay it back, but his faith in his farm an' in his ain business ability were justified a' richt. The whole investment is payin' twenty per cent., which is four times as much as the average farm in this country is daein'.

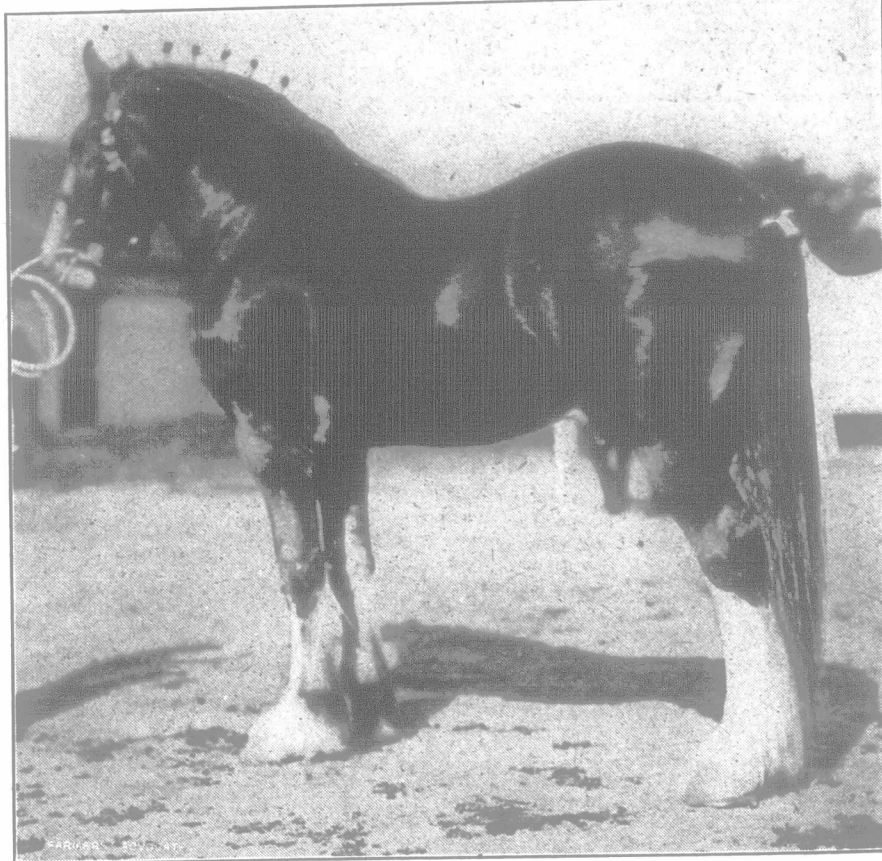
Everything is rin accordin' tae a system that tak's in ilka detail o' the wark o' the farm. There are ten foremen, each wi' his ain gang o' men, daein' a particular kind o' wark. All the shipping tae the Railway station is done wi' motor trucks, although there are about thirty head o' horses on the place for daein' ither kinds o' wark.

The sellin' o' his strawberries an' ither garden truck is a' done by lang distance telephone, an' when he sells, it's no by the basket, but by the car load. An' this sellin' an' shippin' gae on the year round. Wi' his green-houses an' a', he can gie the millionaires their tomatoes in January gin they want them, an' are willin' tae pay fifty cents a pound for them, an' almaist anything else they may be wantin' as weel.

The twa chief reasons for the success o' this business are given by the mon himself as bein' first, heavy fertilizing, an' second, control o' the moisture. These two things mak' the gettin' o' a big crop every year about as certain as anything on this airth can be. An' when a person gets tae farmin' on this scale he canna' vera' weel afford tae tak' chances.

Noo I suppose this style o' farmin' may be a' richt for the mon that likes it, but I dinna' ken whether I'm that kind o' a man or not. I've visited some o' these big farms in ma day, an' generally there's ower muckle o' a hooraw an' rush tae suit my idea o' life on the farm. I've heard some say that farmin' as it is generally carried on wis mair o' an occupation than a business, an' that wis why the average farm didna' pay mair than five per cent. on the investment.

Weel that may be so, but gin a mon has a guid



Mendel Prince.

Grand champion Clydesdale stallion at Toronto and London for Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

healthy occupation that is bringin' him in a guid living an' maybe a wee bit mair, he's pretty weel fixed, tae my mind. Gin ye think ye hae the ability tae farm a thousand acres an' dae it weel, gae ahead. There's money in the business provided ye're smart enough tae tak' it oot, but a lot o' these big farms that I've seen were just warked tae about half their capacity. It made me think o' the auld sayin' about the "wee farm well tilled", an' there's a guid mony points in its favor. The mon on a hundred acres can get a guid deal oot o' life gin he tak's advantage o' a' his opportunities. It's enough tae mak' him as independent as ony mon that lives. It will keep him an' his family as comfortable as there is ony necessity for, an' it will gie him a certain amount o' leisure for some o' the ither things that help tae mak' life mair worth the living. When a mon's wark ties him doon sae tight that he canna' tak' time tae dae a wee bit o' readin' ilka day, in the papers, or a book maybe, noo an' again, it's time he made some sort o' a change. I ken some men that took their breakfast by lamp-light ilka day this past simmer, an' nine o'clock at night never saw them in the hoose. What did they ken or care about the war or anything else that wis o' interest tae the world at large? Na, na, they had big farms an' the crops had tae be pit in an' then taken aff, na matter what happened tae the chap around the corner. Industry is a'richt in its way, but when a mon has time for naething mair than tae eat an' tae sleep an' tae wark, frae January first tae December last, his trip through life isn't gaein' to dae much for him. He'll be just about the same size o' a mon at the end o' the journey as he was at the beginning.

On the ither hand gin he's a big enough mon tae handle a proposition like the farm we hae been talkin'

about, doon in New Jersey, an' to dae it wi'oot giving up all ither interests but that o' makin' money, why, let him gae ahead. Gin a mon can keep his balance on a big farm that's the place for him. But I've seen sae mony chaps, in my time, that hae rin all tae muscle at the expense o' their brains, that it has made me a wee bit scared for mysel', as weel as ither.

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGE, M. A.

A bird with a very wide distribution in Canada is the Belted Kingfisher. It breeds from coast to coast and as far north as Hudson Bay, and is one of the most characteristic birds of the shores of our lakes and streams. It usually takes up its position on some dead tree by the waters edge or on some branch which overhangs the water and there sits motionless, as though carved from stone, until its watchful eye discerns a fish in the water below when it dives for its prey, disappearing entirely beneath the surface. It usually reappears with a wriggling fish in its powerful bill and carrying it to its perch beats it on the limb until it is dead and then swallows it head first. Sometimes when flying over the surface of the water the Kingfisher sees a fish, hovers for a moment and plunges after it.

Kingfishers are not at all sociable birds either with their own species or with other birds, and the Indian name "The Outcast" is not an inappropriate one. A pair will take possession of a locality and no other Kingfishers are permitted to live in the vicinity. Neither are they easy birds to approach, as they rarely allow one within fifty yards of them. When you come within this distance the bird is off with a loud rattling call and alights on a tree further along the shore. Thus it flies ahead of you for some distance, then with a wide sweep out over the water it returns to its first perch.

The nest of the Kingfisher is a tunnel in a bank, usually in a bank of compact sand or very fine gravel. This tunnel is excavated by both birds, the digging being done with the bill and the loosened soil thrust out of the burrow with the feet. The passage is round, about four inches in diameter and extends either straight or with bends, for a distance of from four to twenty feet. It terminates in a domed chamber in which the five to eight pure white eggs are laid. The tunnel is used for several years in succession if the birds are not disturbed. The young at the time of hatching are naked, helpless and their eyes are not opened. They are fed on fish, and in old tunnels after several years occupancy there is quite an accumulation of fish-bones and scales.

The main food of the Kingfisher consists of small fish three inches and under in size. Some of these are minnows, but others are the young of commercial and game fish. While the distribution of these young fish is a loss

it is not a serious one as the Kingfisher is not abundant enough to have much influence upon the fish-supply. Kingfishers also eat small crustacea, grasshoppers, crickets, beetles and frogs.

A little bird which is usually more in evidence during the fall migration than at any other time of the year is the Red-breasted Nuthatch. This species is about four and a half inches in length. The upper parts are ashy-blue, and the under parts vary from bright brick red to brownish-white, the adults in fall and the young birds having the breast and abdomen much brighter red than the adults in spring. In the adult male the crown and the nape of the neck are glossy black, with a white line over the eye. In the female the crown is the same color as the back and the nape is blackish, not glossy black, and in these respects the young resemble the female.

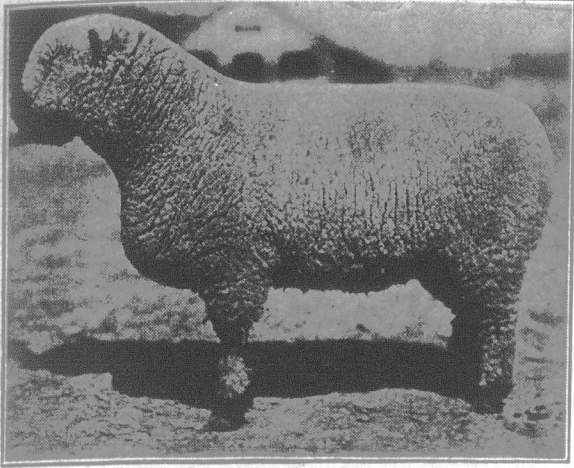
The range of this species in Canada is from Newfoundland to British Columbia, and as far north as Hudson Bay and the Yukon. Throughout a large part of this territory it is resident, being present both in summer and winter. In southern and central Ontario it is, however, rare as a breeder and is very rarely seen in winter, being common only during the migrations, particularly the fall migration.

In habits this species much resembles the White-breasted Nuthatch, having the same disregard of maintaining the "right side up with care" position, and just as frequently runs about on the tree trunks head down as with the head up. It keeps more to the upper portions of the trees than does the White-breast, and has a greater partiality for pine trees as a foraging ground.

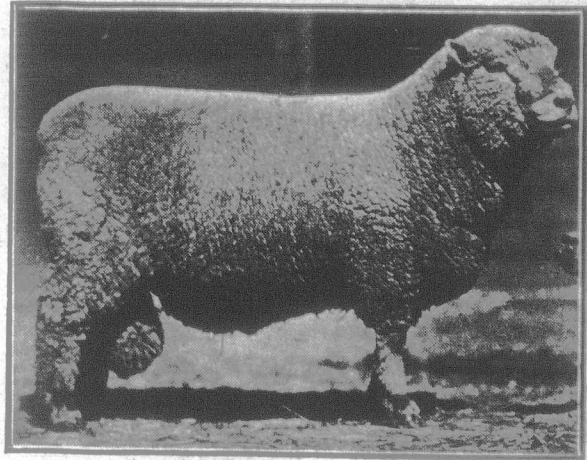
Its note is weaker, higher-pitched and more rapidly repeated than that of the White-breasted Nuthatch



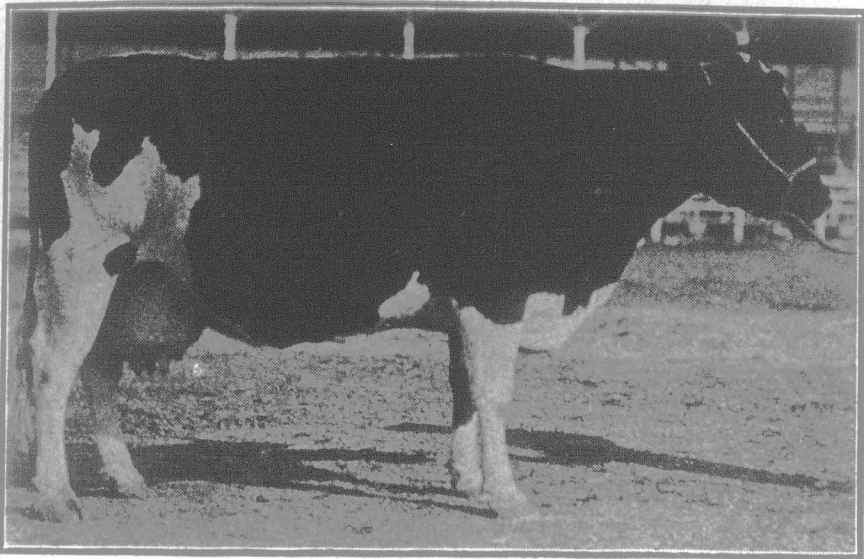
# Prizewinners and Champions at the Three Big Fairs.



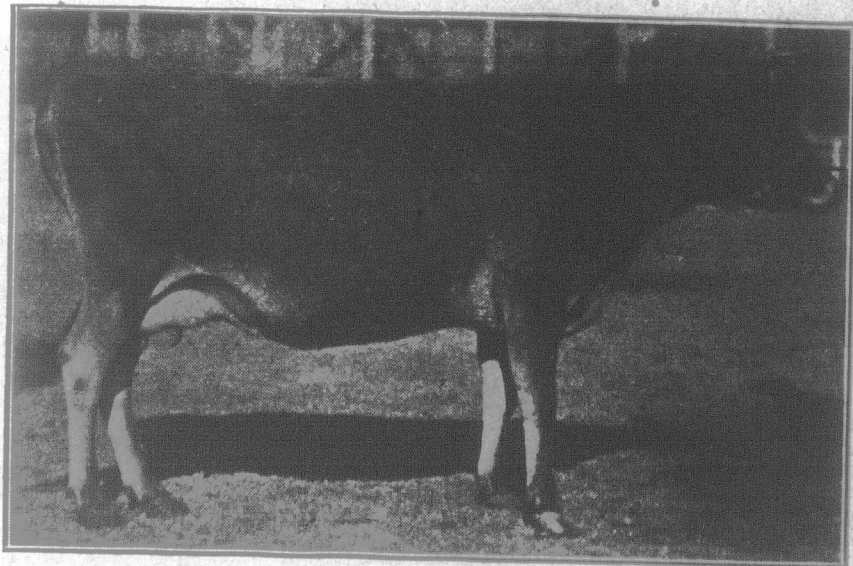
**Champion Shropshire Ewe at Toronto.**  
Exhibited by F. W. Gurney, Paris.



**Southdown Ram.**  
Champion at Toronto and Syracuse for Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.



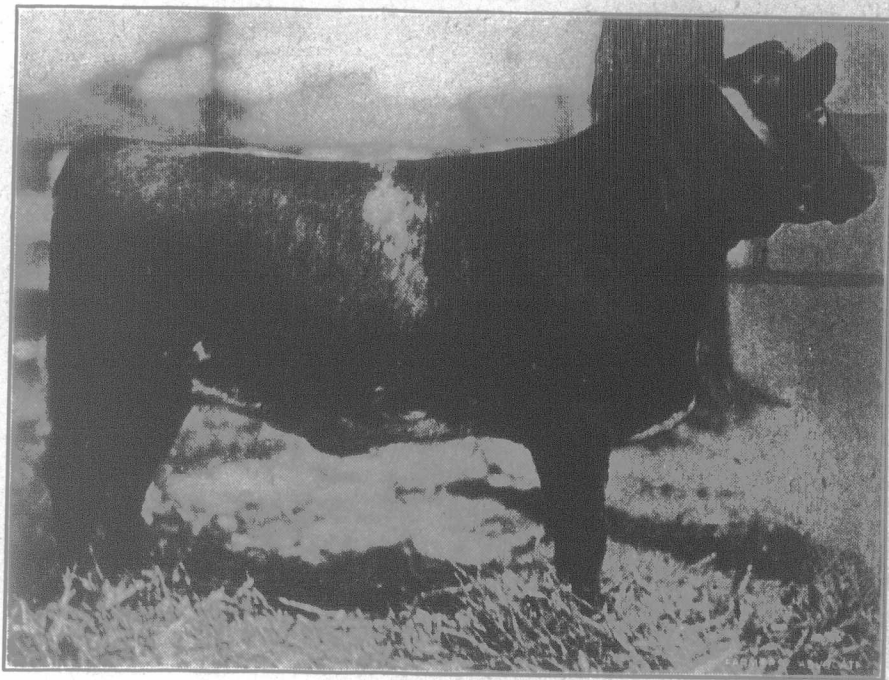
**Ferndale Calamity.**  
Senior and grand champion Holstein female at Toronto for S. Lemon & Sons, Lynden, Ont.



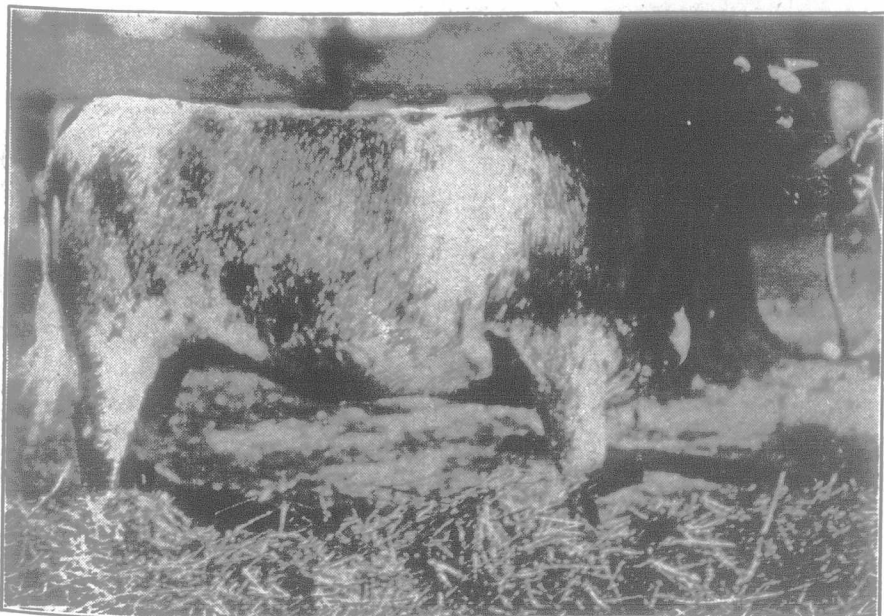
**Brampton Autotone.**  
Senior and grand champion Jersey female at Toronto for A. T. Little, London, Ont.



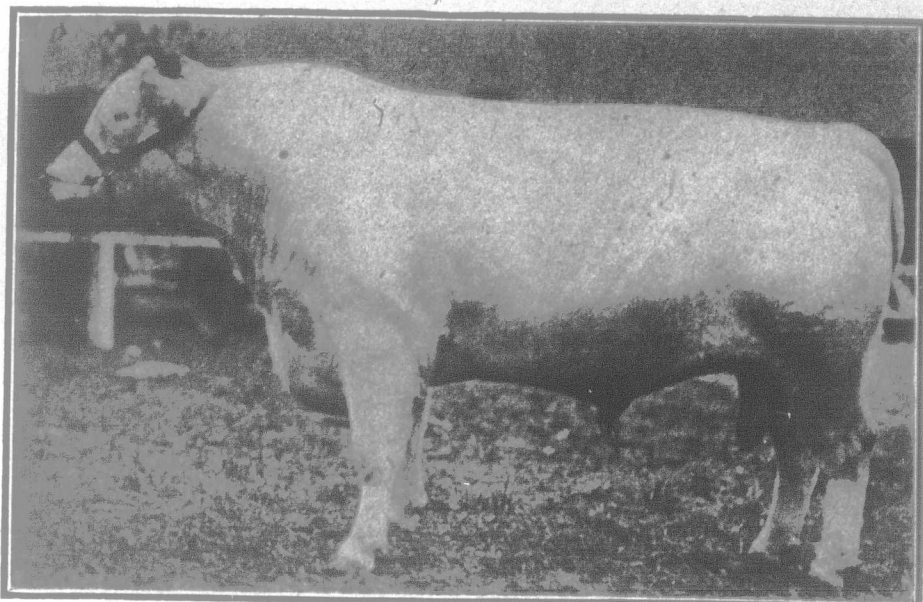
**Hebon Beauty Bonheur.**  
Senior and grand champion Holstein female at London for A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.



**Sultan's Lady.**  
First prize senior heifer calf at London, for John Gardhouse & Sons, Weston.



**Rosa Hope 21st.**  
Junior and grand champion Shorthorn female at Toronto. Exhibited by J. J. Elliott, Guelph.



**Sea Gem's Pride.**  
Champion Shorthorn bull at Ottawa. Exhibited by Kyle Bros., Drumbo.



and bears a strong resemblance to a series of notes from a tin trumpet.

The nest is located in a hole in a dead tree, often a poplar, spruce or fir. Both parents work at the construction of the hole, and the nest is usually about four inches below the entrance and is composed of bark, plant fibre, fur and a few feathers. The nest-hole is made in April and a peculiarity of the nesting-site is that the area around the entrance is smeared with balsam and pine resin, which the birds carry and plaster on with their bills. The exact purpose of this sticky ring is not known—it may serve the purpose of keeping ants out of the nest-hole, or it may act as an insect-trap as the birds have been observed to eat the insects which become stuck in it.

The eggs are laid in May and are usually six in number. They are white, speckled and spotted with reddish-brown.

## THE HORSE.

### Diseases of the Respiratory Organs—IV.

#### Bronchitis.

Bronchitis, inflammation of the bronchial tubes, may involve the lower portion of the trachea or wind-pipe and the large bronchial tubes, or may involve only the medium-sized tubes, while in other cases the smaller tubes are the seat of the disease.

**Causes.**—Bronchitis, wherever its seat, is generally due to exposure to cold. It may supervene on an attack of ordinary catarrh or common cold, particularly if the animal be neglected, exposed to wet and cold, or kept in ill-ventilated stables. It may also appear without any premonitory catarrhal symptoms in either horses or cattle during sea voyages, particularly if the weather be rough and stormy and the animals batted down. It may be caused by the inhalation of irritant matters, as smoke, or the accidental entrance of foreign matters, as food or water too greedily swallowed, or medicines carelessly or ignorantly administered when the patient's head is elevated for the purpose, or even when carefully administered when from any reason the ability to swallow is interfered with, into the wind-pipe through which it passes to the tubes and sets up an irritation. A case caused in this way is called "Mechanical Bronchitis." If a considerable quantity of fluid enters in this way, the tubes become filled and death from suffocation occurs in a few minutes. If a quantity not sufficient to cause suffocation enters the tubes a serious case is the result. If only a very small quantity it causes coughing and more or less distress, but becomes absorbed without causing serious results. This teaches us to be very careful in administering medicines at all times, and the almost certain trouble that will follow an attempt to drench an animal whose throat is sore, or in whom there is a partial or complete inability to swallow from any cause.

**Symptoms.**—Bronchitis consists of congestion of the bronchial tissues, associated at first with dryness, narrowing, and rigidity, and subsequently moisture, dilatation, and relaxation of the tubes. Owing to these changes, the vibrating sounds caused by the passage of air through the inflamed bronchi undergo variations, which indicate pretty clearly the dry or moist condition of the parts. In order that the observer may be able to appreciate the sounds caused by disease, it is necessary that he be familiar with the normal sound in a healthy animal. This can be learned by placing the ear to a horse's breast, just where the trachea enters the thoracic cavity, where it divides and forms the bronchi, or the two large bronchial tubes. The normal sounds of healthy lung can likewise be heard by placing the ear against the skin covering the ribs. Even in the early stages of bronchitis there is a cough, which soon becomes hoarse, ringing, loud and in spasms. The respirations are short and frequent, but not usually painful. The alteration in the respirations is usually out of all proportion to the pulse, which, in the early stages, may not be seriously affected. For instance, the pulse may be 50 or 60 per minute, and the respirations as numerous or even more so, while under normal conditions there are three or four of the former to one of the latter. The animal is dull, listless, hangs his head, and is usually thirsty; the temperature is increased, aropy saliva fills the mouth, the visible mucous membranes are injected, the patient stands or moves aimlessly about, as in most respiratory disorders he seldom lies down. If at liberty, say in a box stall, with the top door open, he will stand with his head to the open air. The bowels are usually costive, and the urine usually scanty. In some cases, where the thirst is excessive and free access be given to water the passage of light-colored urine becomes very abundant, the symptoms simulating those of polyuria. If the ear be placed to the breast or over the shoulder blade in the early stages, a somewhat rasping sound will be heard indicating a dry and constricted condition of the tubes. In the second stage this sound becomes moist, simulating that of air passing through tubes containing water, indicating that there is an effusion into the tubes. In some cases an absence of sound will be detected in portions of the lungs, indicating that the tubes leading to these portions have become occluded.

**Treatment.**—Place in a comfortable, dry, well-ventilated box stall, clothe according to the temperature. It is essential that the animal be kept in a clear atmosphere, even at the expense of heat. Clothing can supply heat, but there is no substitute for pure, fresh air. If the irritability be great in the early stages,

a dose of opium, from one to one and one-half ounces laudanum, gives good results, but the opium must not be repeated as it tends too strongly to constipation. Feed on soft, easily-digested food. Give all the cold water the patient will drink. Dissolve in the water about one-half ounce nitrate of potassium three times daily, or place it well back on the tongue out of a spoon. Apply to the breast mustard mixed with equal parts oil of turpentine and warm water; cover this with paper and then with a blanket. Cause him to inhale medicated steam, by holding his head over steaming water to which has been added a little carbolic acid or camphor.

If constipation be present, or threatened, give one-half to one pint of raw linseed oil and rectal injections of warm, soapy water. If the appetite be poor, give milk with raw eggs beaten into it to drink. If necessary to sustain strength give ale or gruel as a drench. As soon as the fever has subsided, give tonics as a table-spoonful three times daily of equal parts of powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica. Feed well and give gentle exercise, but do not allow exposure nor attempt to work him for at least ten days after an apparent recovery has resulted.

WHIP.

### A Little Hackney History.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Without delving too deeply into the history of the Hackney it may not be out of place at the outset of this article to trace the origin of the word which has so long been affixed to our premier ride and drive breed—a breed which at the moment is doing better colonizing work than any other type of horse that has its origin in the British Isles.

"Nag" is the oldest surviving phrase for our pristine, active riding horse, a word surely derived from the Anglo-Saxon "hnegan," to neigh. When the Romans came to England they introduced their term "haquenee," or "hacquenee," the French word derived from the Latin "equus." The word "haquenee" was adopted into the English tongue as early as 1303, for in the writings of Robert Mannyng, commonly called "Robert de Brunne," from the fact of his having been a monk at Bourne, in Lincolnshire, a rider is spoken of as being mounted on his hakneye." In the "Vision of Piers Plowman," written about 1350, the word comes out again in the line "hackeneyes hadde thei to hyre." Chaucer, too, spells the word "hakeney" and "hack-nay," and all our old writers used the word in connection with the describing of a riding horse rather than a war horse.

As early as 1170 the trotting "hackneys" was described as one of the things belonging to the manners and customs of ancient England. By 1400 the breed was firmly established as a trotting type of horse in Eastern Anglia. The wife of Sir John Paston, who lived at Heylesden, near Norwich, and whose correspondence has been preserved in book form, wrote to her husband in 1465 that three trotters had been bought for him at St. Faith's Fair, "right fair horses and well kept." St. Faith's is a village about three miles from Norwich, in Norfolk. In 1495 an Act was passed in the reign of King Henry VII, the first recorded attempt to improve the breed of horses. Another Act was passed in 1530, reign of Henry VIII, increasing the penalty for removing horses out of England without authority. In 1540 came the next Act controlling im-

Numbers of Live Stock.

Countries	Year	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
Canada	June 30, 1917	3,035,254	5,967,722	2,009,717	2,513,526
	June 30, 1916	2,990,635	6,489,864	1,965,101	2,814,672
	June 30, 1915	2,996,099	6,066,001	2,038,662	3,111,900
United States	Jan. 1, 1917	21,126,000	63,617,000	48,483,000	67,453,000
	Jan. 1, 1916	21,159,000	61,920,000	48,625,000	67,766,000
Great Britain and Ireland	June 5, 1916	2,108,445	12,451,540	28,849,655	3,615,891
	June 5, 1915	1,984,988	12,171,452	28,275,970	3,795,131
France	July 1, 1916	2,317,205	12,723,946	12,079,211	4,448,306
	July 1, 1915	2,227,200	12,286,849	13,483,189	5,496,796

provement in breeding horses, distinguishing trotting hakeneyes from heavy horses. In 1542 an Act was passed, 33rd, Henry VIII, in which it is shown how highly trotting hakeneyes were valued, and in which a "gentleman" was required to keep at least one trotting hakeneye. If we go no further back than this Act of Henry VIII, in 1542 it would appear that the trotting hakeneye has been recognized for fully four hundred years. Such horses were valued for the esquires or noblemen during the Middle Ages and the Tudor period. In 1470 we learn that the price of Norfolk trotting horses was "twenty marks." In one of Sir John Paston's letters such a horse was spoken of as "trotting on his own courage, without the use of spurs."

In the year 1558, when Elizabeth became Queen of England, Blundeville, of Newton Flotman, in Norfolk, wrote the first English book on horses and showed the different types of horses as trotters, amblers, runners, draft, etc. At that time the squires of Norfolk and the Eastern Counties had their trotting Hackneys, and all light horsemen rode trotting Hackneys, and as distinguished from the great horses which carried lords in armor. That the trotting Norfolk horses were able to stay, Blundeville shows that their riders often rode them forty, fifty and three score miles in a day.

The files of the *London Gazette* show evidence of the trotting Hackney as early as 1709 in advertisements. Cosgrove's *Norwich Gazette* fixes the height of the Hackney or Norfolk trotter as 14 to 15 hands in 1725, and that of a stout coach gelding as 15 hands in 1727. On April 12th, 1729, the *Norwich Mercury* published an advertisement about a "famous stallion," called an Arabian, 15 h. 3 in., and strength in proportion," coming into Norfolk. From Blundeville's time efforts had been made by the introduction of larger horses to increase the general height of the trotting Hackney, but this is the first published mention of Arabs in the district. On May 2nd, 1741, there was advertised a "very large bay stallion, exceedingly strong, 15 h. 3 in., sire a fine strong hunter of Squire Pulteney's, near Beverley, Yorkshire, and dam a mare belonging to Farmer Bell, of York Wolds."

This shows the introduction of Yorkshire hunting and running blood to cross with the old-fashioned Norfolk Hackney cob. On May 16th, 1741, there was an advertisement of a stallion Incitatus, brown bay, 15 h. 2 in., strong as a troop horse with beauty, shape and speed of a running horse. From that time a regular succession of advertisements is traceable in many old English papers, showing that increasing the size of the original trotting Hackney and letting in Arab and Barb blood occurred all over England as well as in Norfolk.

Yet all this did not materially influence the inherent type of the trotting Hackney. In some strains the height was increased to over 15 hands, sometimes 15 h. 2 in., but the majority of strains must have kept pretty pure, for the original 15 hands type of Norfolk Hackney remains to-day with all its natural high trotting action.

ALBION.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Live Stock at Home and Abroad.

The nations of the world are at this time paying particular attention to the available food supply. Those powers engulfed in the conflict find it a matter of very grave importance, while neutrals are so hemmed in or commercially cut off from the outside world that all countries, belligerent and neutral alike, are devising ways and means whereby their people may be fed. Meat and cereals are the chief concomitants of a nation's diet, and upon them the eyes of the powers are focused at present. The Dominion Live Stock Branch has furnished "The Farmer's Advocate" with figures in this connection that should be interesting from several viewpoints. It is now generally known that Canada and the United States are nearest to the great European markets of any of the large exporting countries. Surpluses may be piled up in The Argentine, in Australia or in New Zealand, but on account of distance they are not so attractive to Great Britain as are surpluses in North America. Canada shows a decline in the last two years, while the Republic south of us has done well, particularly in cattle.

An analysis of these figures show Canada to have dropped 98,279 cattle, 28,845 sheep, and 597,374 pigs in two years. During last year the United States gained 1,697,000 cattle, while she remained practically the same in sheep and hogs. Throughout the period, July 1, 1915, to the same date 1916, Great Britain held her own in respect to meat animals, while France fell back one million sheep and another million in swine. Figures, sufficiently up to date, are not available for other countries to reveal their live-stock population in 1917. The pleasing feature of it all is the stability of the industry in the United States which has been able to materially increase her cattle and, at the same time, maintain the number of sheep and swine.

Another presentation of the live-stock situation shows how this country should be able to make rapid strides when conditions get back to normal. Canada has fewer cattle per square mile and per acre than any other stock-producing country of any importance. The following table shows the number of cattle per square mile, per capita, and per acre in the principal live-stock countries of the world. "Per acre" does not mean the actual acreage occupied by cattle; the calculation are based on total land acreage. The figures are from the latest available census for each country.



Number of Cattle per Square Mile, Per Capita and Per Acre.

	Per Sq. Mile	Per Capita	Per Acre
Canada.....	1.61	.825	.0025
United Kingdom.....	106.186	.264	.166
Argentina.....	22.129	4.688	.034
Australia.....	3.607	2.815	.005
New Zealand.....	16.937	1.736	.026
United States.....	21.00	.691	.032
Denmark.....	152.40	.830	.238
France.....	61.445	.320	.096
Germany.....	94.187	.308	.178

It will be seen that Canada has more cattle per capita than the thickly-populated nations, yet she rates below Argentina, Australia and New Zealand in this regard. There is surely a great promise for the development of the live-stock industry in this country.

**Start Now!**

The large fairs are now over and many have had the opportunity of observing the best live stock in Canada. All the expense of fair-going and of staging these exhibitions will have been in vain if those who attended do not take home some new thought and put into practice some of the ideas they could not help but gather there. In connection with live stock in particular is this true. Wheat is required in cereal form, but the other products of the farm must continue to be fed into horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. If they are poor doers loss will result. If the breeding, constitution and capacity of the animals are such as to give proper returns of either milk or meat, then the feed will be turned to good account and the year's business for the farm will yield a profit. The outlook for live stock was never better than at present, but come what may the typey, well-bred, strong-constituted individual is the best payer. The poor, scrubby herd should be mated with a good bull, and the good herd should have a better sire at its head than formerly. What Virgil said in regard to crops, centuries ago, when agriculture was in its infancy, is just as applicable to-day and it applies to live stock as well as seeds. He wrote:

"Still will the seeds, tho' chosen with toilsome pains, degenerate if man's industrious hand cull not, each year, the largest and the best."

There is no such thing as standing still. A herd or flock will either improve or deteriorate. A couple of hundred dollars may look like a lot of money but it will mean the difference between a good or indifferent bull, and it will be recovered when the surplus from the first crop of calves is sold. Twenty-five dollars will mean the same difference in a ram or boar, and there is no surer investment. Too many inferior males are left

entire when they should be castrated, simply because there is a demand for them. Even when breeding for steers one cannot afford to use a bull that will get up-standing, poor-doing, slow-maturing cattle. The time was when labor was available, but now the farmer must make his money by harder thinking and better planning. Better live stock is one of the first considerations. By the time one watches a breed judged at one of the large fairs he should have a working understanding of what is desirable and what is not. Let him then set about to cull and select along the lines suggested. By using a good sire it should not be many years before a great improvement could be made. Young men start now.

**THE FARM.**

**Ensiling Dry Corn.**

The corn crop this year was not up to the average in many districts owing to unfavorable weather conditions, and then when it was doing fairly well there came a killing frost which arrested its growth. Some fields were not so hard hit as others, but it is doubtful if the crop will increase in bulk after the upper leaves have become whitened. Silo filling is usually in full swing during the latter half of September and the first week in October. The frost made practically all fields ready to cut at one time, but as there is a limited number of silo-filling outfits in most localities there are some farmers who are considerably delayed in getting their crop harvested. The frost caused a drying of the leaves, and if the corn stands for any length of time after being frosted the stalks also become devoid of sap. If the corn is dry when ensiled there is always a danger of fire-fanging. To avoid this it is advisable to run a small stream of water into the blower pipe. This precaution will be more necessary with those who are compelled to wait some weeks after the corn is frosted before ensiling it. On very few farms can this water be supplied conveniently, as connections cannot be made with an elevated water tank. An improvised tank could be built by raising a barrel a couple of feet above the cutting box and pumping the water into it. The water could then run by gravity from the barrel to the blower pipe. The size of stream would depend on the extent of dryness of the corn, but unless the corn is very dry a quarter-inch stream should be sufficient. This water will be thoroughly mixed with the corn before it reaches the silo.

Dry corn does not pack nearly so well as does green corn, consequently more men than usual will be required in the silo, as it is essential that the corn be thoroughly tramped. If a distributor is not used on the end of the blower pipe, care should be taken to keep the dry leaves spread evenly over the silo. If they accumulate to any great extent, poor-quality silage will be the result.

When the silo is filled in a day, the corn is bound to

settle. Sometimes it does not settle evenly around the outside, and it is a good plan to go into the silo every day or two for the first week and give it a thorough tramping. Much of the usual waste of silage on the top could be avoided if a foot or more of cut straw were used to cover the corn. This would keep the air from it and prevent spoiling of valuable feed.

**Select the Beans for Next Year's Planting.**

While the bean crop is good in some districts, in others the yield is considerably below the average. Plants which blossomed during the excessively hot period in July failed to set as they should have and the later crop was caught by frost before it was mature. Disease was rampant in some fields, which further tended to decrease the quantity of marketable beans. Some growers experienced difficulty in securing good, healthy seed last spring. There may be the same trouble next spring if a supply is not selected and put away this fall. Where possible it is advisable to practice plant selection. Save the seed from the healthiest and most productive plants. It does not take long to go through the field and pick enough pods or plants to furnish the next season's seed. In this way the yield can be materially increased and disease avoided. Seed selection is the only method of fighting Anthracnose, one of the worst bean diseases. If the beans are harvested, the best can be hand-picked out before the crop is marketed. Either of these methods may assure a better sample of seed than if nothing is done in the way of securing seed until near planting time.

**Field Crop Competition Awards at Ottawa.**

Following is a list of the awards made at the Central Canada Exhibition in the department set aside for the Field Crop Competition. The display arranged by the Secretary, J. Lockie Wilson was an attractive feature of the Horticultural Building.

**SHEAVES.**

**Oats:** 1, H. L. Goltz, Bardville; 2, W. Thompson, Indian River; 3, D. I. Rose, Frankford; 4, Fletcher Walker, Royston. **Barley:** 1, D. I. Rose; 2, C. H. Ketcheson, Belleville. **Spring Wheat:** 1, Peter Wilson, Cobden; 2, Jas. Bringham, Cobden. **Fall Wheat:** 1, Wm. Johnston, Galt.

**GRAIN.**

**Oats:** 1, Thos. Sellers, Zephr; 2, H. L. Goltz; 3, C. H. Ketcheson; 4, D. I. Rose. **Barley:** 1, H. J. Gay, Frankford; 2, D. I. Rose. **Spring Wheat:** 1, Walter Galbraith, Renfrew. **Fall Wheat:** 1, D. Hetherington, Bobcaygeon; 2, Wm. Johnston.

**Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.**

**Turn a Straight Furrow.**

Plowing is not so carefully done now as it used to be. Judging from the appearance of the furrow the chief aim is to blacken the field. The single-furrowed plow has been superseded by the two-furrowed plow and the depth and evenness of the furrow is regulated by levers rather than by the force applied to the plow handles. With care as straight a furrow can be turned with the double as with the single plow, but somehow there appears to be less interest taken in the work, with the result that it is unusual to see a straight furrow where the two-furrowed plow is used. Some will argue that as good crops will grow where the furrow is crooked as where it is straight. This may be true, but we have our doubts. The plow has cut narrow and left the furrow standing on end, thus giving grass a chance to grow, or it has turned more than it has cut when a crook was started in the furrow, consequently roots of some weeds remain untouched and grow up to choke the following crop. Holes in the furrow, due to the plow striking a stone, used to be less common than they now are. The tendency is to keep on going, rather than to take time to pull back the plow or to turn around so as to cut and turn the furrow and avoid a hole. Carelessness in plowing leads to carelessness in other cultivating operations which may be responsible for the multiplying of weeds.

To be a good plowman it is necessary to always try to set a perfect furrow. A person soon gets into the careless habit if he allows a few holes or crooks to pass. Whether using single or double plow, or working in the front or back field, try to keep the furrow straight. Adjust the draw clevis so that the plow will draw properly. It will make it easier on both man and team. The couler and jointer should also be set so as to cut the proper width of furrow. Recently we were in a field where a young man was plowing sod with a two-furrowed plow. He complained that the plow wasn't running properly, but he failed to detect the trouble. He was leaving a ragged landside to his furrow. At a glance we saw that the couler was cutting fully one inch inside of where it should, thus causing the front of the mold-board to break its way through. Once an adjustment was made the draft was lightened and a clean furrow was left. Moving the clevis a couple of holes on the bridle of the plow resulted in the plow drawing true. Why did not the driver see these defects himself without

having them pointed out? In the first place, he hadn't trained his eye to see defects nor his hand to remedy them. He had always waited for some one to tell or show him what to do, thus the power of initiative was deadened. Then he apparently didn't take pride in doing a good job. To get it done was all he was concerned about. This is not an earmark of a good farmer. Turn a straight furrow. People may judge all your work by the kind of plowing you do.

**Judging Competition at Ottawa Fair.**

The judging competition put on for the benefit of young men of the district created a good deal of interest. Young men from all sections of the Ottawa Valley took advantage of the opportunity afforded them to test their ability in judging the various breeds of live stock and giving reasons for their placings. The young men did good work in judging, and the majority of them proved, when giving reasons, that they knew the desired type and conformation of the breed they worked on, and could balance points when comparing one animal with another. The possible score in all classes was 200. The following gives the names of the winners together with their address and score:

**Heavy Horses:** 1, Rutherford McIlquhan, Lanark, 182; 2, Wesley Seabrook, North Gower, 177; 3, S. J. Munroe, Cornwall, 167; 4, Geo. E. Wiggins, Kemptville, 162; 5, Jas. B. Mulholland, South Mountain, 153; 6, Alva McDiarmid, Cobden, 152; 7, Ambrose Kennedy, Alexandria, 145; 8, John H. Lindsay, Glasgow Sta., 141; 9, Sheffield Graham, Almonte, 137. **Beef Cattle:** 1, A. M. Ewart, Perth, 171; 2, Clarence Wilson, Merrickville, 168; 3, Frank Greaney, Mountain, 166; 4, W. J. Fawcett, Winchester, 164; 5, Thos. K. Stewart, Perth, 151; 6, Hugh M. Boland, Clayton, 148; 7, Geo. Wiggins, Kemptville, 146; 8, Geo. Timmins, Inkerman, 136; 9, J. E. Gardiner, Almonte, 132. **Dairy Cattle:** 1, Ambrose Kennedy, Alexandria, 168; 2, John C. Gauthier, Alexandria, 137; 3, Clifford Knapp, Merrickville, 134; 4, J. B. Plunkett, Kemptville, 132; 5, Harry Johnson, Iroquois, 129; 6, Rutherford McIlquhan, Lanark, 127; 7, Donald McKinnon, Alexandria, 123; 8, Cephas Smith, Iroquois, 116; 9, J. Christie, Oxford Mills, 114. **Sheep:** 1, Clarence Wilson, Merrickville, 132; 2, Harry Johnson, Iroquois, 131; 3, Nelson Cross, Athens,

117; 4, S. J. Munroe, Cornwall, 93; 5, J. E. Gardiner, Almonte, 87; 6, Jack Christie, Oxford Mills, 75; 7, Donald McKinnon, Alexandria, 63; 8, L. F. Bell, Perth, 60. **Swine:** 1, John Snedden, Almonte, 184; 2, Harvey L. Thompson, Clayton, 169; 3, Wm. E. Graham, South Mountain, 137; 4, Fred. Brassard, Wales, 126; 5, Nelson Cross, Athens, 120; 6, A. Morrison, Wales, 119; 7, Floyd Shaver, Winchester Springs, 115; 8, J. B. Plunkett, Kemptville, 95; 9, J. Howard Sloan, Kemptville, 94.

**Holidays Spent Working on a Farm.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

On June 15 last I started working on a farm after a full year at school and now that I have put in my time and again returned to school, I consider that the summer was well spent. For the first three weeks I was kept busy with the hoe. This was a back-breaking job to begin with, but after the first week I became used to it and did not mind it so much; anyway I had contracted for three months and I went out with the intention of staying with it and doing my utmost to do justice to the man by whom I was employed. When haying commenced I found driving a mower and tending the hay very interesting work and I had no time to feel lonely, on the contrary I put in a fine time. My employer was never hard on me nor particular about a half hour or so. We had what is commonly called some "give and take". Haying was a long siege of hard work but I worked as faithfully as I could. On July 26 a heavy storm caused the grain to lodge and that meant more hard work but finally we got the last sheaf in the barn and I received my pay for the summer's work. On the following Monday, September 17, I started to school and received a hearty welcome from the old schoolmates who were surprised to learn how I had spent my holidays.

I consider that the summer was spent to good advantage. I have helped myself by earning money to pay my year's tuition fees; I have secured an insight into farming, as carried on in our district, and I can now listen with interest to a discussion on agricultural subjects. I have also learned by observation much that is taken up in our botany and zoology studies. The farm is the place where many varieties of weeds can be found, their method of growth and propagation

vidence of the advertisements. Height of the lands in 1725, lands in 1727. ry published tion, called an "portion," com- time efforts rger horses to ing Hackney, Arabs in the advertised a g, 15 h. 3 in., tteney's, near belonging to

shire hunting old-fashioned 741, there was brown bay, beauty, shape time a regular in many old the size of the rab and Barb as in Norfolk. e the inherent e strains the sometimes 15 h. e kept pretty folk Hackney rotting action.

ALBION.

K.

Abroad.

the paying par- apply. Those matter of very hemmed in or world that all are devising may be fed's of a nation's s are focused Branch has figures in this several view Canada and at European ntries. Sur- in Australia ance they are surpluses in e in the last as done well,

	Pigs
7	2,513,526
1	2,814,672
2	3,111,900
0	67,453,000
0	67,766,000
5	3,615,891
0	3,795,131
1	4,448,306
9	5,490,796

ada to have 597,374 pigs nited States d practically e period, Britain held e France fell on in swine. available for opulation in the stability has been able e same time, ck situation make rapid al. Canada ere than any importance. f cattle per he principal re" does not e the calcula- e figures are untry.



studied, and ways and means of eradication found out. The habits of birds and insects can also be studied for the farm and woodland are their natural haunts. I helped the farmer because early in June he was without help and did not know where to secure a man. By assisting to harvest the crops I believe I assisted my country.

York Co., Ont.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT.

## THE DAIRY.

### Milk Compared With Other Foods.

"The dairy cow is a national asset; there can be no substitutes for pure dairy products," was the wording of the placard hanging over the unique and interesting exhibit put up by the Dairy Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, at the Western Fair. There is a volume of truth in the statement, but it was the comparison of food values which caused thousands of housewives, and men too, to stop and study the significance of the jars containing eggs, fish, bacon, beef, milk, beans, bread, etc. Milk is used as if it were a luxury instead of a wholesome, nutritive, economical food. A little is used on the cereal for breakfast, it enters into the composition of the pudding for dinner, and a teaspoonful of cream or milk is usually taken in a cup of tea, but how often is milk used in place of tea? Even the bowl of bread and milk seldom enters into the daily diet. Why is it that the most wholesome and the cheapest food produced on the farm is passed by for other articles of diet? Is it lack of knowledge of the food value of milk and its products? In the dairy exhibit the 2 pounds 4 ounces of potatoes in the jar were claimed to have the same food value as one quart of milk. One pound 3 ounces of beans were in another jar 8.8 ounces of bread in another, and 6.43 ounces of cornmeal in another, and each amount equalled one quart of milk in food value. Cheese is a product of milk which is eaten in limited quantities in this country. The common expression is that "it is too expensive", or "it is hard to digest," but one pound contains food value equal to eighteen eggs. At forty-five cents per dozen eggs are much more expensive than cheese. It takes 3 pounds of fish, or 12 ounces of bacon, or 2 pounds of beef to equal 1 pound of cheese, according to the labels on the jars in the exhibit. At prevailing prices cheese is the more economical.

Many were seen to copy the figures, giving the comparative values of various foods, for future reference, thus indicating that they had not previously recognized the high value of the products of the dairy. Milk and its products compare favorably with any article of diet, and might profitably be more largely used. Exhibits of the nature of the one put on by the Dairy Branch at the Western Fair aid materially in making known the comparative value of milk.

### Butter-Making Competition at Toronto and London.

In connection with the Canadian National and the Western Fair, a butter-making competition is held each year, at which professionals and amateurs are eligible for entry. Ripened cream is supplied the competitors, besides the equipment for doing the work. The butter is made into pound prints and wrapped in parchment paper. Quality and quantity of butter, method of making, cleanliness, and care of utensils when finishing each day's work, are taken into consideration when awarding the prizes. There is usually a good deal of interest taken in these competitions, not only by competitors but by spectators who watch the process of churning and working the butter from start to finish. The following is a list of names and addresses of the winners at Toronto, together with their scores:

Amateur Class: Mrs. Young, Belmont, 92.75; 2, Mrs. Houston, Weston, 90; 3, Miss E. Dove, Kettleby, 88.90; 4, Mrs. R. W. Dove, Kettleby, 88.85.

Free for all: 1, Miss A. Jayne, Baltimore, 96.87; 2, Miss Patton, Richmond Hill, 96.75; 3, Mrs. Hill, Parkhill, 96.42; 4, Miss A. Barber, Guelph, 95.52; 5, Miss E. Dove, 93.97; 6, Mrs. R. W. Dove, 93.10. Sweepstake class: 1, Miss A. Barber, 96.15; 2, Miss A. Jayne, 95.78; 3, Mrs. Hill, 95.10; 4, Mrs. Houston, 92.35.

At the Western Fair the following were the winners: Amateur Class: 1, Miss C. A. Comer, London, 96.66; 2, Mrs. R. C. Young, Belmont, 96.41. Free for all class: 1, Mrs. W. Hill, Parkhill, 96.68; 2, Miss L. B. Gregory, Iderton, 97.64; 3, Miss A. Barber, Guelph, 97.60; 4, Miss M. Bryden, Puslinch, 97.45; 5, Miss M. C. Scott, Denfield, 96.86; 6, Mrs. R. C. Young, Belmont, 96.37. Sweepstakes class: 1, Miss M. Bryden Puslinch, 97.75; 2, Miss A. Barber, Guelph, 97.62; 3, Miss M. C. Scott, Denfield, 97.32; 4, Mrs. Houston, Weston, 97.22. Special: Churn donated by Beatty Bros., London, won by Miss M. Bryden, Puslinch.

## HORTICULTURE.

### The Horticultural Building at Ottawa Exhibition.

Never before has the Horticultural Building on the Ottawa Fair Grounds presented such an attractive appearance as it did this year. Just inside the front entrance was a splendid exhibit arranged with grain and vegetables as chief features. These were selections from the Standing Field Crop Competition fields. On all sides of this were potted plants, cut flowers,

fruits and vegetables entered in the open classes for same. The vegetables showed an increase over former years, but the fruit display was only of moderate proportions. A large part of this building was occupied by the Experimental Farms exhibit, which cannot be too highly spoken of. For design, workmanship and actual educative value the "Farms" exhibit this year was a masterpiece. Ottawa public schools had a good display in the far end of the building, which from end to end was handsomely decorated with the exhibits mentioned.

Space prevented these few remarks regarding the Horticultural Building in last week's issue but the display was too good to go without mention.

### Vegetable Growers' Association Awards at London and Ottawa.

Following is a list of the awards made at the Western Fair, London, and at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, in those sections set apart for the field crop exhibit of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association. Like the ordinary field crop competitions, the vegetables must come from competing fields.

#### WESTERN FAIR.

Potatoes: 1, W. Trott, London; 2, N. Sanderson, London; 3, R. Benstead, Strathroy; 4, Tizzard Bros., Humber Bay; 5, T. K. Aymer, Humber Bay; 6, W. J. Downing, Trenton; 7, J. J. Davis, London. Tomatoes: 1, C. Aymer, Humber Bay; 2, F. G. & C. W. Fuller, London; 3, Jno. Harris & Son, Belleville; 4, T. K. Aymer; 5, Ed. Morgan, Weston; 6, J. J. Davis; 7, N. Sanderson. Onions: 1, Wm. Trick, Ottawa; 2, C. Aymer; 3, Tizzard Bros.; 4, C. Dempsey, Stratford; 5, F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay; 6, T. Mulligan, Ottawa; 7, K. Whitlaw, London. Celery: 1, N. Sanderson; 2, J. J. Davis; 3, Tizzard Bros.; 4, R. Benstead; 5, J. Harris & Son, Belleville; 6, F. F. Reeves; 7, C. E. Post, Brighton.

#### CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION.

Potatoes: 1, R. Benstead, Strathroy; 2, W. R. Trott, London; 3, G. W. Bycroft, London; 4, Geo. Bridger, Sarnia; 5, I. K. Aymer, Humber Bay; 6, J. Dandridge, Humber Bay; 7, Tizzard Bros., Humber Bay. Tomatoes: 1, J. Harris & Son, Belleville; 2, I. Aymer; 3, W. Trick, Ottawa; 4, C. Aymer, Humber Bay; 5, Jas. Cox, Cummings Bridge; 6, J. G. & C. W. Fuller, London; 7, F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay. Onions: 1, W. Trick; 2, C. Aymer; 3, Jas. Dandridge; 4, F. F. Reeves; 5, Tizzard Bros.; 6, Jno. Norris, Eagle Place; 7, C. W. Dempsey, Stratford. Celery: 1, F. F. Reeves; 2, J. H. Harris & Son, Belleville; 3, J. J. Davis, London; 4, W. Trick, Ottawa; 5, C. H. Post, Brighton; 6, Tizzard Bros.; 7, A. Bell, Humber Bay.

### Prevent Car Shortage.

The apple crop in the Annapolis Valley, N. S., has been estimated at about 800,000 barrels. The greater part of this product will be moved westward which, with the fruit of other districts, will mean a considerable demand upon the equipment of the Canadian railways. G. E. McIntosh, In Charge of Fruit Transportation, in the Fruit Commissioner's Branch, has issued the following appeal in order to solve so far as possible the transportation difficulties incident to such a season.

"All rail commodity tariffs effective September 1, 1917, provide for an increase in the carload minimum from 24,000 pounds to 30,000 pounds on apples. Class tariffs under which apples move from Nova Scotia points to points in Ontario and Quebec, remain unchanged, the minimum being 24,000 pounds.

"There is a possibility that the increase on the western movement will centralize shipments in the larger centres and affect carload distribution throughout the smaller markets of Western Canada. Prevent this if you can by urging customers to continue to supply their local market with car load lots even under the increased minimum.

"The apple industry is called upon in this way to help conserve the car supply, but shippers must have the co-operation of the consignees. Many of the latter, even in large centres, insist upon a close adherence to minimum carload weights, the result being an economic waste which reduces the efficiency of the railways. Box packs will load quite easily in nearly all cars to the increased minimum, while in barrels the larger series of cars only can be loaded to and above the minimum.

"Load and unload cars promptly.

"Do not insist on having refrigerators if box cars will do.

"Get shipments moving as early as possible.

To increase the average carloading of apples by one ton would be equivalent to placing 976 additional cars in service in Canada, and a car saved is a car gained.

"Of course shippers cannot load more freight than is ordered, but as many cars will move to Ontario points from points in Nova Scotia under the 24,000 pounds minimum, we feel the shippers should exceed this minimum in every case, where possible under terms of sale, having due regard to the proper carriage of the fruit. If this is done the maximum use of every car is obtained, and it will go a long way towards solving transportation difficulties during the congested period."

## POULTRY.

### Properly-Fleshed Fowl Top the Market.

With all poultry feeds at a high price, it is necessary that the price of dressed poultry be reasonably high this fall in order that the poultryman may have wages, after paying for feed and other expenses. Undoubtedly the market will be best for well-finished birds, and the early market is generally the most remunerative, as supply and demand play an important part in price setting. Everybody marketing spring-hatched chickens at one time causes a glut, with the subsequent drop in prices. The majority of the old hens should have been sold before this so that they will not come in competition with young birds. Some of the early-hatched cockerels may be big enough to sell, if so, crate-fatten them for two or three weeks before selling. They will then bring top price. It is a mistake to wait until the whole flock is large enough to fatten before commencing to dispose of the birds. It costs no small amount to carry a flock under the present high price of feed.

A good deal of poultry is sold in field condition to dealers who place it in crates for a certain time in order to increase the weight and to improve the quality of the flesh. Anyone who has eaten well-dressed, crate-fattened chickens will not relish the scrawny specimens sometimes offered for sale. If it pays the dealer to fatten the birds, why will it not pay the individual poultryman? Far too large a percentage of poultry is shipped from the farms in poor condition. The last pound or two of flesh is put on the cheapest, and it is the finish which this gives that increases the selling price twenty-five to fifty per cent. The time required in looking after the birds in the crates is a negligible amount. You may as well have this extra profit as allow the dealer to make it. Give crate fattening a trial. F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, gives the following information relative to crate feeding in Bulletin No. 88 on "Preparing Poultry Produce for market": "No poultry intended for eating should be marketed without being fleshed. The easiest way to do this is by crate feeding, the advantages of which are recognized by the dealer and the consumer, if that better prices are offered for the product. The work entailed is less than in any other system, and it is the last few weeks of feeding that pay the farmer best. Cockerels especially should be crate fed before marketing. It will also pay to finish the pullets and hens the same when they are sold for eating purposes. Two weeks may be sufficient time to crate feed females, but cockerels may be fed for three or even four weeks to advantage.

"Before putting the birds into the crate they should be treated for lice. Dry sulphur or lice powder of any kind will answer. It should be thoroughly sifted into the feathers. If necessary the operation should be repeated once or twice during the feeding period. The crate should be kept clean and disinfected by white-washing or spraying. Large feeding establishments disinfect the crates by dipping them into vats of white-wash, Zenoleum or other disinfectant.

"The fattening crates in general use are 6 feet long, 16 inches wide, and 20 inches high, inside measurements. Each crate is divided by two tight wooden partitions into three compartments, and each compartment holds four chickens. The frame pieces are 2 inches wide by seven-eighths inch thick. This frame is covered with slats. The slats are placed lengthwise on three sides, bottom, back and top, and up and down in the front. The slats for the bottom are seven-eighths inch wide and five-eighths inch thick; the back, top and front slats are the same width but only three-eighths inch thick. The spaces between the slats in front are 2 inches wide to enable the chickens to feed from the trough. The bottom slats are put 1 1/2 inches apart; the slat nearest the back of the crate is 2 1/2 inches from the corner of the frame, to prevent the chickens' feet from being bruised when the crate is placed on the ground. The top slats are cut above each partition, and six strips, 2 inches wide, are nailed under them. The three doors so formed are hinged to the rear corner piece. The crates may be placed on stands 16 inches from the ground. The droppings from the chickens are received on sand or some other absorbent material. A light 'V' trough 2 1/2 inches inside is placed in front of each crate. The bottom of the trough is 4 inches above the floor of the crate, and the upper inside edge is 2 inches from the front. If it is desirable to place the crates in tiers one above the other, the door will have to be placed in front of the crate and a pan or board placed under all but the bottom tier to catch droppings. Crates may be made from old packing boxes, but a properly-made crate will be found much more satisfactory. Large commercial plants have discarded feeding crates as described above, and in place of them use 'feeding batteries.' These are large cages, usually on casters or small wheels. They are divided into flats and compartments. They are built in various sizes to hold from 60 to 100 or more birds.

#### Most Suitable Birds.

"Medium-sized birds belonging to the general-purpose breeds give best results in the crates. Large, coarse specimens of any variety are unsatisfactory, and, as a rule, the light breeds are not profitable feeders. Leg-horns make good broilers, but poor roasters, and are too nervous to take to crate feeding. Frequent experiments have shown the relative values of the American and Mediterranean classes for this purpose. In one experiment two representative crates of chickens were selected out of a lot of several hundred feeders. One



of the crates held fifteen pure-bred Plymouth Rock cockerels. The other fifteen Leghorn cockerels. The thirty were from four to six months old when they were weighed in the crates. Both lots were fed for four weeks, in which time the Leghorns made a gain of eight pounds and the Rocks made a gain of thirty-eight pounds. The average gain of the Leghorns was about one-half pound. One pound of gain on the Leghorns cost four times as much as one pound of gain on the Rocks. Practically all of the gain the Leghorns made was during the first two weeks, while the Rocks gained right up to the last of the feeding period. Had the Leghorns been killed at the end of the two weeks, the increase which they made would have cost less, but even then the increased weight would have cost double what the increase of the Rocks amounted to. Cockerels of the general-purpose varieties give best results when put into the crates at from four to five pounds weight. Smaller birds when crated fail to flesh as they should. They either cannot stand the forced feeding and confinement and, therefore, lose their appetite, or they put the feed into growth of bone instead of flesh. Birds heavier than this do fairly well, but the cheapest gains are usually made when they are put into the crates weighing less than five pounds, or before they are five months of age.

"If the best results are to be obtained in crate feeding, the birds must have strong constitutions. To expect a bird to thrive and put on flesh in the feeding crate is about the same as to expect a pullet to give eggs during the winter season. Without a strong constitution results cannot be obtained in either case. One of the first things for the feeder to know is how to pick out the bird with a strong constitution. Briefly, it is the bird that in the flock appears lively, a bird which at the slightest commotion is awake with his head up looking for trouble. He may often be seen fighting; in fact, a good fighter is rarely without a good constitution. If he has learned how to crow he crows often and lustily. If he is picked up and examined more closely it will be found that his head is well colored, comb, wattles, etc., are bright and of a fair size only. His beak is short, slightly curved and strong at the base. His eye is bright, large and full. His neck is short and gracefully joined to a strong pair of shoulders. His back is wide, and the width is carried well toward the tail where there is no pinched effect. His body is oblong, fairly deep and wide, the top and bottom lines being practically parallel. The keel is straight, long and comes well forward. He stands on two strong, but not coarse leg, straight and well set. There is an absence of coarseness throughout the bird, and that snaky, crow-like appearance is never possessed by the bird with the strong constitution. Such a bird will have the ability to eat heartily and to put on flesh for weeks. Large, up-standing specimens are not desirable. Medium-sized, fairly long-bodied, well-put-together birds give best results in the crates, and not only stand feeding long but produce the best quality of flesh.

**The Feeding.**

"The beginning of the feeding period is most important. If the birds have fed in their crops they should miss a meal on being put in the crates, and then feed should be given sparingly for several days. To feed birds all they will eat the first few days means indigestion and thin birds. They have been accustomed to free range and somewhat limited feed, and the change to cramped quarters and unlimited feed is more than the healthiest can stand, and as a result they lose their appetite and get thinner instead of fatter.

"Persons who have attempted crate feeding have complained that the birds eat well for the first few days, when, in spite of all that can be done, they refuse to eat, and leave the crates thinner than when they went in. This is the fault of feeding too heavily at the start. As a rule, it is better to leave the birds without feed for the first 24 hours after entering the crates. Those that have been shipped a distance, however, are pretty well starved when received, and they may be fed earlier, but care must be taken that the feed for the first two or three days is given sparingly.

"The aim should be to keep the birds fairly hungry, never satisfied, until they become used to the confined quarters. After that as much feed as they will take, two or three times a day, should be given. After each feed, however, the trough should be cleaned. If the weather is warm, it may be advisable to give water to drink, and a little grit should be allowed several times a week. Whether two or three meals should be given depends upon circumstances. During the long days, or when artificial light is used, and the first feed is given at six o'clock in the morning and the night feed at six o'clock in the evening, another meal may be given at noon. When the days are shorter and no artificial light is used, two feeds a day will be sufficient. Give the evening meal while there is still plenty of daylight to see to eat up all that is required.

"The length of time crate feeding should be continued depends upon the birds and the market. Some birds will stand feeding longer than others. As a rule it takes at least three weeks to change the texture of the flesh. There may be birds, however, that will not stand more than ten days. These should be taken out just as soon as it is noticed that they are not eating well. Other birds will stand it for four or five weeks, and for a special market it might pay to feed this length of time. But, as a rule, the best gains are made during the first three weeks, and many prefer to feed no longer than this time. Large feeders claim that the cheapest gains are made during the first ten or twelve days, and some may feed for a shorter time than this.

"Birds fed ten or twelve days on a milk diet may be called 'milk-fed', but the quality of the flesh is by no means as good as that of birds so fed for three or four weeks. It is quite possible that in order to make it pay, a better price would have to be received for birds

that have the longer feeding period, but they are worth it. Feeders who cater to an extra fancy market have to feed three or four weeks at least to get the quality. The time is coming when consumers will demand the better quality produced by the long feeding, and will gladly pay for it."

**FARM BULLETIN.**

**The Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition.**

The Provincial Exhibition was held at Halifax, Sept. 12 to 20 and, as ideal weather prevailed throughout, the attendance was much larger than usual.

In many ways the exhibits were hardly up to the standard of some former years, but considering the lateness of the seeding season, the consequent short growing season, and the extreme scarcity of suitable help on the farms, the exhibitors deserve credit for bringing out their live stock in as good condition as it was.

In the main building the usual display of furniture and musical instruments, etc., was made more interesting by an exhibit of a farm lighting plant by the Northern Electric Co. and two exhibits of motor trucks. The pretty and elaborate exhibit of wines and liquors, which a Halifax firm has put on for several years, was this year absent, and in its place stood a pyramid of barrels and bags of flour and feed put on by the Campbell Milling Co., which is certainly a better use of floor space as well as showing a better use of grain.

In the Mines Building the most interesting exhibit was that of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., showing iron ore and iron and steel in their various stages of manufacture from the immense three-ton steel billet to half-inch tacks.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture put on the egg exhibit, demonstrating packing, shipping and handling eggs; also a practical and interesting demonstration in wool.

The N. S. Provincial Department of Agriculture had an exhibit showing the advantages of the use of lime on sour soils in the growing of turnips and clover. Miss Fraser, of the Department of Women's Institutes, gave practical talks and demonstrations of canning fruit and vegetables.

The display of fruit in the Horticultural Building, while fairly good, was not up to some former years, and was not as large or as good as a Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition should be able to show.

The exhibits of roots and vegetables shown in the Agricultural Hall was not as good as we have seen at former shows. The exhibits put on by the Dominion Experimental Farms at Nappan and Kentville and from the Agricultural College Farm at Truro were a credit to these institutions, and generally showed better products than were shown by private exhibitors.

The poultry exhibit was about as large as other years, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Brown Leghorns and Black Hamburgs were the most numerous in the order named.

The horse barns, while not quite so well filled as at some former shows, contained many excellent specimens. McFarlane Bros., of Fox Harbour, N. S., had seven Clydesdales, and they are certainly a credit to any breeder. Their aged stallion Boreland Crest (imp.), sired by Scottish Crest is one of the best Clydesdales ever brought to the Maritime Provinces.

In the two-year class they had Jock of Glendhart, bred by themselves, sired by Baron's Squire, a colt of fair size and full of quality. Their two aged mares, Nell Bowie by Golden Chief and Bess Spencer by Sir Spencer, both imported from Scotland, are the kind that must lay the foundation of good draft stock in any community. Messrs. McFarlane's young stuff is only what one would expect from such good foundation stock as they have imported, and is a credit to any breeder.

R. A. Snowball, of Chatham, N.B., showed the imported stallion Baron's Own by Baron's Pride and the three-year-old stallion Kelvin's Pride by Baron Kelvin, also the aged mare Rose of Sitterly. In the two-year-old class Mr. Snowball had Jennie Lind, and two good fillies in the yearling class. Mr. Snowball also showed the Hackney stallion John Filgrave and the Hackney pony stallion Alfie. Alfie attracted a good deal of attention as a perfect little specimen, but John Filgrave is the kind that should get lots of good active carriage and light-weight horses.

Other exhibitors of Clydesdales were: H. C. Jewett, of Fredericton, N.B.; James Roper, Charlottetown; Blake Bros., Shubenacadie, and Sharpe & McNeil, Windsor, N. S.

The dairy cattle barns were fairly well filled and the cattle were generally of good quality, though we heard the remark that some of the animals that were prize winners ten years ago would have no difficulty in winning this year. McRae & Sons, of Charlottetown, were the largest exhibitors of Ayrshires, showing fifteen head and nearly always at or near the top in the winnings. Their aged bull Hobsland Tumphey (imp.) was winner of first prize in his class. He is a bull of great strength and constitution, though he may be considered rather blocky and beefy from an Ayrshire standpoint. McRae also won first in the junior yearling class with Lochinvar Champion, a son of Netherton Lochinvar; second in dry cows with Bonnie Sweet Lassie, and in the class for cows in milk they were first with Nellie of Springbrook, also champion female, and second with Fairview Queen. Their aged herd was first, and the young bull Lochinvar Champion won the championship for best bull any age.

Prescott Blanchard, Truro, showed eleven Ayrshires and five grades. Their herd is headed by the yearling

bull, Jean Armour's Lotus Laddie, son of the world famous Jean Armour, the first Ayrshire cow to make 20,000 lbs. of milk in a year. In bull calves Blanchard was second and fourth on sons of Hillside Peter Pan, who was the winner of the championship at Toronto, and first on dry cows with Howie's Bright Lady, the dam of Hillside Peter Pan.

McIntyre Bros., of Sussex, N.B., showed 19 Ayrshires. Their aged bull, Morton Mains Amantha, was not in good show condition and had been somewhat injured in shipping and did not show to advantage so had to be content with second place, though he is, without doubt, one of the very best Ayrshires ever brought to the Maritime Provinces. They also won second on the senior yearling bull George, bred by Ness; first and third on senior bull calves, and third and fourth on aged cows, and first on junior yearling heifer.

John Retson, Truro, showed 5 head, winning fourth on the aged cow Clerkland Jennie (imp.), and first on the two-year-old heifer Elsie. He was also a winner in the yearling classes for both bulls and heifers.

Jerseys were shown by H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst; J. R. Semple, Brule, and Cann Bros., of Yarmouth. H. S. Pipes & Son showed over 40 head, their aged bull Brampton His Reverence won the grand championship, and their aged herd and their young herd were both first.

Cann Bros. showed a number of good dairy quality and took a good share of the prizes, and Semple had a good herd headed by the senior yearling bull bred by D. Duncan & Son, of Don, Ont.

Holsteins, while not quite so numerous as the Ayrshires, put up a splendid show. Harding Bros., of Wellsford, N.B., showed 20 and won. Their three-year-old bull Sir Faforit Schuiling was first and grand champion, and was also grand champion at Sherbrooke. He is a bull of great scale and substance and excellent handling qualities. Their two-year-old bull Precilla Schuiling Posch, winner of first in his class, is a bull of good quality and great size, weighing now nearly a ton.

Samuel Dickey & Son, Onslow, N.S., showed about 20 high-class Holsteins of the big producing class. Their herd is headed by the two-year-old bull Prince Colantha Canary B, and his four nearest dams have made an average of 33 lbs. of butter in 7 days and about 110 lbs. of milk in one day. Dickey won first on yearling bulls and first on bull calves. In aged cows they were first, second and fourth, and first on aged herd.

McFarlane Bros., Fox Harbour, showed a yearling bull which won first place.

Guernseys were shown by Howard W. Corning, of Chegogin, Yarmouth Co., and Roper Bros., of Charlottetown. Corning showed 19 head, headed by the aged bull Leland Prince, winner of first and grand championship. He was first on dry cow with Lady Sunbeam of Hillside. The first-prize cow in milk was Dairy Maid, one of the best Guernseys in Canada. She has yielded over 60 lbs. of milk. Dairy Maid's Primrose was second. In three-year-olds Corning won first, Roper Bros. second. Two-year-olds: first and third, Roper Bros.; Corning, second. Senior yearlings: Corning first and third; Roper Bros. second. Aged herd: Corning first and third; Roper Bros. second. Young herd: Roper Bros. first; Corning second.

The show of grade dairy cattle was not large, and the quality hardly up to former years.

The beef cattle stables were not as full as we have seen them, but there were some good Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus cattle. R. A. Snowball, of Chatham, N.B., showed 13 Shorthorns; A. N. Griffin, New Minas, and J. M. Laird & Son, of Charlottetown, also showed good herds.

In the aged-bull class J. M. Laird's Stately Monarch was first, and Snowball's Gay Archer second. Yearling bulls: Laird first, Snowball second. Bull calf: Griffin, first; Snowball, second. Aged cow: Snowball first and fourth; Laird, second and third. Three-year-old cow: Griffin, first; Snowball, second and fourth, and Laird, third. Two-year-old heifer: Griffin, first; Snowball, second; Laird, third. Yearling heifer: Griffin, first; Snowball, second and fourth; Laird, third. Aged herd: Laird, first; Snowball, second. Young herd: Laird, first; Griffin, second; Snowball, third. Four animals get of one bull: Laird, first; Griffin, second. The Shorthorn exhibit was considered the best for several years.

Herefords were exhibited by Wm. O'Brien & Sons, of Windsor, who showed 28 Herefords and 15 grades, many of which are really good beef animals and though not highly fitted are in good breeding condition, and some of them in the best of condition for the block.

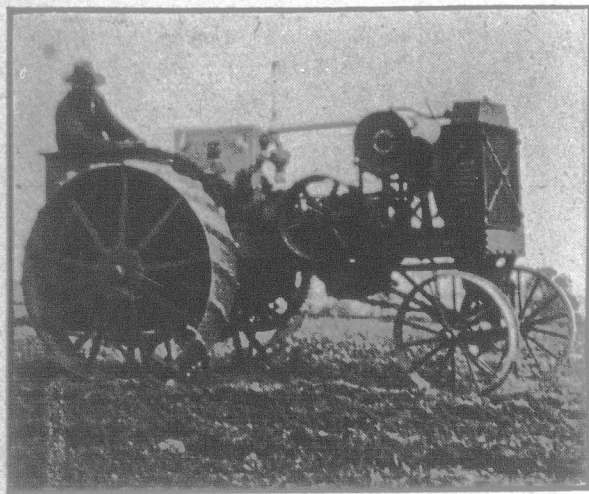
A. C. Spofford, of Compton, Que., showed 19 Polled Angus; Horne Bros., Windsor Station, P.E.I., 13 and George Black, of Westmorland Point, N.B., 5; most of which are of prime quality as beef animals and fairly well fitted.

The sheep exhibit while not large had certainly plenty of variety, and most of the useful breeds were represented. Shropshires were shown by Geo. Boswell, French Port, P.E.I., and Wm. O'Brien, Windsor; Dorsets by Boswell and Wm. Servant; Oxford, by J. E. Baker & Son, Baronsfield, and J. M. Laird & Son; Lincolns by C. W. Pugsley Baronsfield, and Albert Boswell, P.E.I.; Hampshires by Cephus Nunn, P.E.I.; Southdowns by Oliver Saunders, P.E.I.; Albert Boswell and J. E. Baker & Son; Cheviots by Cephus Nunn; Leicesters by John Retson, Truro, and Albert Boswell, and Suffolks by Horne Bros., of Winslow Stn., P.E.I.

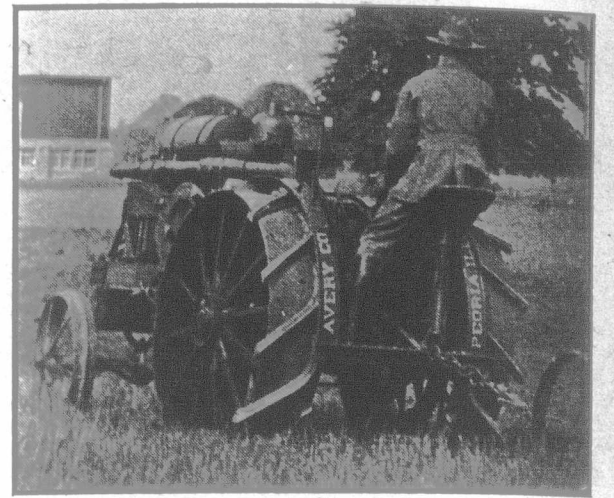
The principal exhibitors of hogs were: McFarlane Bros., J. R. Semple with Berkshires; J. E. Baker & Son, Duroc Jerseys; Charles Etter, Westmorland Point, N.B., Yorkshires; H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst, Yorkshires and grades; Wm. Servant, Yarmouth, Berkshires and grades.



# The Tractors at the Third Eastern Canada Demonstration



Sawyer-Massey.



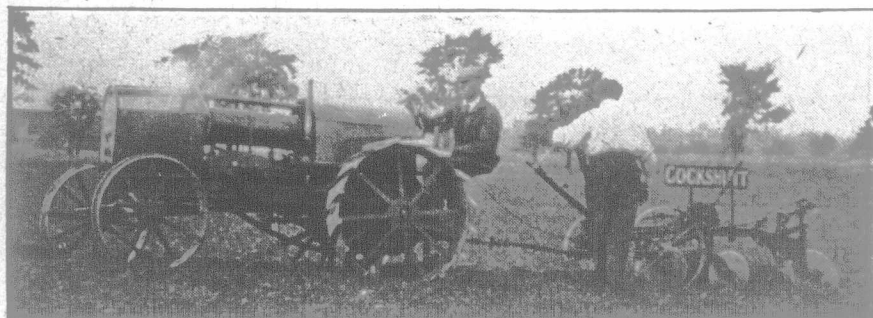
Avery.



Ideal Junior.



Challenge.



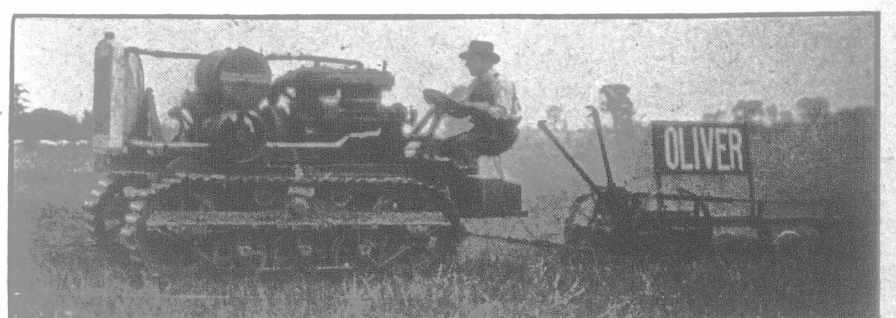
Essex.



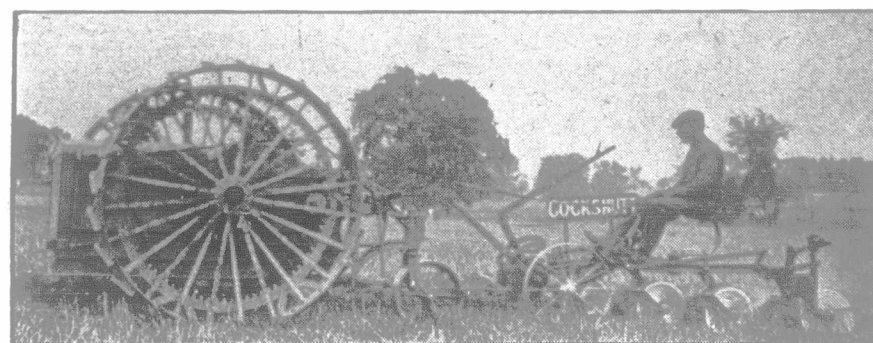
Cleveland.



Sandusky.



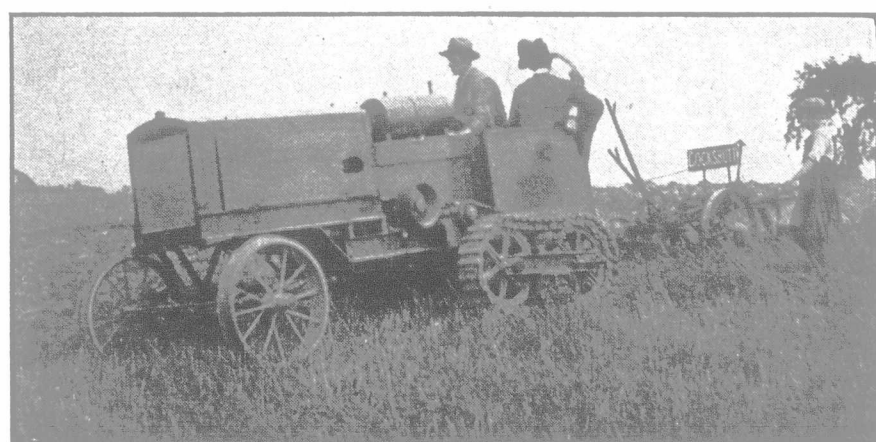
Neverslip.



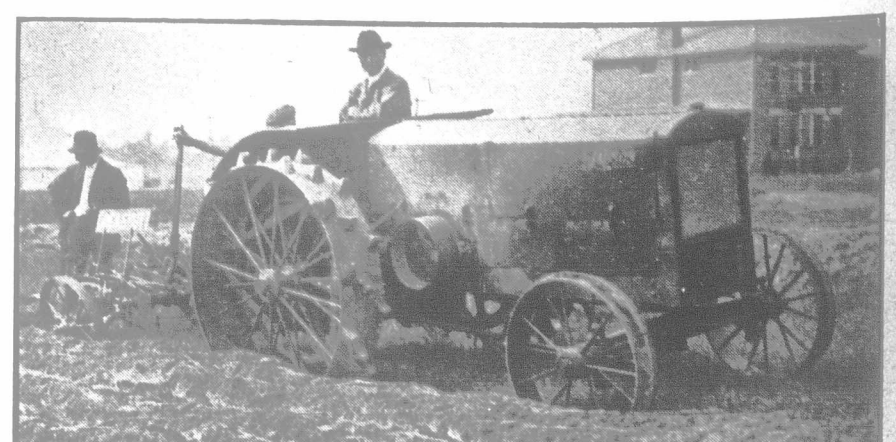
Rein Drive.



Heider.



Decker Caterpillar.



Lauson.



# Third Eastern Canada Tractor Demonstration.

The third Eastern Canada Tractor Demonstration, separated from the annual Provincial Plowing Match for the first time, was held on the Toronto Industrial Farm, twelve miles north of Toronto, on Yonge Street, from September 18 to 21. Last year's demonstration proved conclusively that the day of the tractor was at hand and this year's exhibition left no doubts in the minds of those privileged to see the wonders which the inventive geniuses of the day are able to turn out, that the time of the tractor is here. While dozens of aeroplanes soared and swooped overhead, reminding those present of the grim business of saving democracy which is being carried on in Europe, thirty or more tractors "chug chugged" back and forth across the many fields of the thousand-acre farm, bringing home to all the importance of keeping up production and the necessity of replacing man labor now on the fighting lines with power machinery. The tractor is here to stay. It will plow or sow, or reap or mow, or be the farmer's handiest and

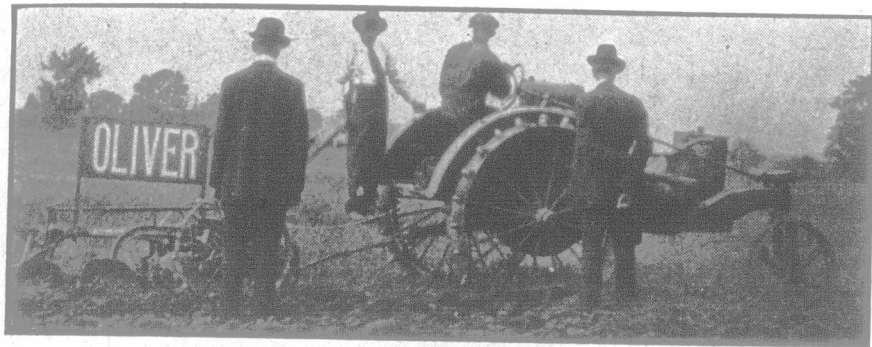
most serviceable boy and horse combined. The tractor is destined to become a vital force in Eastern Canada agriculture.

As for the demonstration itself, it was considered an unqualified success. However, the tractors being so scattered over the farm, made it a little difficult for those present to compare and contrast the machines and their work, but with so many entries in the demonstration they could not all be placed in the same field and in the same kind of soil. Some were working under more favorable conditions than others and so showed up to better advantage.

The representative of this paper attended the demonstration on the 19th, and at that time besides the machines and implements in the tents there were in actual operation the following machines: The Challenge, the Lauson, three Averys, the Sandusky, the Elgin, the Twentieth Century Make-a-Tractor, the Neverslip, the Universal, the Titan and the Mogul, two Heiders, the Rein Drive, the Decker and the Denning, two Allis

Chalmers, the Smith Form-a-Tractor, the Cleveland Caterpillar, the Big Bull, the Ideal Junior, the Case, the Happy Farmer, the Sawyer Massey and the Essex. These machines were doing all kinds of work, plowing, disking and other cultivating necessary on the general farm. The story of their demonstrating ability is well shown in the two pages of illustrations published herewith. We do not wish to go into a discussion of the respective merits and demerits of each. The farmer is to be the judge. We give you here an idea of the type of the various machines, all of which have been adapted for use on the belt as well as in field work.

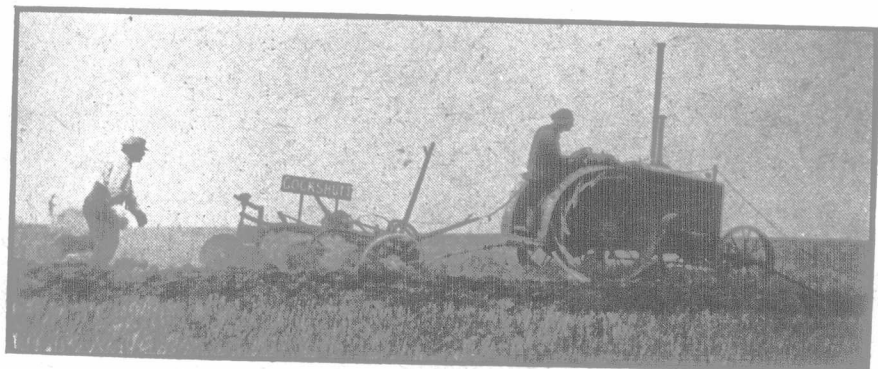
Undoubtedly more farmers would have attended the demonstration had more publicity been given it through advertising in the farm papers. As it was, good crowds came out but not the numbers which should have been in attendance at a demonstration of such vital interest to the Ontario farmer. It was a magnificent sight to see the number of tractors herein outlined working on one farm.



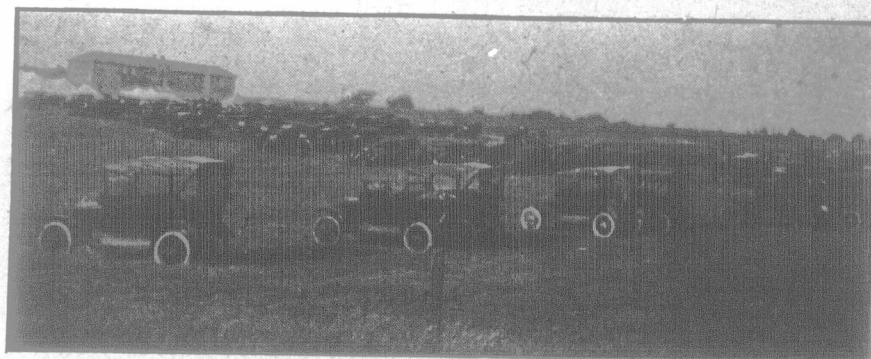
Allis Chalmers.



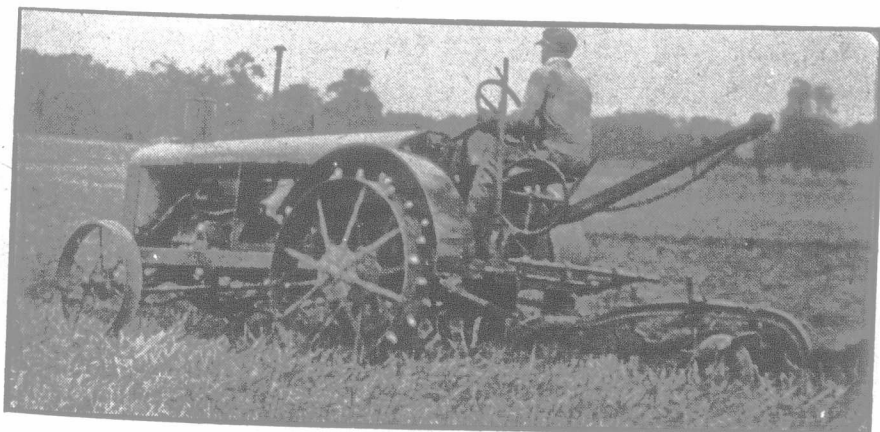
Happy Farmer.



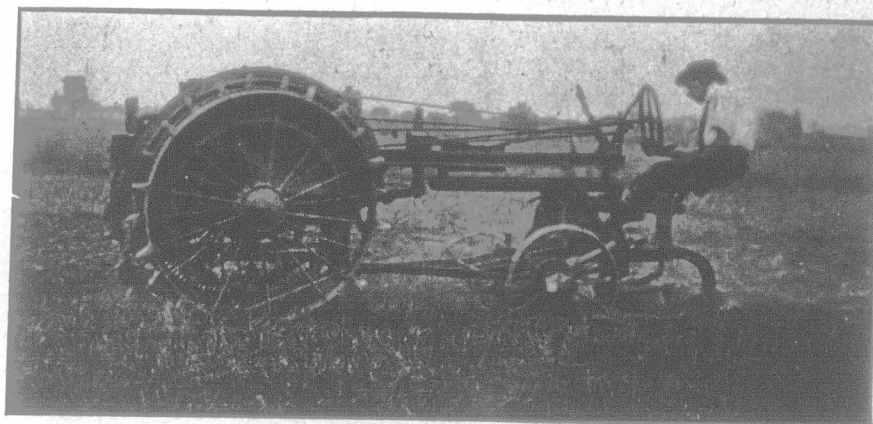
Case.



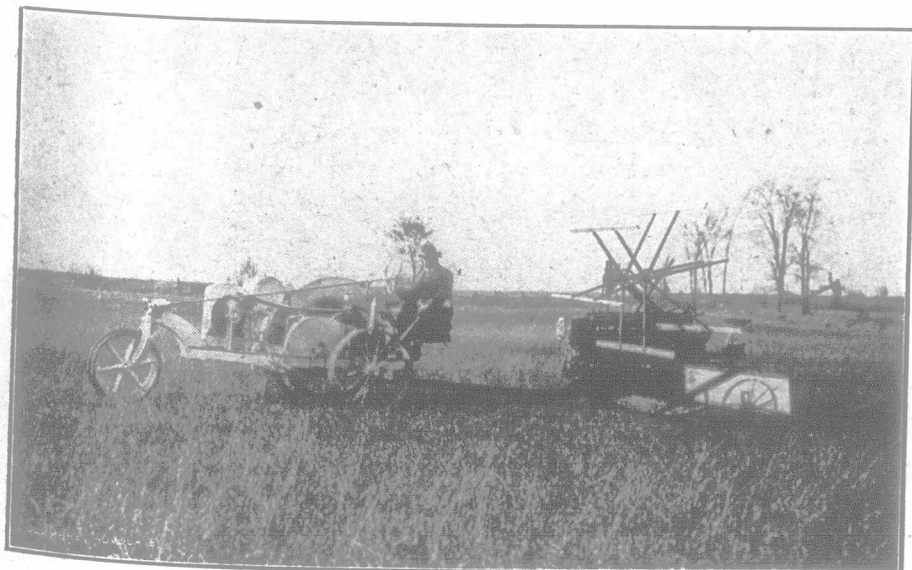
Autos at the Demonstration.



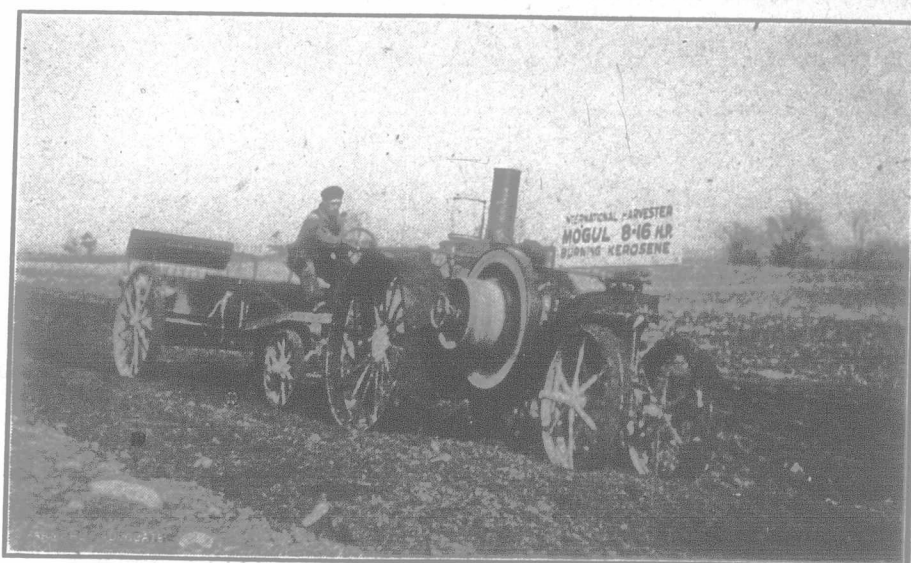
Elgin.



Universal.



Big Bull.



Mogul.



# Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending September 20.

Receipts and Market Tops.

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Live Stock Branch, Markets Intelligence Division

	CATTLE						CALVES						SHEEP					
	Receipts			Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)			Receipts			Top Price Good Calves			Receipts			Top Price Good Lambs		
	Week Ending Sept. 20	Same Week 1916	Week Ending Sept. 13	Week Ending Sept. 20	Same Week 1916	Week Ending Sept. 13	Week Ending Sept. 20	Same Week 1916	Week Ending Sept. 13	Week Ending Sept. 20	Same Week 1916	Week Ending Sept. 13	Week Ending Sept. 20	Same Week 1916	Week Ending Sept. 13	Week Ending Sept. 20	Same Week 1916	Week Ending Sept. 13
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	8,706	7,501	7,636	\$10.75	\$8.50	\$11.00	969	852	737	\$15.00	\$12.00	\$15.25	13,546	8,995	7,105	\$16.50	\$11.15	\$17.10
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,817	1,493	1,949	10.25	8.00	11.00	748	796	623	15.00	10.00	14.00	5,549	4,492	5,814	15.25	10.50	15.25
Montreal (East End)	1,936	1,440	1,769	9.75	8.00	11.00	500	550	588	14.00	10.00	14.00	3,470	3,323	3,454	15.25	10.50	15.25
Winnipeg	8,755	6,888	10,363	10.60	7.00	9.65	361	507	378	10.00	8.50	10.00	1,620	2,162	764	15.50	10.00	14.50
Calgary		2,416	2,149		6.50	8.75					9.50	11.00		1,639	46		9.50	12.50

## Market Comments.

### Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

Throughout the week, cattle receipts at the Union Stock Yards were exceptionally heavy, totalling about twelve thousand head. About ninety-five hundred of these were on the open market. Of the remainder, the bulk of which came from Western Canada, several hundred head were billed through to Buffalo and a few loads were billed through to Ontario points, while the balance were consigned to the abattoirs. While a fair demand prevailed for the few choice butcher cattle that were available, on the whole trading was slow and inactive throughout the week at prices 10 to 20 cents lower on good cattle, and 40 to 50 cents lower on inferior qualities. Were it not for the heavy movement in stockers and feeders, prices would have gone still lower. A number of heavy cattle were on the market on Monday, \$12.60 being paid for one choice load from Galt, the bulk of the others selling from \$11.50 to \$12. One hundred head were shipped to New York. Few butcher steers and heifers sold above \$10.25, although \$11 was reached in one or two instances and a show bullock sold at \$14. The bulk of the best handy-weight butcher steers and heifers sold from \$9 to \$9.75, with medium quality selling from \$7.50 to \$8.50. Cows of quality were in fair demand, but inferior qualities were lower. The bulk of the bulls were of bologna quality and sold from \$5.75 to \$6.75. Cannors and cutters were 25 to 50 cents lower, selling at \$5 to \$5.50 per hundred. Stockers and feeders were in demand and there were a number of Western steers on sale. Shipments totalling about two thousand head went back to Ontario points, while about six hundred head including the billed through loads, went to the States. Choice feeding steers sold from \$8.25 to \$8.75. Stockers from seven hundred to eight hundred pounds sold from \$7.75 to \$8.25, with common cattle, inferior in weight and quality, selling from \$6.50 to \$7.50. While choice calves were steady, medium and common calves were a trifle easier at the beginning of the week, owing to the absence of the Jewish buyers on their New Year holidays. However, on Wednesday the market again became more active and calves were selling at last week's quotations, choice veal realizing \$15.

Very heavy lamb receipts resulted in a recession of prices; about thirteen thousand head were on sale. American buyers were active, about four thousand head being bought for the Buffalo and New York abattoirs throughout the week. The remainder were handled by the local trade. On Monday, prices were 50 cents to \$1 lower, with top lambs selling at \$15.75 to \$16.40 per hundred. On Tuesday, the bulk sold from \$15.50 to \$16 for best quality, while on Wednesday the bulk sold from \$15.25 to \$15.75, the market closing on Thursday at this level.

Hogs, limited in numbers, sold on Monday at \$18, followed by a cut of from 25 to 50 cents on Tuesday. This was recovered on Wednesday, the price again being up to the previous day. Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending September 13th, Canadian packing houses bought 238 calves, 150 bulls, 184 heavy steers,

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)			MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)			
		Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price
STEERS heavy finished	316	\$11.75	\$11.25-\$12.00	\$12.60				
STEERS good	660	9.52	9.25-10.75	10.75	12	\$10.10	\$9.75-\$10.25	\$10.25
1,000-1,200 common	100	9.16	8.00-9.50	9.75	26	9.40	9.25-9.70	9.70
STEERS good	1,033	9.45	9.00-9.75	10.00	8	9.60	9.50-9.75	9.75
700-1,000 common	780	7.78	7.50-8.50	8.75	366	8.15	7.75-8.50	9.00
HEIFERS good	557	9.74	9.00-10.25	10.50	4	9.75	9.75-	9.75
fair	623	7.99	7.25-8.75	8.75	65	8.51	8.25-8.75	9.00
common	181	6.83	6.50-7.50	7.75	101	7.24	6.75-7.50	7.75
COWS good	743	7.50	7.00-8.00	8.25	2	8.40	8.40-	8.40
common	1,245	6.16	5.75-6.75	7.00	153	7.00	6.50-7.25	7.75
BULLS good	39	7.48	7.00-7.75	8.25	5	8.40	6.75-9.00	9.00
common	375	6.25	5.75-6.75	7.50	750	6.55	6.00-7.75	7.75
CANNERS & CUTTERS	232	5.25	5.00-5.50	5.75	292	5.67	5.00-6.00	6.25
OXEN	8							
CALVES veal	817	14.11	13.00-15.00	15.00	203	11.06	8.00-14.00	15.00
grass	152	7.93	6.00-9.00	9.00	545	7.25	6.50-7.75	7.75
STOCKERS good	516	7.86	7.50-8.25	8.25				
450-800 fair	697	7.19	6.75-7.50	7.75				
FEEDERS good	376	9.00	8.75-9.50	9.50				
800-1,000 fair	225	8.47	8.00-8.75	8.75				
HOGS selects	5,392	17.93	17.50-18.00	18.00	1,470	17.60	17.50-17.70	17.75
heavies	114	18.00	18.00-	18.00	7	17.25	17.25-	17.25
(fed and lights	325	17.50	17.00-18.00	18.00	192	17.33	17.00-17.50	17.50
sows	176	15.80	15.25-16.00	16.00	105	14.58	14.40-14.75	14.75
watered stags	4	13.88	13.50-14.00	14.00				
LAMBS good	11,409	15.15	15.00-16.25	16.50	2,014	14.86	14.50-15.25	15.25
common	1,028	12.84	12.00-14.00	14.00	3,318	14.25	14.00-14.50	14.50
SHEEP heavy	51	9.36	8.50-10.00	10.00	47	9.88	9.75-10.25	10.25
light	673	10.47	9.50-11.00	11.00	7	10.36	10.00-10.50	10.50
common	385	7.33	6.50-8.00	8.00	163	9.50	9.00-9.75	9.75

4,768 butcher cattle, 6,897 hogs and 5,092 sheep and lambs. Local butchers purchased 191 calves, 526 butcher cattle, 459 hogs, and 471 sheep and lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 6 calves 4 milch cows, 32 butcher cattle, 1,043 stockers, 359 feeders, 131 hogs, and 86 sheep. Shipments to United States' points were made up of 244 calves, 107 butcher cattle, 223 stockers, 65 hogs, and 1,849 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1st to September 13th, inclusive, were: 177,128 cattle, 36,232 calves, 49,099 sheep and 308,042 hogs; compared to 179,575 cattle, 34,425 calves, 67,847 sheep, and 318,297 hogs, received during the corresponding period of 1916.

### Montreal.

Cattle receipts for the week again totalled close to four thousand head, with half of these consisting of canning stock and the balance mainly of medium and common butcher stuff. The few good cattle that were on the market sold 25 cents per hundred below last week's quotations. Common butcher steers and heifers held about steady with most of the sales being made between \$7.50 and \$8.50. Common butcher cows were a shade lower, with sales generally from \$6.75 to \$7.50. Canner cows and bulls held about steady and were in good

demand, with prices from \$5 to \$5.50 for cows and \$6 to \$6.25 for bulls. Calves continue in good demand, with heavy shipments to American points. Grass calves constituted the bulk of the receipts and sold from \$6.50 to \$8 per hundred. A few choice veal calves sold up to \$15, but the bulk sold between \$10 and \$12.

Receipts of sheep and lambs totalled over nine thousand for the week. Prices held about steady, with a very strong demand from American buyers and more than seventy-five hundred were shipped across the border. Good lambs sold from \$14.50 to \$15.25 per hundred, with the bulk of sales between \$14.75 and 15. Common lambs brought from \$14 to \$14.50, and sheep from \$9 to \$10.50, according to weight and quality.

Select hogs sold steadily all week at from \$17.65 to \$18 per hundred, off cars, with light hogs and rough stock from \$17 to \$17.50, and sows \$14.50 to \$15.

Pt. St. CHARLES.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending September 13th, Canadian packing houses and local butchers bought 549 calves 313 canners and cutters, 713 butcher cattle, 2,780 hogs, 142 sheep and 2,654 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 20 feeders. Shipments to United States' points consisted of 74 calves, 168 sheep, and 2,850 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1st

to September 13th, inclusive, were: 29,595 cattle, 45,524 calves, 28,319 sheep and lambs, and 53,544 hogs; compared to 30,884 cattle, 35,987 calves, 32,413 sheep, and 63,168 hogs, received during the corresponding period of 1916.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending September 13th, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 95 calves, 1,641 butcher cattle, 1,044 hogs, and 2,387 sheep and lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 184 calves, 273 butcher cattle, 319 sheep and lambs. Shipments to United States' points were made up of 309 calves, and 748 sheep and lambs.

The total receipts at the Yards from January 1st to September 13th, inclusive, were: 29,436 cattle, 35,183 calves, 18,318 sheep and lambs, and 31,020 hogs; compared to 28,308 cattle, 34,918 calves, 25,663 sheep and 40,748 hogs, received during the corresponding period of 1916.

### Winnipeg.

With offerings of twenty-six hundred cattle and a good demand from all branches of the trade the market on Friday developed a stronger tone as compared with the close of the previous day. On Monday, on account of the Jewish holiday, fewer cattle were on hand and the market held steady. A repetition of light receipts on Tuesday was responsible for an advance in the market



Incorporated 1885

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of from 25 to 50 cents per hundred, and despite heavy marketings during the remainder of the week, the market held steady at Tuesday's prices. Nine thousand head of cattle were sold during the week.

With the approach of colder weather, the run of sheep and lambs was more liberal. Lambs sold at \$1 above the close of the previous week, those of choice quality selling as high as \$15.50, with the bulk of the offerings selling from \$13.50 to \$15.25. Sheep were \$1.50 higher, the best selling at \$12, while the bulk of the sales were made from \$9.75 to \$11.50.

The run of hogs continued light, and the market was in an unsettled condition. The opening price on Friday 14th, was \$17.25 for selects, on a fed and watered basis; while on Monday a reduction of 50 cents per hundred was made, followed by a recovery of 25 cents on Tuesday. The market closed on Thursday on a level with the opening quotation.

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending September 13th, Canadian packing houses bought 205 calves, 4,559 butcher cattle, 1,731 hogs and 346 sheep and lambs. Local butchers purchased 100 calves, 993 butcher cattle, 244 hogs, and 321 sheep. Canadian shipments consisted of 6 calves, 326 butcher cattle to eastern markets, and 1,238 stockers and 268 feeders, shipped back to the country. Shipments to United States' points were made up of 1,725 butcher cattle, 401 stockers, 674 feeders, and 120 sheep and lambs.

The total receipts at the Yards from January 1st to September 13th, inclusive, were: 111,303 cattle, 5,632 calves, 6,018 sheep, and 193,382 hogs; compared to 62,497 cattle, 6,456 calves, 8,804 sheep, and 242,413 hogs; received during the corresponding period of 1916.

### Buffalo.

Cattle.—A liberal supply of cattle but comparatively few of the better kinds of shipping steers and the handier butchering cattle, as a result of which prices were advanced on the better grades in both divisions last week, from a quarter to forty cents. A good supply of Canadians came in the past week but mostly on the butchering order. Best shipping steers were out of Canada and sold up to \$13.75, with other sales of Canadian shipping steers ranging from \$12.50 to \$13.25 generally. On the general run of the medium and less desirable steers it was about a steady trade, fat cows and heifers selling strong, some good, handy heifer stuff bringing a quarter higher prices than for the preceding week. On stockers and feeders, a good demand was in evidence for the yearlings and weightier feeders, these bringing firm prices, with the balance of the offerings in this line selling about steady. Bulls, excepting some light, commonish kinds, which were a dime to fifteen lower, brought full steady prices. Milk cows and springers sold generally higher, the large, choice grades bringing as high prices as at any time this year. Receipts for the week totaled 6,750 head, as against 6,250 for the previous week, and 5,325 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime natives, \$14 to \$15.65; fair to good, \$13 to \$13.50; plain, \$12 to \$12.75; very coarse and common, \$10.50 to \$11.25; best grass Canadians, \$12.75 to \$13.25; fair to good,

\$11.50 to \$12.50; common and plain, \$10.25 to \$11.25.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$12.25 to \$13; fair to good, \$11.50 to \$12; best handy, \$11.50 to \$12.50; fair to good, \$10.50 to \$11; light and common, \$8.50 to \$9.50; yearlings, choice to prime, \$13 to \$13.50; fair to good, \$12.25 to \$12.75.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$10 to \$11; best butchering heifers, \$9.50 to \$10; fair butchering heifers, \$8.50 to \$9; light and common, \$7 to \$8; very fancy fat cows, \$9.50 to \$10.25; best heavy fat cows, \$8.50 to \$9.25; good butchering cows, \$7.50 to \$8.25; medium to fair, \$6.75 to \$7.25; cutters, \$6 to \$6.50; canners, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$9 to \$9.50; good butchering, \$7.50 to \$8.25.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$8 to \$8.50; common to fair, 7 to \$7.50; best stockers, \$7.50 to \$8; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7.25.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, in small lots, \$90 to \$130; in car loads, \$85 to \$100.

Hogs.—Last week started with a \$19 top, and while a few scattering sales were made at \$18.85 and \$18.90, the quality, as a rule, was not very good and bulk sold at \$18.65 and \$18.75, with some commoner ones down to \$18.50.

Pigs were a quarter higher, bulk going at \$18. Tuesday best grades showed a five to ten cent decline, nothing bringing above \$18.90, and pigs went off a quarter. Wednesday the market was steady with Tuesday; Thursday a gain of ten to twenty cents was noted over Wednesday, and Friday prices were still higher by from ten to fifteen cents, bringing best weight hogs up to \$19.25, and pigs and lights \$18 and \$18.25. A deck of common light Canadians sold Thursday at \$18.10, and Friday two decks of Canadians brought \$18.60 and \$18.65. Roughs ranged from \$17.50 to \$17.85, and stags \$16.25 down. Last week receipts were 14,600 head, as against 13,877 head for the week before and 21,900 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lamb values, under increased receipts and a light demand, were on the decline last week. Monday, which was the high day, a few top natives sold from \$17.75 to \$18, but the bulk had to take \$17.50 and \$17.65, and Canadians ranged from \$17 to \$17.50. The next four days the market was very dull, and before the week was out, or on Friday, buyers got top natives down to \$17 and Canadians went downward from \$16.50. Cull lambs undersold the tops by from \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt. Sheep, which were not very plentiful, were held steady all week, top wethers being quoted around \$11.50 and \$11.75, and while a few desirable ewes made \$11.25, most of the good ewes had to take \$11. Receipts last week, around twelve loads of which were Canadians, totaled 14,400 head, as against 9,293 head for the week previous and 16,800 head for the same week a year ago.

### Toronto Produce.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, September 23, consisted of 211 cars, 3,857 cattle, 251 calves, 1,092 hogs and 2,735 sheep and lambs. Choice cattle firm; common to medium cattle slow; prices steady. Stockers and feeders strong; milkers and springers steady. Lambs steady to fifty cents lower; breeding ewes steady; fit sheep fifty cents lower. Choice calves steady; common and heavy fat calves 50 cents to a dollar lower. Hogs \$18.25, fed and watered.

### Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, winter, new, per car lot, \$2.17 to \$2.20; (according to freights outside). Manitoba wheat, in store, Fort William—No. 1 northern, \$2.21; No. 2 northern, \$2.18; No. 3 northern, \$2.15; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, 60c., nominal. Manitoba oats, No. 2 C. W., 67c., (in store, Fort William).

Barley.—Malting, new crop, \$1.18 to \$1.20.

Peas.—According to freights outside; No. 2, nominal.

Corn.—American (track, Toronto), No. 3, nominal.

Rye.—No. 2, \$1.70.

Flour.—Manitoba first patents, in jute bags, \$11.50; second patents, in jute bags, \$11; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$10.60 Ontario winter, according to sample, in bags, \$10.20, track, Toronto.

### Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—Track, Toronto, No. 1, new, per ton, \$11 to \$11.50; mixed, per ton, \$8 to \$9.50.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$7 to \$7.50, track, Toronto.

Bran.—Per ton, \$35.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$42; middlings, per ton, \$45 to \$46.

Good feed flour, per bag, \$3.25.

### Hides and Wool.

Prices delivered, Toronto:

City hides.—City butcher hides, green, flat, 20c.; calf skins, green, flat, 23c.; veal kip, 20c.; horse hides, city take off, \$5.50 to \$6; city lamb skins, shearings and pelts, \$1.50 to \$2.50; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.

Country markets.—Beef hides, flat, cured, 20c.; deacons or bob calf, \$1.50 to \$2 each; horse hides, country take off No. 1, \$5.50 to \$6; No. 2, \$4.50 to \$5.50. No. 1, sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$4.50; horse hair, farmers' stock, \$30.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids, in barrels, 16c. to 17c.; country solids, in barrels, No. 1, 14c. to 16c.; cakes, No. 1, 15c. to 17c.

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool, 60c. to 62c.; coarse, 58c. to 60c.; washed wool 75c. to 80c.

### Country Produce.

Butter.—Butter kept stationary in price on the wholesales during the past week, selling as follows: Creamery, fresh-made pound squares, 44c. to 45c. per lb.; creamery solids, 43c. to 44c. per lb.; dairy, 37c. to 38c. per lb.; separator dairy, 40c. to 42c. per lb.

Eggs.—New laid eggs declined one cent per dozen wholesale, selling as follows: No. 1 46c. per dozen; selects, 49c. per dozen; in cartons, 53c. per doz.

Poultry.—Fowl of all classes kept practically unchanged, being quoted as follows: (live weight) spring chickens, 22c. per lb.; spring ducks, 17c. per lb.; roosters, 16c. per lb.; fowl 4 lbs. and under, 18c. per lb.; fowl over 4 lbs., 22c. per lb.

Honey.—New honey is scarce and has again advanced in price, selling as follows, wholesale: extracted, 5 lbs., 18c. per lb.; 10 lbs. at 17½c. per lb.; 60 lbs. at 17c. per lb. Comb sections, \$2.25 to \$3.25 per doz.

Cheese.—The cheese market kept about stationary. Old cheese selling at 30c. per lb.; new at 24c. per lb., and new twins at 24½c. per lb.

### Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Receipts have been quite heavy on the wholesale fruit and vegetable market during the past week, with prices keeping nearly stationary on most offerings. Some lines showing a weakening tendency.

Peaches were shipped in quite heavily and declined slightly; the 6-qt. flats selling at 25c. to 45c.; the 6-qt. lenos at 40c. to 75c.; the 11-qt. flats at 40c. to 85c., and 11-qt. lenos at 60c. to \$1.35; an odd one bringing \$1.50.

Plums came in a little more freely but continued to bring high prices; 6-qt. flats selling at 40c. to 50c.; 6-qt. lenos at 50c. to 75c.; 11-qt. flats at 75c. to \$1, and 11-qt. lenos at \$1 to \$1.25.

Apples were not shipped in very large quantities and choice fruit brought exceedingly high prices, but the bulk of them were low grade; they sold at 30c. to 60c. per 11-qt. basket; some choice ones bringing 75c. to 90c.; Duchess at \$4, \$5 and \$6 per bbl.

Pears continued to bring high prices, selling at 25c. to 50c. per 6-qt. flats; 40c. to 75c. per 6-qt. leno; 40c. to 75c. per 11-qt. flat, and 75c. to \$1 per 11-qt. leno.

Tomatoes declined, selling at 40c. to 60c. per 11-qt. flats; 65c. to 75c. per 11-qt. lenos; 25c. to 30c. per 6-qt. flats.

Beans.—Choice quality wax beans sold at 75c. to 90c. per 11-qt. basket; other grades going at 50c. to 60c. per 11 qts.

Potatoes declined, selling at \$1.50 to \$1.65 per bag.

### Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$7.50 to \$17.90; Western steers, \$6.70 to \$15.70; stockers and feeders, \$6.40 to \$11.25; cows and heifers, \$5.15 to \$12.90; calves, \$11.50 to \$16.

Hogs.—Ten cents higher; light, \$17.50 to \$18.80; mixed, \$17.80 to \$18.90; heavy, \$17.45 to \$18.85; rough, \$17.45 to \$17.65; pigs, \$13.75 to \$17.75.

Sheep.—Lambs, native, \$13 to \$18.15.

### Cheese Markets.

Montreal, finest westerns, 21½c.; finest easterns, 21¼c.; St. Hyacinthe, 21¼c.; Belleville, 21 5/16c.; London, twins 21¼c.; large, 21½c.

### Montreal Produce.

Horses.—Nothing new of importance transpired in the horse market. A few animals changed hands at steady prices, being as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$175 to \$225 each; small horses, \$150 to \$200 each; culls, \$75 to \$125 each; choice saddle and carriage horses \$200 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs showed very little change last week, through the easier feeling in live stock was noted with interest. Price ranged from 25c. per lb. to 25½c. for abattoir, fresh-killed stock. No country dressed stock is yet offering.

Potatoes.—Supplies continue to increase in volume from week to week, but prices hold remarkably firm for the period of the year. However, they are gradually coming down and last week were \$1.75 per bag of 80 lbs., ex-store, while car lots, on track were about \$1.55 per 90 lbs.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—Supplies of new honey are very light in spite of the fact that this is the season of the year when considerable trading might be expected. White clover comb honey continued to be quoted at around 15c. per lb., and strained at 14c., while brown comb is 14c. and buckwheat honey was 11c. to 11½c. Maple syrup sold at \$1.70 to \$1.75 per gal. of 13 lbs., for choicest, and from that down to \$1.25 for poor quality. Sugar is 15c. per lb.

Eggs.—Very little change took place in the market for eggs. Last week an advance of fully one cent per dozen was reported and strictly fresh-gathered sold at 53c. to 54c. per dozen. Selected stock ranged from 47c. to 48c. per dozen, while No. 1 candled sold at 43c. to 44c., and No. 2 at 40c. to 41c.

Butter.—The market for creamery continued to display strength, and prices advanced during the week. Choicest stock was quoted at 42½c. to 43c. per lb. while fine grades were 41½ to 42c., and dairies ranged from 35c. to 37c. according to grade.

Cheese.—An effort is being made to obtain higher prices for cheese and the argument is being advanced that higher prices would be altogether justifiable in view of the advance in the cost of production. Meantime, country boards were cleared at around 21 5/16c., as in the case of Peterboro'. Quotations here were 21¼c. for No. 1; 21¼c. for No. 2; and 20¾c. for No. 3 cheese.

Grain.—Practically no change took place in the market for oats. No. 2 Canadian western oats sold at 77c. to 77½c. per bushel, car lots, ex-store; No. 3 oats were 76c. to 76½c. and No. 1 feed oats, extra, were 74½c. No. 2 feed were 73½c. and Quebec and Ontario No. 2 white 70c., while No. 3 white were 69 per bushel, ex-store. Manitoba feed wheat was quoted at \$1.90 per bushel for car lots, ex-store, while Manitoba feed and rejected barley was \$1.29.

Flour.—The market for flour held steady during the week, following the decline in price resulting from the fixing of the price of wheat. Manitoba first patent flour was \$11.60 per bbl., seconds being \$11.10 and strong bakers' \$10.90, in bags. Ontario patents were \$11.50 to \$11.80 for 90%, per bbl., in wood, while bags were \$5.60 to \$5.75 each.

Millfeed.—The market for millfeed showed very little change. Bran sold at \$34 to \$35 per ton; shorts were \$40; middlings, \$48 to \$50; pure grain mouille, \$58 to \$60; mixed mouille, \$55 to \$58 per ton, in bags.

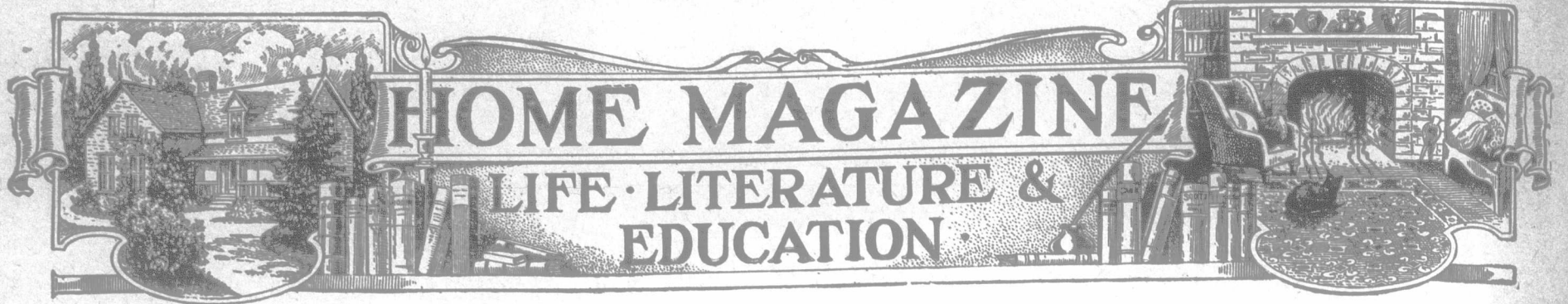
Hay.—Export demand is taking some of the hay off the market, for shipment to the United States, and this held the market firm at \$10.50 to \$11 per ton for No. 2 baled hay; \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 3, ex-track.

Hides.—Calf skins declined. Grasses or kip were 22c. and calf 25c. per lb.; beef hides, Montreal inspection, 24c., 23c. and 22c. per lb. Lamb skins higher, at \$2.70 each. Horse hides, \$5.50 each. Rough tallow, scrap fat, 2½c., and abattoir fat, 5½c. to 6c.; rendered, 16c. to 17½c. per lb.

### A Stock Bull For Sale.

Anyone in need of a proven Shorthorn stock bull should correspond with W. W. Scott, Route 2, Highgate, Ontario. He has for sale a Mayflower-bred son of the great Trout Creek Wonder. He is a red-roan in color. Mr. Scott will give all particulars on application. See ad.





### The Little Room of Dreams.

BY ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

Next to the shelving roof it stood—  
My boyhood's cozy bed;  
So near I felt the serried storm  
Go charging o'er my head.  
'Tis fifty summers, yet I hear  
The branch against the pane,  
The midnight owl, the thunder crash,  
The rhythm of the rain.

The golden apples long desired  
Fell thumping from the trees,  
Till Dream transformed them to the fruit  
Of fair Hesperides.  
The owl within his chimney porch  
Became Minerva's own,  
The lightning was the bolt of Jove,  
Each tree a dryad's groan.

From there the flames of Troy were seen,  
There Salamis was won;  
Now Hannibal would cross the Alps,  
And now Napoleon.  
On Valley Forge's scene of prayer  
My winter window gave;  
Red Jacket there was eloquent,  
And Osceola brave.

Who could divine that from my sill  
Fought wounded Ivanhoe?  
That there I saw Sir Galahad  
Gleam in the moon below?  
Who knew that I was veteran  
Of Bayard's noble strife?  
That there for many a hapless maid  
I offered up my life?

There, too, I knew the midnight trance  
Of not unwholesome grief  
(Since tears for others' sorrow shed  
Bring to our own relief);  
I felt the lash on Uncle Tom,  
And mourned Don Quixote's fall;  
With David wept for Absalom,  
With Dombey, Little Paul.

More oft a father's bedtime lore  
So filled with joy the night,  
I woke at dawn from rosy dreams  
Expectant of delight.  
For I had roamed the enchanted wood  
With Puck or Rosalind,  
Or shared with dainty Ariel  
The visions of the wind. —Scribner's.

### Travel Notes.

(FROM HELEN'S DIARY).

Vevey, Switz., June 20, 1917.

AS I said before, the suspension bridges of Fribourg are one of the sights of the town, so, having a few hours at my disposal before train time I went to see them. There are two; one stretches from bluff to bluff across the river and the flats and part of the old town; the other, which is higher, swings over a gloomy gouge. It is 250 feet high and 500 feet long. A picturesque pathway—a sort of lover's lane I should say, judging from the amount of Romeo-and-Juliet-ing I noticed—connects the two bridges, zigzagging up the hill in a leisurely way, past the historic Red Tower, erected in 1250, which dominates the valley. "In days of old, when knights were bold" this tower was a strong fortress. If walls had tongues what ghastly tales these ancient towers of Fribourg could tell.

The Gotteron bridge, the high one, is the thriller, the sensation-producer. It is a bridge of uncertainties; it wobbles and sways and shakes in a way that makes the timid long for home. It is full of pranks and surprises. It depresses and it elates. A trip across it may result in anything from a suicide to a sonnet.

If I had had my wide-brimmed sailor securely skewered on with two strong hat-pins, instead of one feeble one, per-

haps nothing would have happened to me. Perhaps—but then, one never can tell.

Anyway, it happened.

I was just in the middle of the bridge, enjoying an imaginary trip in an aeroplane when a sudden gust of wind tilted my hat, wrenched it from its mooring and whirled it along the bridge like a drunken cart-wheel.

In my effort to grab it in its flight I dropped my silk hand-bag which opened and spilled out a number of things. While leaning over to gather them up, a second gust bolder than the first got under my skirts and ballooned me off my feet. I lost my balance, fell on all fours, and lay sprawled out on the boards like a letter X in agitated drapery.

I pulled myself together and gazed through a veil of fluttering hair at my retreating hat, which was speeding erratically along with occasional flops. I raced after it, and was just about to put my hand on it, when off it whirled faster than ever, over the bridge, down the road, around a curve, and out of sight. I continued the pursuit, assisted by the wind which made sails of my skirts.

There were several men on the road, but only one of them was coming towards me. He gallantly rescued my runaway headgear, but not without some pretty lively hopping. Twice it evaded him, but the third time he nailed it. When he came near enough to be seen,

who should this chivalrous knight turn out to be but the Man.

I gasped out my thanks as well as I could with the small amount of breath I had left; he gasped something unintelligible and passed me the hat. I jammed it on my wind-blown locks, but before I could anchor it, off it went again, and the Man after it. Fortunately, it took a header into a deep ditch quite nearby.

When the Man returned with it I was in spasms of laughter.

"Pardon my hilarity," I said, between spasms, "but there's something so excruciatingly funny about a man chasing a hat—especially if he is short and fat."

Of course, it was a most ungrateful remark to make, but I didn't mean it that way. He looked at me rather queerly, and I thought he was going to be huffy, but he smiled good-naturedly and said: "Yes. I agree with you. But there's one thing even funnier."

"What?"

"Guess."

"Does it commence with W?"

"Yes."

"Has five letters?"

"Yes."

"Wears skirts?"

He nodded.

"I deserved it," I acknowledged. "So now we are quits."

And then we shook hands. Was there ever anything more ridiculous? But that

is what actually happened! The Man spoke English with just a slight accent.

He looked at the sky and said authoritatively, "You must go back at once. There's a terrible storm coming up."

"I can't cross that bridge again in this gale," I said, very decidedly.

"I'll go with you. Come!" He took my arm and off we went. The sky was darkening rapidly, and the wind blowing so hard, walking was difficult and talking quite impossible. The bridge rocked like a cradle, and I clung to the Man as if he were an old and valued friend of the family.

We reached the other side puffing like steam engines. I felt as if I could not go another step, but he whisked me up the hill to a little stone chapel where there was a protected entrance. Not a minute too soon did we get under the roof.

A flash! A crash! and down came the rain in rivers. It was a veritable cloudburst. The newspapers devoted columns to it the next day.

It was magnificent, but terrifying. We saw trees uprooted by wind and hurled down the ravine as if they were sticks; we saw the gray-green Sarine swell to a raging mud-colored river roaring between its banks. Part of the time we were shut in by a wall of water, the rain pouring over the edge of the roof like a Niagara. The lightning was incessant and the thunder so constant we could scarcely hear our voices. A tree was struck quite near us, and the crash! I thought Old Mother Earth was split clear through to China, and I imagined her floundering off through space divided in two like an apple.

It was then that the roof began to leak and I discovered I had lost my umbrella.

"Perhaps you left it in the cathedral," screamed the Man in my ear, as he held his umbrella over my head.

Then came the hail! Such a pattering! Hail stones as big as cherries battered on the roof and bounced on the ground, until it looked like winter.

As quickly as it had come the storm passed. A shaft of light, like a mammoth searchlight, pierced through the clouds and illuminated the dripping city. Roofs and towers and turrets gleamed out like polished silver.

It was like a wonderful vision, and like a vision it quickly faded away.

The Man looked at his watch. "Just six o'clock," he announced. "I've missed my train, but I'm not sorry. I'll take the 8.20."

"Mine goes at 7.30," I said.

"Then we must move on," said he.

We squashed down the sopping hill to the street car, only to find that it was not running, owing to an accident caused by the storm. So we had to walk. We dropped into the cathedral to look for my umbrella, but it had disappeared. We made a tour of the interior to see the famous windows which are the most extraordinary conflagrations of color I have ever seen. The subjects depicted are all biblical, but the jig-saw-puzzle way in which the glass is put together produces a most chaotic effect. The Man remarked that all the saints seemed to be contortionists, and as for the saintesses—any frail woman who could drag around in such voluminous and troublesome drapery, and still wear an amiable smile, was indeed entitled to a halo and fame. The Man seemed to know a lot about art and architecture.

Wonder if he is an artist.

We had a most interesting conversation on the way back to the hotel. But I won't record it in writing—not now.

The name on the card which he gave me was Polish. But how do I know it was his own card! And if he is a Pole to which of the three Polands does he belong? I hope the Russian.



Aviator Bishop.

Major William A. Bishop, of Owen Sound, Ont., who has made a world-name for himself for his exploits against the Germans. He has brought down at least 40 German planes, has been awarded M. C., D. S. O., and V. C., and is only 23 years of age. Recently he has been made Chief Instructor in Aerial Gunnery in England, a position which he will assume after a short visit in Canada.



POOR little Switzerland is up to the eyes in trouble these days, and is facing a winter which threatens to be both heatless and wheatless. All summer long the natives have been preparing for the worst by raising crops wherever it was possible to grow anything, and just when the harvests were promising, everything is being destroyed by terrible "trombes" (cloud-bursts). Every day the papers contain detailed accounts of the havoc they have wrought. From every section comes the same story of landslides, wash-outs, orchards destroyed by the hail, gardens washed away by the torrential rains, crops ruined and vineyards destroyed. Besides the damage to crops many cattle have been lost owing to the floods. It is a sad time for Switzerland, but sadder times are coming and coming soon. (On September the first we are to have bread cards!!)

We had a "trombe" in Vevey last night; to-day there is a free wood-yard all along shore and on the banks of the river. Some say it was sent by Providence, some say not, but anyway it is here, and the whole town is out wood-gathering to-day. Every available means of transportation is being used, from an apron to an ox-cart. The wood was brought from the heights via the river Veveysse, and the trip was a rough one, judging from the wreckage.

We walked along the quay this morning to see the show, which was both amusing and tragic. The shore was strewn with piles of broken logs, and the lake covered with a brown crust of chips through which hundreds of wood-laden boats were pushing their way. At the market place the water was swarming with waders, boys and girls and grown-ups, armed with baskets and rakes, gathering chips. On the pier—which is usually decorated with a row of patient fishermen with long poles and short pipes—was a swarm of excited women strenuously raking up chips. But it was at the mouth of the river the excitement was at the highest. Here, in chaotic confusion lay a prostrate forest, some of the trees 120 feet long, and all of them entirely stripped of bark and leaves. The click of the ax and the creak of the saw were heard everywhere. By the afternoon almost everything had been carted away.

We walked home through the town, and on every street was an endless procession of wood-carriers of all ages from two to what looked like a hundred-and-two. It was a novel sight. Owing to the scarcity of horses, the people had to be their own horses. But there were ox-carts, and bicycles and baby-carts, and every other kind of cart. It was sad to see so many old people hobbling painfully along, bent under a load of water-soaked wood. Not for a long time have we had such an exciting day in tranquil little Vevey.

**Heard at a Haveyouheard.**

"Haveyouheard" is an informal gathering of hotel guests which takes place, usually after lunch, as we come from the dining-room. Sometimes we stand up in the hall, sometimes we sit in the sun parlor. Sometimes the meetings are gay, sometimes serious, and occasionally sensational.

"Somewhere in France" a Tommie wanted to tell the farmer's wife that the cow had strayed away. His French vocabulary being extremely limited this is the way he made the fact known to her: "Madame, lait promenade." (milk walks).

She understood. Two Tommies were billeted at a farm house where poultry was kept. The Tommies wanted a chicken for dinner, but they did not know the French for chicken. Then one of them had an inspiration. He took an egg in his hand, went to the farmers' wife, and pointing first to his mouth and then to the egg said: "oof's mamma." (Egg's mother).

She understood. These French women seem to be endowed with remarkable intelligence.

A Frenchman was at a public banquet in England. Next him sat a stout, red-faced alderman who misplaced his h's. The Frenchman had considerable difficulty in understanding him, and finally said:

"I will not keep you more engage. I fear I have already cockroach upon your time."

"Oh no," said the Englishman smiling. "Why you smile?" asked the Frenchman.

"Because we do not use cockroach in that sense in this country. We say hen-croach." "Oh," said the Frenchman, "I see. It is just a question of gender."

**Hope's Quiet Hour**

**Citizens of Heaven.**

Our citizenship is in heaven.—Phil. 3:20 (R. V.)

"Do you wish the world were better? Let me tell you what to do; Set a watch upon your actions, Keep them always straight and true; Rid your mind of selfish motives; Let your thoughts be clean and high. You can make a little Eden Of the sphere you occupy."

the earth, we are all the time citizens of Heaven. Do we always remember our high citizenship and follow our King, who pleased not Himself, but went about doing good?

We look up at the heavenly city, and feel ourselves unfit to enter the gates of pearl and walk on the golden streets. There shall in no wise enter into it anything that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination, or maketh a lie: but they which are written in the Lamb's book of life."

And yet the great gates stand always invitingly open, on the east three gates; on the north three gates, on the south three gates and on the west three gates. The city is walled, but the walls are long—I am not an authority on arithmetic, but it seems to me that the walls extend 1,500 miles each way, (Rev. 21:16) and surely there is room for us all and work for all to do.

In a great and prosperous city there is a great variety of industries. I read

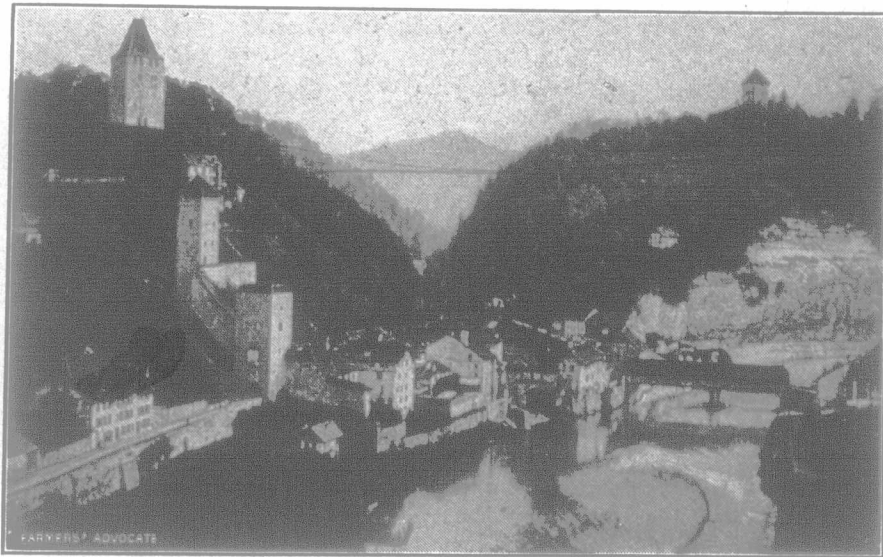
to other people, we fail to be good citizens of any city. The man who drives a watering-cart along a hot and dusty street is "doing his bit" as truly as the mayor. There is not only work for each person to do, but each person has his own special work to do.

We hear so much in these days about women's duty as citizens of the world, and there are so many men and women distinguishing themselves in various ways and making the world a sweeter and better place for other people to live in, that we ordinary people sometimes grow a little discouraged. We don't see our way to doing anything "great" to help in the great march of progress. Our God-given duty seems so commonplace and insignificant. Even if we had the capacity for accomplishing any world-wide reform it could not be attempted without neglecting the ordinary everyday work which is plainly our duty. Yesterday I was visiting a poor woman, who is struggling bravely to keep up her courage in the midst of difficulties. Her daily life is a fight to provide food and clothing for her flock of children, and she looks thin and weary and half-sick. She has other troubles, even greater than sickness and poverty. What chance has she to do any work which the world will call "great"? Yet she is a citizen of Heaven and spending her life in the service of her Divine King.

There are a few women who are called to help the world in some "great" way; but millions upon millions may live as citizens of Heaven, and never be heard of on earth beyond their own immediate neighborhood. Let us set ourselves to do the work God puts into our hands day by day, joyously and faithfully. It is a high privilege to be called to work under the direction of the Carpenter of Nazareth. To do His bidding, though the work may only be to sweep up the chips from the floor, is a glorious task which the highest archangel would glory in.

Citizens of heaven rejoice to serve on earth, as their Master enjoyed washing the feet of twelve weary men. Think of that when you are cooking for a lot of hungry men, or washing the dishes afterwards. Think of the Risen King making a fire on the beach and cooking a hot breakfast for seven cold and dripping fishermen. It was a joy to Him, and no king can ask a higher vocation than of service. Are you enjoying your chance to brighten the lives of the people about you? Or are you despising the commonplace opportunities of life, and making yourself and your relations miserable because you are sighing for a "great mission"?

If God wants you to a great and wonderful work He will most certainly open up the way for you. But unless you



**A Bit of Old Fribourg.**

Stretched across the gorge in the background is the Gotteron suspension bridge.

St. Paul warned his dear friends in Philippi that many people spent their lives in the eager pursuit of worldly things. Those who set their hearts on earthly things, as their highest gain, are—he tells them sadly—the enemies of the cross of Christ. But "our citizenship is in heaven," therefore—as subjects of a King who rules hearts as well as actions—we must think of things that are pure, lovely and of good report. If there be any virtuous and praiseworthy character to be found we must take account of these things. Though we walk for a few years on

an article the other day describing the awful decay of the industries of Germany. The factories, which used to send their wares to the ends of the earth, are lying idle. It is not a good thing for a city when all the people are working feverishly at the same job—"munitions", for example.

If we are all citizens of heaven it is by no means necessary that we should all do the same kind of work; but it is important that we should all work for the good of the whole. When we narrow our interest to our own personal matters entirely, without caring what happens



**The River Veveysse.**

From a little dribble of water the stone-banked stream will rise in half an hour to a raging river.



**Three Market Women, Fribourg, Discussing the Hard Times.**





## A Pure, Moist Air Heating Plan

A GOOD heating system should do more than supply ample warmth. It should also give you good ventilation. It should furnish cosy comfort that feels like the balmy air of June.

You get these two advantages—cheerful warmth and fine ventilation—combined in the "Hecla". You also get them at low cost and low expense for coal.

### An Ever-Fresh Current—A Pure, Humid Atmosphere

Go to a "Hecla"-heated home. There are hundreds of them. You will find them in every community.

Note the fine, clean refreshing atmosphere.

It is pure air, constantly renewed. Nature demands a humid atmosphere. The "Hecla" supplies the

air with the proper balance of moisture that nature requires.

The warmth, too, is ample. It is cosy. In no room will you find that scorched, stifling atmosphere that many heating systems produce.

The "Hecla" warm-air furnace is as near perfection as a heating system could be.

### "Hecla" Warmth is Cosy, CLEAN, Free from Gas

It is true that from time to time some owners of warm-air furnaces complain of dust and gas escaping.

But they are not "Hecla" owners. Such a nuisance is impossible with the "Hecla". The smoke-chamber is sealed tight with our patented fused joint. No matter how long it is exposed to heat we guarantee that it will not spread. It is inseparable-leakproof for all time.

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Before you make your choice of a heating system, see a "Hecla". Go to a "Hecla"-heated home. Read about its many advantages in "Health and Comfort"—a neat booklet that describes and illustrates each feature fully.

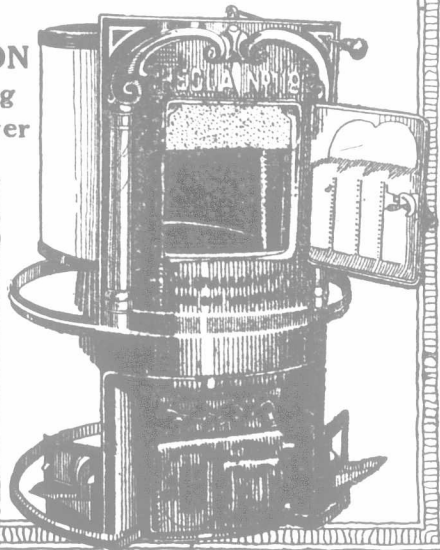
From this booklet you will learn how the "Hecla" provides cosy warmth, fine ventilation, and moisture-mellowed atmosphere. You will read how "Hecla" engineers have made provision

against leaks of gas or fine ash-dust. You will see pictures of the steel-ribbed fire-pot (also patented) that gives quick, economical heat in spring and fall, and saves one ton of coal in seven.

When you write don't forget to ask also for the pamphlet, "A Pure Air Heating Plan". It is free for the asking. Packed with useful information. Only a limited edition—you should write for your copy without delay. Use the coupon.

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are faithful in that which is least, it is very unlikely that you will be faithful in that which is great.

Look at Florence Nightingale! We may well desire a glory like hers, as we read of her work in the Crimean War. Think of the awful misery of the wounded soldiers when that brave woman stepped into the breach! "The wards were crowded. . . the sick lay side by side on mattresses that touched each other. The floors and walls and ceilings were wet and filthy. There was no ventilation. . . it was a dreadful den of dirt, pestilence and death." The proportion of deaths, from disease only, was sixty per cent.

Think of that young woman—a lady born and bred—looking after her "two miles of patients." How quickly that dreadful, stifling den was made over. During many weeks before her coming "only seven shirts" had been washed in that great hospital, and the food for all the patients had been cooked in great kettles. In a few days Miss Nightingale had a laundry and a diet kitchen established; the evil-smelling waste outside was cleared away, and locked windows were flung open. In two week's time the men who had been lying in their uniforms, caked with mud and blood, were dressed in clean shirts, lying comfortably on spotless cots and given appetizing food from clean dishes.

Look at Florence Nightingale as she scrubs floors and walls, washes shirts, peels potatoes or makes soup! She soon reduced the death rate (from disease) to one per cent. It has been asserted that she was the real winner of the war, for she saved thousands of men from death.

How was it that this wonderful pioneer nurse was able to accomplish marvellous things? It was because she was ready when the need arose—not only willing but trained. In the early days of our own great war women volunteered by thousands to do work for which they were altogether unfitted. Instead of helping they hindered. Florence Nightingale had studied nursing for twelve years before she was asked to go out to the Crimea. She had studied in the hospitals of London and Paris, in Berlin, Brussels, Rome, Constantinople and Alexandria; and in war hospitals too. She had worked among the sick ever since her childhood and was prepared for the call to "great" service by faithfully and gladly serving in "small" ways. She spent a long life in helpful service on earth, knowing that her work was God-given and that she was a citizen of Heaven.

I think the only service God owns as "great" is that done from a spirit of lovingkindness. If you want to nurse soldiers in order to win glory for yourself hoping that they may "kiss your shadow" as you pass—your service will be very mean, and valueless. But we all have the opportunity to serve God greatly—that is bravely, faithfully, joyfully and lovingly. We are citizens of the New Jerusalem—what higher position can we want? We are soldiers of the King, and must go where He sends us.

"The trouble, I think, with us all is the lack of a high conceit. If each man thought he was sent to this spot

To make it a bit more sweet,  
How soon we could gladden the world,  
How easily right all wrong;  
If nobody shirked, and each one worked  
To help his fellows along!"

DORA FARNCOMB.

### For the Needy.

Gifts for the Quiet Hour purse have come from three of our readers this week—one dollar from "MacK," two dollars from "A three-quarter boy," and five dollars from "J. T. M."

More than half of this money has already gone out on its helpful mission, the rest is quietly waiting in the Quiet Hour purse.

Thank you for giving me the pleasure of acting as your almoner!

HOPE.

The strictness with which the food regulations are enforced in England may be judged from the fact that George Thompson, a Lincolnshire farmer, was fined £5,500 for selling 1,000 tons of potatoes above the maximum price set by the Food Controller.

## The Ingle Nook.

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

An item in one of the Toronto papers says that at the recent Horticultural Show in that city the vegetables attracted much more attention than the flowers. This is something very unusual in a big city, and it indicates several things.

In the first place, through their backyard gardens, which have really been "caused" by the war, the city folk have discovered a new interest. They have found out that a vegetable garden covering even a small plot is profitable so far as the table is concerned, but I think they have found out something more—that there is a real interest connected with growing these things, an interest that goes far beyond the merely gustatory. In all plant growth there is life; and the whole process of a garden is akin to creation. One puts little dry brown seed into the ground, and one watches the first green peep of the seed-leaves, then the growth of the tender little baby plant, from step to step until the mature growth is completed. One finds out that care is needed in all this. If the ground is poor the plants are starved and stunted, just as people are with insufficient feeding. If the plants are overcrowded they refuse to develop or become individualized. If they are beset with weeds they become "choked" and useless. And so they demand our care and win our affection by responding generously to everything we do for them.

I think, too, that in their backyard gardens the city folk have found that there is a beauty in vegetables as well as in flowers. The purple of beets is very rich and colorful; the green fronds of carrots and parsley are beautiful, almost, as ferns; there is an attractiveness about the sturdy spikes of onions and salsify, and about the glaucous blueness of cabbage and cauliflower and kale; and when autumn comes what color anywhere is finer than the red of tomatoes and the rich orange of squash and pumpkin?

We miss much if we fail to see the loveliness in these "common things." For every perception of beauty is a joy to the soul.

But the backyard city gardens, I fancy, are but the nucleus of something that is to follow. Through becoming interested in these, the interest of the city folk will reach out to the farms beyond the city limits. They will see that there is "something to" farming; they will understand why farmers have a deep interest in all of their farm work—as every good farmer has. And as the years go on many of them will go out to the land, buying first lots in the suburbs, then farms farther afield. And so the "back to the land movement," preached for years, will have been brought about, almost unconsciously, but as one of the direct results of the war.

Not long ago an enthusiastic backyard gardener said: "Why, I'd a hundred times rather work around in that backyard than go bowling the way I used to all the time!" He seemed to be surprised at himself, and it was with great satisfaction that he exhibited photos of his garden, in which not an inch of space had been wasted, cucumbers even growing over an archway built over the gate.

Another enthusiastic city man, in a flat by the river, previously given over to weedy grass, has one of the finest gardens I ever saw in my life—potatoes, corn, artichokes, tomatoes, celery, onions, beans, carrots, beets, parsnips, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, endive—there may be other things, but I have forgotten. Indeed, I thought, this man might go out as a garden-missionary to many a farm which has not yet found out the pleasure, and profit, and healthfulness in a good garden.

Of course, all this city growing of things is harming the living of the market gardeners just now, but in a short time this will readjust itself. Small fruits, fruit trees and chickens will never be a very successful venture in city backyards. Yet the demand for fruits and eggs is very great. And so the market gardeners will turn to these things, and will probably find as fair profits as before. But they will have to learn scientific methods of working in the new venture, for pears and plums and berries of all kinds are



Nook.

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not as easily raised as beets and cabbages; and chickens, handled without full understanding and foresight, may be a deplorable loss. \* \* \* \*

In some parts of Canada this year there was a great agitation to keep High School boys home, and to bring others from city homes, to do farm work. "Production" loomed large, to the obscuring of everything else.—And numbers of the boys, anxious to do anything to get out of school, swept off their feet by youthful patriotism, or looking on the opportunity as a "lark" or adventure, were glad enough to help on the suggestion.

In the United States, recently, the same question has come up, but the Government has decided to advise the boys to stay in school. To make experts in all sorts of important things, education is absolutely necessary. Experts are being killed off in great numbers in the war. And yet the world must have them,—chemists, physicists, inventors, doctors, engineers, electricians, political economists, etc., who know their work. When the war is over, in short, the whole world will have to be rebuilt, and the work will have to be done by these boys who are now in school. They must be ready. If not, the country which depends on them must suffer.

Speaking of dyeing—a subject recently referred to in these columns—a writer in the Globe says that sumach leaves will color black, laurel leaves (the species is not named) yellow, cedar leaves light gray, and maple bark purple.

I balk at that last suggestion—which concerns the maple. Our trees should not be barked nor cut down for any such purpose. We have too few of them already, and the supply is being continually depleted for building and fuel purposes. As a consequence our climate is changing; destructive electric and wind storms are becoming more common, and in spring the streams run riot, floods are caused, and much of the fertility of the land is carried off and dumped into the nearest lake or other receiver.

Don't use bark for dyeing, unless a tree has to be cut down for some other purpose. Rather encourage the planting of two young trees every time a big one is destroyed; out of two one surely should take root and grow.

Peter McArthur has planted out several thousand young trees on his farm. There is no reason why, in fall or spring, every farmer should not plant out a few, in thin places in his woods, on otherwise unproductive hillsides, marshes, etc. The trees will be very valuable some day, they will help to minimize the dangers of deforesting, and it is a truly patriotic act to plant them. The Forestry Department, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, will supply the little trees free of charge, and a great many can be planted even in half a day's work. Before setting them out the roots should be soaked for several hours. JUNIA.

To London District People.

Miss McPherson, Domestic Science Teacher of the London Collegiate Institute and her classes, are undertaking to can all sorts of fruit and tomatoes for the soldiers. People living about London, or others who are willing to pay shipping charges on a basket, may be glad of the chance to help in this splendid work, and may be sure that any donation they may give will be greatly appreciated. Almost any farmer's wife can spare a basketful of two, and will be glad to, for the sake of the poor boys who are braving so many dangers and have so few of the comforts of life. No sugar need be included, as both sugar and cans are being supplied by the Red Cross. Baskets brought in or sent in during the school week may be delivered directly at the Collegiate Institute. Those sent from a distance must be sent by express, prepaid, and the baskets or boxes will be delivered by the company. Those arriving on Saturday may be delivered at The Farmer's Advocate office. Kindly fix a card to each donation (in addition to the address) marked "Donated through the Farmer's Advocate to the London Collegiate Institute Helpers of the Soldiers by—(your own name here)." Please do not waste time! The sooner the better.

Artichokes.

Dear Junia.—Will you, or some of the readers in the Nook, kindly give some

information in connection with artichokes? A year ago last spring I bought six tubers and last spring our hired man by mistake dug them up. I counted at least a hundred, which I planted over again, as they certainly multiply quickly. The only way I have ever tasted them was sliced with vinegar. Can they be cooked, and when would you dig them up to store for winter use? Also, would they keep better packed in sand.

Thank you, and all other readers who from time to time have given us such valuable information in the past. We can't keep house without the Advocate. Québec. BRIAR ROSE.

I suppose you mean the "Jerusalem" artichokes, whose tubers are cooked. The French variety is grown for its flower buds, which are cooked like greens.

Jerusalem artichokes may be cooked in several ways:

Boiled with Cream Sauce.—Peel with a sharp knife, drop in boiling salted water and cook until tender. Drain, put in a hot dish, cover with hot milk sauce, dot butter and pepper over the top and serve, as a vegetable, with meat.

Artichoke Oyster Stew.—A nice dish for supper. Peel and slice the artichokes and cook in a very little water. A shred of dried codfish may be added, if liked to flavor. Add rich milk and let heat. Season with butter, pepper and salt, and serve with crackers or buttered hot biscuits or toast.

Jerusalem Artichokes with Cheese.—Peel with a sharp knife, drop into boiling salted water and cook until tender. Cut into pieces and put in a baking dish alternately with thick milk sauce and thin sprinklings of grated cheese. Put buttered crumbs on top and bake until the crumbs are browned.

Some of the artichokes may be kept in the cellar just as potatoes are kept, or in sand. Leave some in the ground to use when the snow goes off in spring.

Artichokes are good food, and are very easily grown. They should be used on every farm table.

Waterproofing Cloth.

For Mrs. A. E. F.—Scientific American gives the following methods:

Cotton, Linen and Hemp.—(1) Put into a bath of ammoniacal cupric sulphate of 10° B. at a temperature of 25° C.; let steep thoroughly, then put in a bath of caustic soda (20° B.) and dry.

(2) The way in which sea fishermen do coats and leggings: Stretch the article on a table. Make a very thick paint of whatever color is wished. Take a large lump of common brown soap, rather freshly cut, in the left hand, and every time you replenish the brush with paint rub it well on the soap, taking up as much as possible, and rub well on the article. It will take a long time to do, and should be hung in the driest, windiest place one can find. In a month it will be ready to use, supple and waterproof. After wearing a few times a second coat may be necessary.

(3) Make a solution of alumina sulphate in 10 times its weight of water, and a soap bath of the following composition: 1 oz. light-colored resin and 1 oz. crystal lized soda are boiled in 10 oz. water until dissolved. The resin soap is precipitated with ½ oz. table salt, and is subsequently dissolved along with 1 oz. white curd soap in 30 oz. hot water. Put in wooden tubs for use. Apply the solutions, one after the other with a brush.

To Make Oilcloth.—Paint the article with boiled linseed oil, colored to suit, applying in a very hot room or in bright sunlight. A little patent drier may be added. Beeswax may be added to the oil, and the two warmed over hot water. Apply when cold with a rag, rubbing in well.

For Woolen Cloth.—(1) Boil 4½ oz. of white soap in 2½ gals. water, and separately dissolve 5¾ oz. alum in 2½ gal. water. Heat the two solutions to 190° F., and pass the fabric first through the soap bath and then through the alum. Dry in the open air.

(2) Powdered alum, 4 oz.; sugar of lead, 4½ oz. dissolved in 3 gals. water and stirred twice a day for 3 days. When settled pour off the clear liquid and add to it 2 drs. isinglass dissolved in warm water and mixed well. Steep the article in this 6 hours, then hang up to drain, without wringing, and dry. This is said to be very good.

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BY MAIL DIRECT FROM TRAPPER TO YOU



No matter where you live, you can obtain the latest styles and the highest quality in Fur sets or garments from Hallam's by mail. All Hallam garments are high quality Furs—yet can be obtained by you direct by mail at lower prices than elsewhere for the same quality—every Hallam garment is guaranteed.

**Why We Can Sell at Such Low Prices** Because, in the first place, we buy our skins direct from the Trapper, and sell direct to you for cash, saving you a great share of the middlemen's profits—high store rent—bad accounts—salesman's salaries. Then you are sure of satisfaction when you buy by mail from Hallam. You see the articles in your own home and can examine them without interference—if the goods do not please YOU in any way—you can simply send them back AT OUR EXPENSE, and we will cheerfully return your money—you are not out one cent—we are thus compelled to give extra good value, as we cannot afford to have goods returned.

The articles illustrated in this advertisement are fair samples of Hallam's great values and will be sent promptly on receipt of price.

**1506—Driving Coat of Fine Muskrat.** 45 inch length, beautifully designed. Skins are of fine quality; even, dark colors, carefully matched, and workmanship is faultless. Lined with heavy guaranteed brown satin—new style collar, which can be worn as a high Chin-chin or flat as in small illustration. Finished at waist line with half belt. In sizes 32 to 42 bust. \$75.00, delivered to you.

**1686—Handsome Manchurian Wolf Set.** Newest design, made from fine, jet black silky skins. The large stole is in two skin style, wide across the back and shoulders—trimmed with heads, tails and paws. Muff is large and comfortable, made over soft down bed—has wrist cord and is trimmed with head and tail—lined with corded silk poplin. Exceptional value. \$13.50 per set, delivered to you.

**1508—Muff to match in new melon shape (as illustrated), or in pillow style, \$11.50, delivered to you.**

**1507—Hat to match, silk lined. \$7.50, delivered to you.**

**FREE**

A beautifully illustrated Fur Style Book—giving advance information on furs and fur fashions and containing 125 illustrations of up-to-date Furs and Fur Garments. All these illustrations are photographs of living people—thus showing how the Furs REALLY appear; it shows Furs for every member of the family.

Don't fail to send for this book TO-DAY—it is now ready for mailing and will be sent as requests are received.

**HALLAM'S 1917-18 FUR STYLE BOOK**

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**John Hallam Limited**  
806 Hallam Building TORONTO  
The largest in our line in Canada.

**New COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC or GASOLINE FREE**

Here's your opportunity to get the wonderful new Aladdin Coal Oil Mantle light FREE. Write quick for particulars. This great free offer will be withdrawn as soon as some distributor starts work in your neighborhood. You only need show the Aladdin to a few friends and neighbors; they will want one. We give you yours free for this help. Takes very little time, and no investment. Costs nothing to try it.

**Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon**  
common coal oil, no odor, smoke or noise, simple, no pumping up, no pressure, won't explode. Tests by Government and thirty-five leading universities show the Aladdin gives three times as much light as best round wick flame lamps. Won Gold Medal at Panama Exposition. Over three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed. And think of it—you can get it without paying out a cent. All charges prepaid. Ask for our 10-day Free Trial Offer and learn how to get one free.

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Largest Coal Oil Mantle Lamp House in the World

**BURNS 70% A.T.P.**  
**Aladdin**  
TWOICE THE LIGHT ON HALF THE OIL

**Does Your Skin Look Fresh, Clear and Smooth?**



Keep up your appearance. Every woman owes it to her husband, her sweetheart, or her family to look her best and get credit for what is justly her due. The complexion is so big a part of a woman's beauty that when it is so easy to have a fresh, soft skin, no woman should overlook this opportunity. Facial blemishes of all kinds, such as Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, Redness, Wrinkles, etc., can be removed by our preparations, tested genuine by twenty-five years of successful use. Full instructions go with them. You will never regret purchasing the following:

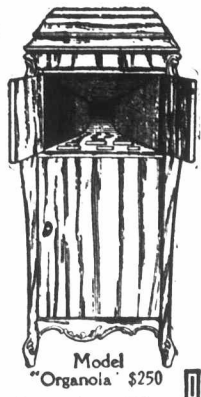
Princess Complexion Purifier, \$1.50; White Rose Cream, 75c.; Princess Skin Food, \$1.50. Delivered charges paid to any address in Canada.

Moles, Warts and Superfluous Hair permanently removed by Electrolysis. Consultation by call at office or by letter FREE.

**Hiscott Institute, Limited, 61A College St., Toronto**



**You Don't Know What Tone-Control Pipes Are**



—unless you own a Phonola. This new device absorbs all blurring, clicking, scratching noises and makes your records give tonal values you've never heard before. Just one of many exclusive features that make the

**Phonola**

the best sound-reproducing instrument of the age. Made in Canada. Plays all disc records. Prices range from \$15 to \$250.

Write to-day for illustrated descriptive catalog and new catalog of records. Mailed free.

DEALERS—We have a fine proposition in unrepresented towns. Write for details.

THE POLLOCK MFG. CO., Ltd.,  
Kitchener, Ontario.

**White Star Pulverized Agricultural Limestone**  
95 per cent. Calcium Carbonate.

Will give good results on any soil. Write for prices on car lots or less.

White Star Mines, Haliburton, Ont.

**POULTRY AND EGGS**



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

**CANADIAN RINGLET BARRED ROCKS**—50 one-year-old hens for sale, and two prize males, at once. Hens \$2.00 each. Will lay through the winter. F. Coldham, Barriefield, Kingston.

**WANTED—NUMBER OF BROWN LEGHORN** pullets or year-olds. State price. Norman Cosens, Palmerston, Ont., R. R. No. 1.

**WANTED**



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.

**A CHOICE STOCK FARM, THREE MILES** from Guilph, near O. A. College. Large brick house and excellent outbuildings. Possession in March. Terms reasonable. Apply A. M. Berry, 52 Queen St., Guilph, Ont.

**DAIRY FARM FOR SALE, THE PROPERTY** consists of about 136 acres in the township of Cumberland, fronting on the Ottawa River, within about 15 miles east of the city of Ottawa, on the Montreal and Ottawa Road. Convenient to railway station, clay loam and sandy loam; about 100 acres under cultivation, balance in bush and pasture. Two well dwelling houses with suitable farm outbuildings for each. Well arranged for division by two purchasers. Location most desirable and picturesque on the lower Ottawa. For further particulars apply to J. A. Avon, Real Est., 406 Bank St., Ottawa.

**FOR SALE, FIRST CLASS DAIRY FARM, 10** miles from London. Apply Box "N", Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

**FIRST CLASS FARM, ELGIN COUNTY, FOR** sale, 200 acres; brick house and first-class buildings; plenty of water, good bush and good orchard. Apply Box 142, Spring Hill, Ont.

**FARM FOR SALE, CONTAINING NINETY-**six acres, six acres bush, balance in high state of cultivation and fertility; being used as a stock farm for nearly forty years, well known as Maple Grove Stock Farm. Situated in the dairy district of Oxford Co., East Zorra Twp., which is the most fertile section of country in Ontario. Buildings are practically new and fill all requirements. Drilled well at buildings and never-failing spring brook. It interested write H. Bollert, Tavistock, Ontario, R. R. No. 1.

**Please Take Notice** that we, the undersigned attorneys, are prepared to supply at a reasonable price any demand for the tip-up lights or covers for garden frames described in Canadian Letters Patent No. 165,527, granted October 19th, 1915, to Samuel and Lillian Newbery and are also prepared to receive orders for the purchase of the patent or for licenses to manufacture under the same. **Ridout & Maybee, 59 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.**

**The Dollar Chain**

Contributions to The Dollar Chain, for the soldiers and war-sufferers, from Sept. 14 to Sept. 21, have been as follows: Wm. Fallick, Middlemiss, Ont., \$3.50; Mary Bonis, St. Mary's, Ont., \$1; Rachel Tyler, St. Mary's, Ont., 25 cents; "Toronto" (Hope), \$2; "Helper," \$2.

Amount previously acknowledged \$4,892.55  
Total to Sept. 21 \$4,901.30

Kindly address contributions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont.

**Christmas Gifts for the Soldiers.**

An appeal is being issued for funds to buy Christmas gifts for the soldiers, and arrangements are being made to see that no soldier is left without a remembrance (for there are friendless ones). This is in charge of Mr. Colmer, Hon. Sec. of the C. W. C. A., London, Eng., who is in constant communication with the soldiers in the trenches, and who will spend money donated for the purpose in maple sugar, etc., and tobacco, which the men at the front seem to crave more than anything else.

If Farmer's Advocate readers who wish to send a little to this fund will state their wish, money so received at this office will be forwarded through the London, Ont., branch of the C. W. C. A.

**The Beaver Circle**

**Keeping Cool.**

Some fellows in a losing game  
Are worried, gruff or glum;  
But Roland Hill is just the same,  
No matter what may come.

He faces toward the pitcher's box  
And smiles a friendly smile,  
And then, the chances are, he knocks  
The ball about a mile.

He says, "We'll lick 'em if we try.  
Play up! You're doing fine!"  
And maybe that's the reason why  
He's captain of the nine.

Some fellows when they miss a shot  
In tennis grunt and frown,  
Or twist their faces in a knot  
And smash their rackets down.

And some are sure the court is bad  
Or rough; and some will say,  
"What rotten luck!" while some will add,  
"I'm off my game to-day."

But Roland simply plays ahead;  
He doesn't sulk, but grins;  
And that is why, I've heard it said,  
He almost always wins.

**Little Bits of Fun.**

When Gen. Leonard Wood was a small boy he was called up in the grammar class.

The teacher said: "Leonard, give me a sentence and we'll see if we can change it to the imperative mood."

"The horse draws the cart," said Leonard.

"Very good. Now change it to an imperative."

"Get up!" said young Wood.

—Exchange.

And the joke-mith Dodged. They were discussing that joke about getting down off an elephant.

"How do you get down?" asked the joke-mith for the fourth time.

"You climb down."

"Wrong?"

"You grease his slides and slide down."

"Wrong?"

"You take a ladder and get down."

"Wrong?"

"Well, you take the trunk line down."

"No, not quite. You don't get down off an elephant, you get it off a goose."

—Indianapolis News.

**Senior Beavers' Letter Box.**

Dear Puck and Beavers. This is my fourth letter to your successful Circle. I saw all my other letters in print, and it gave me courage to try again.

Our school doesn't start to-day, as our teacher is sick. His name is Mr. Wilkison. I am in the junior fourth class, and am eleven years old.

I spent my holidays at home this year, as I was too busy to get away, but I enjoyed myself at home.

We have a school fair at Oro every year. I have onions in my plot. I had onions last year, and got fourth prize. Our school fair is always a success, and it is hard to get a prize, as nearly every child in Oro shows something. I like the children's fair better than any other fair, because I am a child myself. I think the parents like it best, for they all come.

For pets I have a pussy, named Peter, and three ducks, named Katie, a white one Snake, a brown one that looks like a snake when it is in the grass, and Toodley, a small white one. My sister has a dog named Collie, and a chicken named Pet.

Do any of the Beavers like riding-horseback? I do. The horse I ride on is called Teddy. He will let my sister and I both get on together.

There is a Mission Band held here every three weeks. We get stars for going every day. I haven't missed a star yet.

As my letter is getting long, I will close with a riddle:

Black within and red without, four corners round about.

Ans.—A chimney.

Wishing your Circle much success, I remain,

JEAN GILCHRIST, Age 11 years,  
Shanty Bay, Ont.

It is no wonder that all your letters go "in print", Jean. They are nicely composed, neatly and plainly written, with all the spelling and punctuation right—and, best of all, you try to make them interesting. I hope this letter will make some of the other Beavers work up fairs in their schools. —P.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my second letter to your interesting Circle. As I did not see my last letter in print I thought I would try again. However, my name was in the Honor Roll and my riddles. I go to school nearly every day that there is school. I am ten years old and I am in the senior fourth class now. I passed my exams and made 107 over. Our teacher's name is Miss Dunbar. We all like her fine. I have read quite a few books. Some of those I like best are: "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp", "Robinson Crusoe", and the "Adventure of a Mouse". My father and mother are both dead. My father has been dead ten years and my mother eight. I was only two years old when she died. I used to live with my uncle but now I live with my sister Myrtle. She has a little boy 2 years old whom she calls Russell. He is awfully cute.

As my letter is getting pretty long I will close with a riddle:

What is the difference between a donkey and a postage-stamp?

Ans.—The one you lick with a stick and the other you stick with a lick.

JOSEPHINE DILLABOUGH, Age 10,  
Box 52, Finch, Ont.

I wish some of the Beavers would write to me and I will answer all letters.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—It is a long time since I have written to you. Since then there was a little boy drowned in the river in Mitchell, and that stopped bathing for a while here. I am very fond of nature. I have fine collections of woods, weeds, weed seeds, and insects. Hoping to see this in print, I will say au revoir.

Mitchell, Ont. JOHN RAWLEY.

P. S.—I wish some Beaver would write to me, and I will answer all letters.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I have often thought of writing but I have never got started yet.

I live on the farm and I have four pets. They are pigs whose names are Polly, Sylvia, Bill and Jack. Their mother died when they were but a few days old and I have kept them ever since. My favorite books are: "Freckles" and "The Girl of the Limerlost". Although I enjoy "Polkaama" too.

I like school very much. I passed my Entrance last year. My favorite subjects are arithmetic and spelling.

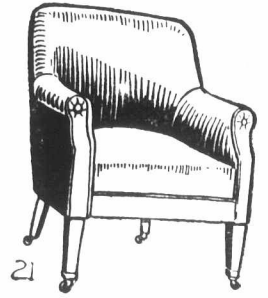
I will close hoping this will escape the w. p. b. I remain,

ANNE E. HAYGERTY, age 12,  
West Huntingdon, Ont.

P. S.—I wish George D. Hiltz would write to me.

**Furniture**

AND  
**HOUSE FURNISHINGS**



ORDER BY MAIL

ON THE  
**Easy-Payment Plan**

You have all the advantages of dealing personally with us in the store when you order by mail from Burroughes. Rock-bottom prices, convenient, easy payments on everything you need to furnish the home from top to bottom. And in addition, remember

**WE PAY FREIGHT**

to all points in Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces on orders over \$10.00. Address **Department C.**

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Send to-day for a free copy of our handsome catalogue, which illustrates and describes the celebrated

**Sherlock-Manning**

20TH CENTURY PIANO—known as "Canada's Biggest Piano Value"  
Write Dept. 18 and ask for catalogue "T."  
**THE SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO CO.**  
London, Canada. (No street address necessary)

**EASTLAKE STEEL SHINGLES**

WRITE FOR PRICES  
**METALLIC ROOFING CO.**  
LIMITED,  
TORONTO, CANADA.


**WANTED**

**LARGE HENS**

Poultry of all kinds. Write for Price List.  
**WALLER'S** 702 SPADINA AVE. TORONTO


**Artificial limbs are admitted DUTY FREE. SOLDIERS and others should get the best**

**Erickson Artificial Limb Co.** 30 Wash. Av., N. Minneapolis, Minn.  
Does Not Chafe Or Rub or Draw End of Socks



**CHURCH BELLS**

**CHIMES AND PEALS**  
**MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY**  
FULLY WARRANTED  
**MC SHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,**  
BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.  
Chicago Office: 154 W. Randolph St.  
Established 1856



Food conservation is being taken up with such vim in the United States that community drying plants are being instituted all over the country. Some of the church halls in Nebraska are being used for this work, all sorts of vegetables, fruits, and even wild greens being dried and put away to feed the world a little later.



Reply to Dan McArthur.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I have read the letter in The Farmer's Advocate of August 30 written by "Dan McArthur". Any person reading it and being ignorant of England and the English would, in all probability form several wrong impressions from it. A short time ago, 8 months, I settled in this country. Before that I lived for 44 years close to Petworth and know every person in the town and all the surrounding country as thoroughly as it can be known. I think, therefore, that I am fairly competent to point out a few errors made by Mr. McArthur in his letter.

As regards Lord Leconfield and his park, Mr. McArthur implies that Lord Leconfield is a sort of fendal tyrant who has cleared a large tract of country of its population in order to keep a large herd of deer. The true facts of the case are as follows. The herd is not a large one as such herds go, about 100 to 150 head; Many are periodically killed and the meat given to the tenants. Moreover, inside the stone wall enclosure are many good farms let out to various farmers. A comparatively small part is used for the deer park and even in this a lot of cattle are grazed, and there is also the Petworth cricket ground which would use up an acre or more. As a matter of fact Lord Leconfield is bound by some old time arrangement by a forefather of his to keep the wall in good repair; if it were left to his discretion a large part of the wall would doubtless be removed.

Moreover, Lord Leconfield is an excellent landlord. His tenants cannot speak too highly of him as such; also he is a very generous man. He recently gave £8,000 (\$40,000) in aid of the restoration of the church at Petworth. Petworth is a sleepy old town on one of the high roads between London and the south coast ports of Portsmouth and Southampton and the people are not often out late in the evenings. They must have seen lots of soldiers and guns pass through the town since the start of the war and so Mr. McArthur's guns would not of necessity attract any special attention. Since this is probably so it would not be likely that the inhabitants of Petworth would turn out and line the streets as Mr. McArthur seemed to expect. I much regret that he was disappointed.

I wish to add that I have, at no time ever been a tenant of Lord Leconfield's. I know him slightly as I also did his father. The Leconfields have owned fox hounds for some generations and this makes them known by everybody.

Fredericton, N.B. R. W. LASCELLES.

Trade Topics.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Effective, Sunday, September 30th, General Change of Time will take place. Consult Agents or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont., for particulars. -Advt.

Exquisite models in Persian Lamb, Mink and Alaska Sable, as well as stylish warm furs for men are shown in the big catalogue issue I by McComber's Limited, 420 G St. Paul Street, West Montreal. Readers should write for a free copy. These furs can be purchased by mail and satisfaction is guaranteed. -Advt.

Goat Society Formed.

A society known as the Canadian Goat Society was recently incorporated at Ottawa. The officers are: President, D. Mowat, McKay, B. C.; Vice-President, R. B. Samuel, Kingsville, Ont.; Directors, G. H. S. Cowell, Port Alberni; A. French, Vancouver, B. C.; Roy Knight, Raymond, Alta.; C. N. Stetson, Winnipeg, Man.; G. E. O'Brien, Windsor, N. S.; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. Pilmer, Victoria, B. C.

Sale Dates.

October 12, 1917. Horses, cattle, sheep, C. F. Jackson, 3 miles west of St. Thomas. Friday, October 26, 1917. Holsteins—Ontario Consignment Sale of Holsteins, Oak Park Farm, Brantford, Ontario. Nov. 28, 1917. Holsteins—H. Bollert, R. R. 1, Tavistock.

Used in Millions of Tea Pots Daily—Every Leaf is Pure

Every infusion is alike delicious

"SALADA"

Black, Green or Mixed } Sealed Packets only. E 155

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The Help Problem Solved

There is more work to do on the farm than ever before. A farmer is expected to keep more stock and grow bigger crops, because the Empire needs more food. Help can scarcely be secured at all. The solution of the problem, as far as stable work is concerned, is to install a BT Manure Carrier.

BT

Manure Carrier Cuts Stable Work in Two

It takes out four wheelbarrow loads at a time, and dumps on the pile or into sleigh or spreader in a jiffy. It runs on a level overhead track right over muddy yards or snow drifts. One or two trips from gutter to pile and the job is done. It only takes you 5 or 10 minutes at the outside and there is no hard work about it.

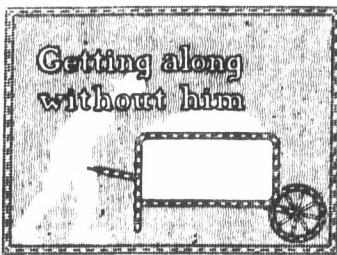
The illustration shows how quickly you can lower the bucket of the BT Manure Carrier to the gutter. Just lift the brake and down it drops. This brake holds the load while you run it out to the pile.

SEND FOR BOOKLET

Send coupon for free booklet describing the BT Carrier in detail.

This is the time to get your outfit ready. Soon the cows will be in the barn for the winter and the heavy stable work will be upon you. Beat jack frost. Send for the booklet today.

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Keep Your Live Stock Healthy

and in prime condition by supplementing the feed with

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With a trial ton order we will send you, free, "The Veterinarian", a valuable book about the diseases of cattle.

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Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Suffolk Down Sheep

The greatest breeds for producing highest quality of beef and mutton. They are both hardy and prolific. We have bulls, females, rams and ewes for sale.

JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.

Advocate Ads. Pay

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Send me your free booklet telling more about the BT Manure Carrier.

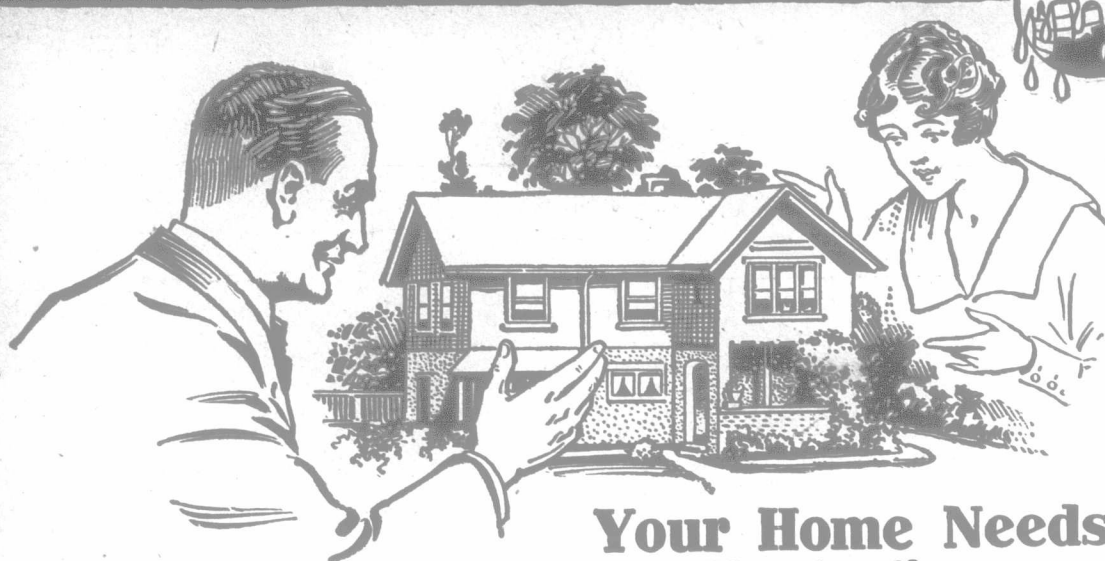
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You can't afford to "let the painting go this year". Rot and decay are the greatest menace to property. You keep up life and fire insurance—why neglect your home?

A little paint or varnish on the outside or inside *now* will save you much greater expense later on.

LOOK IT OVER! THINK IT OVER. PAINT IT OVER!

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## SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS AND VARNISHES

SWP for the House assures you of quality and durability, covering capacity and permanence of color.

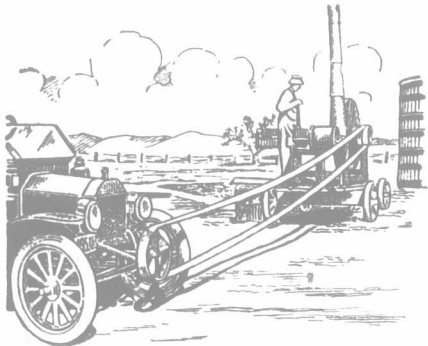
S-W Flat-Tone: A flat oil paint for interior walls and ceilings. The best decorators recognize the value of Flat-Tone for producing a permanent, velvety finish that will not rub off and is washable.

Send for our free book: "The A.B.C. of Home Painting," written by a practical painter, telling how to paint, varnish, stain or enamel every surface in and around your home.

**THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., OF CANADA, LIMITED**  
897, Centre St., Montreal, Que. 110 Sutherland Ave., Winnipeg, Man.  
PAINT, VARNISH AND COLOR MAKERS. LINSEED OIL CRUSHERS.



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Quickly converts your FORD into a gasoline power plant for operating grain separators, ensilage cutters, wood saws, grain grinders, hay presses, electric generators, water pump, dairy machinery and other farm machinery. Better than a portable or stationary gas engine for general use. Drive pulley mounted or detached in a few minutes. Send for descriptive circular.

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Toronto .. .. . Canada

## WANTED

Alsike, Red Clover, White Blossom sweet clover. If you have any of the above seeds to offer, kindly send us samples and we will quote you best price F. O. B. your station.

**TODD & COOK**  
SEED MERCHANTS, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

USE

## Sydney Basic Slag

ON YOUR GRASS LANDS

If your meadows are poor, or your pastures impoverished, apply a dressing of SYDNEY BASIC SLAG this fall or early winter. The improvement will be marvellous, and you will be well repaid for your outlay. We can give you the names of prominent Ontario farmers who are using SYDNEY BASIC SLAG largely on their grass lands. If you can grow an extra ton of hay to the acre, or carry 50% more stock on the same land by spending \$5.00 per acre on SYDNEY BASIC SLAG, wouldn't you think it a good investment? The necessity for greater production never was so urgent. Send us your name and address, and let our representative, who is a fertilizer expert, call and have a talk with you.

**The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited**  
Sydney, Nova Scotia

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

### Gossip.

#### Shropshire Sheep and R. O. P. Shorthorns.

Of the numerous live-stock breeders throughout Eastern Canada who use the columns of The Farmer's Advocate annually to dispose of their surplus stock, few are better or more favorably known than the firm of Peter Christie & Son, of Manchester, Ont. Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep have long been "Christie" specialties, and each have been responsible for making Messrs. Christie & Son a host of friends among Advocate readers. At present, while there are several choice brood mares still in the stables and each raising a foal each year, the Shorthorns and the Shropshires are the lines most featured. The attention of the management is now divided about equally between these two breeds and, as evidenced by a recent visit to the farm by our outside representative, neither their mating or rearing is being neglected. One needs only to glance at the youngsters now coming on in the Shorthorn stables to know that the sire now in service was not chosen haphazardly. Mr. Christie, however, will acknowledge that he never bred better ones, and when the herd sire came out the reason needed no further explanation. Sittyton Hero by Gay Monarch, dam Queen of Diamonds, second dam Diamond 25th (imp.) by Lord Archer, is easily one of the best individual young sires in Ontario to-day. He will be used on everything in the herd this year, including the daughters of the former sire Ben Scott, as well as the several other cows in the herd that have qualified in the Record of Performance with around 8,000 lbs. of 4 per cent. milk. The families represented among these dams are Wedding Gifts, Miss Ramsdens; the deep milking family of Beautys and others equally as fashionable. Full particulars as to records, breeding, etc., will gladly be furnished by Messrs. Christie at all times, and visitors also are equally welcome. The present offering in Shropshires consists only of shearling rams and ewe lambs. There are about twenty-five of the former and, like the Shorthorns, they always show in good fit.

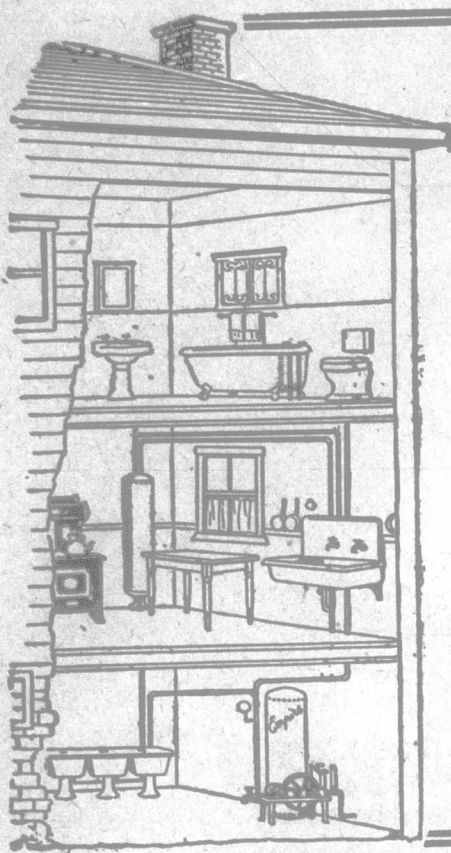
#### Fernbrook Ayrshires.

In reviewing the reports of cows that have qualified under the Record of Performance rules during the past four or five years, it is interesting to note how regularly the name "Fernbrook" appears on almost every page in the Ayrshire section of the report. In nearly every division from senior two-year-olds up to the mature classes some member or other of the Fernbrook herd has with very few exceptions crowded in, and usually they are found somewhere very near the top. It is hard to say to which the Ayrshire breed is most indebted, the Fernbrook herd or Messrs. Collier Bros., the owners and developers of such noted producers. If cash returns, however, are sufficient thanks, they need not, perhaps, ask or receive anything further, as they have had their returns as they went along. When summing up the excellent records of the Fernbrook matrons one must not imagine either that they were always made under the most favorable conditions. In most cases all records were made on twice a day milkings, and as the herd is both selected and run on a strictly commercial basis any purchaser should easily equal, if not increase, the record of any female in the herd. Mr. Collier attributes all his success in the R. O. P. work to the size and capacity he has been able to obtain in his cows by rearing his calves exceptionally well and not breeding his heifers to freshen much before they are three years of age. A visit to the farm is best proof as to how well he has succeeded. As regards the breeding, a line or two will suffice. The older cows are mostly by one of the first herd sires at Fernbrook, Star of Glencairn, which was a brother to the great Jean Armour, the breed's first 20,000-lb. cow. Following him came Prince Fortune 2nd, which was almost 75 per cent. the same blood as Garlaugh May Mischief, the present world's champion. The bulls now for sale are from these dams and by the late senior herd sire, Sir Walter of Springbank, a son of Lessnesock Forest King (imp.) and Snowflake, which had a record of 12,616 lbs. of 4.41 per cent. milk in 10 months. Every bull offered is from officially tested dams and several are now ready for service.









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Have running, hard, soft and hot water on every floor of your home—in the basement for laundry purposes, in the kitchen, in the bathroom. Then a tap outside for watering the lawn or flowers, and another

for the stock in the yard, also water in the barn, poultry house, garage.

The water supply is constant, and always under good pressure when you use an

## Empire WATER SUPPLY System

Empire Water Supply Systems are simple in design, compact, powerful. There is an Empire System suited to the needs of every home, and priced so reasonably that no home need go without it.

Send to-day for our Free Catalogue and Information Blank.

Fill in the latter, mail it to us, and we will select a system suited to the needs of your particular place, and estimate its cost without charge or obligation.

**EMPIRE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED**  
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No matter how old the animal, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

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**Spavin and Ringbone Paste**

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

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Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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**Concrete Machinery**

for Farm Use  
This latest model Hand Mixer pays for itself in 7 days. Write for Special Offer. Crushers Brick, Block, Tile Machines, Power Mixers etc. New and second hand Gas Engines.  
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### Spruce Lodge

### Shorthorns and Leicesters

Sire in service, Roan Chief Imp. 60865. Young bulls from 10 to 14 months, and a choice lot of rams and ewes. All by imported sires.

**W. A. Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario.**

**MESSRS. A. J. HICKMAN & CO. (Late Hickman & Scruby) Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England, Exporters of**

### PEDIGREED LIVE STOCK

of all descriptions. Specialty made of draft horses, beef and dairy breeds of cattle, show and field sheep. Illustrated catalogues and testimonials on application. All enquiries answered with pleasure. Now is the time to import. Prospects were never better, and insurance against all war risks can be covered by payment of an extra 1% only.

### PLASTER HILL HERD

**DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS**  
A few choice bull calves coming on; also a few heifers in calf to Butterfly Champion 110726.  
**F. Martindale & Son, Caledonia, Ont. R. R. 3**

### Mardella Shorthorns

Bulls, females, sires, quality; breeding dual-purpose cattle over 40 years. The Duke—dam gave 13,599 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butter-fat—at the head.  
**Thomas Graham, Port Perry, Ont., R.R. No. 3**

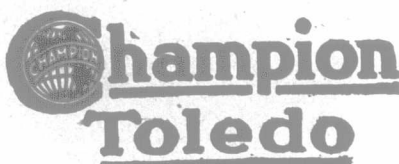
**Shorthorns**—Pail-fillers for sale. Young bull and heifers out of high record cows. A few young cows and bulls with extra good breeding and quality.  
**PETER CHRISTIE & SON**  
Manchester P. O. Port Perry, Ont. Co.

### MAPLE LEAF FARM

Shorthorns, some good young bulls and females. Shropshires, 50 lambs. Our flock leading winners on Eastern show circuit.  
**John Baker, Hampton, R. No. 1, Ont.**

## An Absolute Guarantee

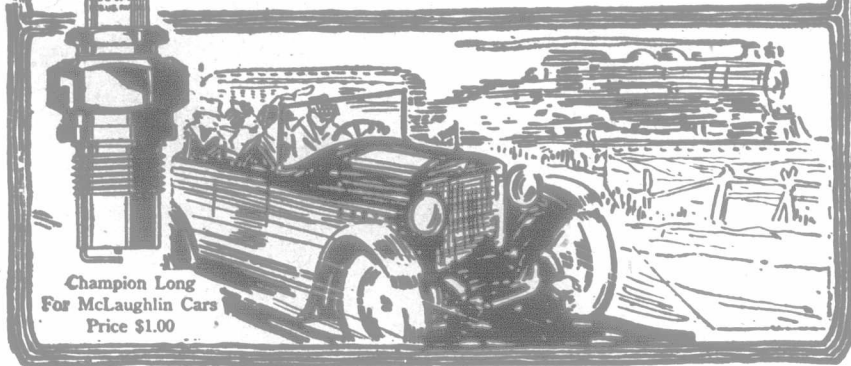
Nowadays so many products are guaranteed that the full import is often overlooked by the user. The manufacture, testing and inspection of our product is so thorough and sincere that we want everyone who owns or drives any kind of a gasoline motor or engine to know how unreservedly we stand behind



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The Champion guarantee means exactly what each word implies—Complete satisfaction to the user—Free Repair—Replacement or your Money Back—It can't be more binding. If in your opinion any Champion spark plug has not given you full value—take it to the dealer from whom you purchased it and demand that it be repaired or replaced free or get your money back—You must be "Completely satisfied". Champions are made to give dependable service in every type of motor, gas engine or tractor. Look for "Champion" on the porcelain.

**Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ontario. 23**



Champion Long For McLaughlin Cars Price \$1.00

## SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

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

**KYLE BROS. DRUMBO, ONT. PHONE AND TELEGRAPH VIA AYR**

## Glengow Shorthorns

We have a choice offering in young bulls, fit for service. They are all pure Scotch breeding, and are thick, mellow fellows, bred in the purple.

**WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ontario. Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.**

## CREEKSIDE FARM SHORTHORNS

We have for sale, at present, a number of young things by our former herd sire, Clan Alpine (the Claret-bred bull, by Proud Monarch). We like them—so will you. If it's young bulls or a few females you need, we would welcome a visit from you. Write or phone. Visitors met by appointment.  
**Geo. Ferguson, Elora, Station. C. P. R., G. T. R. Salem, Ontario**

## SALEM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Gainford Marquis (imp.), undefeated in England and Canada. Sire of the winning group at Canadian National, 1914, 1915, 1916. Can supply cattle, both sexes, at all times.  
**J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONTARIO**

## IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULLS

We have several newly-imported bulls of serviceable age. Cruickshank, Marr and Dutchie breeding, as well as a number of choice, home-bred young steers, got by our noted herd sire, Proud Monarch, by Royal Blood. Get our prices before buying elsewhere. **RICHARDSON BROS., Columbus, Ont.**

## WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester Sheep. Herd established 1855—Flock 1848. The great show and breeding bull, Browndale =80112= by Avondale, heads the herd. Extra choice bulls and heifers to offer. Also a particularly good lot of Leicester rams, mostly from imp. ewes.  
**JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONT.**

## England's Agriculture and Live Stock Returns.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

A statement of the Live Stock and Agricultural returns for England and Wales in 1917 shows that about 190,000 acres of permanent grass have been brought under the plough since June, 1916, the arable area being 195,000 acres more than a year ago.

The acreage under wheat is slightly greater than a year ago, a decrease of 63,000 acres in that sown in the autumn being rather more than counterbalanced by increased spring sowings. Barley and oats are being grown more extensively than last year, the former showing an increase of 128,500 acres and the latter one of 173,000 acres; the area under oats is the largest recorded since 1904.

The acreage under potatoes has been increased by 80,000 acres or nearly one-fifth and is about 10 per cent. greater than the highest previously recorded. The area under roots has also been extended, turnips and swedes by 34,000 acres, and mangolds by nearly 11,000 acres.

The number of horses on farms increased by 13,000 those used for agricultural purposes showing an increase of 23,000. There are, however, 5,000 less foals than in 1916. The full total of horses is 1,372,820 head. The total number of cattle has again been increased and is the largest ever recorded. The number of cows in milk on June 4 was 24,000 less than a year ago, but the total dairy herd is 35,000 larger, the number of heifers carrying their first calves having been increased by nearly 40,000 whilst there were nearly 20,000 more cows in calf but not in milk. Both calves and cattle from one to two years old have been reduced in numbers, while those over two years have increased. Our full cattle stocks total 6,227,150 head. Sheep show a considerable reduction the number of ewes kept for breeding declining by 170,000 and lambs by 570,000. Our full sheep stocks are 17,169,860 head. Both sows and other pigs are being kept in smaller numbers and the total number of pigs was 250,000 less than last year. All told we have 1,918,540 pigs.

Ireland's heads of live stock are all showing decrease on the year: Cattle by 62,975, horses by 1,286, sheep by 19,252 and pigs by 342,717 head. These are chiefly farming stocks and not pedigree animals that are dwindling.

ALBION.

### Gossip.

Attention is directed to the new advertisement, in this issue, of Shropshire sheep owned by John R. Kelsey of Woodville, Ont. Mr. Kelsey is well known to showmen and his flock has been a consistent winner for several years. He is offering some show yearlings and a few ram and ewe lambs. See his advertisement.

### Haley's Holsteins.

We direct the attention of our readers interested in Holstein cattle to the advertisement of M. H. Haley's herd in this issue. Mr. Haley is offering a number of yearling heifers sired by Butter Baron, a bull which he bred from the great cow, Queen Butter Baroness, a 35-lb. producer and champion as a three-year-old and again in her mature form. This cow also has two great daughters, Colantha Butter Girl which broke the record as a two-year-old and again as a three-year-old and held it till last spring. She made as a three-year-old the most fat of any cow any age or breed ever shown at the Guelph Winter Fair at the time. The other heifer, Queen Butter Baroness Fayne, held the milk record for 30 days as a junior two-year-old with 2,007 lbs. to her credit. Mr. Haley is also offering some young bulls about six months old and sired by Butter Baron and a few young cows due to freshen this fall and early winter will be sold right. Remember the get of Butter Baron were first at Toronto and London this year in strong competition. A new herd sire has recently been purchased. Bonerges Hartog, a bull with a 34-lb sister and bred by D. C. Flatt. Mr. Haley expects to be at the Guelph Winter Fair with a few choice individuals and he will be pleased to meet all breeders and those interested in Holsteins.



### Fixed Prices Please British Farmers.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

On Tuesday, August 21st the Royal assent was given to the Corn Production Act and it is now law. Its chief provisions are:

1. Minimum prices for wheat and oats, fixed for a period of six years, 1917-1922.
2. Agricultural workmen are guaranteed a minimum wage of 25s. a week.
3. Rents paid for farms are not to be raised by land owners in consequence of the passing of the Act.

Farmers are jubilant over the new laws. True, they are not unduly inflated by an excess of joy; yet a broad and generous view of the new situation, as outlined by the Prime Minister and other responsible members of the Government, convinces them that at any rate some of the latest war-time legislation is to their good. Agriculturists who, farming land enough to make a little county by itself, and being able thus to think as well as to farm spacious, should and will reap much satisfaction from the bound forward which the necessities of war have enabled them and their industry to take in public recognition within a few weeks. Said a tenant of an 800-acre farm who had just read Mr. Lloyd-George's great speech, "before the war we had to apologise for intruding ourselves and our concerns upon the House of Commons. We were pitied, consoled and told to peg away, hoping for better times. The land and all who owned or tilled it were accounted a grumbling set, who never had been and never would be satisfied. Now, we are at least somebody, and the importance of our calling is getting amply recognized. Nearly half of Mr. Lloyd-George's big speech was about us, and he told the House of Commons and the world that he hoped we would make the best of all available labor, that in future the country would not be indifferent to the importance of agriculture to the State, that the people were alive now as they never were before to the essential value of agriculture to the community, and that we should never again be neglected by any Government."

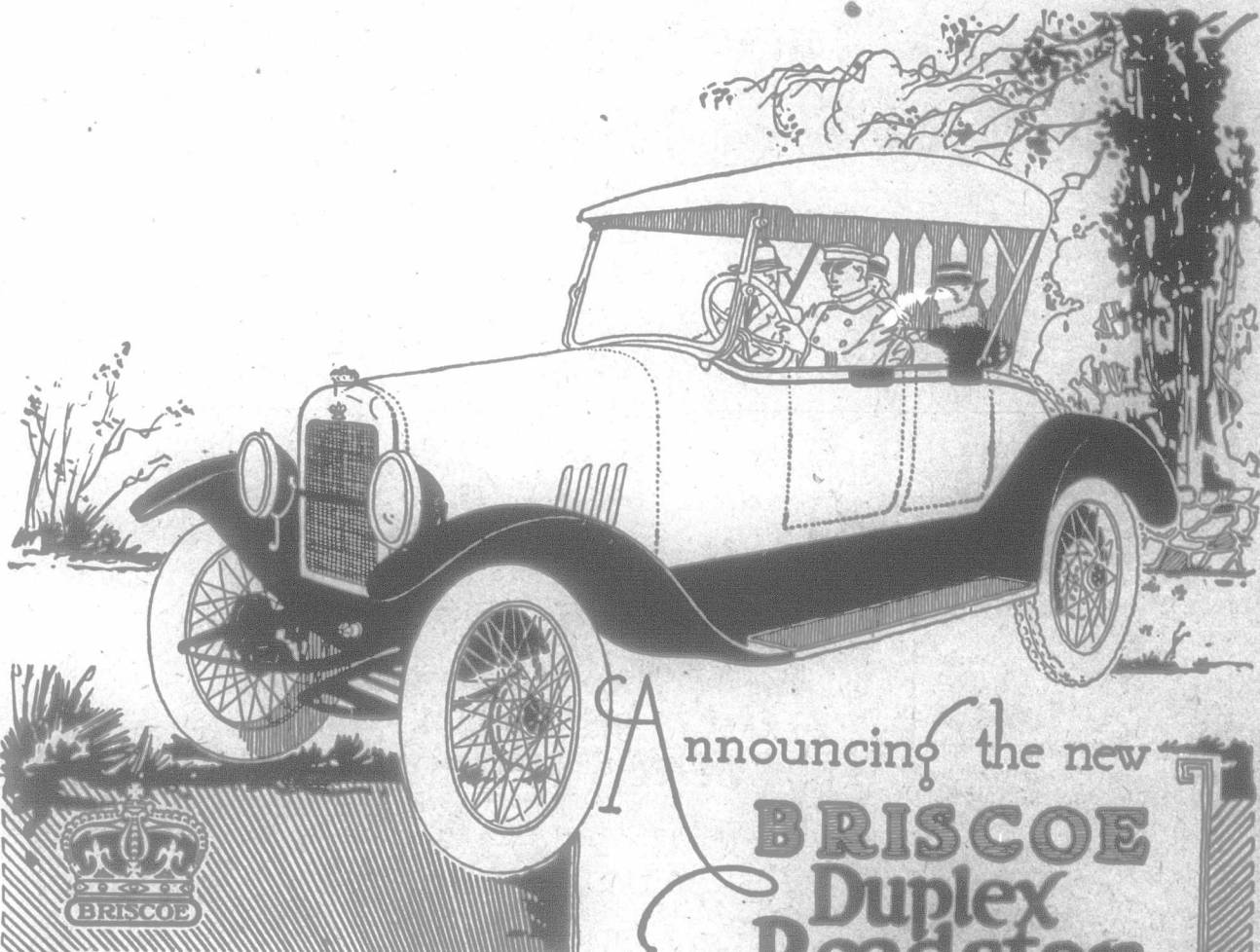
The State guarantees of minimum prices for wheat of 60s. a quarter for this year, 55s. for 1918-19, and 45s. for 1920-21-22 are what growers and all concerned have been pleading for time out of mind. Lord Milner's Committee in 1915 suggested a minimum of 45s. for four years, and expressed a belief that that would result in four to five million more quarters or fully six weeks' supply for the United Kingdom, being grown at home. The refusal to accept that recommendation greatly disappointed people whose anxieties increased as our home output of wheat diminished; but its former advocates felt sure that if the war lasted into a third year it would come to pass. Whether the extra five million quarters of wheat politicians speak of will be produced under the unprecedented shortage of labor now existing is doubtful. Were farms fully staffed the incentive now offered would have been quite enough. Yet few as are the wisps of straw at the farmers' command, he has now a very strong incentive to make every brick he can.

At the Malton, Doncaster, and many other Yorkshire markets immediately following the announcement of the passing of the Act general satisfaction was expressed. "Better late than never. We shall now work for a certainty and not in the dark", summed up the verdict.

No objection is made to the 25s. minimum wage for helpers. He is a poor stick of a hired hand who cannot already make more than 25s., including the value of the "kind" and other things he receives, leaving out of the reckoning the old hands who are well paid at 10s. or 11s. a week for "dawdling about the farm."

ALBION.

See J. W. Springsted's advertisement of Southdown sheep in this issue. Mr. Springsted has been winning this year at the big exhibitions and he is ready to sell at prices to suit the purchaser some extra choice rams. This flock had the reserve champion ram at Toronto and the grand champion at London, and is made up of some sheep you would like to own. See the advertisement and write Mr. Springsted.



Announcing the new  
**BRISCOE  
Duplex  
Roadster.**

### Elegance of Line and Curve Combined with Real Accessibility

**YOU** will easily appreciate the distinctive advantages of the new BRISCOE "Duplex Roadster."

This beautiful body was designed by one of the foremost body builders. Its graceful appearance compels admiration. Its convenience is unequalled. Note the double doors—no crowding between the front seats to enter the tonneau. And yet it is compact—cozy—companionable in the extreme. Ideal for the man with a small family, and when only two are in the car, you're not carrying a big empty car behind.

The BRISCOE has always been noted for its roominess. The Touring body has more leg and elbow room than seems necessary. That's why we were able to bring out a 4-passenger roadster with sufficient space between the front and rear seats to permit of double doors.

Here is a car of which you will be proud to say, "I own a BRISCOE"—a car so beautiful, so sturdy, so powerful and yet so economical to maintain that it brings the joy of motoring within reach of those who have never before been

able to obtain the class of car they desire at a price they could afford to pay.

The BRISCOE "Duplex Roadster" is a car to delight the bride-to-be. It will lend dignity to the physician, add to the prestige and prosperity of the salesman, save time and money for the busy business man, give untold pleasure to any family.

The regular equipment of the BRISCOE "Duplex Roadster" would add \$200 to the price of the average light car. You do not need to spend one cent for "extras" when your choice is a BRISCOE. This is worth remembering.

In the BRISCOE "Duplex Roadster" you get: Electric Lighting and Starting System; Full Elliptic Springs, front and rear; Tilted Eye-saver Windshield; Trouble Light Socket in Dash; Gasoline Gauge; Ammeter; Automatic Switch with Key Lock; Speedometer; Electric Horn; Pump; Jack; Tools and Repair Kit—and other important accessories.

Price of either style—5-passenger Touring or 4-passenger "Duplex Roadster"—105-inch wheel base, standard model with wooden wheels, f. o. b. Brockville, Ont. With Five Wire Wheels, \$100 additional.

**\$035**  
FULLY EQUIPPED

Write for Benjamin Briscoe's own story of the "Half Million Dollar Motor" sent post paid, upon request.

THE CANADIAN BRISCOE MOTOR CO., LIMITED, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

113-C

### Administratrix's Sale of 36 Shorthorns

(Morley Bros., Estate of Thomas Morley, deceased.)

On Tuesday, October 9th, at 12 o'clock noon.

Two aged bulls, 6 cows to freshen soon and 10 supposed in calf; 2 two-year-old heifers, (sup. in calf); 5 year-old heifers, 6 heifer calves, 5 bull calves.

Unreserved sale. Catalogues sent on application to:

Bertha C. Morley, (Admin'stratr:x) R. R. 3, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

### Pleasant Valley Farms

Offers for sale, (Imp.) Loyal Scot, conceded to be one of the best stock bulls in the country. Also good young bulls and females with the best of individual merit and breeding. Inspection invited Geo. Amos & Sons, Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, C.P.R. Moffat, Ontario

### 1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1917

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS

Three Shearling rams, some lambs and ewes for sale. MISS CHARLOTTE SMITH R. R. 1, CLANDEBOYE, ONT.

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Cotton Seed Meal	Linseed Oil Cake Meal
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	Vim or Oat Feed, etc.

If it is anything in the feed line, we have it. In car lots or less. Write or 'phone for prices.

**CRAMPSEY & KELLY**  
Dovercourt Road, Toronto, Ont.



# IMPROVE YOUR FARM



Pedlar's Corrugated (Galvanized) steel siding and "George" Shingles for modern barns, and Pedlar's Silo Covers.

Add to its profitability as a business, its comfort as a home and its value as an investment by modernizing it with



Pedlar's "Stone or Plain Pattern Siding" and "Oshawa" Shingles, for beautiful, fire-proof, enduring homes.

## PEDLAR'S "PERFECT" SHEET METAL PRODUCTS



Pedlar's Metal Ceilings and Walls for the interior—2000 handsome patterns—last as long (without repairs) as the house itself.

Delapidation rapidly overtakes any wooden structure. Any day fire may destroy it. Every thunderstorm brings the menace of lightning. But if you build with Pedlar's Sheet Metal Products you have buildings that will endure long years without repair and that are practically immune from lightning or other accidental cause of fire.



Pedlar's Toncan Metal Culverts for farm drainage are unexcelled. Last longer than the road they run under. Easily and quickly installed by anyone.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET L. F.

illustrating and describing Pedlar's Sheet Metal Products for the farm



Pedlar's Portable Garages for the car, and quickly erected buildings for housing implements, etc., are conveniences highly appreciated.

Pedlar's Sheet Metal Products are the true farm economy. They mean freedom from excessive first cost. They reduce repair bills to the lowest ebb. They constitute a permanent improvement that benefits you whilst you work the farm and make it easier for you to get your price when you are ready to sell.

## THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1861

Executive Office and Factories

OSHAWA, ONT.

Branches at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Vancouver

## Ring-Bone

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. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
75 Church St. Toronto, Ont.

## GLENFOYLE SHORTHORNS

PRESENT OFFERING

Choice young cows and heifers. Young bulls of the best dual-purpose families; also four females of Scotch breeding for sale. Prices right.

STEWART M. GRAHAM, LINDSAY, ONT.

## Shorthorns, Shrops., Clydesdales

Wm. D. Dyer, R. No. 3, Oshawa, Ont.

Brooklin, G. T. R. and C. N. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R.

If you want a good young bull, a promising stallion colt, or a young cow or heifer of Scotch breeding and beef type, having dams eligible or good enough for R.O.P., come, see, and satisfy yourself, and please the owner. Prices reasonable, that they may be sold. Visitors welcome.

## OAKLAND---50 SHORTHORNS

A herd of feeders, breeders and milkers that give satisfaction wherever they go. One bull for sale, 12 months, white, extra milk strain. Also females, any age. Priced so you can buy. One of the finest bulls in Ontario heads this herd.

## SPRUCE GLEN SHORTHORNS

of such popular strains as Minas, Fames, Miss Ramsdens, Florences, Emilys, etc. Have still a few young bulls—thick, mellow fellows, fit for service.

JAMES McPHERSON & SONS DUNDALK, ONTARIO

## Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

—Young cows and heifers of the service, Sittyton's Selection = 86508 =. The winning pen of long-wool lambs, all breeds competing in at 1916 Guelph Winter Fair, came from this flock. Imported and home-bred rams and ewes for sale. New importation home from quarantine in September. R. S. ROBSON & SON, Denfield, Ont.

## Blairgowrie Shorthorns and Shropshires

I have 25 imported shearing rams as well as a number of Canadian-bred ones. These are a rare, good lot, priced right. Can also spare a few more ram and ewe lambs (Canadian-bred.) Usual offering in Shorthorns.

## SHORTHORNS

Imported and Canadian bred. A. G. FARROW, Oakville, Ont.

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

## 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.

#### Using Bull Without Permission.

Is a person entitled to damages where a bull is out pasturing and a neighbor uses him in the field unknown to the owner? The neighbors cows are known to be infected with abortion. W. J. S.

Ans.—The neighbor had no right to use the bull without permission. If the owner of the bull can prove that damage has been done he has a case against his neighbor. The amount which a court would allow would depend upon the extent of the damage done.

#### Paying the Rent.

A rents a farm from B. Is it A's place to go to B and offer him the rent, or must B come to the farm and collect the rent? If B sends a lawyer's letter to the effect of collecting the rent, can A pay B or does he have to pay the lawyer? H. A.

Ans.—It is usually stipulated in the agreement where the rent is to be paid; failing to have it mentioned in the agreement, it would be B's duty to collect the rent on the farm. If B places his business in the hands of a lawyer, the lawyer would have to collect the rent unless otherwise stated in the agreement.

#### Share Farming.

I sowed another man's field with oats. He had the field plowed but I did the rest of the work, furnished the seed, and paid for the threshing. What share of the crop should each of us have? The owner of the field gets the straw. E. A.

Ans.—If the owner of the field secures twenty-five per cent. of the grain besides the use of the straw, he would have a good rental for his field, provided the crop was average, and the man who did the work would have fair remuneration for his time with seventy-five per cent. of the grain. If the crop was below average each would suffer accordingly.

#### Sweet Clover.

Is the enclosed plant sweet clover? I purchased what was to be white-blossomed sweet clover and this is what grew. It made a slow growth and I noticed some yellow blossoms. If I can prove that the seed firm sold me the wrong seed, can I claim damages? A. E.

Ans.—Owing to the fragmentary nature of the sample received we cannot tell whether it is the yellow or white-blossomed sweet clover. The nature of the growth of the plants is somewhat similar, but the yellow-blossom does not usually grow so rank as the white. The yellow-blossom makes very good feed, and as you have one of the sweet-clovers we doubt whether you would have just grounds for claiming damages. We would have to see the blossom of the plant before we could distinguish the yellow from the white variety.

#### Naming the Farm.

Could you suggest a name for our farm. It is level and the soil is of a loamy nature. About one-half mile straight north-east are some rocks. Our ancestors came from Cavan County, Ireland. We had thought of Ridgeview or Cavan Cottage. Is it possible to have the name registered, or is there any advantage in this? C. H. C.

Ans.—In choosing a name for a farm it should fit the farm as far as possible or be expressive of tastes, hopes or talents of the owner. The two names mentioned might be quite suitable. We might suggest Rock Glen, Clover Dale, Maple Leaf, Fairview, Loch Glen, Lochurst, or Clear View. There is an advantage in registering a farm name in a breed society so that you may advertise the stock under that name. If it is not registered, other breeders may use the name which might cause confusion.



Answers.

Answers to questions received in this column. The paper only answers the full name and address of the subscriber. The symptoms are clearly stated, otherwise the symptoms are not given. The required to be \$1.00 must be paid.

Permission.

Permission to use the material in this column. The material is not to be used in any other publication without the permission of the author. The material is not to be used in any other publication without the permission of the author.

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ent. I did the seed, and what share of the profit have I? The straw. E. A.

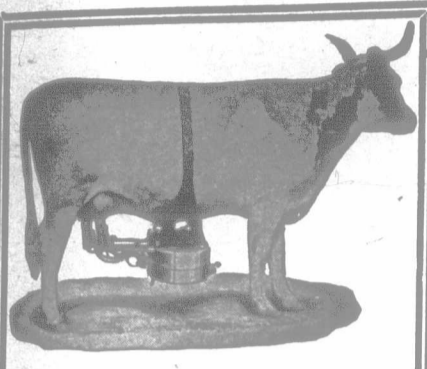
ent. of the field. I would have provided the man who did the remuneration. five per cent. as below aver-agingly.

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THE OMEGA MILKING MACHINE

has these advantages over other machines: Transparent celluloid milking tubes instead of rubber ones which harbor germs and are difficult to clean. Pail and teat cups are suspended from the back of the animal. The udder has no weight to carry. The pail cannot be knocked over and the teat-cups cannot fall on the stable floor and suck up straw or filth. The OMEGA milks fast and milks clean.

OMEGA—The Best By Test

The OMEGA is used and recommended by Mr. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., one of the largest importers and breeders of record Ayshire cattle in Canada. He writes regarding the Omega as follows: "It certainly has all other machines beaten in point of cleanliness with those celluloid tubes instead of rubber, the pail hanging on the cow's back—never touching the floor, the position in which the teat-cups are held, insuring the most cleanly way of milking known to-day."

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for our FREE illustrated booklet describing the many superior features of the OMEGA.

C. Richardson & Co., St. Mary's, Ontario

CREAM

We are open to buy cream both for churning and table use.

ASK ANY SHIPPER about our service and prompt returns. Ask for Prices.

The figures of yesterday may be TOO LOW for to-morrow. We furnish cans.

The Toronto Creamery Co., Limited Church Street, Toronto

Cream Wanted

Ship your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We remit daily. We guarantee highest market price.

Ontario Creameries, Limited London, Ontario

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Pontiac Segis Avondale: Brother to the \$9,000 bull "Sir Pontiac Waldorf Pieterje", sired by a brother to K.P. Lass, 44.18; K.P. Diana Pieterje, 40.15 lbs.; from a brother to dam of "Pontiac Josie", 40.14 lbs. His dam 29.89 lbs. at four years, sired by a brother to sire, "Duchess Lucy Mercedes", 46.83 lbs., from a 31.71 lb. sister to sires Segis Fayne Johanna, 50.08 lbs.; Fancher Farm Maxie, 46.84 lbs.; Mabel Segis Korndyke, 40.32 lbs. Her dam from sister sire is "Pauline DeKol Ophelia", 44.51 lbs. Stock for sale. Wm. A. Rife, Hespeler, Ont.

Manor Farm Holsteins

Those wishing a young sire from high-record dams and sired by King Segis Pontiac Posch will do well to write for pedigree and prices before buying elsewhere.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED Gordon S. Gooderham CLARKSON, ONTARIO

Record Holsteins

We have the only two sons in Canada of the 46-lb. bull, Ormsby Jane King, only mature son of the world's most famous cow. One of them for sale. Also a 30-lb. calf, whose dam and 2 great grandams average 33.4 lbs. butter in 7 days. Eleven bull calves of lesser note and females all ages.

R. M. HOLTBY R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

When writing please mention this paper.

The Gateway and the Goal.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Bunyan, in his immortal book, "The Pilgrim's Progress", allegorically portrays the life of the pilgrim as beginning at a gate and ending at a goal. Entering at the right gate and travelling in the right road, he yet found his journey a difficult and perilous one. So many difficulties, obstacles, pitfalls, allurements and dangers along the way. Enter at the wrong gateway, travel by the wrong route, and how much more difficult is the journey of life, how different the goal! What an example, what an inspiration to the world is this wonderful man! An obscure, illiterate tinker, without the help and guidance of teacher or of books, poor, persecuted and in prison, he dreamt his dream, and the world knows the dream—a dream of waking hours—replete with quaint analogy and homely word-painting that engage the attention of the reader and leave an impress upon the memory and the heart. His characters appear and rise ever before us as real, living, acting types of human goodness or badness—strength or weakness, courage or cowardice, wisdom or folly. The book is a world-book. The appeal is to humanity, past, present and to come—the learned and the unlearned, the sinner, saint and sage. Though open to every man and woman to write such a book, the world has produced but one Bunyan and one "Pilgrim's Progress", for it needs but one.

John Bunyan did his work. It is for each of us to do ours. Like his, our individual, personal work may be different from that of others, though unlike his, it may be obscure. But whether obscure or conspicuous, the lesson to be learned is, to seek to do our own work without regard to precedent or patronage, pride, prejudice or power.

When Abraham Lincoln walked forty miles to borrow a book which he was too poor to buy, he probably had not even a dim idea of his future greatness or of the goal of his life, but in cherishing a natural taste and ambition for mental improvement he had already entered the gateway and was on the road of attainment which led to the highway of an epoch-making and brilliant career. He did not stop to ask himself the trite question, "Will the journey and the acquisition of the book be repaid in dollars and cents?" He simply obeyed the prompting of a nature yearning to know, to do, to be and to become. His after-life incidentally brought him dollars, but it brought him infinitely more than dollars—the fruition of a life of service, of honor and achievement.

What a man strongly and persistently wills to do he can usually accomplish. The will is well-nigh supreme. Emerson's dictum that, "Nothing is impossible to the man who can will", is almost literally true. The will is the primal driving force. A strong will is the dynamo of body and mind. It disciplines and marshals the faculties and powers of the entire personality. It is the mainspring at the unwinding of which effects arise and flame forth in all the avenues of life. It is the gateway to achievement. Without the driving power of the will nothing is attained. The other powers are ineffective, or are but partially employed. Many a brilliant intellect is unknown or lost to the world through association with a weak will. Develop the will.

Alexander of Macedon willed to conquer the world, and conquered. Napoleon Bonaparte willed to govern Europe, and governed. William Willberforce willed to free all British slaves; pressed the question in parliament, fought slaveholders, planters and merchants for forty-six years; and won. Cyrus W. Field willed to lay the Atlantic cable and after years of persistent, perilous effort and failures, amid scoffs and ridicule achieved his worthy purpose. Sheridan won renown though his first attempt in debate was a failure. Christopher Columbus willed to discover a world, and lo! a world was his. Thousands less noted have willed and won. Pass the gateway; enter the path; reach the goal.

Kent Co., Ont. W. J. WAY.

Dogs are used to carry food and messages between the solitary sentinels and their base camp in the Alps. Often the path is destroyed by avalanches, but the intelligent animals find the best way down and seldom fail in their mission.

King Johanna Rauwerd

27,221 lbs. milk, 1,060 lbs. butter in one year; 110 lbs. milk in one day is the average for the two nearest dams of this grand young sire. His sire, "Hillcrest Ormsby Count", a son of "Rauwerd", Canada's only 29,000-lb. cow, and his dam has a record of 25,443 lbs. milk, 1,007 1/2 lbs. butter in 1 year, 108 lbs. milk in 1 day. What more could you wish? He was born on March 17, a beautiful individual. Write me you are coming and the car will be at station to meet you. If you are in need of something choice in a young sire, you can't afford to let this opportunity go by. He is priced much below his real value. Long-Distance Phone. Write:

Joseph O'Reilly R. R. 9 Peterboro, Ont.

Sunnybrook Farm Holsteins

SELLING QUICKLY—A limited number of young bulls and heifers from approved cows, testing 18 to 30 lbs. in 7 days, and averaging from 7,000 to 12,000 lbs. milk per annum, sired by Sunnybrook Mercedes Natoye, whose dam is a 29-34-lb. cow, and Count Favorit Sylvia Segis, highly strained in blood of the world's record cow. DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY. Write: JOS KILGOUR, Eglinton, Ontario; or Phone Toronto, Belmont 184, Adelaide 3900

ROYCROFT FARM HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

The home of Het Loo Pietertje, the world's record junior two-year-old, and Mildred Pietertje Abbekerk, the world's milk record four-year-old. Records were both made on the farm this year and we have young bulls of the same breeding. Get your next herd sire from a herd that is best by test. Regarding individuality—pay "Roycroft" a visit and see for yourself. Take Yonge Street cars from North Toronto. W. L. SHAW, Newmarket, Ont.

Hospital for Insane--Hamilton, Ont.

Present offerings are 4 grandsons of Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, and high-testing, large-producing R. of P. dams of Korndyke and Aaggie DeKol breeding. Born during April and May, 1917. Apply to Superintendent.

HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS

SOME OF THE BULLS WE HAVE FOR SALE AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES
1. Born May, 1917, two nearest dams average 35.62 lbs.
2. Born March, 1917, two nearest dams average 34.16 lbs.
3. Born March, 1917, two nearest dams average (one at 3 yrs.) 34.23 lbs.
4. Born March, 1917, two nearest dams average (one at jr. two yrs) 33.12 lbs.
These are sons of Avondale Pontiac Echo, our herd sire (under lease) a son of May Echo Sylvia, the world's record cow. Only one other 41-lb. bull in Canada. Send for extended pedigrees and prices on these and others, a few of serviceable age, one from a 111-lb. cow. We guarantee satisfaction. Twenty-five females for sale. R. W. E. BURNABY (Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial) JEFFERSON, ONT

SUMMER HILL HOLSTEINS

The only herd in America that has two stock bulls that the dam of each has milked over 116 lbs. a day, and their average butter records are over 35 lbs. a week. We have 50 heifers and young bulls to offer, by these sires, and out of dams just as well bred. We invite personal inspection. D. C. FLATT & SON R. R. 2, Hamilton, Ont. Phone 7165

DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

175 head to choose from. Special offering—bulls from one month to one year old. Grandsons of Prince Aaggie Mechthilde. Visitors always welcome. S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN ST. GEORGE, ONT.

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Just now we are offering a very choice young bull, five months old, whose five nearest dams average over 30 lbs. of butter in seven days and 100 lbs. milk in one day. Also another bull calf whose dam was the top-price cow in the Woodstock Sale. Bell phone NORWICH, ONT. A. E. HULET.

CLOVERLEA HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Stock for sale, all ages, from choice, high-testing dams—7 head to choose from. Our special offering is a few choice heifers, due to freshen in September October. Personal inspection is invited. GRIESBACH BROS. L.-D. Phone COLLINGWOOD, ONT.

Pioneer Farm Holstein Herd With big yearly records and high average butter-fat test, and headed by Canary Hartog, grandson of Royalton Violet at 10 years, 30.39 lbs. butter, 735 lbs. milk in 7 days; 29,963 lbs. milk, 1,300 lbs. butter in 1 year. Sire's dam, Royalton De Kol Fern, 34.60 lbs. butter in 7 days, 116 lbs. milk in one day. Bull calves for sale, born after Jan. 25th, 1917; dams over 11,000 lbs. milk up to nearly 16,000 lbs. milk in 1 year, at 2 years old. Walburn Rivers, R. R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ontario, Phone 343L, Ingersoll Independent Line.

Riverside Holsteins Herd headed by "King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke" a brother of Pontiac Lady Korndyke, 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 in 30 days—world's record when made. His ten nearest relatives have official record that average 34.94 lbs. butter in 7 days. His daughters have made good in official test. The present R. of P. cow of Canada was bred here. Choice young bulls for sale. J. W. RICHARDSON, R. R. No. 2, CALEDONIA, ONT.

WILLOWBANKS HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS Herd headed by King Walker Pride (C. H. B., 17362) (A. H. B., 207261) who is a son of the famous King Walker and the great show cow, Pride Hengerveld Lennox 30.12, who is a granddaughter of Blanche Lyons De Kol 33.31 and King Segis, who is a grandsire of world-champion cow, also of the two highest-priced bulls of the breed. Young stock for sale. C. V. ROBBINS Bell Phone WELLANDPORT, ONT.

Record Breeding and Great Individuality are combined in the young sons we are now offering from daughters of Lewis Prilly Rouble Hartog, and sired by Baron Colantha Fayne. They will improve most herds. Several are of serviceable age. See these. T. W. McQUEEN, Oxford County, TILLSONBURG, ONT.

Low Banks Farm Holsteins Fairview Korndyke Boy, our best herd sire, is son of Pontiac Korndyke, from a daughter of the same sire, and is proving his relationship to his noted sire in his daughters, 4 of which have made over 20 lbs. butter each in 7 days. Only 2 sons of Fairview left, nice, straight, deep-bodied fellows. Have 2 sons of Sir Echo, 1/4 brother to May Echo Sylvia—beautiful individuals. K. M. Dalgleish, Kenmore, Ont.

SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS

Just now we are offering our two junior herd bulls, aged 2 and 3 yrs. Individually as good as their breeding; sired by King Lyons Hengerveld and King Lyons Colantha. Personal inspection is invited. J. Mogk & Son. R. R. No. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

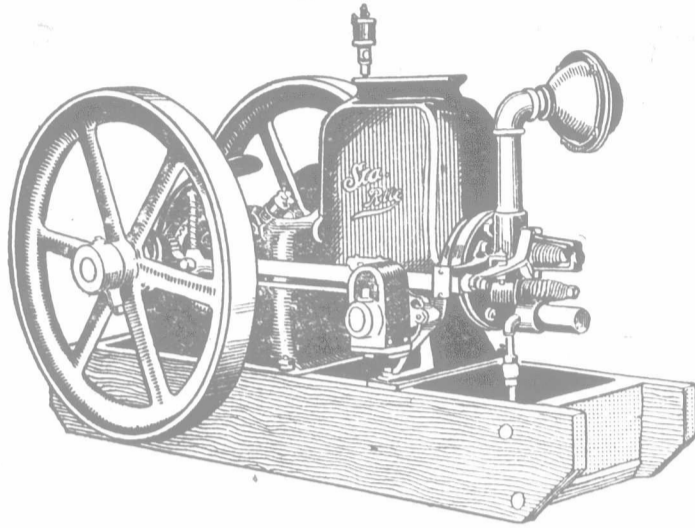
Present offering: a number of yearling heifers by Butter Baron, a son of the 33-lb. champion cow, Queen Butter Baroness. Also some choice young cows due to freshen this fall and early winter. A few young bulls by the herd header will be sold right. Get of Butter Baron was first at Toronto and London this year. M. H. Haley, Springfield, Ont.



## Relieves the Farm-Help Problem

While the market reports are bringing you good news of big prices, and your patriotism stirs you to greater and greater production, you have cause to look over your wide fields and worry over the exasperating farm-help scarcity which **holds you back.** The more you want to increase your production as the war goes on, the scarcer the available farm help becomes.

The Renfrew Sta-Rite Engine will release for field work a great deal of your own time and that of your farm help. The



## Renfrew Sta-Rite Gasoline Farm Engine

will run the fanning mill, the root pulper, ensilage and feed cutter, the cream separator and churn. It will pump water, saw the season's wood and turn the grindstone. It will supply power to fill the silo, grind the grain and run the thresher. It will do all these things and many more at the right time. Unlike man-power, the expense stops the minute the job is done. Every day it saves men's time. It gets things done at lowest cost of both time and money.

The maximum power of an engine can only be attained by advancing the spark after the engine is started. The Renfrew Sta-Rite has a very simple but effective lever for this purpose, and develops extra power at lowest fuel expense. The up-to-date oscillating magneto operates without the usual troublesome batteries. It gives a spark, no matter how slowly the engine is turned, equal in size to that produced by a battery.

Instead of a complicated carburetor, the Renfrew Sta-Rite takes in the fuel in the simplest manner. There is a small opening in the air-pipe, which is placed close to the opening in the gasoline tube; the air rushing through the small opening and in passing the gasoline tube draws and breaks up the fuel, so that the mixture entering the cylinder

is thoroughly charged with the gasoline. Being properly broken up, every particle of gasoline is used to develop its full power. That is why the Renfrew Sta-Rite is so effective and economical.

The Renfrew Sta-Rite is guaranteed to develop full-rated horse-power. Write for interesting literature, giving descriptions of the Sta-Rite's simple ignition feature, the three-in-one lever, the throttled air intake pipe, fuel cut-off valve, etc.; also different types of engines for every purpose.

### The Standard Cream Separator

gets all but one-tenth pound of butter-fat in every 1,000 pounds of milk skimmed; ordinary machines lose a whole pound. Write for booklet describing interchangeable capacity and other exclusive advantages.

### The Renfrew Truck Scale

will weigh anything from a pound to a ton. Wheels around like a truck. Guaranteed. Write for literature.

## RENFREW MACHINERY CO., LIMITED

Eastern Branch: Sussex, N.B.

Head Office and Works: RENFREW, ONT.

AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

## Fernbrook Ayrshires

Young bulls for sale (out of R.O.P. dams) from one to fifteen months old; tracing closely to the world's champions, Garclough May Mischief and Jean Armour.

COLLIER BROS., Beachville, Ont. (OXFORD COUNTY)

Every farm should have an  
**AYRSHIRE**  
**The Cow for Profit**  
WRITE  
Canadian Ayrshires Breeders' Association  
W. F. STEPHEN, SECRETARY-TREASURER  
HUNTINGDON, QUE.

**Glencairn Ayrshires** Herd established 40 years. Producing ability from 8,600 to 11,022 lbs. If that sort of production appeals to you, we have heifers all ages and young bulls for sale. **Thos. J. McCormick, Rockton, Ont., Copetown, Stn., G. T. R.**

**Choice Offering in Ayrshires** At Special Prices. Several young bulls of serviceable ages. All from R. O. P. sires and dams. Come and see them.  
**Jno. A. Morrison, Mount Elgin, Ontario.**

**CITY VIEW AYRSHIRES**  
We want a new herd bull. A short description; give numbers of sire and dam; must have official records. **James Begg & Son, R. R., St. Thomas.**

**TWENTY FIVE YEARS BREEDING Registered Jerseys and Berkshires**

We have bred over one half the world's Jersey Champions, for large yearly production, at the pail. We bred and have in service, the two grand Champion Berkshire boars. If you need a sire for improvement, write us for literature, description, and prices.  
**HOOD FARM, LOWELL, MASS.**

Please mention The Farmer's Advocate

## Gives You A Giant's Power

When you see a KIRSTIN get a grip on a great big stump and bring it out, roots and all, at a rapid rate, you will realize how this little machine gives a man the power of a giant. The Kirstin's wonderful system of double leverage enables one man to do more work, quicker work, easier work, better work at stump pulling and at less cost. The powerful

**Kirstin One-Man Stump Puller**  
will clear an acre from one anchor. The only stump puller that changes speed while in operation—the only puller that gives you five machines in one. We back the Kirstin with an iron-clad guarantee and invite a fair comparison with any other stump puller or land-clearing method. Our Big Free catalog tells all about the easy, economical KIRSTIN way of clearing land. Write today for your copy.  
**A. J. KIRSTIN CANADIAN CO., 501 Dennis St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.**

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

**RAVENSDALE AYRSHIRES**  
We have a number of exceptionally good bulls as well as a choice lot of young heifers that we can offer at present. They are all sired by Auchinbrain Sea Foam (Imp.) or Cherry Bank Fair Trade 4413. We can also spare a few young cows with the best of type and breeding. Come and see the Ravensdale herd. Correspondence solicited.  
**W. F. Kay, Phillipsburg, Que. St. Armand Station, C. P. R.**

**THE WOODVIEW FARM JERSEYS**  
LONDON, ONTARIO  
John Pringle, Prop.

**Canada's Most Beautiful Jersey Herd**  
The foundation of this herd is made up of very high-class cows, imported from the Island of Jersey, most of them in the Record of Performance, and while we have, at all times, a few mature cows for sale, we make a specialty of in-calf heifers and young bulls. Write us your wants, or better still, come and see the herd. We work our show cows and show our work cows.  
**Young BRAMPTON JERSEYS Bulls**

For the next fortnight we are making a special offering on young bulls, bred from the highest producing families ever introduced into Canada. Brampton Jerseys and their descendants hold all Jersey R.O.P. records, save one. Females, all ages, also for sale. **B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO**

**Edgeley Stock Farm** The home of Canada's greatest producing Jersey, **SUNBEAM OF EDGELEY**, the Sweepstakes Dairy Cow at the recent Guelph test; is also the champion R. O. P. butter cow for Canada. Would a grandson or great-grandson of this famous cow improve your herd? We have them. Write for particulars.  
**JAS. BAGG & SON, WOODBRIDGE, C.P.R.—CONCORD, G.T.R. EDGELEY, ONT.**

## Questions and Answers, Miscellaneous.

### Sugar Beets in Silo.

Can sugar beets be mixed with corn in silo? Will the silage keep satisfactorily?  
**W. R.**

**Ans.**—We have never seen corn and sugar beets mixed; consequently cannot say definitely whether the silage would prove satisfactory or not. However, we would not care to risk putting many with the corn in the silo.

### Capped Hock.

I have a horse with a capped hock. The swelling is quite soft and flabby but it does not appear to make the horse lame. I have rubbed it well with spavin cure but it has not reduced the swelling and has made the hocks sore. As he is a young horse I would like to remove the enlargement if it could be done without injuring the hock.  
**H. G.**

**Ans.**—It will require a good deal of patience as such enlargements are not easily removed. However, it may be reduced by applying the following liniment with smart friction, once daily: Four drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium and 4 ounces each of glycerine and alcohol.

### Poor Compression.

What is the cause of a two-horse-power gasoline engine having no compression? It has a jump-spark ignition. **A. F. C.**

**Ans.**—Poor compression is due to leakage around the valves or piston. If the leak is at the valves it will be necessary to have them ground. If leakage is past the piston it may be stopped temporarily by pouring a teaspoonful of graphite in the cylinder. When the compression is poor a little lubricating oil poured in the cylinder would aid starting. If the leak cannot be located, pour a little soapy water around the joints, and the place of leakage will be indicated by bubbles caused by escaping gas. The exhaust valve is much more likely to require attention than the inlet valve. Leaking sometimes takes place around the spark plug. If it cannot be remedied by tightening the plug, a new one will be required.

### Cow has no use of Her Legs.

When I first noticed one of my cows ailing she was standing with her neck stretched out. She was that way for a couple of days and then was unable to stand on her feet. We raised her with slings but she appears to have no use of her legs. She eats and drinks fairly well and gives her usual quantity of milk. Do you think she will come all right, or can anything be done for her? **J. B.**

**Ans.**—Without an examination it is difficult to say just what is the matter with the animal, but we are inclined to think that she has received an injury which has paralyzed the nerves which control the muscles of the legs. It is possible that she may come all right. However, it is advisable to have a veterinarian make a thorough examination, as in all probability he may be able to locate the trouble and apply some remedy.

### Steel-Framed Barn.

I purpose building a barn and would like to know if the steel barns so extensively advertised are strong enough to hold a mow of hay without springing the frame. Would they be as satisfactory in every way as wooden buildings? How do they compare in regard to cost, considering the prices for material for both? **J. N.**

**Ans.**—Steel barns have not been in use very long as yet, but theoretically they should be as good as wood. There is not the same danger of fire from lightning, or from outside sources. Metal barns should last almost indefinitely. Many of the new barns being erected are metal. They can be built much quicker than the wooden frame, which is a great advantage at the present time and we see no reason why they should not prove as satisfactory. We have known of cases where a strip of the roofing would become loosened by the wind but a shingle roof is not proof against wind. Metal should stand the elements better than wood. We have seen a number of steel barns filled with hay and grain and did not notice any springing of the frame. Both steel and wood are high in price at the present time. We doubt if there would be much difference in the cost when labor was taken into consideration, especially if the timber had to be hauled any great distance.



# The Big Importation of Romneys

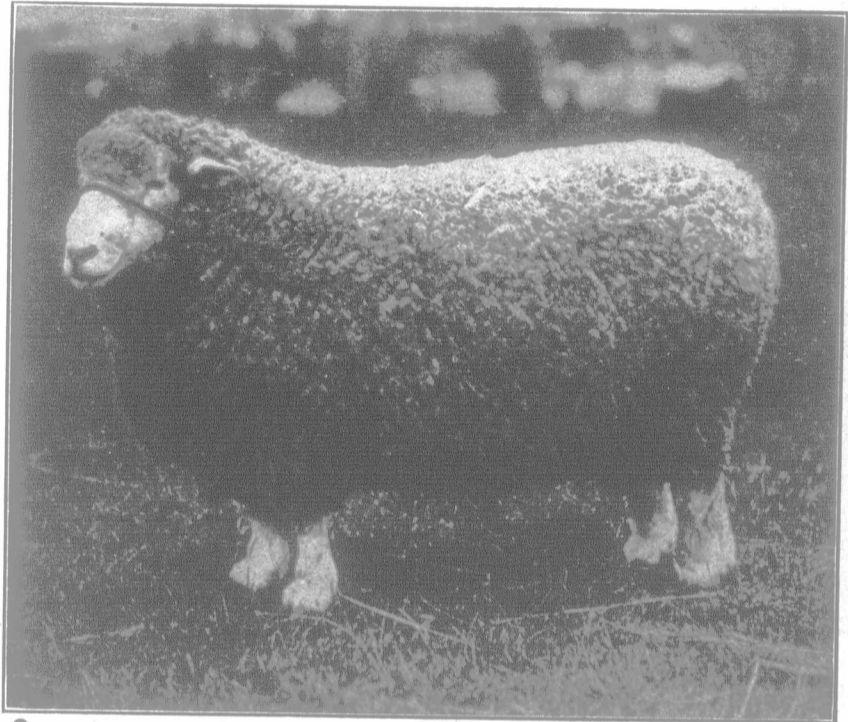
Were All Sold Immediately on Arrival at the Farm

We are bringing out another importation at once consisting of

## 100 Yearling Ewes

Bred to the best rams and from the best Romney flocks of England. Due to arrive in October.

We have a number of **Shorthorn Heifers**, ages 28 to 36 months, of some of the best families of the breed—Clementinas, Minas, Clarets, Lancasters, Village Girls and Marthas. All are bred to our choice Bruce Rosewood bull. These will be sold right.

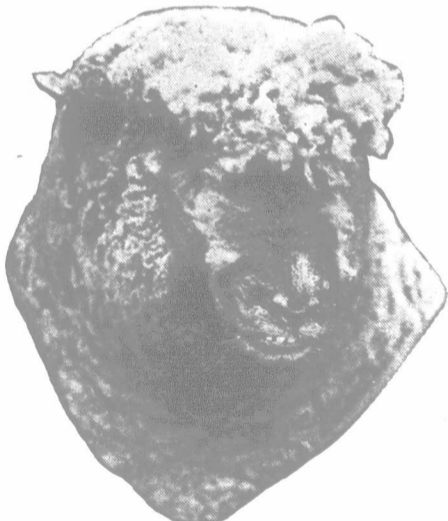


"Champion Romney Marsh Ram"

J. H. PATRICK & SON

ILDERTON, ONTARIO

### Our Breeding and Quality



### CHAMPION OXFORDS OF AMERICA Summerhill Stock Farm

For size, quality and breeding, our Oxfords cannot be excelled. Our flock has won the Chicago championship yearly since 1910 and the championships at all the leading fairs of Canada since the flock was established, in 1879. We have for sale 20 yearling rams and 30 ram lambs (flock headers), fifty yearling ewes and fifty ewe lambs all bred by the best rams obtainable. Write and let us know what your requirements are. Prices reasonable.

Peter Arkell & Sons, R.R. No. 1, Teeswater, Ont.  
H. C. Arkell, W. J. Arkell, F. S. Arkell.

**Cloverdale Shropshires and Berkshires**—40 shearing rams, 70 shearing ewes, an exceptionally choice lot; true to type and well grown; nearly all sired by the show ram, Nock 16 Imp. In Berkshires, the usual strong offering, including sows just bred. C.J. LANG, Burketon Ont.

**Leicesters, Shorthorn Cattle, and Berkshire Pigs.** Ram lambs and ewes at reasonable prices. Two bull calves, 5 and 6 months. A few Berkshire sows.  
Dunnet Bros. Lythmore, Ont.

**OXFORDS AND SHROPSHIRE**  
A choice lot of ram lambs of both breeds. Also six shearing Shrop. ewes, twenty Shrop. ewe lambs. A few Oxford ewe lambs, also shearing and two-shear ewes.  
Adam A. Armstrong, Box 402, Fergus, Ontario

Please mention Advocate

### Dairy Herd Competition.

A dairy herd competition is conducted yearly by the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario. A silver medal and three cash prizes are offered to patrons of cheese factories who furnish the largest amount of milk per cow to any cheese factory in Western Ontario from May 1 to October 31, from herds of eight cows or over. Prizes of the same value are offered to patrons of creameries who furnish the largest amount of butter-fat per cow to any creamery in Western Ontario from May 1 to October 31, from herds of six cows or over. The figures must be taken from cheese-factory or creamery books and the number of cows and the total average amounts of milk or butter-fat must be certified to by the cheese or butter maker and the secretary of the cheese factory or creamery. The average amount of milk or butter-fat per cow must be calculated on the basis of the total number of cows from which milk or cream is sent to the factory during the six months mentioned. No substitution of one cow for another will be allowed. The past year or two there have been very few entries in this competition. We can see no reason why the entries this year should not be numerous. No extra labor is entailed, other than getting the figures certified to, and there should be some satisfaction in winning the medal or cash prizes. Entry forms may be secured from the secretary of the Association, together with blank forms for making out the statements. Entries must be made by November 30 and the statements must be in the hands of the secretary by December 16.

The annual Convention and Winter Dairy Exhibition of the Association are to be held in Stratford, on January 16 and 17 next. Liberal prizes are offered in a number of classes for cheese and butter, which should warrant a large entry.

"Willie, you must stop using such dreadful language," said his mother. "Where in the world did you learn it?" "Why, mother," replied the boy, "Shakespeare uses it." "Well, then," said the mother, "don't play with him."

### Harab-Davies Fertilizers

Yield Big Results

Write for booklet.

THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LTD.  
WEST TORONTO

### Pure Cottonseed Meal

"Dixie Brand".....41%	protein, fat 5.50%
"Forfat Brand".....38.55%	protein, fat 5.00%
"Danish Brand".....36%	protein, fat 5.00%
"Creamo Brand".....20 to 25%	protein, fat 5.00%

Mills conveniently located in every cotton-growing State in the South.  
Prices on application in car lots or less.

Fred. Smith, 32 and 34 Front St. W., Toronto

### LINCOLNS

C. NICHOLSON  
of Horkstow, Lincolnshire, England

has for sale Pedigree Lincoln Long Wool Rams and Ewes from his world-famous flock of ALL DUDDING-BRED SHEEP. By winning the CHAMPION and "ALL" the prizes in the two-shear and yearling ram classes at the Royal Show of England, 1915, all previous records were broken. Coates Shorthorns and Lincoln Red Shorthorns also for sale.

STATION—BARNETBY

### RAW FURS-HIDES WOOL & C.

SEND US YOUR SHIPMENTS—TO RECEIVE HIGHEST PRICE LIST FREE MARKET PRICES.  
JOHN HALLAM, Limited  
9 Hallam Building TORONTO

### SOUTHDOWNS

Special offering of shearing rams, ram and ewe lambs. This stock is by the great Gatton Park, imported ram, and the foundation are descended from the noted flock of the late John Jackson. Ram from this flock stood reserve champion at Toronto and champion at London.

J. W. Springsted & Sons, Caistor Centre, Ont.  
Phone—Smithville.

### FARNHAM OXFORD DOWNS

Flock established from the best flocks in England. Our initial importation was among the first in 1881. Having quit the show-ring, we now make a specialty of breeding animals. Special attention to flock headers. Both yearlings and ram lambs; also a few Hampshire ram lambs and one hundred superior range rams comprise our offering for the present season.  
HENRY ARKELL & SON, (Tel. 355 r 2, Guelph) R. R. No. 2, Guelph, Ont., Canada.



### ANOKA FARM SHROPSHIRE

won 11 firsts, two champions at Toronto, 1916. War conditions prevent an extensive exhibit this year, but can supply rams and ewes of same breeding at breeders' prices  
F. W. Gurney, R. R. No. 3, Paris, Ont., Brant CO

### Leicester Sheep

RAMS AND EWES FOR SALE  
C. E. WOOD, FREEMAN, ONT.  
Burlington Sta., C.T.R.

### Leicesters and Shorthorns

A fine lot of shearing rams and ram lambs for sale. Also a number of Shorthorn heifers of breeding age.  
Geo. B. Armstrong, R.R. No. 1, Teeswater, Ont.

### SHROPSHIRE

30 YEARLING RAMS—12 YEARLING EWES  
W. H. PUGH, MYRTLE STATION, R. R. 1  
Farm 2 miles from Claremont.

**Kelsey's Shropshires.**  
This flock won both flock prizes at Toronto and all flock prizes but one at London this year in strong competition. Specially fitted yearling rams and a few ram and ewe lambs for immediate sale.  
John R. Kelsey, Woodville, Ont.



**BOB LONG**  
UNION MADE  
GLOVES and OVERALLS



The Best is none too good for the Farmer

ONE PIECE BACK BAND

Known from Coast to Coast  
**R. G. LONG & CO. LIMITED**  
TORONTO ONTARIO

## Yorkshires

Young sucking pigs, both sexes; also young sows, four months old. Address

**Weldwood Farm**  
Farmer's Advocate  
LONDON ONTARIO

## Tamworths

Young sows and boars from several litters just weaned.  
**HEROLDS FARMS, Beamsville, Ont.**  
(Niagara District)

**Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns**  
bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Tamworths, both sexes, boars from 2 to 12 months. Shorthorn bulls from 5 to 10 months old, reds and roans, dandies. Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.

**Meadow Brook Yorkshires**  
Sows bred for Sept. and Oct. farrow, and a few choice boars fit for service. Young pigs, both sexes and all ages. Prices right. G. W. MINERS, R. R. No. 3, Exeter, Ontario. (Huron County)

## TAMWORTHS

Young sows bred for Fall farrow, and a nice lot of young boars for sale. Write John W. TODD, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont

**BEAVER MEDI CHESTER WHITES**  
won over 75% of the prize money at Toronto this year with three herds showing. Write us for bred sow or young boars. We guarantee satisfaction. We also have Percherons. Wm. Roberts & Sons, Peterboro, Ontario

**PROSPECT HILL BERKSHIRES**  
Young stock, either sex, for sale, from our imported sows and boar; also some from our show herd, headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices right. John Weir & Son, Paris, Ont., R. R. 1.

## Polands, Durocs and Berkshires

Young stock at all times, both sexes and all ages. Can also supply anything in Dorsets or Southdowns. Everything priced to sell. Cecil Stobbs, Leamington, Ont.

**Pine Grove Yorkshires** Bred from prize-winning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs not akin, to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed satisfaction. Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

**Yorkshires, Oxfords and Collies**—Choice young pigs, both sexes. One of our sows has farrowed 101 pigs in 6 litters. A few good ram lambs. B. ARMSTRONG & SON, Codrington, Ont

**SPRINGBANK CHESTER WHITES**  
Young sows bred and more ready to breed. Young pigs, pairs not akin. A number of them are sired by Curly King—9997—, who has been a winner at Toronto and London the last several years. Wm. Stevenson & Son, Science Hill, Ont.

**DUROC JERSEYS.**  
Our herd won all champion prizes at Toronto and London, 1916 and 1917. Pairs not akin. Young stock all ages for sale. Visitors welcome. For further particulars write: Culbert Malott, No. 3, Wheatley, Ont.

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Cement Tile.

Are cement tile as good as clay tile? I have been told that they will only last for about five years and then rot. M. W.

Ans.—Cement tile have not been tested out as long as clay tile, consequently we cannot say how they will stand up. However, cement is generally considered to be a permanent substance. If properly made we see no reason why they should not prove satisfactory, but care must be taken in the manufacture.

#### Fruit Growing.

What is the name and price of the book on fruit farming, which will describe the culture of the different kinds of fruit?

2. What are the names of some of the smaller-sized tractors that can be used for plowing, disking, etc., on a fruit farm? C. M.

Ans.—1. "Principles of Fruit Growing" by Bailey, a very good book on the subject mentioned, can be secured through this office for \$1.90, postpaid. "The Canadian Apple Grower's Guide", dealing with apples, is \$2.25.

2. Firms advertising in these columns have as satisfactory tractors as are placed on the market.

#### Material for a Floor—Garget in Udder.

How much cement and gravel will it take to put a cement floor in a stable 24 by 25 feet? What would be the cost of same?

2. A cow had one quarter of her udder badly swollen and a yellowish, semi-solid substance came from the teat. The cow had just recovered from cowpox. This trouble did not affect any of the other cows in the herd? What was the cause? R. G.

Ans.—1. It will depend somewhat on the thickness of the floor. With a good foundation a 4-inch floor should carry the stock. At this thickness it will require about 13 cubic yards of gravel and 10 barrels of cement. Not knowing what cement is selling for in your locality we cannot give an estimate of the cost. Once the gravel is on the ground it would not take a couple of men very long to put down the floor, even if they mixed the cement by hand.

2. Your cow has had a touch of garget in the quarter, which might be caused by an injury or lying on damp ground.

#### Cropping Certain Soil.

I have a field which will not produce good crops, although the soil seems in fair condition. It is a fine silt about three feet deep which was left there by a creek which comes from the wooded hills. The water is now confined to a ditch. The field is tile drained but even when heavily manured it does not give as good crops as the clay land beside it. What should be done with it? R. M. W.

Ans.—As a rule creek or river flats produce luxuriant growth of most crops. The straw of some grains grows so rank on such soil that the crop lodges before the kernels fill. Corn, roots, or pasture very often give excellent results. It is not stated whether or not the season makes any difference. It may be possible that the soil is so porous that not sufficient moisture is held in the average season to grow and mature a crop. Clay is a strong soil. It contains the plant food necessary for the crop and gives up moisture by capillary action in a dry season. If the soil is too loose, plowing under green crops or well-rotted manure would materially benefit it. It is possible that some mineral plant food is missing, such as potash or phosphates. An application of either of these might be the means of producing maximum crops. The soil might be analyzed in order to determine the percentage of the various plant foods which it contains, or a little experiment might be tried, using say potash on one plot, phosphates on another a mixed fertilizer on another, and well-rotted manure on another. This is the surest way of arriving at what the soil really needs. If it is a matter of moisture, little can be done except the incorporating of humus and the growing of crops which are most drought-resisting.

## "The New Fairbanks-Morse Type Z Engine"

YOU simply cannot get more engine value per dollar than you get when you buy either of these engines. They are oil engines built to use kerosene and other cheaper fuel as well as gasoline.

POWER: All you want and more. These Type 'Z' engines are built to serve.

Every distinctive feature of these wonderful engines does its part to develop maximum power from least fuel. Results are the test we ask. They are the most practical, money-saving and all-round satisfactory engines that your money can buy. Adopted for General farm work such as Grinding, Ensilage Cutting, Wood Sawing, pumping electric lighting etc.

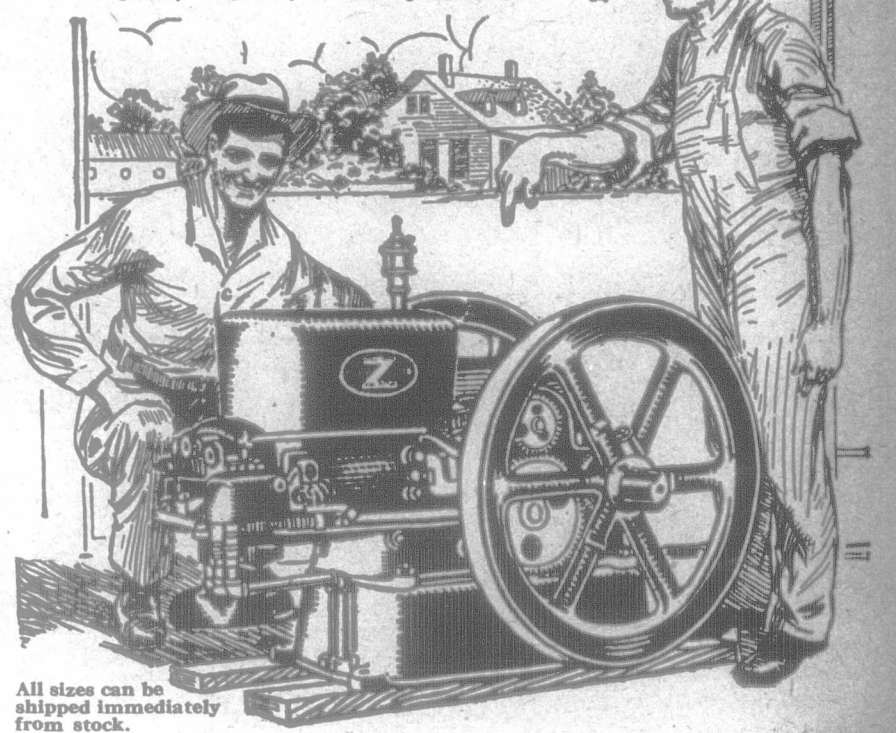
Here's where you get your economy—these engines use kerosene so successfully that you get the same power from a gallon of kerosene as from a gallon of gasoline—and you save the a difference in cost!

1 1-2 H. P.	\$ 65.00
3 H. P.	\$115.00
6 H. P.	\$205.00

with magneto attached

### The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited

Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Montreal,  
Ottawa, Quebec, Factory Toronto 34



All sizes can be shipped immediately from stock.

## Buy a Western Farm



Much of the land close to old established Rail lines in Western Canada has been taken up but offers considerable advantages in the way of improvements and transportation facilities.

### \$15 to \$25 per Acre—Instalment Plan

Will purchase these fertile lands adapted for grain growing, dairy or mixed farming. To the man with a little capital to invest who objects to the pioneer work of homesteading they should prove a real bargain.

For full particulars and any of our descriptive booklets apply to nearest Agent or write General Passenger Dept., Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., or Winnipeg, Man.

## CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

**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, R. R. 1, Brantford, Ont. Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

## OAK LODGE YORKSHIRE HOGS

We have a large selection of extra-good boars and sows of different ages. We are selling at prices that make it attractive for the purchaser. Write for what you want. J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford, Ontario

## BERKSHIRES

My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highcleres and Sallys, the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age. Adam Thompson, R. R. No. 1, Stratford, Ont., Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.

## ENGLISH LARGE BLACK PIGS

We have for sale at present some young pigs of a breed new to Canada but standardized and very popular in England, from our pure-bred imported LARGE BLACKS. Stock excellent for crossing with other breeds. Their English reputation is that they grow large and fast. Also for sale, pure-bred English Berkshires. Lynnore Stock Farm, F. Wallace Cockshutt, Brantford, Ont.



Morse

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pumping electric light.

\$ 65.00  
\$115.00  
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attached



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RAILWAY

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safe delivery guaranteed.  
R.R. 1, Brantford, Ont.  
on Radial.

We are selling at prices that  
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at Toronto, London and  
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GS  
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Stock excellent for cross-  
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utt, Brantford, Ont.

# Let Us Help You Get More Winter Eggs



**N**O matter what you feed, your hens need Pratts Poultry Regulator. This is not merely an opinion of our own—it is a proven FACT, backed by the experience of thousands of successful poultrymen.

Mr. H. W. Corbett, of Annapolis, N.S., has this to say about it: "I have a flock of Plymouth Rock Pullets. I put five in a separate house and gave them Pratts Poultry Regulator. In February the five pullets produced 116 eggs, or 23 to 24 each. The other 30, without having Pratts, produced only 15 to 16 eggs each. I then fed the 30 Pratts Poultry Regulator, and in 10 days my hens increased 50 per cent. in laying."

Some men who have kept poultry for years claim that hens don't lay in winter because nature never intended them to. Those who know how get lots of winter eggs and benefit by the higher winter prices.

The FACTS prove that proper feeding induces heavy laying even in winter. It stands to reason that this should be so. In summer the hens can scratch around outside and pick up grass, seeds, grasshoppers, and other dainty (?) morsels of egg-making material. In winter they need something to take the place of this, just as you need fruit in winter to preserve your health.

## Pratts POULTRY REGULATOR

supplies the proper ingredients to keep your hens laying regularly. It is composed of roots, herbs and barks, so blended as to make a perfect health regulator and tonic suited to the constitution of poultry. Added to the feed, it keeps the birds in robust health, produces good, rich blood, healthy fat, sturdy muscles, strong bones, red combs and wattles, brilliant feathers and fertile eggs. It acts directly on the digestive and egg-producing organs. Makes the fowls relish their feed and get every ounce of nourishment from it.

### The Problem in an Egg Shell

Winter eggs are plentiful when health is maintained and egg-making food is supplied. Pratts Poultry Regulator provides the very things that your hens delight in scratching for in summer. A very small quantity is required. Only about one cent's worth is enough for each hen for a month.

Start your hens NOW. Don't wait too long. Put them into prime condition to give you eggs every day in December when the prices are away up. Find the Pratt Dealer in your vicinity. He will supply the popular-priced packages, also the larger money-saving sizes, 25-lb. pails and 100-lb. bags.

**Money Back if not Satisfied**

### Pratts Poultry Disinfectant

To keep your poultry houses clean and sanitary, spray the walls, roosts, nest boxes and dropping boards frequently with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant. Has no equal for killing disease germs, purifying the air and ridding your poultry houses of lice and mites.

At your Dealer's, in 1 gal., ½ gal. and 1 qt. cans.

### Pratts Roup Remedy

is a safe and sure preventive of Roup and Colds. Even an advanced case of Roup may be cured by Pratts. May be safely used in the drinking water for the protection of healthy birds in damp weather.

At your Dealer's, in powder or tablet form.

### Use Our FREE Service

Write us at any time for FREE advice and assistance when in trouble. We will gladly answer your letters and suggest the proper treatment for any common poultry ailment. Our dealers are authorized to refund your money if you are not absolutely satisfied with the results following the use of any Pratt Remedy. You are always protected against loss when you buy PRATTS. We take all the risk.

**PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA, Limited**  
68 J. Claremont Street, Toronto

Pratt  
Food Co.  
of Canada,  
Limited, Toronto.

Send me your FREE  
book, "Poultry Wrinkles."

Name.....  
Address.....







# Mobilize for Marketing



Production alone is not enough . . . skilful marketing makes for profits.

Together they tend toward prosperity every time—for the farmer and for the nation. But most farmers are too busy producing to develop a more profitable marketing system themselves. **Co-operation is their hope.** Together they may organize a selling business which will do it for them. They may then hire a competent manager and secure efficient selling equipment. With careful organization and the application of sound business principles they will bring home the profits. It is worth a trial.

Co-operation is democratic, practicable and profitable.

## Organizing for Solid Success

Capital is the first requirement. It is always unwise to venture in any business without sufficient funds. Many of the difficulties are promptly overcome when an adequate supply of capital is available. You can get abundant funds by capitalizing your credit on the joint note plan. Write for particulars.

**A RESERVE FUND.** No successful business is run without some losses—buildings deteriorate, accidents in shipping occur, unexpected expenses are encountered. Without a reserve fund these demands are difficult to meet, and discouragement and dissatisfaction are liable to ensue. A reserve fund safeguards any co-operative enterprise.

**DIVIDING THE PROFITS** must receive careful attention. Profits consist of surplus earnings after overhead charges, running expenses and the reserve is met—in any business. This should be divided among the members according to the business done by them, and each one should share expenses on the same basis. The important point, then, for the member to consider is the difference between the selling price of his produce and the expense involved—his profits—not the price the association can pay him when it receives his goods.

### Control by Members is the Distinct Feature of the Co-operative Association

Each member must have but one vote—under any circumstances one vote only. Capital invested must receive a good interest, never any profits. This democratic control and these methods of dividing profits are the only points of difference between the co-operative association and the joint stock company. Otherwise the business must be conducted in exactly the same way if it is to be a permanently successful association.

**KEEP ACCURATE ACCOUNTS** which will show exactly the condition of the business at all times. Careful and accurate book-keeping is of vital importance.

**QUALITY OF PRODUCE** should be the slogan, and if adhered to will bring success. High-class products sold on their merits make satisfied customers, increase trade and produce profits.

**ADVERTISING PAYS** in any business. Choose a trade name, give it a reputation for quality, and place it before the public in good advertising mediums. This will increase the demand and widen markets.

**THE MANAGER** and other servants of the farmer are worthy of their hire. Pay them well and insist upon efficient service. It will ensure their loyalty and best work, and will make the business grow.

**GENERAL PRINCIPLES** as proper grading, suitable packing, continuous supply, knowledge of markets, etc., must be thoroughly mastered by the manager and fully appreciated by the members.

**CO-OPERATION—SOUND IN PRINCIPLE, FEASIBLE IN PRACTICE,** should be more generally studied and more widely applied than ever before. The crops this year—and in every year—should be marketed at a reasonable profit to every efficient producer. The interests of the most important class in Ontario, and of the nation, demand it. For full information regarding any of the above or for direct assistance in organizing a co-operative association of any nature in your own community, write the Office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

## Bed Rock Business Principles

**AN AMPLE MARGIN** between prices paid and prices received should be retained to ensure the covering of all costs. The usual margin allowed by successful business in the same line should be retained until the co-operative association proves itself by practical experience to be efficient enough to do the business on a smaller margin.

For general information upon the subject write the Office of the Commissioner of Agriculture for bulletin No. 234—Co-operative Marketing Associations.

## The Ontario Department of Agriculture

Parliament Buildings  
TORONTO

SIR WM. H. HEARST  
Minister of Agriculture

DR. G. C. CREELMAN  
Commissioner of Agriculture

