

**PAGES  
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SEPTEMBER 9, 1915

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

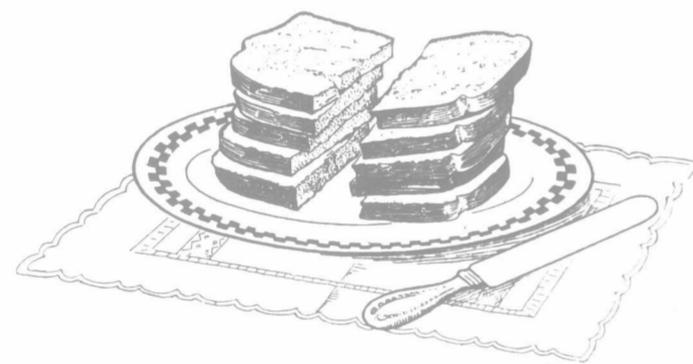
\*AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.\*

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LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 9, 1915.

No. 1198

VOL. L.



## EAT MORE BREAD

Few people eat enough of what is rightly called "the staff of life"

FOOD authorities declare that wheat is the KING of all foods. It is the best food for growing children, the best for old age, the best for every age of life. It is best chiefly because it contains most of the life-building nitrogen, combined with the proper degree of starch.

Of all the forms in which wheat may be eaten, bread stands at the top. There is no food yet created that can take the place of good bread—"the staff of life."

The better the flour you use, the better, more wholesome bread you'll make. And better bread means the use of PURITY FLOUR.

If bread will be better, higher class, because PURITY FLOUR consists exclusively of the high-grade portion of the best Western hard wheat. There are no low-grade portions of the hard wheat berries,

nor the soft wheat flour, in it. It is all high-grade—a strong, vigorous flour. The loaves will be more nutritious, because they contain the high-quality nitrogen, gluten, starch and phosphates—the blood-enriching, body-building and life-sustaining elements of the world's strongest wheat. Think of the added enjoyment of eating bread

you know is so chock-full of wholesomeness. Think of the good it will do your children, your husband and yourself. Think of the wisdom of eating lots and lots of it, for it is a fact known to the medical profession, that few people eat enough of "the staff of life."

Of course PURITY FLOUR will cost you slightly more than ordinary flour. It's worth the difference. And it will make "more bread and better bread" for you than you can obtain from the same weight of ordinary flour.

And the pastry PURITY FLOUR makes! It's more delicious too, if you take the precaution to add more shortening than is required with ordinary flour. The extra strength of PURITY FLOUR requires the addition of more shortening for best pastry results.

Think of the PURITY trademark when you buy flour.

Add PURITY FLOUR to your grocery list right now.

## PURITY FLOUR

"More bread and better bread"



**When The Corn Is Ready To Harvest For Your Silo**  
you want an ensilage cutter that saves as much labor and time as possible—a cutter that does not require a powerful engine to operate nor clogs when feeding either green corn or dry fodder fast. The machine you need is the

### GILSON PAPEC Ensilage Cutter

The one blower cutter you can operate successfully with as small as a 4 h.p. gasoline engine. Not chain driven—there is no lost motion—heavy gears transmit all the power. The "Papc" cuts silage into fine and uniform lengths without stalling. The throwing, blowing, lifting force carries the silage rapidly up into the silo in a steady, full stream, distributing so it packs perfectly. This helps keep the ensilage fresh and sweet.

**Write For Free Book**  
It illustrates and describes the full line of Papc Ensilage Cutters and explains why these machines save time, money and labor at Silo filling time.

**GILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED**

1809 York St., Guelph, Ont.

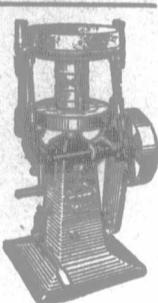


### "London" Cement Drain Tile Machine

Makes all sizes of tile from 3 to 18 inches. Cement Drain Tile are here to stay. Large profits in the business. If interested, send for Catalogue No. 2

**LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO.**

Dept. B. London, Ont.  
World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery



### DIGGERS

for potatoes. All growers know that it pays to use diggers even on five acres—they save valuable time, save all the crop in good condition, at less expense.

### IRON AGE DIGGERS

Wheels 32 or 28 ins. Elevator, 22 or 20 ins. wide. Through separation without injury to the crop. Best two wheel fore and after adjustment of the shafts in front of the seat. Can be backed, turns short into next row. We guarantee our diggers to do the work claimed for them. Ask your dealer about them and write for booklet.

The Bateman Wilkins Co. Limited 410 Symington Ave. Toronto, Can.

### CUT THIS OUT

Farmer's Advocate Pen Coupon, Value 4c. Send this coupon with remittance of 4c to: Empire Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 1200 Dundas Street, London, Ontario. In return you will receive a copy of our catalogued book, "How to Make a Garden and Backyard Fertilizer," and a copy of our catalogued book, "The Empire Fountain Pen." Further, you will receive a pen as a gift with your 4c remittance. Send 14c to obtain a fountain pen which you will require for writing checks and bills. This pen is made of fine steel and is very durable. It is a good pen for every day use.

Empire Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 1200 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.



## A good range in the big things and a good range in the small things

In the big, essential points of range merit, the "Kootenay" excels. One of these is durability, which is ensured by our use of "ARMCO" rust-resisting iron for the body, and Semi-Steel for the firebox linings. Another is cooking quality. The "Kootenay" has always been famous in this respect, and with good reason. The nickelled steel oven is one factor, the scientific flue arrangement and oven ventilation are others.

Points of minor importance, but which are much appreciated by housewives in

## McClary's Kootenay Range



are its convenient high closet, its large oven, its handsome appearance with a profusion of sparkling nickel, its roomy broiler door, convenient dampers, etc.

You should read the full story of the Kootenay. Doing so makes you able to more greatly appreciate its good points when personally inspecting it at the store of your merchant.

Do not hesitate to write to us for the free booklet. Use coupon below.

**McCLARY'S, London, Can.**

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

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

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ADDRESS .....

## FREE LAND

FOR THE SETTLER IN  
New Ontario

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable free, at a nominal cost, are available for cultivation. Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario a home awaits you.

For full information, as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write to:

HON. JAS. S. DUFF, Minister of Agriculture  
H.A.MA'DONELL, Director of Colonization  
Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT.

### Running Water on Every Floor!

Write us for details for particulars of the EMPIRE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM for country homes. Donaldson's patent, no trouble to operate, costs nothing. We also supply windmill, gasoline and electric outlets.

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1200 Dundas Street, London, Ontario

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

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

Barns for sale  
One 64 x 45; another 66 x 22. The latter could go in sections.

McALISTER ESTATE  
1139 King St., West, Toronto  
Phone 788L  
29 Rose St., Galt



### STEEL WHEELS \$17.60 per set

24-inch front, 30-inch rear, 4x3½-in. groove tire. (Other sizes at low prices.) Write for list. Make your old wagon into an up-to-date farm truck with a set of

PAGE STEEL WHEELS  
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Kootenay Range and You."

**STEEL WHEELS**  
**\$17.60 per set**  
24-inch front, 30-inch  
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tire. (Other sizes at  
low prices.) Write for  
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date Farm Truck  
with a set of

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

**BARNs FOR SALE**  
45'; another 66 x 22'. The latter could  
be used for a garage. McALISTER ESTATE  
Phone 7881

## Can you Shoot straight?

Keep in practice. Not only because the training may prove useful—perhaps necessary—but chiefly because of the keen enjoyment you will derive from this most interesting sport.

Get out your gun. Buy one if necessary. Fill your pockets with Dominion .22's—the favorite brand of expert marksmen. Then you'll have some real fun.

Dominion Ammunition is *always* accurate and dependable. The choicest materials, skillful workmanship, thorough inspection and a system of testing that is scientifically correct—all enter into the production of Dominion Ammunition.

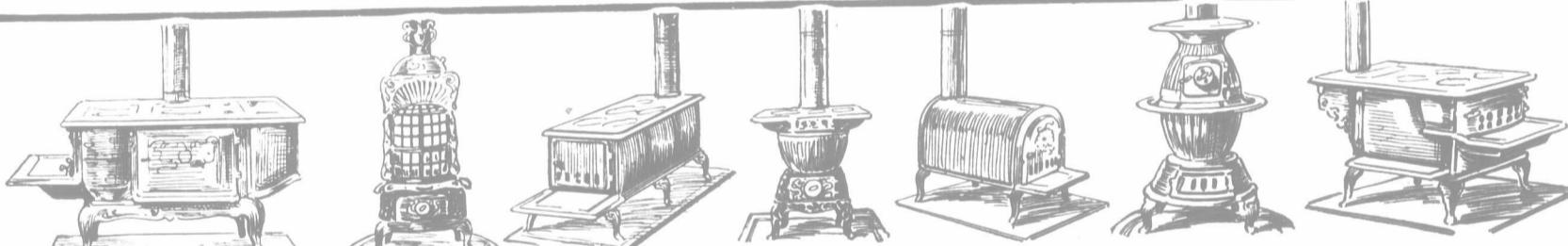
The Dominion .22 Long Rifle cartridge is manufactured particularly for target shooting.

Look for the "Bis D" on every box of Dominion Shot Shells and Metallics—"the ammunition made wholly in Canada". Sold everywhere.

Send for free package of targets. Address:  
Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited  
858 Transportation Bldg., Montreal.



**Loaded  
with Black,  
Lesmok &  
Smokeless  
Powder**



6 stoves wouldn't keep some farm homes warm, where one

## GURNEY HOT WATER INSTALLATION

will bring cozy warmth all winter long.

If your home is one of those that "nothing ever seems to keep warm in winter," the question is, do you want to go on living that way to the end of your days, or do you want to spend the winters in absolute comfort?

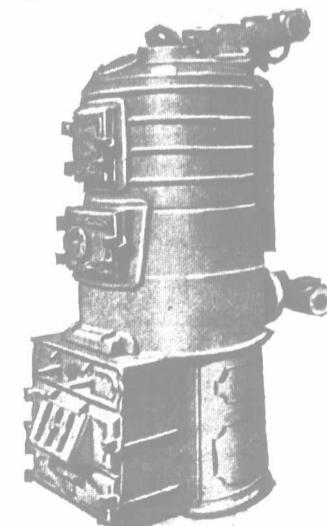
A GURNEY OXFORD Hot Water System means putting a GURNEY OXFORD Boiler (the finest farm type made) in the house, usually in the cellar. It burns either coal or up to 40-inch wood. A system of pipes connects the boiler with "radiators" or water-holders, which are put throughout the house wherever heat is needed. Just one fire is needed, in the boiler—it keeps the water circulating all through the pipes and radiators, filling every room, hall, stairway, etc., with the gentle, balmy NATURAL warmth of a beautiful September day. The radiators fit in corners or under windows, out of the way. Not a single room but is comfortable and healthful, no matter how low the temperature drops. No "water system" needed—just a few buckets of water in the fall, lasting all winter. The patented GURNEY OXFORD "Economizer" goes with every

boiler, and is a big fuel-saver. It regulates the temperature of the house to suit the outside weather.

The cost is not worth considering when the benefits of GURNEY OXFORD Hot Water Heating are realized. Certainly doesn't cost anything like the cheapest motor car you can buy, and its benefits are everlasting.

We want you to write us to-day for a copy of our latest booklet, "City Comfort for Country Homes." The GURNEY OXFORD Hot Water Heating System is fully explained, pictures show how simple it is to install, with very little carpentry or bother. Pictures and letters of many satisfied farmers using our system are also given. Write to-day. Doing this puts you under no obligation whatever. Address our Toronto Office.

Remember, hot air heating, either by stove or hot air furnace, has been displaced in every good city house by hot water heating. If hot air won't warm a sheltered city house, how can you expect it to in a farm house, exposed to all the gales that blow?



**The Gurney Foundry Company, Limited, Toronto**

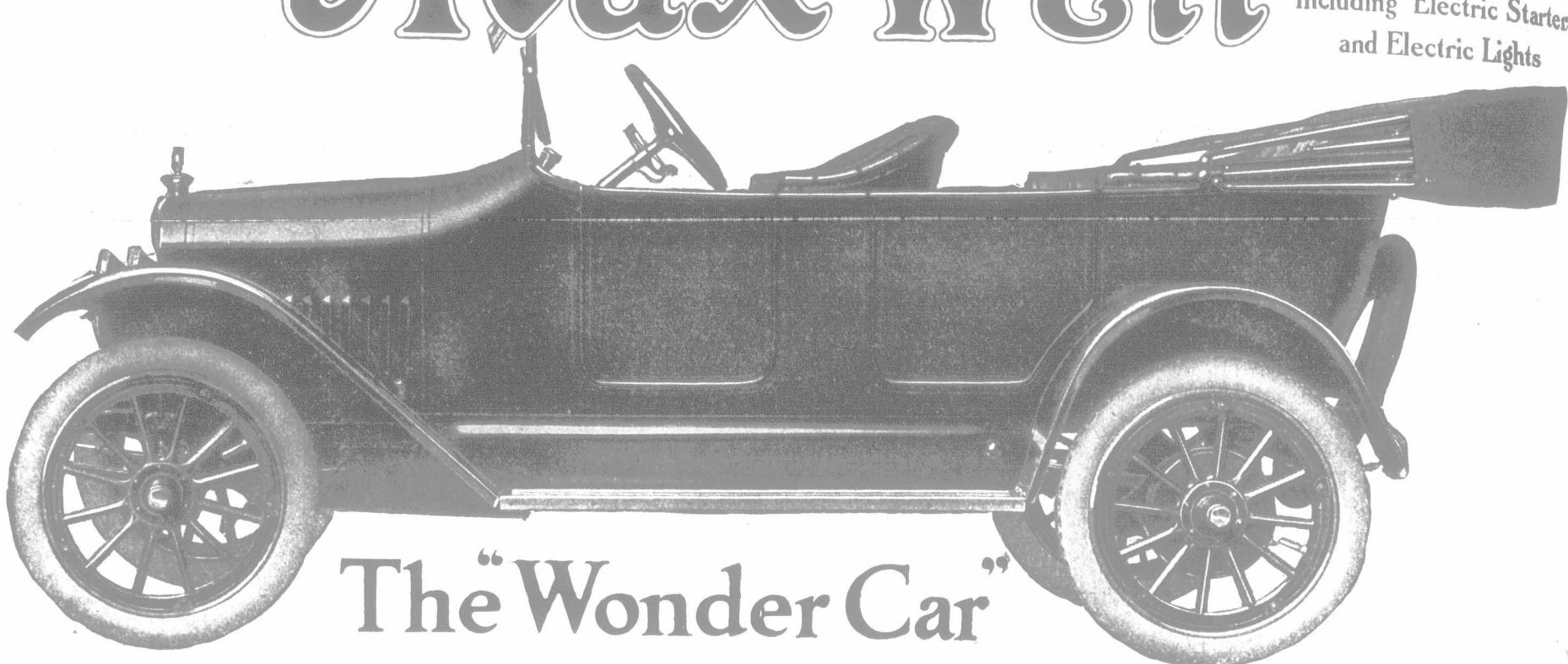
Also at Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary,  
Edmonton, Lethbridge, Vancouver



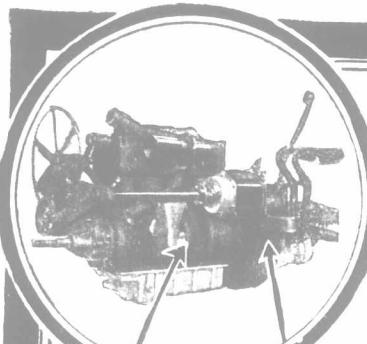
# 1916 Maxwell \$925

FOB WINDSOR

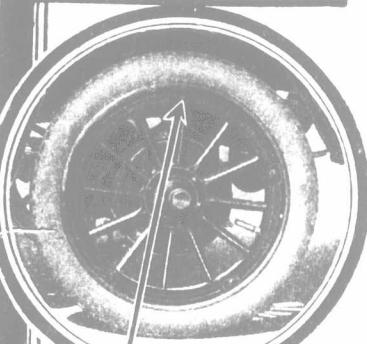
Including Electric Starter  
and Electric Lights



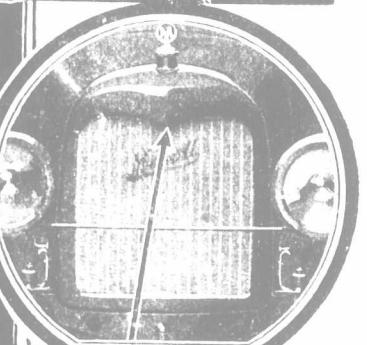
The "Wonder Car"



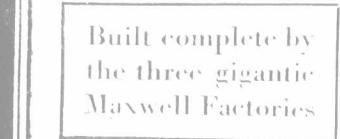
4-cylinder Unit Power Plant with enclosed fly-wheel and clutch.



Demountable Rims are regular equipment of the 1916 Maxwell.



Front view showing the handsome lines of the new radiator and hood.



## A Stampede to the 1916 Maxwell

To-day, the 1916 models of every important make of automobile have been viewed by the most critical jury in the world—the Canadian automobilists.

Already the record-breaking sales of the 1916 Maxwell show an absolute buying stampede to the "Wonder Car."

The "wise ones" who have given the 1916 Maxwell the verdict, base their judgment of real automobile value upon these four vital points:

- 1st—The "first cost" of the car.
- 2nd—The "after cost" of the car.
- 3rd—The quality of the materials and workmanship in the car.
- 4th—The equipment and the "completeness" of the car.

The 1916 Maxwell's new price, \$925, fully equipped, with electric starter, electric lights, high-tension magneto, demountable rims, "one man" mohair top, and every other high-priced-car feature, has earned it first place as the car of record low "First Cost."

■ The 1916 Maxwell's lowering of all economy records for—

- 1st—Miles per set of tires.
- 2nd—Miles per gallon of gasoline.
- 3rd—Miles per quart of lubricating oil.
- 4th—Lowest year-in-and-year-out repair bills.

has earned it first place as The Car of Lowest "After Cost."

The 1916 Maxwell's pure stream-line body, new rounded clean-cut radiator design, and handsome "one-man" top, have earned for it first place as "the prettiest thing on four wheels."

The 1916 Maxwell's special heat-treated, laboratory-tested steel, built into a Twentieth Century Automobile by men who really know how—has earned for it first place as the car of record low repair bills. And this record will extend over the entire life of the 1916 Maxwell.

### 1916 Maxwell High-Priced-Car Features, all included for \$925

Electric Starter and Electric Lights	Electric Horn	Handsome Rounded Radiator and Hood	Easy Riding and Marvelous Flexibility
Demountable Rims	Double Ventilating Windshield (clear vision and rain-proof)	Radiator and Hood Linoleum covered running-boards and floor-boards	Unusual power on hills and in sand
High-tension Magneto	Aluminum Transmission Housing	Automatic Tell-tale Oil Gauge	Ability to hold the road at high speed
"One-man" Mohair Top	Robe Rail with back of front seat leather covered	Heat-treated, Tested Steel Throughout	Improved Instrument Board with all instruments set flush
New Stream-line Design			
Wider Front and Rear Seats			

Every feature and every refinement of cars that sell at twice its price

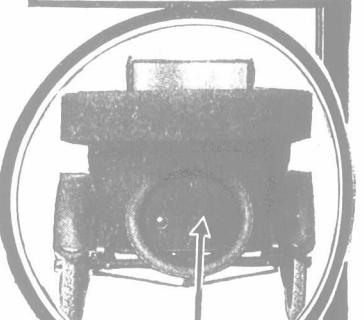
PRICE F. O. B. WINDSOR

Write for the 1916 Maxwell Catalogue, and name of the Maxwell Dealer nearest you. Address Dept. A. M.

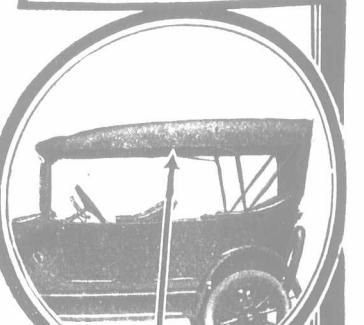
MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited, WINDSOR, ONTARIO



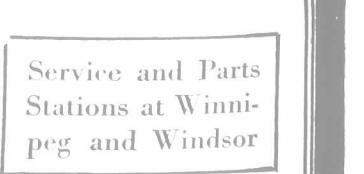
Speedometer, fuse box, ignition, lights, battery regulator, all mounted flush on instrument board.



Note the compact arrangement of spare tire carrier, tail light and license bracket.



Perfect-fitting "one-man" mohair top; quick adjustable storm curtains, rolled up inside of top.



VOL. L.

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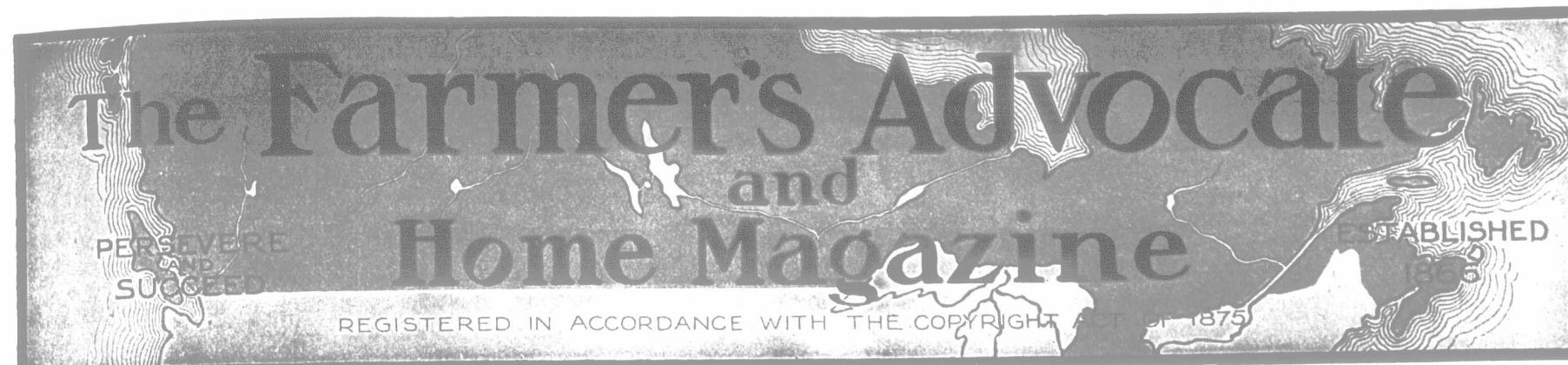
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FOUNDED 1866

\$925  
FOB WINDSOR  
Including Electric Starter  
and Electric Lights



VOL. L.

No. 1198

## EDITORIAL.

This will be a good year for threshing machines.

When the big Fairs are over do not forget the School Fair and the County Fair.

We have heard no complaints so far that the land is too hard to plow this fall.

A little co-operation between neighbors has worked wonders in many districts in harvesting this year's crop.

"The best yet" was the term used by stockmen to characterize our annual Exhibition Number which appeared last week.

By scattering a little timothy this fall over a seeded field which has not caught well the catch may be materially thickened.

Read the Toronto Fair report in this and next issue. Then watch for reports of London and Ottawa Fairs which follow.

Anyone can take off a harvest in fine weather but in a summer like this has been it requires a good manager to prevent serious loss.

Scare headlines with very little in them and less yet to back them up have been the feature of daily journalism during the past year.

A good loser is deserving of more credit than a bombastic winner. If beaten resolve to try again. Success invariably crowns persistent effort.

If you want to sell anything, advertise. The prospective buyer always depends upon advertisements in the best papers to locate the articles he wants.

We are particularly pleased to see a strong live-stock show this year. This proves that Canada's stockmen are alive to the needs of the country.

Everyone is pleased to see Canada's Exhibitions going on as usual. They surely stimulate to greater effort which must result in greater production.

If the German fleet would come out and fight their battleships would soon all be submarines. They would be put to sleep on the bottom of the sea never to arise again.

The quality of the grain in Ontario may have been slightly injured by wet weather but Ontario never had so much good feed as this year. Watch the man with the stock make money.

Rains and frosts have no terrors for the stock farmer. His cattle, sheep and hogs can convert sprouted or frozen wheat into just as nice beef, mutton and pork as you ever tasted.

What did you see at the exhibition? If you took time to study the stock, grain, fruit and vegetable exhibits, together with all the wonders of the various manufacturers and industrial exhibits and the grand stand display you will not remember the midway. This is a part of exhibitions which could very well be done without.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 9, 1915.

### It's all in the Management.

Not long ago we were conversing with a practical farmer and congratulating him upon his good luck in getting his crop harvested in such good condition, considering that the season has been so wet. "There is no luck about it," was the reply. "It's all in the management." And as we drove away we began to think there must be something in what he said. Across the road a farmer with considerably more help than the man to whom we had been talking kept his hay all cut the first time and his harvest was practically all out while that of his neighbor was nearly all safely housed. Why all this difference? "It's all in the management." The same thing is true in all business. One man succeeds, another fails at the same business under similar conditions. One man is a manager and a worker, the other is often neither, or may be a good workman working to a disadvantage because of his incapacity to manage. Farming requires good management just as much as does any other business. Hap-hazard, happy-go-lucky, do-it-tomorrow methods cannot succeed on the farm. When the grain is ready to cut, or ready to haul the farmer must be ready to cut or to haul as the case may be. When the corn should be cut, the potatoes dug, and the roots harvested the farmer must be on the job on time. The man who allows his farm work to get ahead of him is working on an up-hill job all the time and progress is slow. If any bad weather comes it always catches farmer easy-sides and upsets all his poorly-laid plans. But the farmer who manages has little difficulty in running his work rather than allow the work to run him.

In this connection we are pleased to note that our agricultural colleges are opening departments of "Farm Management" intended to give students a ground work in looking after the business end of farming. Institutional farms are good places to practice management too, for the labor necessary to get things done is generally much greater on these farms than on the average farm. It should be easy to get a start in the right direction. The man who manages well will make more money from a poor farm than him who manages poorly can do from the best of land fully equipped. "It's all in the management."

### Signs of Progress

The Canadian farmer has learned much from his forefathers and is thankful to them for the results of their practical experience, but no twentieth-century farmer can afford to sit down and rest in the shade of "what was good enough for father is good enough for me." The farmer who will succeed must be up and doing. Farming is a different proposition now from what it was 25 or 50 years ago. New problems come up each year and must be met. Some practices which were considered correct in every particular a few years ago are now proven obsolete. Times have changed. Have you kept up to the times? Experiments on special and private farms have thrown new light on farming. New varieties have come; new methods of cultivation have displaced old; crop rotation has taken the place of guess work; crops formerly considered of no value are now being extensively grown. Have you grown Dawson's Golden Chaff wheat, O. A. C. 21 barley, O. A. C. 72 oats, Ontario Variegated or Grimm alfalfa, or sweet clover? These are only a few of the newer crops. There are many others. It pays to know them.

### The Features of the Fair.

Those who visited Toronto's big fair the first week returned home with nothing but words of praise for one of the greatest institutions of its kind in America. All were agreed that the exhibition is different this year. Everything is military and munitions. Of the munitions we draw particular attention to the live stock and farm products. These, with the military, are the feature of Canada's greatest exhibition. Canada can supply the fighters and the necessary food to feed them. Those who visit, and have visited, the big fall exhibitions this year should not forget the maintenance end. It is agriculture which keeps fairs going. It is agriculture that keeps armies in fighting trim. The man behind the plow; the man in the stable feeding cattle, sheep and swine—these are the support of Britain's fighting force. No one can see an exhibition properly without spending a fair amount of time studying the exhibits from the farm. Those who see to learn go away with a greater appreciation of the farmer and what he is doing for the country. He is a busy life in which there is no graft. He earns what he gets. He is doing his part in the crisis. Remember the military and don't forget that the farmer is doing his part to make "business as usual." Fighters and farmers are a good combination just now.

### A Day Off

No man can afford to stick too close to work. True, him who would succeed must be industrious, but there is nothing which makes quite so good a stimulant for work as getting away from it for a day or a few days as the case may be. Then the best of going away is the returning. It is just as necessary that the farmer and his wife take a day off now and again as it is for the business man to take a holiday. Too much work and worry stagnates and depresses. Human nature demands change, and the farmer deserves his share. More work will be accomplished in a year if a few holidays are taken than where the man and his wife and children plod away day in and day out. After harvest and before cold weather comes is the time to enjoy a little rest. Plan a short trip and forget work until you return. There are other things in life than work, worry and money.

### Agriculture First at the Fairs.

No exhibition or fall fair, great or small, can long exist unless particular attention is paid to exhibits of live stock and the products of the farm. The exhibition idea was in the first place built around the things of the farm, and exhibitions can never hope to get away from the cornerstone of their foundations. A show may flourish for a few years in its industrial and amusement departments, and manager and directors may get it into their heads that, after all, agriculture does not matter—it is not a drawing card. At the very moment the running of a fair is done on such a basis it starts to go down, and it is a wise board of directors who keep the products of the farm to the fore. We are pleased to note that this year live-stock entries and farm products are filling a bigger space than ever before. Agriculture must stand first at the exhibitions.

Canada's great west seems to be a country of worries. Westerners worry about drouth, about too much wet, about frost, and now they are worrying over the sale of a big crop of wheat.

Perfect-fitting "one-man" mohair top; quick adjustable storm curtains, rolled up inside of top.

Service and Parts Stations at Winnipeg and Windsor

## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

Published weekly by  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

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

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

There is a hummer of the day; likewise there is a hummer of the night. The hummer of the day is a bird, but the hummer of the night is a moth, otherwise known as the Sphinx Moth. These are heavy-bodied, narrow-winged moths which fly with extraordinary rapidity, and when flying vibrate their wings so rapidly as to make a humming sound. They are neat and "tailor-made" in appearance, and in coloration show most harmonious combinations and most exquisite contrasts. Olive, tan, brown and ochre, black and yellow, and the whole range of grays, with eye-spots or bands of rose-color or crimson are some of the sphinx color schemes. The caterpillars of the Sphinx Moths are large, have a horn on the wrong end of their bodies, and when disturbed they rear up and assume a most threatening attitude. From their resemblance, when in this attitude, to the Egyptian Sphinx, their name is derived. The Sphinx caterpillars are leaf eaters and each species feeds upon a limited number of plants which are usually closely related, for instance one feeds on the potato and the tomato, another on the Virginia creeper and the grape. Most of the caterpillars are green in color, so that in spite of their size, they are hard to find on the leaves upon which they are feeding. The horn at the rear end of the body is much feared by most people who discover a Sphinx caterpillar, but it is not a "sting" nor is it poisonous.

Sometimes one of these caterpillars is seen covered with white objects, which people who do not know that caterpillars never lay eggs are likely to call eggs. These are the little silken cocoons spun by the larvae of a little wasp-like insect which lays its eggs within the body of the caterpillar. The little grubs which hatch from these eggs feed upon the fleshy portions of the caterpillar until they are full-grown. They then emerge and spin their cocoons on the back of their victims, which by this time is about exhausted and usually dies before it can pupate.

Everything is relative. We think that the leaf of an ordinary plant is a pretty thin thing. Yet to some insects there is room between the upper and lower epidermis for them to live and

feed and move. These insects are known as leaf-miners and though few people are familiar with the insects themselves, practically everyone has seen their work—whitish serpentine markings which show on both the upper and lower surfaces of the leaf. These serpentine markings are made by the caterpillars of tiny moths, moths so small that they measure but a quarter of an inch across their expanded wings. The moth lays an egg on the surface of a leaf, and the little caterpillar as soon as it hatches bores into the leaf. Here it feeds on the green cells which form the interior of the leaf, leaving both the upper and lower epidermis intact. As it feeds it moves forward, thus making a tunnel, and as the caterpillar increases in size so the tunnel increases in diameter. When the little miner is fully grown it makes a room at the end of the tunnel and in this it turns into a pupa. Before it pupates it makes a hole to the exterior with its sharp jaws. This is an instinctive but highly necessary action, as after it changes to a moth it no longer has jaws capable of biting, and unless this hole was ready for it to escape through it would be a prisoner.

Most of the insects which are termed Grasshoppers are not Grasshoppers at all but Locusts, the difference between the two being that a true Grasshopper has the axis of the head parallel with that of the body, while in the Locust the head is set at right angles with the body. Our Locusts are usually brownish in color, while the Grasshoppers are green. One of the most interesting of our Grasshoppers is the Swordbearer, or Cone-headed Grasshopper. Both names are descriptive, and the former refers to the long sword-shaped ovipositor of the female of this species. This insect is an inhabitant of meadows, and a proper conception of the home of the Sword-bearer can only be obtained by gazing closely into this miniature forest of grass, for when alarmed this insect tumbles, from its perch on some high stem or blade, head-foremost to the floor of this jungle. Here it remains immovable, with its pointed head stuck down among the bases of the stems, causing its body to assume an exact resemblance to a narrow blade of grass, while the brownish legs are nearly invisible because of their resemblance to the plant stems. The Sword-bearer is one of the musicians in the August insect orchestra, and he utters a continuous, high-pitched "Z-e-e-z-i-p," a sound which is produced by rubbing his outer wings together in rapid vibration.

At this season of the year we find most of our wild flowers, not in the woods, but in the moist places, along streams, pond margins, and ditches. The plants of these habitats are also quite different from the more delicate forms of the earlier part of the year, being tall and rank in growth.

### THE HORSE.

If Canada's surplus of heavy horses were only in Great Britain they would find ready sale.

The stallion will be a better breeding horse next season if he is judiciously worked this fall than if kept in idleness and uncared for.

The nights will soon be cool and frosty, and the hard-worked horse should not be forced to graze and shiver in the back pasture.

Do not neglect the colt because he didn't win the red ribbon at the show. The only way to improve his chances is by better care and attention.

The representative of a Scottish firm has been purchasing freely in Western Ontario lately horses of a good draft type for Old Country use, and shipping them from Montreal. Further consignments are yet to go. The prices mentioned have been \$200, \$225 and upwards each according to substance and quality.

### Heavy Horses cut Hauling Cost.

Through the ups-and-downs of horse breeding, and horse markets "The Farmer's Advocate" has consistently advised farmers to breed and raise the draft horse in preference to any of the lighter breeds. It has also laid particular emphasis upon quality and weight in the drafter. There is no use of attempting to breed draft horses with small, inferior stock as a foundation. The draft horse must in every sense be a drafter and must carry sufficient weight to be able to haul heavy loads and do heavy work. That is what he is for, and the pony drafter is a nondescript with no particular place in horse breeding. The extra weight on the draft horse, the heavier muscled and the larger bone is intended to cut the cost of hauling heavy loads and doing heavy work. One day, a few winters ago, we overtook on the road a man with a sixty-bushel load of wheat

behind a light team. There was a great deal of snow and the roads were badly drifted. The load had slewed and cut off on one side sticking the team in their tracks. Sixty bushels of wheat is not generally considered a very big load. It is less than two tons and a farm team should be able to draw it easily. There came along the road a man with a team of real heavy drafters and he hooked on to the stalled load and very easily pulled it up into the road and on good footing. This team of heavy horses were being fed very little more than the light team. Did you ever notice that light horses really eat just about as much grain as will the heavier animals? The farmer does not often feed on a basis of so many pounds of grain per hundred-weight of horse flesh. He feeds a gallon or five quarts of oats as the case may be and gives his light horse very nearly as much as his heavy drafters. When it comes to work, the drafter team will pull possibly half as much again as the light team and do it easily with no injury to themselves. Light horses were never meant for pulling heavy loads and when called upon to do so are liable to strain and injure themselves. A three-horse cultivator working heavy land deeply requires three good heavy horses. We have seen two do it, but it would require in order to accomplish a good day's work day in and day out at least four of the light-legged, light-bodied horses sometimes seen on farms.

Last spring we were travelling through a district and we happened to notice a man trying to disk with only two horses of a weight of about 900 lbs. each on his disks. These horses were fagged almost completely and they could not take the disks across the field without resting two or three times. Had this man been working a team weighing 1,500 or 1,600 lbs. each they would have walked the disks right along and no loss of time would have resulted. On one well-organized farm which has been described in these columns, a fine class of heavy horses are used and two horses pull, one-half a day about, two-furrow gang plows. This is done because this farm is a fruit farm and two horses work in orchards much better than four. Where would the light horse come in with only a team on these regular four-horse gang plows? Light horses could not stand the work. They were built for style and speed, not for heavy work and hard pulling.

There seems to be no argument to contradict the fact that heavy horses cut hauling cost. This has been demonstrated with locomotives, the heavier the engine the smaller the cost of pulling big freight trains. It must be equally true of horse power and observations teach us that it is.

### LIVE STOCK.

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

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The ox is not nearly so liable to the different forms of colic as the horse, at the same time it is not unusual to meet with cases. Colic, defined as "any abdominal pain not due to inflammation," is capable of more exact limitation. It is distinguished by certain symptoms, which are more or less marked in other abdominal disorders, and are known as "colicky pains." While food of poor quality, of an indigestible nature, food improperly prepared, sudden change in food, etc., usually cause disease of the stomach in the ox, we find that in some cases it causes painful disorders of the intestines, and such attacks are known as "colic." The animal ceases to feed and ruminates for a time; the pulse becomes full and bounding; there is moaning, grinding of the teeth, striking at the abdomen with the hind feet, extreme restlessness, indicated by the movements and frequently lying down and rising, turning his head around and bringing the muzzle against the seat of pain, there often is sweating and frequent passing of urine in small quantities, or of small dry portions of faeces. Hernia (rupture) of various kinds, strangulations of the bowels, impaction of the bowels as well as certain disorders of the liver, stomach, or urinary apparatus may be the cause of symptoms simulating those of colic. In such cases other signs are usually present which enable the practitioner to complete diagnosis. But, failing these, we may usually attribute the signs of disorder to simple or spasmodic colic, spasm of a portion or portions of the small intestine. Then the pains are paroxysmal, that is a period of pain is followed by a period of ease, during which the patient is perfectly normal, the pulse becomes normal, all excitement ceases, the patient will eat or ruminate and appear normal in all respects. This is again followed by a period of well-marked pain, etc. The periods of paroxysm vary in length and severity, but the pain is always well-marked. The trouble may be brought on by changes in diet, the passage of imperfectly prepared food from the stomach, and some claim, by drinking large quantities of very cold water.

TREATMENT.—As it is a spasmodic disease,

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

team. There was a great deal of loads were badly drafted. The load cut off on one side sticking the racks. Sixty bushels of wheat is considered a very big load. It is tons and a farm team should be hauled easily. There came along the road a team of real heavy drafters on to the stalled load and went up into the road and on good teams of heavy horses were being more than the light team. Did you know light horses really eat just about as well as the heavier animals? They often feed on a basis of so many per hundred-weight of horse flesh, four or five quarts of oats as the load gives his light horse very nearly as heavy drafters. When it comes after team will pull possibly half as the light team and do it easily to themselves. Light horses were never pulling heavy loads and when do so are liable to strain and break. A three-horse cultivator working requires three good heavy horses, two do it, but it would require in less a good day's work day in and out four of the light-legged, light sometimes seen on farms.

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## IVE STOCK.

## Diseases of the Ox. VI.

## Colic.

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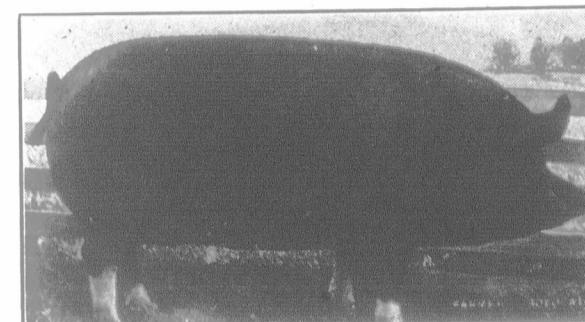
As it is a spasmodic disease,

medicines that relieve spasms (called antispasmodics) should be given promptly as 2 fluid ounces each of sweet spirits of nitre and tincture of belladonna and 1 fluid ounce of laudanum in a quart of cold water given as a drench. The patient should not be allowed to eat anything during the periods of ease, as this is very liable to increase the intensity of the trouble. The above dose should be repeated in 1½ to 2 hours if necessary and at like intervals as often as required, but it is seldom that more than one or two doses are necessary. The above dose is for ordinary sized animals, if the patient be very large or quite small the dose should be larger or smaller in proportion. On the assumption that the trouble has been caused by the presence of indigestible food or food imperfectly prepared in the intestine it is good practice to administer a purgative after the symptoms of colic have disappeared, in order to remove the cause. For this purpose the ordinary saline purgative of 1 to 2 lbs. Epsom salts and 1 ounce ginger should be given in a quart or more of warm water. It is also good practice to give injections of warm, soapy water per rectum as this not only removes the contents of the rectum but tends to stimulate the general action of the bowels, hence hastens the action of the purgative. As in any case after the administration of a purgative nothing but sloppy food in small quantities should be allowed until free purgation commences.

**FLATULENT COLIC.**—Colic in which there is the formation of gases in the intestines, principally in the large intestine, is known as "Flatulent colic." This form may be diagnosed from the spasmodic form by the symptoms being less alarming and violent but of a more persistent character, there being practically no periods of ease. The symptoms of pain are constant, but vary in intensity. There is often noticed emissions of gases per rectum, and, particularly if the small intestine be involved there may be eructations of gases, and in reasonably, well-marked cases a more or less well-marked distension of the right side of the abdomen. In such cases treatment should be directed to neutralize the gases or cause their expulsion and at the same time keep up the heart's action. For this purpose 2 to 3 fluid ounces each of oil of turpentine and aromatic spirits of ammonia in 1½ pints of raw linseed oil should be given and if necessary repeated in 2 hours and again if necessary. Rectal injections as for spasmodic colic should also be given. It is also good practice to force the patient to take walking exercise and apply friction to the right side. The acute symptoms should be followed by a saline purgative, as we have already given considerable oil the amount of the saline should be less than otherwise. In all cases of colics in the ox it is good practice to explore the rectum by the hand, remove its contents and follow by injections.

course, they only rip off the tops of the plants and do not feed it off closely. In Mr. Riddel's opinion it would be even better feed if it were more closely pastured and not allowed to grow to so great a height, but, nevertheless high or low the cattle were eating it readily and were doing extra well upon it. When they are taken off in the fall the plow is put in and this rank growth turned under which serves to manure the field very well indeed. Mr. Riddel is handling one field a long way from the barn in this manner to get over the difficulty of hauling manure so far, and finds that the next season the crop of oats after sweet clover plowed in does as well as on manured land.

This grower does not like the yellow-flowered sweet clover, claiming that for pasture purposes it is too early and does not last late in the sea-



Berkshire Sow.

This sow was farrowed April 6, 1914; sire, Elmhurst Augustus (imp.). Owned by C. J. Lang, Burketon, Qnt.

son. The white-flowered he finds much more suitable to pasture than the yellow which he has tried on one field. In his opinion two cattle per acre could easily be pastured with abundance of feed on the sweet clover fields. The amount of seed sown at the original seeding was only 8 lbs. per acre, this giving a crop thick enough for pasture but not anywhere near thick enough for a crop. When by following this practice fields at a long distance from the buildings may be manured with this green crop plowed under once every two years, may be seeded one year without any work or expense to the farmer, and may at the same time feed well two cows per acre during the pasturing season, it seems that there must be some place for the crop on many farms in Ontario. There are few grasses or clovers which will pasture well two cattle per acre during the

## FARM.

## Roast Corn.

By Peter McArthur.

This morning I overheard the children planning for a "Corn roast" and ever since I have been on the tip-toe of expectation. Can it be possible that I am yet to taste roast corn? I remember how we used to talk about it in school-days—about the illicit feasts that coon-hunters used to have in the woods at midnight and our mouths watered as we talked. Once or twice I happened on evidences of such feasts in the woods back of the cornfield. There would be the ashes of a fire, a few blackened brands, a lot of corn husks and partly gnawed ears of charred green corn. It was easy for an active imagination to weave the halo of romance about such feasts in the dark woods and O how I did long to be grown up enough to go coon-hunting and to have roast corn. Of course I might have taken a few ears of corn at any time and roasted them myself but that never occurred to me. The banquet needed the proper setting. It must be at night in the woods—and the corn must be stolen from someone who would make an awful row if he found out about it. Of course the slow years finally dragged by and I went coon-hunting. But by that time the art of roasting corn had been lost. The boys who were with me and I tried to roast corn in the way that we had heard about but something always went wrong. Parts of the ear would be burnt to charcoal and other parts would be raw. I never got a mouthful that I could swallow. I believe that even the pigs would have turned up their noses at the kind of roast corn we had. I am inclined to think that roast corn is a delicacy that has had no existence outside of the imagination of childhood. Though I have eaten at restaurants that offer every kind of dish ever known I have never found roast corn on the bill of fare. Boiled corn, stewed corn, samp, hominy, corn pone, hoe-cake, corn meal mush and all that sort of thing I have eaten and relished but I am still to have my feast of roast corn. I did not let the children know that I overheard them and in that there was deep design. I am going to let them go right on with their corn roast and when their feast is at its height I shall drop in on them as an uninvited guest. I confess that my mouth waters even now at the thought that I may get a taste of real roast corn—though I know in my heart that it will simply be the same half-raw, half-burned stuff that I sampled as a boy. But the dreams of youth die hard with me and I shall not give up hope entirely until the children have had their corn roast.

Speaking of corn roasts, I wish the field corn would hurry up and get fit to roast. It has been at a standstill for the past six weeks and unless we get an unusually dry, warm fall I shall get nothing from my corn-field except fodder. In this respect I am no worse off than most of the other people in the district. I had my corn planted as early as anybody but it is still a long way from being fit for green corn, though in a normal year it would probably be ripe. But there will be a lot of feed for the cattle, if nothing else, so it will not be a total loss. And then there is just a chance that it may mature. Last year my corn was planted so late that there seemed no hope for it, but it ripened in the last weeks of September and the first weeks of October and gave a satisfactory yield. And the corn is not the only crop that is causing worry. All the potatoes in the district have been struck by the blight and when digging for daily use in the house we find that a constantly increasing percentage of them is rotten. It is beginning to look as if we would not be able to save enough for our own use. But in spite of all this we have everything to be thankful for. Our crops are not being mowed down by machine guns or our fields cut to pieces with trenches. The war is draining away our



Boys, How Would You Like This Colt?

The first zebra born in captivity, Central Park Zoo, N. Y. Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

summer, let alone leave a rank stand to be plowed down for manure in the fall, and with it seed the field for next season.

The difference between the cost of war and peace has not yet dawned upon the average tax payer. England alone is spending \$15,000,000 daily on this war, but before the conflict her average daily expenditures for all governmental purposes was but \$2,750,000.

best young men but most of us are able to go about our business in security, with a prospect of having all the food, shelter and clothing we require so we have no right to grumble.

The cold nights are beginning to remind us that winter is approaching once more. Last night there were traces of hoarfrost on the long grass in low places but I have not heard of any frost that did damage. Somehow it seems as if we had not had a real summer this year. I do not remember more than half a dozen really hot days. Already the fall work is in progress and before we realize it the cold weather will probably be on us again. This year we are making arrangements to take proper care of our apples, celery, potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables. We are building a cement root house in a little hillside, where everything can be kept safe from frost. The waste we have had in pits during the past few years would more than pay for the root-house, and besides there will be the comfort of having things in good condition where they will be easy to get at. When I was a boy there was a roothouse made of logs covered with earth on the spot where we are building the new one and I have vivid recollections of the prime apples that used to be brought out of it during the winter. My mouth waters for them as it does for the roast corn, but I know that I can have apples that are as good as the old ones or even better. But I think that roast corn is a myth. If it is not there must be some way of roasting it that I do not know about and I should be glad to get the recipe.

### The Effect of the School Grounds.

If a child is ever to acquire a taste for those things that tend to neatness or beauty it is during that impressionistic period known as school-days. Heredity plays an important role in the development and outcome of the growing child, but that is a difficult factor to discuss intelligently, and a still more difficult factor to control. The influence of environment is plainly marked in families, in communities and in nations, to mold the intellect of youth is possible to a large extent, through the surroundings which are as parents or school trustees will that they should be.

There is no better index to the sentiment or thought of a school section than is to be found in the school house and school grounds. A tidy, industrious and prosperous people will not tolerate a dilapidated, tumble-down, out-of-date, old, building and grounds to match. We are beginning to realize that children are not taught so much by what they are told as by the associations that accompany the remarks into the inner recesses of the child's brain. What use is a lecture on the relation of pure atmosphere to health when the child is breathing the expired and almost undiluted air from the lungs of thirty other children. If the tutored one survives the advice is considered overdrawn, if he or she perish it is simply one more added to the long list of murdered ones who tell no tales. Children are taught to avoid disease by not coming in contact with it, but at the same time they are forced to share the common drinking cup with as many as twenty or thirty other members of the school; they are taught the beauties of nature which lie in the trees, in flowers and in the fields, and from the windows they see a wood pile and perhaps a treeless country beyond. This is the school in "sleepy hollow," but, thanks to an enlightened public opinion, all schools are not thus. One will find those that are lighted and ventilated, cleaned and heated, and surrounded with well-kept grounds, flowers and trees. In them the beauty of a flower is shown to the children, not read out of a book; the child comprehends how nature, in her unalterable plan, provides for reproduction of the plant as well as its protection, and what place it occupies in the great economic system of life. To imbibe knowledge in this way is to retain it, and later on apply it to the routine of daily duties that are met in a hundred different spheres of labor.

The interest of the entire community should center in the school, for it is a common ground. Parents may differ as to creeds, politics and opinions as regards the Government of the nation, but as to little seat of learning situated in their midst where their children spend the greater part of their time, where intellect is being awakened, ideas being received and characters being molded that will influence the career of many a young life, as to this institution minds should work in harmony for the greatest good. If the surroundings are not such as will inculcate neatness, beauty and thrift, the influence of the school is for evil. One of the most potent forces that will assist in character building will be used in the wrong direction, and the blame rests upon the shoulders of a negligent community.

Compare the environments of the little schoolhouse illustrated in these columns with many throughout the country. Around it are trees and beds of flowers. In almost every window a box

is full of flowering plants, and the grounds are neat and cleanly mown. This condition is not uncommon during months of school in many sections, but when the teacher leaves and the children go on their vacation "everybody's business is nobody's business" and the gardens go wild. While the school year lasts the pupils should attend to the gardens and grounds under the direction of the teacher, but during July and August it is the parents' duty to evidence enough interest in their children's work to oversee and encourage. It is easy, of course, to employ a teacher for so much per month, but to allow her work in the interest of another's child to altogether cease when she is away on a brief vacation is poor encouragement indeed. Trustees ought to be obliged to provide labor and over-

The European war has demonstrated how much we depend upon seed for our crops of roots and vegetables and not only has it revealed the fact that a large part of our supply has been coming from across the water but through this revelation we are learning that the importance we have attached to the quality of our seed has been in no way commensurate with the significance of that feature of the supply. Each year growers desire more and more to know the ability of their seed to germinate, what the ancestry was and if the mother stock contained those characters that are looked for in the crop to be grown. Breeders of horses, cattle, sheep or swine trace back the lineage of their stock and in the case of dairy cattle they test the dams for production; the same is being done with sugar beets by Henry Stokes, Agricultural Superintendent of the Sugar Company at Berlin. One day, late in August, the writer was shown over the breeding station and fields by Mr. Stokes and A. McMeans, a special representative of the Seed Branch at Ottawa. Space will not allow the technicalities and deeper principles connected with the operations in vogue there to be recorded but the practice in a general way is important for it has a direct bearing upon an industry which is yet in its infancy in Canada but promises to have a wonderful influence on future agricultural production.

The breeding plots are located near the factory in order that personal supervision is possible and a more thorough study can be made of individual tests.

Unlike live-stock breeding the operator

sight for school grounds during the summer months, and the labor should be voluntary on the part of the parents. The school house featured in these columns is located in Huron County, Ont. A married lady who lives nearby is the teacher, and these circumstances render it easier to maintain the surroundings in good condition. However, the little extra effort required on the part of taxpayers in any community should not prevent them taking an interest in their country school.

does not have everything under his control. Nature sometimes steps in and crosses different varieties thus frustrating many well-planned and thought-out schemes. In order to overcome this difficulty the different plots must be isolated at least 300 yards but Mr. Stokes believes that the separation of one mile is a greater security and where possible that distance is allowed. The writer has seen two different varieties of mangels growing side by side this season. It is a mistake, of course, but there are many things that can best be learned by practical experience and this is one of them. Even strains of the same variety must be located far apart that pure seed from the mother root may be obtained.

In one plot on the grounds 1,100 mother beets were producing seed professed to be the best the grower had ever seen anywhere. They had all been tested individually for sugar content and were known to be good. This test is made by taking a plug diagonally from one side of the beet through to the other and making a chemical analysis of the same. The plug resembles in appearance that taken by a judge when judging butter and it is representative of the entire beet. If the analysis reveals a good percentage of sugar the hole in the beet is plugged with clay and the specimen is planted to produce stock seed. This beet would be known as a "mother beet." In another plot all the mother beets tested from 18.1 to 19 per cent. sugar, averaging approximately 18.6 per cent. for the entire plot. In 1747, Margraf, a Prussian chemist, was only able to get about 5 per cent. of sugar from beets but since that time the most vigorous scientific selection has been practiced and in some cases as much as 20 per cent. of sugar has been obtained. However, from 16 to 17 per cent. is considered a good test for field-grown beets and conditions must be satisfactory to accomplish even that. Bearing this in mind the significance of producing seed from mother beets possessing 19 per cent. of sugar will be, at once, apparent. What has been done with sugar beets in the last century and a half is an exceeding financial advantage to-day, but the end is not yet.

When the seed is procured in this way from the breeding plots it is stored and used to produce stocklings the following year. Twelve pounds of seed per acre are used to produce factory beets and the plants are thinned but when stocklings are required 10 pounds of beet seed per acre are used and no thinning is done. The plants are cultivated and allowed to grow until fall but since they are thick in the row they do not attain the size of the ordinary sugar beet; in fact they are much smaller for a desirable stockling will only measure from an inch and a half to two inches across. This crop is harvested in the fall and siloed, the practice being to put them in pits in the fields and cover with earth and straw. All the stock-



A School that is Different.

Throughout the summer holidays the grounds and flowers about this schoolhouse in Huron County have been cared for.

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A Stock of Bred-up Beet Seed.

### Growing Beet Seed in Ontario.

The Seed Commissioner at Ottawa estimates that Canada will be short approximately three-quarters of a million pounds of root and vegetable seed in consequence of the struggle in Europe. This will tell heavily upon those who grow a large acreage of mangels or other roots for feeding purposes and upon growers of beets for the sugar factory. The Dominion Sugar Company at Berlin has not been caught napping with regard to their seed supply. They have been experimenting for a few years and are gradually working up to a position where all their patrons can be supplied with seed "grown in Canada" from individually tested "mother beets," with a high sugar content.

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ar has demonstrated how much seed for our crops of roots and not only has it revealed the fact of our supply has been coming water but through this revelation that the importance we have quality of our seed has been, in insurte with the significance of the supply. Each year growers more to know the ability of their stock contained those characters for in the crop to be grown. cattle, sheep or swine trace of their stock and in the case they test the dams for production; done with sugar beets by Henry Stokes, Agricultural Superintendent of the Sugar Company at Berlin. One day, late in August, the writer was shown over the breeding station and factory by Mr. Stokes and A. McMeans, a special representative of the Seed Branch at Ottawa. Space will not allow the technicalities and deeper principles connected with the operations in vogue there to be recorded but the practice in a general way is important for it has a direct bearing upon an industry which is yet in its infancy in Canada but promises to have a wonderful influence on future agricultural production.

The breeding plots are located near the factory in order that personal supervision is possible and a more thorough study can be made of individual tests. Unlike live-stock breeding the operator everything under his control. steps in and crosses different varieties many well-planned and crosses. In order to overcome this current plots must be isolated at first. Mr. Stokes believes that the mile is a greater security and distance is allowed. The writer current varieties of mangels growing his season. It is a mistake, of course, that can best practical experience and this is one of the same variety must start that pure seed from the beets obtained.

The grounds 1,100 mother beets are professed to be the best seen anywhere. They had all sown for sugar content and good. This test is made by sowing from one side of the other and making a chemical analysis. The plug resembles in size when taken by a judge when judging representative of the entire beet. It reveals a good percentage of sugar content is plugged with clay and the to produce seed stock. This is known as a "mother beet." In the mother beets tested from 18 per cent. sugar, averaging approximately for the entire plot. In a Prussian chemist, was only 5 per cent. of sugar from beets among the most vigorous scientific practices and in some cases as much as 17 per cent. is considered a field-grown beets and conditions try to accomplish even that. And the significance of producing beets possessing 19 per cent. of sugar, apparent. What has been done in the last century and a financial advantage to-day, yet.

is procured in this way from it is stored and used to following year. Twelve pounds are used to produce factory beets are thinned but when stecklings are sown of beet seed per acre are used done. The plants are cultivated now until fall but since they are they do not attain the size of a beet; in fact they are much smaller than a half to two inches across. Sown in the fall and siloed, the put them in pits in the fields earth and straw. All the steck-

lings harvested are not suitable to plant out and produce seed, selection must be practiced the following spring. When the ground becomes suitable for cultivation and the weather is favorable these small beets or stecklings, as they are called, are planted 24 inches apart in rows 30 inches apart. As a general thing the crop of stecklings from one acre will plant from 4 to 5 acres of ground to produce seed. The large sized beets are often used for this purpose but on account of the extra expense in handling, in pitting and in setting again in the field it is much cheaper to produce seed from stecklings. The seed produced from the stecklings is then ready to be used to grow beets for the factory; however, before the stecklings are harvested a selection is made for mother beets from which to produce stock or special seed. A crinkly leaf is indicative of a high sugar content yet it also indicates what, in live stock, would be termed vigor or constitution. The leaf, however, is sometimes too crinkly so considerable experience is necessary in order to detect quickly the most promising specimens. When pulled another selection is made according to the appearance of the root itself and the slight groove from which sprang the majority of the side rootlets. If this groove runs straight up and down the beet is discarded for the groove should tend to run in a spiral manner as a number of tests have shown that character to indicate sugar. This selection is made to procure mother beets from mother seed, and the remainder of the crop after a less severe selection in the spring is again set out to produce the bulk of the seed for factory beets.

Sometimes one and sometimes as many as three or four main stalks spring from the beet and on them the most and earliest seed is produced. These are surrounded with from 10 to 20 smaller stalks which mature their seed somewhat later and require that three cuttings be made in order to harvest the seed without serious loss. Cutting is done with a sickle and small stools are made with the stalks and seed. Often it is necessary to thresh the early-cut stools before the entire field is cut. Threshing is done with an ordinary separator and the product is cleaned in a fanning mill. After this however, there will be stems mixed with the seed but they can be taken out by allowing the seed and stems to fall upon an endless canvas which is set on an incline sideways and caused to move over a couple of rollers. The good seed which is somewhat round and heavier than the stems will fall off almost at once. The smaller seed will be carried farther on, while the stems will be carried to the end and dropped over the canvas to the floor as it passes over the end roller. The seed is then spread out to dry and stirred or shuffled three or four times the first week, once the second and third weeks, after which time it is ready to be put in sacks and stored away.

The process of procuring any quantity of beet seed as is done under the direction of Mr. Stokes may be summed up as follows: First, mother beets are selected which contain a high sugar content, the seed produced from these beets the following year is sown to produce stecklings. They in turn must be planted to produce the main bulk of seed for field use. Thus four seasons elapse before a substantial quantity of proven seed can be produced.

One thousand pounds of seed per acre is considered a good average and from the 30 acres being grown this year about 30,000 pounds are expected. However, the two factories operating in Canada under the name of this company require about 240,000 pounds for their annual seeding. In addition to the 30 acres of seed this year 36 acres of stecklings are being grown and these should plant next year somewhere between 125 and 150 acres for seed. It is the aim of the company to eventually produce enough seed for their own use for they have great faith in their own home-grown product. Last year, beets grown from seed produced in 20 different fields in different parts of Ontario gave on an average one-half of one per cent. more sugar and an increased tonnage per acre over beets grown from imported seed. It is the opinion of those in charge that the sugar content will hold up if proper selection is followed each year; that is, beets grown from seed produced from mother beets testing from 18 to 19 per cent. of sugar will be as good as the parent stock.

Aside from the beet seed production mangel seed is being grown but the operation is much the same as has been described, and suffice it to say that 7 acres of seed and 2 acres of mangel stecklings are being handled this season.

In this connection it is interesting to know the relation between seed production in Canada and in parts of Europe where for many years it has been carried on. Austria has long been noted for sugar beets and sugar beet seed. We have learned from a reliable source that the daily pay for men in that country during the period from April 1 to June 30 is 28 cents per day. Through July and August it is 30 cents per day and from September 1 to the finish of the season it is 28 cents per day. Through July and August a day is from 4:30 a.m. to 8 p.m.; in June and Sep-

tember it is from 5 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. and in May and October it is from 5:30 a.m. to 7 p.m. From these hours two hours are deducted for meals. It is at once apparent that vegetable seed cannot be produced as cheaply in this country as in the older countries of Europe but the growers here have the advantage of being able to procure seed which they are sure has been produced from selected mother stock and furthermore it is acclimated to the country where it is to be sown.

practically no smut in their crops this season. The Dominion Seed Inspector for Western Ontario told me that he had been over the western part of the Province and had found the smut in the fields of oats of which the seed had not been treated to constitute from ten to fifty per cent. of the whole crop. He was anxious to see the oats at the College. We examined the field of the O. A. C. No. 72 variety, the seed of which had been treated last autumn, and we were unable to find even a trace of smut, although we walked about fifty rods through the field. When in conversation with some of the judges of the fields in the Ontario Crop Competitions I was informed that they had found certain fields practically free from smut while others were badly infested. On enquiry they learned that the clean crops had resulted from seed which had been treated in the spring. The College has recommended treatments in past years, and the most progressive farmers who have treated their seed have been amply rewarded for their labors. The treatment of winter wheat this autumn and of oats next spring should be general throughout Ontario.

In each of five years experiments were conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College in the treatment of the loose smut of oats and of the stinking smut of wheat. Careful examinations were made each year to ascertain the comparative influence of the different treatments. There were in all seven treatments for oats, and five for wheat. In every instance one sample was left untreated as a basis of comparison. The experiment was conducted in duplicate each year. The seed grain was obtained in every instance from a known source, and where no treatment for smut had been made for some time previously.

Of all the treatments used for the stinking smut of wheat and the loose smut of oats the best results were obtained by immersing the grain for twenty minutes in a solution made in the proportion of one-half pint of formalin (40 per cent. formaldehyde) to twenty-one gallons of water. We now use this treatment in the Department of Field Husbandry on about one hundred bushels of oats and fifteen bushels of winter wheat each year with excellent results. We make the solution by adding three-quarters of a pint of formalin to two hundred and five quarts of water. We use coarse jute bags and treat two bushels of grain at once. The same solution is used several times and the quantity is sufficient for treating about fifteen bushels of seed. The bag is lowered into a barrel containing the solution, and is raised and lowered several times to insure quick and thorough wetting of the grain. By the aid of a rope and pulley this is easily accomplished. After the seed has been soaking for twenty minutes it is spread thinly on a floor to dry and is stirred frequently. It is sometimes sown on the same day as treated, but if it is kept several days before sowing it is thoroughly and quickly dried. Caution is always taken to prevent further contamination from living smut spores. This can be done by using the solution for wetting the bins, floors, bags, grain boxes, etc. When the method here outlined has been followed the germination of the grain has been good and the smut has been destroyed. The treatment is comparatively simple, the cost is small, and the results have been entirely satisfactory.

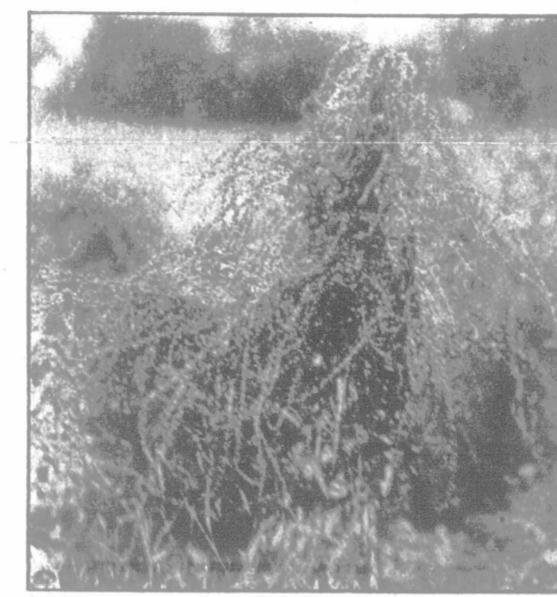
It might be noted that we treated winter wheat last autumn and oats last spring with Corvusine, which is advertised in Canada as a remedy for smut and other plant diseases. The booklet advertising the material stated that "all chemicals used in this

preparation are so treated as to prevent injury to the germinative power of the grain." In the experiments at the College, however, the germination of both the wheat and the oats treated with Corvusine was exceedingly poor, while that of the untreated seed was excellent.

We believe that many farmers have had a lesson this year which they will not soon forget. May the treatment of the winter wheat this autumn and that of the oats next spring give no opportunity for smutted grain in Ontario next season. If care is taken it is not difficult to keep a farm comparatively free from smut.

If the reader wishes to receive fuller information on the practical results of treating grain for smut I would suggest that he secure bulletin No. 228 on "Farm Crops," and bulletin No. 229 on "Smuts and Rusts" from the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

C. A. ZAVITZ.



An Individual Plant.

This plant containing seed grew from a "mother beet" having a sugar content of over 18 per cent.

### Stinking Smut of Wheat and Loose Smut of Oats Easily Prevented.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The damage to the winter wheat and the oats grown in Ontario in the past year through the prevalence of smut is enormous. This great loss could have been easily prevented if the seed had been treated before sowing. It is probably a conservative estimate to put the loss in the oat crop caused by loose smut at from ten to twelve per cent., and in the winter wheat crop caused by stinking smut at from four to six per cent. This would be a direct loss to the Province of about four million dollars in the case of oats, and of nearly one million dollars in the case of winter wheat, or a total of about five million dollars. Besides this direct loss the grain is considerably injured for commercial purposes. Especially is this true with winter wheat. Some years ago millers were compelled to reduce the price of wheat from ten to fifteen cents per bushel owing to the prevalence of smut.



The Grower Demonstrating Good Seed.

In the foreground, beet seed still uncut may be seen, while beyond stecklings are growing, from which seed will be produced next year.

The reason that the smuts in the grains are so prevalent this year is the fact that living smut spores were sown with the seed, and the weather conditions were particularly favorable for the growth and the development of the smuts. The spores of the smuts correspond with the seeds of the grains and germinate and grow when the conditions of moisture and heat become favorable. The smuts are fungous plants which enter the tissues of other plants such as those of wheat and oats where they live and grow and finally produce smut spores. The spores of the loose smut of oats and of the stinking smut of wheat when mixed with the ripened grain can be readily killed by treatment. This fact is of great agricultural and economic importance. If farmers grow wheat and oats which are infested with these smuts they have themselves to blame. Those farmers who treated their seed wheat last autumn and their seed oats last spring have

## Proof That Drains Pay.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read with interest your recent article in "The Farmer's Advocate," under the heading of "Underdrains Pay in One Year." You do not give, however, any convincing figures to prove your arguments. This, I think we can furnish you from our gleanings in the work of this county.

In the summer of 1913, Mr. J. C. McNevin, Reaboro, Ont., decided to drain a twenty-acre flat which was largely a frog and goose pond most of the year. The highest nine acres had been cropped and in ten years previous to draining Mr. McNevin received three crops from it; the other years being too wet to allow it to produce anything. The following is an itemized statement of the cost of drainage:—

Digging—	107 rods, 8" Tile Main @ 50c	\$ 53.50
808 rods, 8" Tile Main @ 35c	282.80	
1,800 rods, 6" Tile @ \$86 per M.	64.80	
Drawing 6" Tile @ \$6 per M.	10.80	
5,000 4" Tile @ \$18 per M.	90.00	
Drawing 4" Tile @ \$5 per M.	20.00	
6,500 3" Tile @ \$12 per M.	78.00	
Drawing 3" Tile @ \$3 per M.	19.50	
Man and Team for 20 days	60.00	
Wages for extra help	17.00	
Proprietor—20 days @ \$2.00	40.00	
2 men board for 15 days	15.00	
Cement Tile for Sand Trap	3.00	
Total	\$754.40	

The following is a statement of crop grown with an estimate of ruling prices last year. These prices it must be remembered are high, yet, no value is placed on the straw, nor about  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre of corn grown on same field.

30 bus. wheat @ \$1.50	\$ 45.00
100 bus. Barley @ 90c	90.00
185 bus. Oats (Banner) @ 75c	138.75
126 bus. Oats (Irish White) @ 75c	94.50
100 bus. Oats (O.A.C.) @ \$1.25	\$125.00
100 bus. Oats (Feed) @ 60c	264.00
$\frac{1}{4}$ acre Potatoes, (Early)	32.90
8 bags Potatoes, (Late) @ 50c	4.00
Total	\$794.15

The crop this year on the same land was much beyond the average and in spite of the heavy rains no part of the field has been under water or unfit to work within a reasonable time after a rainstorm.

Victoria Co., Ont.

W. G. ORVIS.

## THE DAIRY.

Dogging the cows will cut down the milk check.

Do not winter any "boarder" cows. Feed is too dear to bother with the culs.

Never milk in a dirty stable if you would avoid bad-flavored milk and cream.

Keep the calves growing. Second-growth clover and some of the finer stocks of corn will help.

No dairyman can afford to keep a scrub bull. It has been demonstrated time and again that the best way to get a good herd is to breed it up and this cannot be accomplished unless a high-class sire is used.

A great deal of the deterioration in milk and cream takes place during its collection and hauling to the factory or depot. At the O.A.C., tests made showed that the average temperature of six deliveries of cream in hot weather in jacketed cans was 64.3 degrees F. and in ordinary milk cans 67.5 degrees F. The average percentages of acidity in the cream were practically the same in both cans.

## Buttermilk in Cream.

Tests at the Ontario Agricultural College to ascertain the difference in the amounts of buttermilk from cream containing different percentages of fat carried on last year showed that for the average of 44 churning, ranging in weight of cream from 160 lbs. to 1,514 lbs. and in percentage of fat, from 28 to 41.5, was 1.47 lbs. of buttermilk per lb. butter or 2,940 lbs. per ton of butter. For each increase of one per cent fat in the cream above 28, there was produced, on the average, 158 lbs. less buttermilk per ton of butter.

'over and alfalfa have come on well this fall. We should be no great falling off in milk. The cow that dries up early this year is of a place in the herd. Better ship the room for cows that pay.

## POULTRY.

## Selection for Winter Egg Production.

Successful poultry farming is divided into two distinct industries in two different seasons, the summer for the production of meat or market poultry, and the winter for the production of eggs. The high price paid for eggs during the winter should be an incentive to produce the largest number possible during that season of the year. To secure this the winter conditions should conform as nearly as possible to those of the summer. Under these circumstances egg production becomes an easy attainment. When the pullet becomes fully developed she will lay if she is of the right strain and fed the proper ration for egg production, as eggs are the product of the surplus food eaten.

The greatest care should be exercised in selecting the birds intended for laying stock because the pullets that are to be the winter layers will also be the breeding stock in the hatching season.

In addition to the care that has been exercised in selecting and mating the breeding stock winter egg production is influenced very largely by the care and attention given to the growing pullets during the summer months. Pullet for winter laying should have attained full growth before winter sets in because after the cold weather comes there is little opportunity for them to complete their growth unless in the hands of a skilful feeder. Eggs from immature pullets will not secure for the poultry keeper satisfactory results.

(Note.—Trap nest experiments that have come under the writer's personal observation have proved that where healthy, strong, well-developed

ment is likely to make them discontented, unless surroundings and food are of a most inviting nature.—A. W. FOLEY, in Poultry Bulletin No. 3, Alberta Department of Agriculture.

## HORTICULTURE.

## This Paid.

It pays to spray. The other day we were talking with a man who pulled from his pocket a very large Burbank plum, clean and smooth, only one of many plums from a few trees. He remarked that the owner of the trees which produced these plums was getting 65 cents per basket for them readily on the market, while other growers with the same variety were only getting 45 cents. These plums were sprayed and cared for after the best known methods. The senior member of the farming firm did not believe in spraying but the young man was persuaded that it was the proper thing. The trees were loaded and the price of the plums has convinced the older man that spraying pays.

The same men were advised to change their potato seed. Someone mentioned Early Eureka as a good early variety, and the gray-haired man allowed that a new variety was not needed but the enthusiastic youth persisted and Eureka seed was bought and planted. The crop has been a bumper. The father now is convinced that there is no potato like the Early Eureka. Just another proof that all that is said in favor of modern methods in farm practice is not hot air.

## Lifting and Storing Vegetables.

Many gardens provide excellent products during the summer and late on into the fall, but

what is left after cold weather comes is too often stored in unsuitable quarters or allowed to deteriorate before being harvested at all. The average farm cellar, if it contains no furnace, should accommodate a fairly large quantity of vegetables. No small number of farmers are quite adept at housing their garden stuff, and neighbors should learn from them, for not only the house cellar is used for the purpose, but often the root cellar, barn basement and pits in the field are so manipulated as to preserve vegetables quite satisfactorily well on into the spring. In storing the crop there are three factors that

are to be considered, namely, temperature, moisture and fresh air; upon these depends the success of storing, upon these depends the keeping qualities of the products.

A house cellar with a furnace therein is generally unsuitable for the purpose in question. The atmosphere is too dry and too warm. However, this obstacle can often be overcome by separating either the store room or the furnace room with a brick or cement wall. Then again the vegetables may be kept in moist sand, and thus prevented from withering in consequence of excessive evaporation of moisture. It is a good plan in any house cellar that is considered dry to cover the roots in earth to prevent them withering, such as beets will do, but in this case they should be kept cool else growth will start and deterioration result. Beets, carrots, cabbages and salad crops usually keep better if maturity is not too far advanced; in fact those for winter use are best when sown later in the season than that part of the crop for early use or for early marketing. Rough handling at harvest time will cause bruises which engender decay, so they cannot be lifted and stored with too much care, and decomposing parts or leaves should never go into storage with the healthy crop; not only will the entire root, or whatever it may be, continue to decompose but it will spread to others and cause unnecessary loss.

Select only the active, vigorous pullets of the low-set, deep-breasted type, with broad, well-rounded head, and bright intelligent eye, and as nearly as possible to the requirements of the standard of perfection for the breed represented. Avoid the long leg, the lack of symmetry, the long flat head and dull uninterested eye. These are positive indications that the bird is lacking in constitution and breed characteristics, all important factors in the laying pen or the fattening crate. Pullets intended for winter laying should be placed in their winter quarters in the early fall before the weather has shown any material change in temperature. The pullets will thus have sufficient time to become accustomed to their confined conditions before they commence laying. When the change from summer to winter quarters is made the pullets should receive very considerable attention for the first few days, as the change of condition from free range to confine-



Meet Me at the Escott Sale.

One of the good cows to be sold at Glenescott Farm, London, Ont., Sept. 15.

pullets and male birds have been used as breeders the results in incubation have proved equally as good as those from older birds, and in some cases even better.

That April and May hatched pullets are more prolific layers has been fully demonstrated by experiments, which have shown, as before stated, that 10 pullets lay as many eggs as 17 year-olds or as 24 two-year-olds.

By preparing pullets for winter egg production the poultry keeper not only secures a much larger return during the first year, but also secures it in the winter season when the highest prices are obtainable. It is readily seen, therefore, that eggs are produced during the first year at the least possible cost. The profits from hens are largely offset by the extra cost incurred in their keep (which may be reckoned at \$1 per year), and the extra number required to secure the same results.

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SEPTEMBER 9, 1915

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instances where a part of the barn been partitioned off and used as a With means of ventilation prove very useful. The root cellar, requisitioned, but where these are the house cellar or pits in the field. In the latter case undrained texture, is not suitable. It must be kept in the pit by digging a trench to accommodate three or four rows

**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.**

1445

of cabbages placed side by side, and about ten inches deep. The heads are placed in the pit with the roots up, the second layer of heads being placed in the spaces left between the roots of those beneath. The layers can be brought to a peak and covered with 4 or 5 inches of soil when cold weather sets in. As the temperature falls more soil can be piled on or coarse, strawy manure may be used. A similar pit is often used for roots or potatoes. When stored in a cellar cabbage will often keep better when placed on shelves, roots or stem upwards. As to whether

it is better to take the roots off entirely or leave them on it is difficult to say, but where they are stored in large quantities they are often cut with a hatchet and a few inches of the stalk left on.

The main factors in the successful harvest and storing of vegetables are to lift and handle them carefully; keep them moist but well ventilated at a temperature about two or three degrees above freezing and usually in the dark.

Fall weeds should not be allowed to go to seed in the garden. Pull them and burn.

**FARM BULLETIN.**

As a result of the disclosures in the report of the Royal Commission into the Manitoba government buildings' scandal warrants were issued on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the province for four ex-ministers, Sir Rodmond Roblin, J. H. Howden, G. R. Coldwell, and Dr. Montague, who surrendered themselves and were released under heavy bail pending preliminary examination.

**Patriotic Year at the Canadian National.**

A year ago when the German legions were pushing toward Paris and events were piling up fast to make the blackest page of history, the Canadian National Exhibition was held in a trying time under most unfavorable circumstances. It weathered the storm well and while there was a falling off in attendance it paid its way and gave those who patronized it as good a Fair as they had ever seen. A year has passed. The Hun has been thwarted in his plans. People of the Allied nations, Canada included, have regained their feet and confidence has returned. The Directors of the big Exhibition, always desirous of leading, started out early to build this year's show on a basis—not "business as usual" but "business better than usual" and we believe that fair-goers will agree with us when we say that they succeeded nobly. Toronto Exhibition in 1915—"Patriotic Year"—will be remembered.

In this building is also found the exhibit of grains from the Canadian Field Crop Competition fields—a fine display well worth seeing and deserving of a little study.

The Fruit Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture has put out a most creditable exhibit of apples, pears, peaches and plums. The best apples ever grown or shown in Canada are there, at least, that is what W. F. Kidd says and they are surely fine.

County exhibits are not numerous. Lambton has put out a few choice boxed apples and peaches and the Vineland Experiment Station has a nice exhibit of apples, pears and tender fruits.

Of especial interest is the Department of Agriculture exhibit depicting a settler's home in New Ontario laid out into six fields with a neat model cottage, barn and gravelled walks. There is scarcely enough "blasted pine and stunted poplar" with the stumps, etc., to make it realistic. It is too attractive. With it, in the centre, are exhibits of roots, vegetables, grains, grasses, clover and other farm crops from the Districts of Timiskaming, Rainy River, Kenora, and Thunder Bay, showing as fine products as can be produced anywhere under the sun.

A new exhibit this year is that put up by the Co-operation and Markets Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture showing how farm produce for market should be packed and how the baskets should be filled. The feature of the exhibit is a weekly hamper containing a supply of all kinds of vegetables to do a family a week. It is worth seeing.

The wool exhibit drew large crowds, seeing that sheep and wool, through good prices, are again to the fore. The exhibit shows the various classifications and grades of wool, from the coarsest to the finest, shows the different stages in the process of manufacture, shows defective wools and emphasizes the need for a greater care in grading and handling wool to get the highest returns. Considerable interest was shown in the case containing Karakul fleeces.

The Department of Public Health has its same educational display showing the sources of contamination and disease which may be avoided through care and cleanliness. Crowds always stand around the grim reaper, as with sickle he cuts off the ill-fated children on the revolving table.

The Alberta Government has an exhibit which has attracted much attention. Besides the excellent grain, grasses, and alfalfa shown there is in cases a butter exhibit, the like of which has never before been seen at Toronto. Worked in the best of dairy butter are shown an aeroplane, a battleship, a regiment of soldiers, a woman milking a cow, and a man working an ox-team hitched to a breaking plow on the prairie, the whole depicting how agriculture feeds the fighters. No one passed without stopping to admire this exhibit.

The British West Indies and Jamaica are represented as usual by the products of these countries: tropical fruits, tobaccos, trinkets, fancy articles and particularly panama hats.

The Bureau of Mines, has its usual display of the mineral wealth of Ontario, and the Fisheries Department has put out a special display of fish and fish products advertising the value of fish as a food.

During the past two or three years the Transportation building has contained very little besides, automobiles, and horseless trucks of different kinds. Last year and this a few bicycles survived the march of time, and this year the only other means of conveyance noticed in the building is skates and these bear the name "automobile." 1916 models were in evidence on every hand from the smallest and lightest car made to the largest "eight" in existence.

The Process building does not appear to be as busy as usual, the part of this building devoted to industrial exhibits was filled to its capacity, these exhibits taking up much of the space formerly used in the actual manufacture of goods of different kinds, particularly weaving and the making of boots and shoes. This year a new industry is represented and in actual operation, namely, the manufacture of toys. This is just another evidence of how the Canadian manufacturer is taking the opportunity to get the trade formerly held by our enemies. The large crowds are pleased to see the making of toys going on right here in Canada. Little can be said about the exhibits in this building. They were even better than any of the former excellent showings made in the industrial department. There are no frills; everything shown has its place in the economy of the country. The large Machinery building is full of machines and noise as usual. Engines of different kinds draw large crowds to this building each year.

The Manufacturers' building, perhaps the most elaborately bedecked of any of the buildings on the grounds, has every inch of available space filled with the products of the biggest and smallest manufacturers in Canada. Everything is well arranged and the show in this building is as good as any former exhibition put on by the makers of the things we wear and use in everyday life. Everything pointed to the fact that our manufacturers are alive to the opportunities which are now presenting themselves, and are ready to go ahead and make their business better than usual.

The Horticultural Building was simply a galaxy of flowers during the first week of the show. All kinds of bloom, all colors, sorts and sizes were on exhibition and many were the flower lovers who lingered a little longer in this building than anywhere else. Fruits, field roots and vegetables are well up to the usual standard, and considering the excessive amount of moisture which we have had, we were surprised to see such well-developed, smooth roots and vegetables in particular.

The show in the Dairy building is good. The feature which attracts the attention of all immediately they enter the building is the miniature Niagara Falls operated with milk, above which is a placard stating that Ontario alone produces \$40,000,000 worth of milk yearly. The educational part of the exhibit shows the dairyman the importance of cooling his milk and cream quickly and thoroughly, the necessity of testing his cows to eliminate the boarders, the need of cleanliness in every operation, as shown by a sediment test of milk, and several other useful and practical hints. Directly opposite this exhibit is an egg exhibit made by the Dominion Live Stock Branch, showing, by the use of models, the proper way as contrasted with the wrong way of marketing eggs and the direct results. In the wrong way the eggs are carelessly handled on the farm, again at the country store, are exposed to the weather at the country station platform, are badly handled at the city depot, are not taken proper care of either at the wholesale warehouse or at retail grocers and reach the consumer bad. On the other hand where eggs are gathered regularly, marketed regularly, handled carefully, kept in the shade at the country station, and are promptly delivered after reaching the city depot, are distributed by the wholesale dealers quickly and carefully and taken by the retailer to the consumer in like manner, they reach the consumer in good condition and are an advertisement for the egg business.

The poultry exhibit did not seem as large as usual but it was early in the week and all the entries had not been placed, poultrymen informed us that this end of the show would be well up to average.

And now we come to one of the biggest features of the entire exhibition, namely the live stock department. Owing to the fact that the horse market has been rather upset during the past year the exhibit of horses of the heavier breeds particularly is not numerically as strong as it has sometimes been. Light horses are a little better than they have been during the past few years, and the quality throughout the horse department was up to a high average. The cattle

stalls, sheep pens and the pig pens never contained so much valuable stock as is the case this year. Pig men call the pig exhibit the best ever made in Canada. Sheep men are loud in their praises of their end of the show, and cattle, dairy and beef alike, make an exhibit which sends a thrill through the lover of good stock. New exhibitors are out in many of the classes which augurs well for the future of the show. Our detailed report of the entire live stock classes this week and next will show that this part of the exhibition was really one of the main features of a great Fair. The pig pens are full, the cattle stalls have all they can well accommodate and the sheep barn overflows. Canada's Stockmen are doing their bit.

During the first week of the Fair there were few farmers present. A wet harvest kept many at home who would have liked to have been there. The judging of light horses and the dairy cattle was seen by very few interested onlookers. It is too bad that more do not take the opportunity of seeing Canada's best paraded before the judges.

Farm machinery is also none too well represented. Machinery Row is mostly filled with the chug, chugging gasoline engine. A new thing is an automobile driving an ensilage cutter. There is nothing like using the car. A ditching machine, engines of all kinds, dairy machinery, cutting boxes, etc., complete the Row. The farmer would like to see more cultivators, disks, plows, reapers, mowers and harvesting machinery, and tillage implements generally, on display.

#### Dairy Cattle.

It is seldom that one sees such an exhibition of dairy cattle as were assembled at the barns of the Canadian National this year. Holsteins outnumbered previous records; Ayrshires upheld their reputation of former years; and Jerseys came strong in numbers, quality and breed character. French Canadians and Guernseys, too, were there and although interest did not centre in these two breeds, yet they brought home to all the fact that there are many breeds upon which the whole dairy industry is based and must depend in order that the various conditions met with between Halifax and Vancouver can be confronted and overcome with success by man with the milk-pail in hand. Individuals with reputations in the Old Country and on this continent competed in their waning years for honors with younger animals which yet must experience fame if fate wills that it shall be theirs. Matrons, also, of the working kind that had already beaten records and with some time yet to add to their accomplishments stood beside less worthy entries but altogether they constituted an exhibit of dairy cattle that augurs well for the future of the dairy industry and more particularly for the breeds that were represented so strongly.

**AYRSHIRES.**—Three herds in 1913, five herds in 1914, and eight herds in 1915 competing for honors in the Ayrshire ring at Toronto has been the healthy growth of this breed of dairy cattle, and substantiated the words of many patrons of the breed who claimed that this, the Patriotic Year, witnessed the best display of Ayrshires yet seen at the Canadian National. R. R. Ness took home all the championships and herd ribbons, but that does not include all the honorable positions in the numerous classes. Many good individuals remained unplaced, and so uniform were the candidates that the fine points of each had to be taken into consideration when making the awards. The judge, John McKee, of Norwich, Ont., commented on this feature of the exhibit, but to spectators perhaps the similarity in type and quality would be even more marked.

Hobsland Masterpiece, unbeaten in Canada and a winner of championships on many occasions again led the aged-bull class, and concluded by defeating all other males for premier honors. This bull is so well known that comments here would be superfluous. Hillside Peter Pan went rightly into second place, and if he continues to develop as he has done in the past year it will

be a good bull that stands above him in 1916. He is still a strong bull and built right to win. Laurie Bros., Tam O'Menie came third in this class with quality and strength, standing above Springhill Cashier, Stewart & Sons' typey bull. Last year this decision was reversed, but the herd headed by Springhill Cashier would have profited by a little more fitting, which applied to the sire himself. More of Stewart's entries would have properly been placed had they been in a little better condition for they were good individuals. Netherton King Theodore, which stood in fifth place, lacked somewhat in size but that, no doubt, will be acquired with age.

Three two-year-old bulls were led out and from these Netherton Lochinvar was chosen for first place. This young bull was strong in type and quality, and furnished keen competition for senior honors.

In the yearling class Laurie Bros. won with a good bull, Fairview Milkman. Hilliker came second with a smaller but younger bull, Prince Fortune of Sunnybrook, and Tran was third with Duchess Heir of Hickory Hill. The last mentioned breeder was initiated this year into the Toronto ring, it being his first appearance at the larger fairs.

Senior bull calves were a strong class of young stuff. Ness' Burnside Invincible Masterpiece won here but not on account of size, for he would have shown better had he been a little more growthy. However, he was a breedly young bull of the right type and with quality. He was later made junior champion. Springbank Scottie went up to second place with a little more scale than the winner but with less finish and type. Out of the remaining eight in this class champion of Riverside 15th and Snow King were chosen for third and fourth places.

Heather King of Springbank topped the junior calves, and although young as he was his length of rib and showy constitution induced the judge to place him above Blossom's King and White Sam. Burnside Zomo-Sal Masterpiece went into fourth place and seven others went back unplaced.

Out of ten aged cows the lucky ones were Duchess of Montebello, Bellsland Nan 4th, Mountain Lass and Tereran Heather Bell. The winning cow carried a tremendous udder evenly balanced, and above it a body that was Ayrshire throughout. The cow with the blue ribbon was deep in body and carried a capacious udder.

White Violet of Riverside followed by her stable mate Bertha of Montebello went to the top of an even dozen three-year-old cows in milk. A strong constitution, an excellent Ayrshire shoulder, a beautiful countenance and a splendid udder development were the distinguishing features in this winner. She was a little bare in flesh, but that did not depreciate her other good qualities. Her stable mate was better fitted and had an excellent quarter, but not the style of the first-prize entry. Queen Floss of Springbank, which came third, also showed a clean-cut head, a long quarter and teats correctly located on a well-shaped udder.

The three-year-old dry cows produced the senior and grand champion in Auchentrahan Hattie 6th. She resembles to a large degree her very successful stable mate, old Auchentrahan Fanny Capacity, type, quality and udder development were all present to a striking extent in this winner. She was a little bare in flesh, but that did not depreciate her other good qualities. Her stable mate was better fitted and had an excellent quarter, but not the style of the first-prize entry. Queen Floss of Springbank, which came third, also showed a clean-cut head, a long quarter and teats correctly located on a well-shaped udder.

Fourteen two-year-old heifers made a very strong class, and here again Ness was successful with Dalfibble Jemima Jane 2nd. Hilliker came second with Bessie of Mapledale, a good show heifer, long in the quarter, with a good rib and nicely-balanced udder. Turner & Son and Hume each produced a good candidate for third and fourth place in Doreen of Springbank and Humeshaw Spicy Kate, which won her class last year and is still a show heifer.

Two year old heifers in milk brought eight in

to the ring. Ness was first with a splendid heifer. Turner & Son came second with a young producer in excellent fit and with strong development in constitution and barrel. Hilliker was third and Stewart fourth.

Burnside Maggie Finlayston 5th by the champion bull was first, and Lola of Springbank was second in a class of 14 senior yearling heifers. Turner & Son scored again in the junior yearlings with Briery of Springbank, and Owen's heifer Ruth of Riverside stood next. Hume headed seventeen senior heifer calves with a smooth, young thing, Humeshaw Perfect Lady, and Hilliker won the last class of young calves with Maria of Sunnybrook.

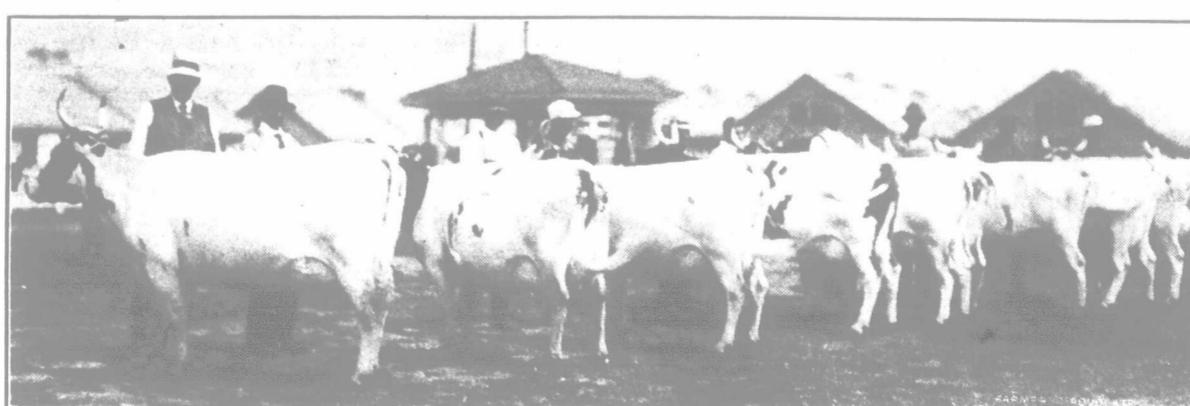
**Exhibitors.**—Alex Hume & Co., Campbellford, Ont.; Senator W. Owens, Westmount, Que.; A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.; Laurie Bros., Malvern, Ont.; Wm. Stewart & Sons, Campbellford, Ont.; R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; E. D. Hilliker, Burgessville, Ont.; W. H. Tran, Cedar Grove, Ont.; Chas. Macoun, Campbellford, Ont.

**Awards.**—Aged bull: 1, Ness, on Hobsland Masterpiece; 2, Hume, on Hillside Peter Pan; 3, Laurie Bros., on Tam O'Menie; 4, Stewart & Sons, on Springhill Cashier; 5, Turner & Son, on Netherton King Theodore. Bull, two years old: 1, Owens, on Netherton Lochinvar; 2, Hilliker, on Sunnybrook Enterprise; 3, Macoun, on Silver King of Springbank. Yearling bull: 1, Laurie Bros., on Fairview Milkman; 2, Hilliker, on Prince Fortune of Sunnybrook; 3, Tran, on Duchess Heir of Hickory Hill; 4, Hume, on Gay Lad of Aymount. Bull, senior calf: 1, Ness, on Burnsides Invincible Masterpiece; 2, Turner & Son, on Springbank Scottie; 3, Owens, on Champion of Riverside 15th; 4, Hilliker, on Snow King. Bull, junior calf: 1, Turner & Son, on Heather King of Springbank; 2, Owen, on Champion of Riverside 20th; 3, Tran, on White Sam; 4, Ness, on Burnsides Zomo-Sal Masterpiece. Aged cow, in milk: 1, Owens, on Duchess of Montebello; 2, Hume, on Bellsland Nan 4th; 3, Turner & Son, on Mountain Lass; 4, Ness, on Tereran Heather Bell. Cow, three years old, in milk: 1 and 2, Owens, on White Violet of Riverside, and Bertha of Montebello; 3, Turner & Son, on Queen Floss of Springbank; 4, Laurie Bros., on Topsy of Gladstone Hill. Cow, three years old and over, in milk: 1 and 3, Ness, on Auchentrahan Hattie 6th, and Broomhill Flora 2nd; 2, Turner & Son, on Snowdrop; 4, Hume, on Spicy Lass. Heifer, two years old: 1, Ness, on Dalfibble Jemima Jane 2nd; 2, Hilliker, on Bessie of Mapledale; 3, Turner & Son, on Doreen of Springbank; 4, Hume, on Humeshaw Spicy Kate. Heifer, senior yearling, not in milk: 1 and 3, Ness, on Burnsides Maggie Finlayston 5th, and Burnsides Spotty 2nd; 2, Turner & Son, on Lola of Springbank; 4, Owens, on Dawn 2nd of Riverside. Heifer, junior yearling, not in milk: 1, Turner & Son, on Briery of Springbank 3rd; 2, Owens, on Betsy of Riverside; 3, Laurie Bros., on Fanny of Gladstone Hill; 4, Hume, on Humeshaw Nan 2nd. Heifer, senior calf: 1, Hume, on Humeshaw Perfect Lady; 2, Ness, on Burnsides Pearl Lusitania; 3, Turner & Son, on Springbank Josie; 4, Stewart & Sons, on Sprightly's Dolly of Menie. Heifer, junior calf: 1, Hilliker, on Maria of Sunnybrook; 2, Turner & Son, on Springbank Jeanette; 3, Owens, on White Heather of Riverside. Heifer, two years old, out of milk: 1, Ness, on Dalfibble Jessie Drummond 3rd; 2, Turner & Son, on Dora of Sunnybrook; 3, Hilliker, on Trixie of Mapledale 2nd; 4, Stewart & Sons, on Ayrshire Mary of Menie. Senior and grand champion bull, Ness, on Hobsland Masterpiece. Junior champion bull, Ness, on Burnsides Invincible Masterpiece. Senior and grand champion female, Ness, on Auchentrahan Hattie 6th. Junior champion female, Ness, on Burnsides Maggie Finlayston 5th. Graded herd: 1, Ness; 2, Owens; 3, Hume; 4, Turner & Son. Junior herd: 1, Ness; 2, Turner & Son; 3, Owens; 4, Laurie Bros. Three animals, get of one sire, owned by exhibitor: 1, Ness; 2, Turner & Son; 3, Laurie Bros.; 4, Hume. Two animals, progeny of one cow, owned and bred by exhibitor: 1, Ness; 2, Turner & Sons; 3, Laurie Bros.; 4, Owens. Breeder's herd: 1, Ness; 2, Turner & Son; 3, Owens; 4, Laurie Bros.; 5, Tran.

**HOLSTEINS.**—Never in the history of Toronto Fair has the display of Holsteins equalled that of this year. Large classes and keen competition were the rule and uniformity and quality were evident in all classes.

Sir F. Burton of Macdonald Agricultural College who judged this class had close decisions to make in almost every section but his work on the whole was most satisfactory.

Sir Belle Payne, a bull that has never been placed anywhere except at the top kept up his record by winning first in the class of thirteen year-old bulls. He was first here as a two-year-old last year and has developed into a large, smooth, straight animal, one of the very best ever seen at Toronto. Hillcrest Ormsby De Kol, a bull of much the same type was second and Prince Abbecker Mercena, a remarkably smooth bull,



Judging Ayrshires.  
A line-up of Ayrshire cows at the Canadian National, 1915. Cows standing in order of merit.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1915

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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Ness was first with a splendid son came second with a young bull and with strong development and barrel. Hilliker was art fourth.

Achieve Finlayston 5th by the champion, and Lola of Springbank was second again in the junior yearlings of Springbank, and Owen's heifer side stood next. Hume headed her heifer calves with a smooth, Humeshaugh Perfect Lady, and the last class of young calves with brook.

Alex Hume & Co., Campbellford, W. Owens, Westmount, Que.; A. S. Ryckman's Corners, Ont.; Laurie, Ont.; Wm. Stewart & Sons, Ont.; R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; Burgessville, Ont.; W. H. Tran, Ont.; Chas. Macoun, Campbellford,

aged bull: 1, Ness, on Hobson

Hume, on Hillside Peter Pan; 3, on Tam O'Menie; 4, Stewart &

Hill Cashier; 5, Turner & Son, on Theodore.

Bull, two years old: 1, Eutherford Lochinvar; 2, Hilliker, on Enterprise; 3, Macoun, on Silverbank.

Yearling bull: 1, Laurie

Artview Milkman; 2, Hilliker, on

the of Sunnymoor; 3, Tran, on

Hickory Hill; 4, Hume, on Gay

Ant. Bull, senior calf: 1, Ness, on

Masterpiece; 2, Turner & Son, Scottie; 3, Owens, on Champion

5th; 4, Hilliker, on Snow King.

Calf: 1, Turner & Son, on Heather

bank; 2, Owen, on Champion of

3, Tran, on White Sam; 4, Ness,

romo-Sal Masterpiece. Aged cow,

Owens, on Duchess of Montebello; 2,

land Nan 4th; 3, Turner & Son, Lass; 4, Ness, on Terrian Heather

three years old, in milk: 1 and 2,

Violet of Riverside, and Bertha

3, Turner & Son, on Queen Flora

4, Laurie Bros., on Topsy of Glad-

3, three years old and over, in cal-

1 and 3, Ness, on Auchentain

and Broomhill Flora 2nd; 2, Turner

owdrop; 4, Hume, on Spicy Lass.

years old: 1, Ness, on Daffy

2nd; 2, Hilliker, on Besse of Maple-

son, on Doreen of Springbank;

Umeshbaugh Spicy Kate. Heifer,

not in milk: 1 and 3, Ness, on

Achieve Finlayston 5th, and Burnside

Turner & Son, on Lola of Spring-

ns, on Dawn 2nd of Riverside.

Yearling, not in milk: 1, Turner &

of Springbank 3rd; 2, Owens, on

side; 3, Laurie Bros., on Fanny of

Hume, on Umeshbaugh Nan 2nd.

calf: 1, Hume, on Umeshbaugh

2, Ness, on Burnside Pearl Lusi-

er & Son, on Springbank Josie; 4,

Turner & Son, on Sprightly's Dolly of Menie.

calf: 1, Hilliker, on Maria of

2, Turner & Son, on Springbank

ens, on White Heather of Riverside.

years, out of milk: 1, Ness, on

Drummond 3rd; 2, Turner & Son,

Sunnybrook; 3, Hilliker, on Trixie of

4, Stewart & Sons, on Ayrshire

Senior and grand champion bull,

land Masterpiece. Junior cham-

, on Burnside Invincible Master-

and grand champion female, Ness,

Hattie 6th. Junior champion

Burnside Maggie Finlayston 5th.

1, Ness; 2, Owens; 3, Hume; 4,

Junior herd: 1, Ness; 2,

3, Owens; 4, Laurie Bros. Three

one sire, owned by exhibitor: 1,

2, Laurie Bros.; 4, Hume.

ogeny of one cow, owned and bred

Ness; 2, Turner & Sons; 3, Laurie

Breeder's herd: 1, Ness; 2,

3, Owens; 4, Laurie Bros.; 5,

6.—Never in the history of Toronto

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Hillcrest Ormsby De Kol, a bull of

the type was second and Prince

ena, a remarkably smooth bull,

but hardly as large as the others was placed third. Last year's grand champion, Homestead Colantha Prince Canary had to be content with fourth place which is some indication of the quality of the winners in this class. Segis De Kol and Fineine King May Fayne were fifth and sixth. Several bulls left the ring without a prize that in an ordinary year would have stood near the top.

Seven two-year-old bulls constituted the line up in the next class. Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd, a large bull, exceptionally straight and smooth headed the class with King Segis Pontiac Posch, a bull with hardly the substance of the winner but a quality bull all through, in second place and Prince Mercena Ormsby third.

Woodlawn Count Canary and Colantha Fayne Butter Baron are of very similar type. They were first and second respectively in the class of thirteen yearling bulls.

In senior calves Prince Fayne Harland, a youngster with great constitution and quality went to the top. Haley Bros. were also first in the class of twenty junior bull calves. It is no small honor to win in either of these classes in which competition is always extremely keen. To win both in this year's struggle is indeed a feat of which anyone might be proud.

Haley's aged bull was awarded the senior championship, and their senior bull calf was made junior champion. The contest for the grand championship was a struggle between father and son, which is rather a rare occurrence. The aged bull won the coveted ribbon.

In the aged cow class utility was more evident than extreme showyard quality. Belle Tensen, the winner is a cow with every evidence of great constitution and dairy capacity. Ravard Count De Kol Lady, the second prize cow is rather more of the extreme dairy type with a great development of udder and milk-veins. She is one of the greatest producers of the breed and certainly looks the part. Annette Abbekerk has a rather more shapely udder than either of the cows that were placed above her.

The winner in the class of thirteen three-year-old cows was a cow of much the same type as the second prize aged cow except that she is a more showy animal. She has an exceptionally large udder and looks like a great producer.

An outstanding cow, Rosa Bonheur Flower was placed first in the class for dry cows, three years and upward. This cow is only a couple of months over the three years but she was good enough to win not only in this class, but was later awarded the senior and grand championships. She was exhibited in great bloom in the dry class but was at a disadvantage when shown for the championships as she had calved only a few hours before being shown.

Many in the class of nineteen two-year-old heifers, in milk, carried udders that would be a credit to the aged class. The two-year-old dry class contained many choice animals. Diversity of type was more evident in this class than in any of the others.

In senior yearlings the line up again totalled thirteen. Miss Aaggie Fayne a large heifer with good udder development and well placed teats was first.

Junior yearlings were one of the closest classes of the day, particularly in the first three places. These heifers were all of very high quality and very similar in type. The class of twenty-four senior calves was remarkable for its uniformity and quality. Hicks landed first with a very sweet, smooth well-grown calf. Hulet was second with a calf of beautiful quality, only a few weeks too old for the junior class. Junior heifer calves were also a very uniform bunch and exhibited quality in a high degree.

Miss Aaggie Fayne captured the junior champion-

Exhibitors.—Roh. Shillington, Hatchley, Ont.; Elias Snyder, Burgessville, Ont.; C. C. Kettle, Wilsonville, Ont.; R. & J. S. Watson, Pine Grove, Ont.; A. A. Farewell, Oshawa, Ont.; Wm. Manning & Sons, Woodville, Ont.; Sir H. M. Pellatt, Toronto, Ont.; R. M. Holtby, Port Perry, Ont.; Fred. Row, Currie's Crossing, Ont.; G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont.; L. H. Lipsit, Stratfordville, Ont.; Geo. T. Prouse, Ostrander, Ont.; Haley Bros., Springfield, Ont.; W. G. Bailey, Paris, Ont.; E. C. Chambers, Hatchley Station, Ont.; Hiram Dymont, Dundas, Ont.; Manor Farm, Clarkson, Ont.; Norman P. Clarkson, Islington, Ont.; A. E. Hulet, Norwick, Ont.; C. C. Haviland, Wilsonville, Ont.; F. B. Robins, York Mills, Ont.; J. C. Boeckh, Toronto, Ont.; R. F. Hicks, Newbrook, Ont.; Geo. Cooper, Willowdale, Ont.; R. J. Kelly, Culloden, Ont.; Arthur Kelly, Vanessa, Ont.

Awards.—Aged bull: 1, Haley Bros., on Sir Belle Fayne 2, Brethen, on Hillcrest Ormsby De Kol; 3, Row, on Prince Abbekerk Mercena; 4, Watson on Homestead Colantha Prince Canary; 5, Pellatt on Seis De Kol; 6, Lipsit, on Fineine King May Fayne. Bull, two-years: 1, Bailey, on Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd; 2, Manor Farm, on King Segis Pontiac Posch; 3, Clarkson, on Prince Mercena Ormsby; 4, Hulet, on Prince

Col. Abbekerk; 5, Dymont, on Riverside Pontiac Beets. Bull, 1 year: 1, Hulet, on Woodlawn

Count Canary; 2, Haley Bros., on Colantha Fayne Butter Baron; 3, Brethen, on Hillcrest Hengerveld Ormsby; 4, Prouse, on Meadowview King Abb.

5, Robins, on Sir Calamity Mercena Scott; 6, Robins, on Sir Pontiac Pearl. Bull, senior calf:

1, Haley Bros., on Prince Fayne Harland; 2,

Hulet, on Korndyke Paul; 3, Row, on Prince McPhee Alf.; 4, A. Kelly, on King Pontiac Lad;

5, Hulet, on Shadewell Mercena Posch; 6, Pellatt, on Segis Schuiling Prince. Bull, junior calf:

1, Haley Bros., on Kitchener Gans; 2, Hulet, on Bonheur Korndyke King; 3, Prouse, on Meadowview Dot Abbekerk; 4, Lipsit, on Forest Ridge Fayne Artis; 5, Pellatt, on Osprey Posch; 6, Holtby, on Roan De Kol Segis. Cow, four years and over, in milk: 1, Robins, on Pelle Tensen; 2, Brethen on Ravard Count De Kol Lady; 3,

Hulet, on Annette Abbekerk; 4, Robins, on Queen Wilhelmina; 5, Haley Bros., on Lady Francis Schuiling. Cow, three years old, in milk: 1,

Robins on Glenwood Pledge Butter Girl; 2, Hulet, on Pauline Colantha Mercena; 3, Haley Bros., on Ethel Mercedes Posch; 4, Manor Farm, on Manor P. H. Flower; 5, Kett'e, on Lady Mercena Schuiling. Cow, three years and upwards, not in milk: 1,

Hulet, on Rosa Bonheur Flower; 2, Haley Bros., on Colantha De Boer; 3, R. J. Kelly, on Howert'e Col. Posch; 4, Haley Bros., on Grace Fayne Homewood; 5, Brethen on Hillcrest Hengerveld Lassie; 6, Hicks, on Lilly F. De Kol. Heifer, two years, in milk: 1, Hicks, on Faforit Verelle May; 2, Haley Bros., on Aaggie Toitilla Fayne; 3, Haley Bros., on Nettie Fayne 2nd; 4, Hulet, on Lady Pauline Colantha; 5, Haley Bros., on Colantha Fayne Dewdrop. Heifer, two years old, not in milk: 1, Pellatt, on Lucy Pieterje; 2, Hicks, on Faforit Netherland Lyons; 3, Brethen on Hillcrest King Pontiac Countess; 4, Haley

get of one sire: 1, Haley Bros.; 2, Hicks; 3, Brethen; 4, Lipsit; 5, Hulet.

JERSEYS.—Jerseys helped to make the exhibit of dairy cattle at the Canadian National Exhibition one of the strongest in many years. Although several names appear in the list of exhibitors the competition in most cases was between the entries of B. H. Bull & Son and R. J. Fleming. Many were the fine examples of Jersey type and conformation that came out and lined up before the judge, Wm. Hunter, of Grimsby, Ontario, and many were the good ones that went back unplaced.

The aged-bull class was strong in numbers and type, for one sees the height of development in the male character of the breed. Clyptha's Majesty and Sultan's Raleigh were the competitors for first place. The latter was a bull with exceptional quality, a good loin and quarter and a real Jersey shoulder, and although Clyptha's Majesty did not possess quite so good a shoulder yet he had a stronger and better back, and on that point won first prize. Colton's bull, Brampton Mayor Lisa, was a strong, typey sire and so was Calendar, but neither measured up to the standard of the winners, so were placed third and fourth respectively.

The winning two-year-old, Brampton Burman Knight was considered good enough for the senior and grand championship. A strong, straight back, a good loin, a typey shoulder and clean-cut head were distinguishing features of this bull. In spite of these good points Brampton Rochette's Heir, which won the yearling class and junior championship could have been given premier honors without creating grounds for criticism. He too is a bull of great promise, being large for his age, but very smooth and possessing an abundance of breed character. A stable mate of the junior champion stood second in the yearling class, and third came Brampton Gamboge Prince from the herd of Herbert Colton. The last-mentioned entry was a growthy young fellow, but showed to a slight disadvantage in such exceptional company.

The aged-cow class were producers of great merit, but first of all they were Jerseys in every particular. Brampton Vixen, a ten-year-old cow won from Brampton Patricia, which was a rather off bloom after milking for a long period. The winning cow was made senior and grand champion throughout the Western show circuit last year. An excellent udder, good capacity and a conformation that makes work easy, won the ribbon for this champion cow. Belle of Jersey, third down the line, was an exceptionally good individual, fit to compete in any company.

Three-year-olds, in milk, were headed by a pair of good heifers from the Brampton herd, while three-year-olds, in calf, all stood below Brampton Lady Alice, which has the reputation of winning her class three years in succession wherever shown.

Auree's Pride from the Meadowbrook Farms stood at the honorable end of nine two-year-old heifers. She was a typey individual with plenty of quality and considerable promise. Third in the class was Brampton Stockwell Rose, a little more rugged in appearance than the two above her, and a heifer that is doing well at the pail.

Ira Nichols, of Woodstock, brought one entry to the Jersey competition, and on it won first in the senior yearling heifers and junior championship. She was a strong young thing with promise of doing good work when the time comes, which will be soon. One from Meadowbrook Farm was second, and a Brampton heifer was third in this class.

The runner-up for junior championship was Brampton Marjorie H., the best of the junior yearlings; her development of udder and length of rib were features of this heifer upon which one could rely for results. Bright Silver Beach, the winning senior calf, and Clyptha 3rd of Meadowbrook, the best junior calf, were both straight, typey, young things that should come back at some future time and win honors for the herds they represented.

**Herbert Colton**, Humber, Ont.; **R. J. Fleming**, Whitby, Ont.; **B. H. Bull & Sons**, Brampton, Ont.; **T. A. Russell**, Downsview, Ont.; **Ira Nichols**, Woodstock, Ont.

**Awards.**—Aged bull: 1 and 4, Fleming, on Clyptha's Majesty, and Calendar; 2, Bull, on Sultan's Raleigh; 3, Colton, on Brampton Mayor Lisa. Bull, two years old: 1, 3 and 4, Bull, on Brampton Burma Knight, Brampton Golden Noble and Brampton Royal Favor; 2, Fleming, on Clyptha's Knight. Yearling bull: 1, 2 and 4, Bull, on Brampton Rochette's Heir, Brampton Bright Don and Brampton Bright Boy; 3, Colton, on Brampton Gamboe Prince. Bull, senior calf: 1, 2 and 4, Bull, on Brampton Radiator, Brampton Astor, and Brampton Stockwell Boy; 3, Fleming, on Herminie's Warrior. Bull, junior calf: 1, Bull, on Brampton Simeon; 2, Fleming, on Leonidas of Meadowbrook; 3, Colton, on Brampton Beresford. Cow, four years old and over, in milk: 1, 2 and 4, Bull, on Brampton Vixen, Brampton Patricia and Brampton Marcia; 3, Fleming, on Belle of Jersey. Cow, three years old, in milk: 1 and 2, Bull, on Brampton Judy's Sultan and Brampton Dandy Dear; 3, Fleming, on Carnation Best; 4, Colton, on Brampton Weld Queen. Cow, three years old and over, in calf, not milking: 1 and 4, Bull, on Brampton Lady Alice, and Brampton Faithful; 2 and 3, Fleming, on Evelyn and Combination's Dark Buttercup. Heifer, two years: 1, Fleming, on Aurora's Pride; 2 and 3, Bull, on Brampton Bess Bevan, and Brampton Stockwell Rose; 4, Colton, on Brampton Lady Keggan. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Nichols, on Mabel's Poet's Snowdrop; 2, Fleming, on Syra's Patrician; 3 and 4, Bull, on Brampton Canadian Rose, and Brampton Athletic Girl. Heifer, junior yearling: 1 and 3, Bull, on Brampton Majorie H., and Brampton Stockwell Fern; 2 and 4, Fleming, on Oxford Brightness of Oaklands and Violet of Meadowbrook. Heifer, senior calf: 1 and 2, Bull, on Brampton Silver Beach, and Brampton Dark Rose; 3 and 4, Fleming, on Kardista of Meadowbrook, and Lady Love of meadowbrook. Heifer, junior calf: 1 and 3, Fleming, on Clyptha 3rd of Meadowbrook, and Fairy's Cowslip of Meadowbrook; 2, Bull, on Brampton Silver Victress. Senior and grand champion bull, Bull, on Brampton Burma Knight. Junior champion bull, Bull, on Brampton Rochette's Heir. Senior and grand champion female, Bull, on Brampton Vixen. Junior champion female, Nichols, on Mabel's Poet's Snowdrop. Graded herd: 1 and 3, Bull; 2 and 4, Fleming. Junior herd: 1 and 3, Bull; 2 and 4, Fleming. Three animals owned by exhibitor, get of one sire: 1, Fleming; 2, 3 and 4, Bull. Two animals, progeny of one cow, progeny owned by exhibitor: 1 and 3, Fleming; 2 and 4, Bull. Best five animals, Canadian-bred: 1, 2 and 3, Bull.

**GUERNSEY'S.**—Curtis Heaslip & Son, of Fenwick, Ont.; made entries in eight different sections of the Guernsey breed class. No other exhibitors came forward, and prizes were awarded to the entries from this herd.

**FRENCH CANADIANS.**—Two exhibitors of French Canadians were forward. These were D'Arcy Scott, Ottawa, Ont., and Pierre Sylvestre, Clairvaux, Que.

**Awards.**—Aged bull: 1, Sylvestre, on Brilliant Ball 4th; 2, Scott, on Alan of the Blue Sea Lake. Yearling bull: 1 and 2, Sylvestre, on Sylvestre 5th, and Sylvestre 19th. Bull calf: 1, Scott, on Wilfred of the Blue Sea Lake; 2, Sylvestre, on Cuthbert of the Blue Sea Lake. Cow, three years old and over, in milk: 1 and 2, Sylvestre, on Belle Reine, and Alba. Dry cow: 1 and 2, Sylvestre, on Sylvestre E., and Sylvestre D. Heifer, two years old: 1, Sylvestre, on Sylvestre 3rd; 2, Scott, on Lady Nairn. Yearling heifer: 1 and 2, Sylvestre, on Sylvestre 4th, and Sylvestre 3rd. Heifer calf: 1, Scott, on Fortune of the Blue Sea Lake; 2, Sylvestre, on Sylvestre 8th. Graded herd: 1 and 2, Sylvestre. Junior herd: 1, Scott; 2, Sylvestre. Senior and grand champion bull, Alan of the Blue Sea Lake. Junior champion bull, Wilfred of the Blue Sea Lake. Senior and grand champion female, Bell-Reine. Junior champion female, Fortune of the Blue Sea Lake.

**GRADE CATTLE (Dairy).**—Exhibitors.—Edwin C. Chambers, Hatchley Station, Ont.; Stephen Oliver, Lindsay, Ont.; Pritchard Bros., Fergus, Ont.; Geo. T. Prouse, Ostrander, Ont.; Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.; B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.; Geo. Cooper, Willowdale, Ont.; D'Arcy Scott, Ottawa, Ont.

**Awards.**—Female, three years and over: 1, Chambers; 2, Bowman; 3, Bull. Female, two years and under three: 1, Cooper; 2, Scott; 3, Bull. Female, under two years: 1, Scott; 2, Bull.

### Fat Cattle.

**FAT CATTLE.**—Fat cattle of excellent quality were out in fair numbers. The winners in each class were shown in better finish than is usually the case at Toronto. Russell made a great exhibit in this class, four of the animals in the championship class being owned by him.

An outstanding animal headed the senior yearling class, owned by Pritchard Bros. He is a Shorthorn-Angus cross, thick-fleshed and smooth as an apple but just a little too far off the ground and slightly weak in the hind quarters. Another good one was the leader in the junior yearling class. Both these steers, however, had to lower their colors in the champion class to one of Russell's first-prize export steers, a very low-set steer, with a great covering of flesh. His mate was also an exceptionally good steer and thoroughly fitted. John Gardhouse, Weston, judged this class and the beef grades in his usual satisfactory manner.

**Exhibitors.**—T. A. Russell, Downsview, Ont., Wm. Marquis & Son, Sunderland, Ont.; Jas. Leask & Sons, Seagrave, Ont.; John Brown & Sons, Galt, Ont.; Jas. Page, Wallacetown, Ont.; Pritchard Bros., Fergus, Ont.; F. C. Willmott & Son, Milton, Ont.; Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat, Ont.; Kyle Bros., Drumbo, Ont.

**Awards.**—Steer, two years: 1, Russell; 2, Brown & Sons; 3, Leask & Sons; 4, Marquis & Son. Steer, senior yearling: 1, Pritchard Bros.; 2, Brown & Sons, 3, Leask & Sons; 4, Marquis & Son. Steer, junior yearling: 1, Russell; 2, Leask & Sons; 3, Russell; 4, Brown & Sons. Steer, senior calf: 1, Willmott & Son; 2, Kyle Bros.; 3, Brown & Sons; 4, Leask & Sons. Steer, junior calf: 1 & 2, Amos & Sons; 3, Brown & Sons; 4, Willmott & Son. Two export steers: 1, Russell; 2, Pritchard Bros.; 3, Page; 4, Brown & Sons. Champion fat steer: Russell on one of the first-prize export pair.

**BEEF GRADES.**—Entries in this class were light, only totalling eight head, but practically all were good, useful animals of low-set, thick, beef type, mostly Angus and Shorthorn grades.

**Exhibitors.**—Jas. Leask & Sons, Seagrave, Ont.; Pritchard Bros., Fergus, Ont.; Wm. Marquis & Son, Sunderland, Ont.; Kyle Bros., Drumbo, Ont.

**Awards.**—Heifer two years: 1, Leask & Sons. Heifer, one year: 1, Leask & Sons; 2 and 3, Pritchard Bros. Heifer calf: 1, Leask & Sons, 2, Kyle Bros.; 3, Marquis & Son.

### Sheep.

A good exhibit of Canadian-bred sheep was one feature of the live-stock department. Some of the older entries were imported, but the major portion of the pens were filled with sheep and lambs that had been bred and reared right here in Canada, and this circumstance in no way militated against the excellence of the exhibit. One factor which rendered it somewhat more difficult to fit the entries, especially the lambs, was the continued wet weather making the grass more sappy. The influence of this condition could be seen on a few lamb classes, but, generally speaking, good quality and fit was outstanding in all the various breeds. Although the exhibit was not quite on a parity with the phenomenal display of 1913, yet previous years and 1914 were quite equalled at the Exhibition just closed. Competition in all the breeds was another feature of the sheep ring which caused interest to center upon each and every breed.

**COTSWOLDS.**—Three exhibitors captured the heavy part of the Cotswold purse, but not without other competition. The breed was well represented both in numbers and type. The champion ram combined plenty of substance, being low-set and massive, with a good fleece, while the champion ewe, taken from the shearling class, was very typey and well fleshed. Breed character was a feature of Norman Park's flock from which this ewe was chosen.

**Exhibitors.**—Samuel Dolson & Son, Norval Station, Ont.; Norman Park, Norwich, Ont.; Jas. A. Campbell, Thedford, Ont.; G. H. Mark & Son, Little Britain, Ont.; E. F. Park, Burford, Ont.; Jas. Leask & Sons, Seagrave, Ont.

**Awards.**—Ram, aged: 1, E. F. Park; 2 and 4, Norman Park; 3, Mark. Shearling ram: 1 and 3, Norman Park; 2, E. F. Park; 4, Mark. Ram lamb: 1 and 4, Norman Park; 2, Mark; 3, Campbell. Ewe, aged: 1 and 3, Norman Park; 2, Mark; 4, E. F. Park. Shearling ewe: 1 and 2, Norman Park; 3, E. F. Park; 4, Mark. Ewe lamb: 1, Norman Park; 2 and 3, Mark; 4, E. F. Park. Champion ram, E. F. Park. Champion ewe, Norman Park. Pen lambs: 1, Mark; 2, Norman Park. Exhibitor's pen: 1, Norman Park; 2, Mark. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, Mark; 2, E. F. Park; 3, Campbell. Wether under two years: 1, Mark; 2, Campbell. Dominion special for the best five sheep, the get of one ram, all Canadian-bred but all, not necessarily, the property of exhibitor: 1, Norman Park; 2, Mark; 3, E. F. Park. Judge, Jas. Underhill, Claremont, Ont.

**LEICESTERS.**—The Leicester classes were made up of some very good individuals. White law won the male championship with a massive aged ram, weighing 370 pounds. With all this substance he possessed a good back, well covered, a good fleece and plenty of quality. Snell's shearling ewe was chosen as champion of the female classes. A well-covered, firm back was a distinguishing feature of this winner.

**Exhibitors.**—Jas. Snell & Son, Clinton, Ont.;

John Kelly & Son, Shakespeare, Ont.; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont.; T. Readman & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

**Awards.**—Ram, aged: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Snell; 3 and 4, Kelly. Shearling ram: 1, 3 and 4, Whitelaw; 2, Snell. Ram lamb: 1 and 2, Whitelaw; 3, Kelly; 4, Snell. Ewe, aged: 1 and 3, Snell; 2, Whitelaw; 4, Kelly. Shearling ewe: 1 and 2, Snell; 3 and 4, Whitelaw. Ewe lamb: 1 and 3, Snell; 2 and 4, Whitelaw. Champion ram, Whitelaw. Champion ewe, Snell. Pen lambs: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Snell. Exhibitor's pen: 1, Snell; 2, Whitelaw. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1 and 3, Whitelaw; 2, Snell. Wether under two years: 1, Kelly; 2, Snell. Dominion Special: 1, Snell; 2 and 3, Whitelaw. Judge, Alex. Dunnott, Clanbrassil, Ont.

**SHROPSHIRE.**—The customary good showing of Shropshires was seen at the Canadian National this year, but the absence of the Campbell flock was noticeable. New names appear however, and younger breeders are coming to the front with sheep of good type and well fitted. John R. Kelsey's ram of the aged class was chosen for champion of the male classes. Rarely does a sheep possess a nicer skin than was to be seen on this ram and it, together with breed character throughout and good fleshing entitled him to premier place. Lloyd-Jones held the champion female in the shearling class. She was a breeding ewe possessing Shropshire character and a good fleece.

**Exhibitors.**—J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford, Ont.; John R. Kelsey, Woodville, Ont.; Mrs. E. L. Metherell, Little Britain, Ont.; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, Ont.; C. W. Gurney, Paris, Ont.

**Awards.**—Ram, aged: 1, Kelsey; 2, Gurney; 3, Lloyd-Jones; 4, Brethour. Shearling ram: 1 and 4, Brethour; 2, Kelsey; 3, Mrs. Metherell. Ram lamb: 1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Mrs. Metherell; 3, Kelsey; 4, Brethour. Ewe, aged: 1 and 3, Brethour; 2, Mrs. Metherell; 4, Lloyd-Jones. Shearling ewe: 1, Lloyd-Jones; 2 and 4, Kelsey; 3, Brethour. Ewe lamb: 1 and 4, Brethour; 2, Kelsey; 3, Mrs. Metherell. Champion ram, Kelsey. Champion ewe, Lloyd-Jones. Pen lambs: 1, Brethour; 2, Mrs. Metherell; 3, Kelsey. Pen, one ram, two ewes, one year old and under three, and two ewe lambs: 1, Kelsey; 2, Lloyd-Jones. Breeder's pen: 1, Brethour; 2, Kelsey; 3, Mrs. Metherell. Best wether: 1, Kelsey; 2, Lloyd-Jones. Dominion Special: 1, Brethour; 2, Lloyd-Jones. Judge, H. Noel Gibson, Far Hill, N. J.

**OXFORD DOWNS.**—The struggle in the Oxford ring was fought out between the well-known flocks of Peter Arkell & Sons and Ephraim Barbour. Two years ago the first-mentioned flock won practically all the money, while last year they had competition in only one class. Strong competition throughout made the breed far more prominent this year than it was in 1913 or 1914. While Arkell won the championships and was strong in aged stuff, Barbour's flock excelled in lambs and won the flock prizes. The champion is by no means a newcomer. He was first at Chicago as a lamb, and champion throughout the Western Canada show circuit last year as well as first at Toronto and London. He is one of the good home-bred ones of the long-established flock.

**Exhibitors.**—Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont.; Ephraim Barbour, Hillsburg, Ont.; Hon. W. Owens, Westmount, Que.

**Awards.**—Ram, aged: 1 and 3, Arkell; 2 and 4, Barbour. Shearling ram: 1, 3 and 4, Arkell; 2, Barbour. Ram lamb: 1 and 2, Barbour; 3 and 4, Arkell. Ewe, aged: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Arkell. Shearling ewe: 1 and 2, Arkell; 3 and 4, Barbour. Ewe lamb: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Barbour. Champion ram and ewe, Arkell. Pen lambs: 1, Barbour; 2, Arkell. Exhibitor's pen: 1, Barbour; 2, Arkell. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, Barbour; 2, 3, Arkell; 2, Barbour. Wether, under two years: 1, Arkell; 2, Barbour. Dominion special: 1 and 3, Arkell; 2, Barbour. Judge, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont.

**SOUTHDOWNS.**—As usual Southdowns made a pleasing showing. The classes were not exceedingly large, but the competition was keen in all events. There were many good individuals brought out by the different breeders, but the awards will indicate that the standard of Robt. McEwen's flock was not embarrassed at any time. The champion ram, a shearling, was first in the lamb class last year, while the champion ewe has a reputation for winning in the Old Country, United States and Canada. Both were typey Southdowns.

**Exhibitors.**—J. W. Springsted & Sons, Caistor Center, Ont.; Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont.; Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, Ont.; Kyle Bros., Drumbo, Ont.; G. L. Teller, Paris, Ont.; J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford, Ont.

**Awards.**—Ram, aged: 1, McEwen; 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, Kyle Bros.; 4, Springsted. Shearling ram: 1, 2 and 4, McEwen; 3, Springsted. Ram lamb: 1 and 2, Springsted; 3, McEwen; 4, Kyle Bros. Ewe, aged: 1 and 4, McEwen; 2, Springsted; 3, Lloyd-Jones. Shearling ewe: 1, 2, 3 and 4, McEwen. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 4, McEwen.



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

### Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, from Saturday, Sept. 4, to Monday, Sept. 6, numbered 199 cars, comprising 2,683 cattle, 774 hogs, 1,300 sheep and lambs, 158 calves, and 1,316 horses en route to France. Cattle generally of only fair quality. Trade active and firm. Butcher steers and heifers, \$7.75 to \$8.25; good, \$7.50 to \$7.80; medium, \$7 to \$7.40; common, \$6.50 to \$7.25; cows, \$4.50 to \$7; bulls, \$3.50 to \$6.75; feeders, \$6.50 to \$7; stockers, \$5 to \$6.50; milkers, \$6 to \$8; calves, \$4.50 to \$11.50. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$7; lambs, \$7 to \$8.75. Hogs, \$9.25 fed and watered, and \$9.40 to \$9.65 off cars.

#### REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	24	540	564
Cattle	160	4,389	4,549
Hogs	344	4,878	5,222
Sheep	1,212	4,882	6,094
Calves	40	958	998
Horses	16	4,859	4,875

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	62	508	535
Cattle	809	6,153	6,962
Hogs	283	10,087	10,370
Sheep	1,081	5,814	6,895
Calves	174	1,057	1,231
Horses	498	578	1,071

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 3,804 horses, but a decrease of 1 car, 2,413 cattle, 5,148 hogs, 801 sheep, and 233 calves.

The tone of the butcher cattle market cut the past week into two halves. The two first days were slow and easy; the last two active and strong. The market closed 10c. to 15c. higher all around than Monday's prices. The demand for good butcher steers and heifers, and butcher cows and bulls was strong, many buyers not being able to fill their orders, the local demand increasing with the Exhibition influx. The stocker and feeder business on the Chicago market is dead, and other markets have sympathetically followed suit. Toronto held steady to the last, but last week closed easy, and business was poor. Common stockers were off 25c. to 30c. per cwt., and while the demand for the best was fairly active, the fancy prices were not in evidence. Milkers and springers came into their own last week, and high prices prevailed. Buyers for shipment to the United States and distant Canadian points will take twice the number shipped in. This is a good market at present. The lamb market opened unsteady and slow on Monday, and fluctuated all week according to size of consignments. It closed active and strong up to \$9 per cwt. on Thursday noon. The quality has been good. Sheep were steady, as they have been for some time back. The calves have had only a light run, and many of them were billed direct through this market to Buffalo, leaving only a score or so on sale each day. Choice veal calves are in great demand, and firm, up to \$11.25 for the best. Hogs, with light receipts, have baffled the efforts of the bears to lower the prices. They closed firm, with many orders unfilled.

Exporters.—The trade in heavy export cattle has fallen off here, there being no orders for two weeks now.

Butchers' Cattle.—Prevailing quality, very common to medium only. Choice butchers' cattle, \$7.75 to \$8.25; good, \$7.50 to \$7.80; medium, \$7 to \$7.40; common, \$6.50 to \$6.75; light steers and heifers, \$5.25 to \$6; choice cows, \$6.75 to \$7; good cows, \$6 to \$6.60; medium cows, \$5.50 to \$6; common cows, \$4.50 to \$5.25; canners and cutters, \$8.50 to \$4.75; bulls, \$3.50 to \$6.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Common brands are not wanted. Choice feeders, 900 lbs., \$6.90 to \$7.20; good feeders, 850 to 900 lbs., \$6.50 to \$6.75; good stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$6.40 to \$6.60; stockers, 600 to 700 lbs., \$6 to \$6.25; common stocker steers, \$5 to \$5.50; stock heifers, \$5 to \$5.30.

Milkers and Springers.—Choice milkers and forward springers were in strong demand, and sold at \$85 to \$100 each; good at \$70 to \$80; common and medium cows at \$45 to \$65 each.

Veal Calves.—Choice veal calves sold at \$10 to \$11.25 per cwt.; good calves sold at \$8.50 to \$9.75; medium, \$7 to \$8; common calves, \$5.75 to \$6.75; grass calves, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Values of lambs for the past week have been unsteady, according to receipts, being heavy or light; strong at close. Light sheep firm, and in demand, at \$6 to \$6.75; heavy sheep, \$10; calves, \$4.50 to \$11.50. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$7; lambs, \$7 to \$8.75. Hogs, \$9.25 fed and watered, and \$9.40 to \$9.65 off cars.

Hogs.—Selects, weighed off cars, \$9.45 to \$9.70; \$9.30, fed and watered; \$8.95, f. o. b.; 50c. is being deducted for heavy, fat hogs, and thin, light hogs; \$2 off for sows, and \$4 off for stags, from prices paid for selects.

### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, \$1.15; new, 96c. to 98c., outside; Manitoba, at bay ports, No. 1 northern, none offering; No. 2 northern, \$1.14 to \$1.16; No. 3 northern, \$1 to \$1.11.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 new, 4c. to 42c.; No. 2 white, old, 5c. to 52c.; No. 3 white, old, 50c. to 51c., according to freight outside; Canadian Western oats, none offering.

Rye.—No. 2, nominal.

Buckwheat.—Nominal.

Barley.—Ontario, good malting, nominal; feed barley, nominal.

American Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 83c. track, lake ports.

Peas.—No. 2, nominal.

Flour.—Ontario, winter, 90 per cent. patents, \$3.90, seaboard or Toronto freights, in bags, prompt shipment. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$6.25; second patents, \$5.75, in jute; strong bakers', \$5.55, in jute; in cotton, 10c. more.

### HAY AND MILKFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$17 to \$19; No. 2, \$15 to \$16 per ton.

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

Bran.—\$26 in bags, delivered, Montreal freight; shorts, \$29 delivered, Montreal freight; middlings, \$30 delivered, Montreal freight; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.85, Montreal freight.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prices remained stationary. Creamery pound squares, 29c. to 30c.; creamy solids, 28c. to 29c.; separator dairy, 26c. to 27c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs advanced one and two cents per dozen, selling at 24c. per dozen, wholesale.

Cheese.—New, large, 15c.; twins, 15c. per lb.

Honey.—Extracted, 10c. and 11c. per pound; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50 to \$3.

Beans.—Primes, \$3.40 per bushel; hand-picked, \$3.60 per bushel.

New Potatoes.—Ontarios, bag, car lot, 65c.; New Brunswick, bag, car lot, 70c.

Poultry.—Live weight prices: Spring chickens, 15c. per lb.; spring ducks, 11c. per lb.; hens, heavy, 12c.; light, 10c.; turkeys, 20c. per lb.; squabs, no demand.

### HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, flat 18c.; country hides, cured, 17c. to 19c.; country hides, part cured, 16c. to 17c.; calf skins, per lb., 18c.; kip skins, per lb., 16c.; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$2; lamb, skins and pelts, 60c. to 90c.; horse hair, per lb., 35c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; combings, washed, per lb., 38c.; wool, washed, fine, per lb., 40c.; wool, unwashed, fine, per lb., 30c.; wool unwashed, coarse, per lb., 28c.; rejections, per lb., 28c.

### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Bananas have advanced about 60c. per cwt. in a week, caused by the Jamaican crop being badly damaged by storms and making us depend on the Central America crop (which is a small one, for our supply). The large bunches now sell at \$1.75 to \$2.25, and the medium ones at \$1.50.

Peaches, pears, and plums, are coming in large quantities, and are improving in quality.

Grapes are beginning to come in, the three-pound baskets selling at 15c.

Cantaloupes are very plentiful, and are of better quality.

Choice apples are very scarce, and advanced during the week, the 11-quart baskets selling at from 25c. to 50c., and extra choice at 50c. to 75c., while the barrels bring from \$3.50 to \$4.

Apples, 25c. to 50c., and 50c. to 75c. per 11-quart basket; \$3.50 to \$4 per barrel; apricots, 5c. per box; bananas, \$1.50 to \$2.25 per bunch; blueberries, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 11-quart basket; black, \$1.35 to \$1.65 per 11-quart basket; black, \$1.35 to \$1.65 per 11-quart basket; cantaloupes, Hoodoo, 25c. to 35c. per 11-quart basket; extra choice, 40c. to 50c.; 16's, from 50c. to 75c. and \$1; lemons, \$3.50 to \$4 per case, oranges, \$5 to \$6 per case; peaches, 35c. to 50c. per 6-quart basket; 50c. to 85c. and \$1 per 11-quart basket; pears, 60c. to 75c. and 85c. per 11-quart basket; plums, 15c. to 25c. per 6-quart, and 25c. to 40c. per 11-quart, some extra fancy bringing 50c.; thimbleberries, 5c. to 8c. per box; watermelons, 40c. to 50c. each; beets, 75c. per bag; cabbage, 20c. to 40c. per dozen; cauliflower, \$1 to \$2 per dozen; carrots, new, 90c. per bag; celery, small, 25c. to 30c. per dozen; corn, large, 40c. to 50c. per dozen; corn, 10c. to 18c. per dozen; cucumbers, 20c. per 11-quart basket; onions, \$1.50 per 75-lb. sack; Spanish, \$3.50 per case; parsnips, 25c. per 11-quart basket; peppers, green, 20c. to 30c. per 11-quart basket; red, 50c. to 60c. per 11-quart basket; potatoes, 75c. to 85c. per bag; tomatoes, 15c. to 25c. per 11-quart basket; turnips, 75c. per bag; vegetable marrow, 15c. to 25c. per 11-quart basket.

### Buffalo.

Cattle.—Trade was quite satisfactory the past week on all grades of choice cattle, prices ruling full steady to strong. Best native steers offered ranged from \$9.40 to \$9.65, with best Canadian shipping steers from \$9 to \$9.10. There were around twenty-five loads of Canadians among the past week's offerings.

Quotations: Shipping Steers—Choice to prime, \$9.25 to \$9.65; fair to good, \$8.75 to \$9; plain, \$8 to \$8.50. Butchering Steers—Choice heavy, \$9 to \$9.25; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.75; best handy, \$8.25 to \$8.50; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7.75; yearlings, prime, \$9 to \$9.60; yearlings, fair to good, \$8 to \$8.75.

Cows and Heifers—Prime weighty heifers, \$7.50 to \$8; best handy butcher heifers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7; best heavy fat cows, \$6.75 to \$7; good butchering cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium to good, \$4.75 to \$5.75; canners, \$3 to \$3.50. Bulls—Best heavy, \$7 to \$7.25.

Hogs.—Receipts the last week were light for this time of the year, there being approximately 21,300 head, being against 27,922 for the previous week, and 32,800 head for the same week a year ago. Heavies the fore part of the week sold from \$7.50 to \$7.85, and Friday, under light receipts, 270-pound hogs sold up to \$8; Monday, mixed grades sold from \$8 to \$8.25, and before the week was over the same kind brought from \$8.25 to \$8.50. Light hogs remained at the head of the list, and while nothing sold Monday above \$8.25, bulk of Friday's sales were made at \$8.50. Roughs, \$6 to \$6.25, and stags, \$5.50 down. Dry-fed hogs are getting scarcer right along, and sellers are looking for the good hogs to sell on top. Buyers are beginning to discriminate against grassers, and on several occasions grassy kinds undersold better-quality stuff of the same weight by from 15c. to 25c.

Cheese.—Stocks in store were larger than at the end of July, as might be expected. The tone of the market was quite firm, and colored was quoted at 13c. to 13½c. per pound, with white 1c. less, and finest Eastern cheese at 12½c. to 12c.

Grain.—Prices of oats have been easy of late. No. 2 white oats were quoted at 47c. per bushel, and No. 3 white 46c. per bushel, car lots, ex store. No. 2 yellow corn was 88c. in store.

Flour.—A decided slump took place in the price of flour during last week, Manitoba grades being alluded to. Quotations were down 75c. a barrel, at \$6.35 for Manitoba spring wheat first patents; \$5.85 for seconds, and \$5.65 for strong bakers'. Ontario patents were quoted \$6.25, nominally, with straight rollers at \$5.40 to \$5.60 per barrel in wood, and \$2.55 per bag. It is thought that they can be purchased for less.

Millfeed.—While flour declined, millfeed advanced, and bran was quoted at \$27 advanced, in bags, shorts, being \$28, middlings \$33 to \$34, pure grain mouille \$38 to \$40, and mixed mouille \$35 to \$37 per ton.

Hay.—Merchants continued to quote new hay at \$19 to \$19.50 per ton for No. 1; \$18 to \$18.50 for extra good No. 2; \$17.50 for No. 2, and \$16.50 for No. 3, ex track.

Hides.—Beef hides were 21c., 22c., and 23c. per pound, respectively, for Nos. 2, 2½, and 1. Calf skins were 18c. and 20c. per pound for Nos. 2 and 1, respectively. Horse hides were \$1.50 for No. 2. Tallow, \$1.50 for No. 1. Tallow, \$1.50 for No. 1, and \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow, \$1.50 for refined, and 2½c. for crude.

week there were 7,649 head, and for the same week a year ago 14,800 head.

Calves.—Prices held a high level last week, bulk of the tops selling on a basis of \$18; culs \$10 down, and grassers \$5 to \$6.50. Thursday's supply included two decks of common light Canadian grass calves, and they sold at five and a shilling. Friday some top veals from across the river sold at \$12.50; throw-outs landed around \$9, and heavy, fat ones, and grassers, were very slow. Receipts the past week were 2,250 head, and of this number around 360 head were Canadians. Previous week there were 1,714 head, and for the same week a year ago 1,925 head.

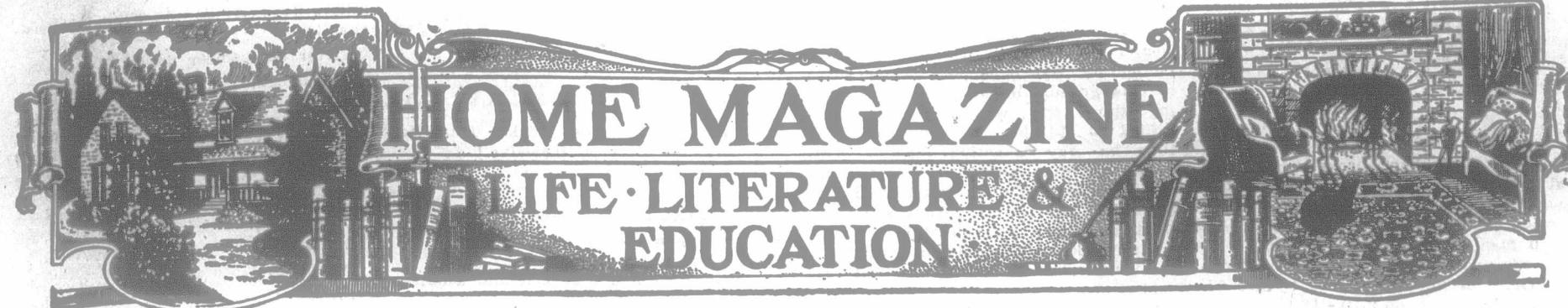
### Montreal.

Live Stock.—The cattle markets showed very little change last week. The offerings of choice butchers' cattle were smaller than the previous week, the effect of which was to cause prices to maintain firmness, and best cows were traded in at 6½c. to 7c. a pound. Some of the best steers, however, sold at 7½c. to 8½c. per pound. Butchers' bulls ranged in price from about 5c. to 7c. a pound,

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## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



## Evening.

From the upland slopes I see the cows file by,  
Lowing, great-chested, down the homeward trail.  
By dusky fields and meadows shining pale  
With moon-tipped dandelions; flickering bright  
A peevish night-hawk in the western sky  
Beats up into the lucent solitudes,  
Or drops with girding wing; the stilly woods  
Grow dark and deep, and gloom mysteriously,  
Cool night winds creep and whisper in mine' ear;  
The homely cricket gossips at my feet;  
From far-off pools and wastes of reed  
I hear  
With ebb and change the chanting frogs break sweet  
In full Pandean chorus; one by one  
Shine out the stars, and the great night comes on.

\* \* \*

—Archibald Lampman.

Canada's Big Fair,  
Toronto, 1915.

(FROM A WOMAN'S STANDPOINT.)

It is "The Exhibition," and yet not The Exhibition as it has ever been before. Armored cars, green as the grass beside which they run, make way everywhere over the paved roads. Soldiers ever and anon march by, heads erect, eyes alert, their quick tread sounding as the tread of one. Over behind the Government Building there is a model "camp," and near by it a series of zig-zag trenches, fortified by sand-bags. On the little plain beyond, at almost any hour of the afternoon, you may see companies of brisk Canadian soldiers going through regular military drill or physical exercises, and, if you are lucky, may chance upon them when they are in the midst of a sham battle, very strangely at variance with the peaceful blue of the lake beyond. Yet even the lake does not suggest altogether peace, for, now and again, military aeroplanes whiz noisily into the air above it, and bombs are dropped, and you are reminded that in these dreadful days boites from the heavens do not always wait for the heavens' own thundercloud.

Last of all, go into the Government Building itself, and there you come into yet closer touch with the sad and awful signs and consequences of war. In cases all about are gruesome sights. . . Here is a greenish-blue peaked cap, much the same in shape as those that our soldiers wear. You stop to look and find it all soaked with blood, with an ominous hole through the front of it. "Cap of a German soldier, killed at Compeigne," reads the placard.—"Somebody's darling," you think, "and he died with his face to the foe, poor lad." . . In another case are a number of blood-stained uniforms, all torn and ripped in the awfulness of some mighty struggle. "Belgian uniforms," says the placard, and you turn away with tears in your eyes and a prayer in your heart that the little remnant of that brave people may be saved. In the very midst of the blood-covered garments, as though by grim irony, has been placed a dainty, white, woven undershirt, with the inscription, "Once worn by the Kaiser."

There are rifles and rifle-belts, straight from the scene of combat, shell-cases and bayonets (one dreadful saw-edged German bayonet), and a few of the terrible, curved knives used by the Gurkhas. There are Saxon helmets, and red-and-gold Belgian caps, and complete uniforms of all the nations. But, again, it is the little individual human stories that count. Here is a sporran, "found in

the knapsack of a dead German."—Both dead, poor soldiers, the Highlander and the German who kept his sporran for a souvenir.—And there is a tiny box, "Princess Mary's Christmas gift to the soldiers," evidently a tin case for chocolates. Inside of it is a piece of the shell that killed the soldier from whose body the little "gift" was taken.

Turn to the central space in the hall and you find men congregated about a number of points where are, evidently, interesting things. Investigation shows these to be models of a warship, a torpedo-boat destroyer, and a submarine; in the place of honor a big German gun, "Captured at Champagne, France, by the 9th British Lancers, Sept., 1914."

Ah, they are gruesome relics, all these, and yet how one looks at them, fascinated!

Having begun with the Government Building, let us pass on through it.

Did you ever imagine that so much grease could be taken from wool that it could be confined by the bottleful? And didn't you feel—creepy—about your Persian-lamb furs when looking at the Karakul baby lamb, dead and stuffed there, to show whence comes "Persian lamb"? More agreeable is it to turn from the little carcass to look at the many models for sheep-pens and sheep-dipping, showing how our "moutons" may be kept well and happy during their short sojourn.—How educational it is, this big fair!—And how it even indicates to people methods for their own prosperity.

In the Health Department there are the usual object lessons on the care of babies and the dangers of the house-fly.

production, eradication of weeds, bee-raising, and kindred subjects. It always seems that every young farmer should spend an extra day at the Exhibition—one whole day, talking with the students in charge of this exhibit.

The Ontario field and vegetable growers' prize competition displays show what Ontario can do in the line of food-stuffs.—And Alberta! Isn't that exhibit of carved butter wonderful?—Not only cows and dairy maids, but marching soldiers, and even Kitchener himself, all executed in peerless golden butter! One wonders who was the Canova.

\* \* \*

The British West Indies exhibit, redolent of spicy lands far over the seas, is always fascinating. Sponges, and Panama hats, wonderful shells, and starfish and sea-urchins, corals and seaweeds, jars of guava jelly and queer pickles and honey from real orange blossoms. You can buy things here, too. If you want to save money, leave your purse elsewhere before you come to the B. W. I. exhibit, or it will be sure to filter away from you. But then, how very reasonable the prices are!

On to the natural-history section, where are snakes and animals, alive and dead; where fish come sailing up through tanks of water to look at you; where, among thousands of butterflies, you are sure to remember two from Colombia, one a vivid yellow, the other the most brilliant iridescent, metallic blue.

Back again past the various fisheries exhibits, where you learn that the fisheries of Canada net a total annually of \$35,000,000, chiefly from the deep sea.—And what odd fish there are,

especially those of the cactus variety. Gladioli, asters and dahlias, are plants that may be grown on any farm with very little trouble.

. . . The Manufacturers' Building always is a magnet to the "women." If you want to buy a piano, or a carpet, or cut glass, or furs, or a gown, or furniture, go there for a hint. This year a feature in clothing is the three-quarters length coat, buttoned to the throat, as are many of the suit coats. Dress skirts, of course, show flare or gathers, according to the goods.

And didn't you think that the leading note in those furnished rooms was "cosiness"? The chintz chairs and couches are surely built for comfort, the light cane and wood ones for convenience in moving. There are desks and workstands just where they should be, and lights where they are easiest on the eyes. And scarcely anywhere is there anything formal to be seen.

Now for a few hints on the color-schemes—just for the sake of those who were not there:

In the Murray Kay suite were noted the following: Living-room—Odd, soft, old blue and mauve effects, chintz furniture in old-fashioned designs, cream woodwork. Dining-room—Fumed oak furniture, color scheme in dull old rose. Bedroom—Color scheme in brighter old rose, furniture in Circassian walnut with cane insettings.

The Simpson Suite: Living-room with gray rag rug, chintz-covered furniture, pink-flowered. Dining-room—Soft green-grass cloth walls, fumed oak wainscoting with fumed oak and cane furniture; plain green rug, blue and green figured silk curtains.

Eaton Suite: Living-room with wall rug and curtains in same shade of sage green, the bright chintz furniture supplying the needed color note. Bedroom, rather cold in effect, with a sort of peacock-blue color scheme. Dining-room—Blue and old gold rug, fumed oak furniture, wall panelled almost to the top with fumed oak.

In nearly all of the rooms the entire absence of drop ceilings and paper "borders" was noted, a deep moulding being placed at the top, and a panelled wainscoting, varying greatly in width, at the bottom.

(To be continued.)

## The Four-Leaf Clover.

A little maid in a gingham gown  
Went hunting the meadows over;  
Till the birds were tired, and the sun  
Went down,  
She sought a four-leaf clover.

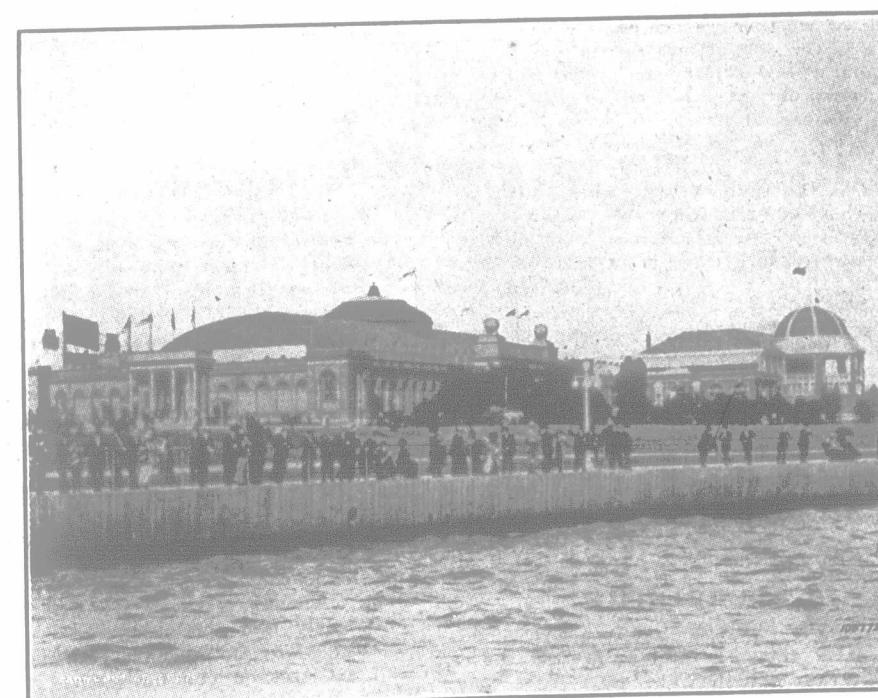
For four-leaf clovers bring luck, they  
say;  
And patchwork "stints" and dishes  
Were tiresome duties every day;  
She wanted some fairy wishes!

With dishes unwashed and "stint" undone,  
She tramped back home in the gloaming;  
No four-leaf clover—no, never a one  
Was there to be had for her roaming.

A little maid in a gingham gown  
Had washed all the dinner dishes,  
Had finished her "stint" ere the sun  
Went down,  
Undreaming of fairy wishes.

When, just at her feet, as she raced in  
play  
The blossoming meadows over,  
She found what the other had sought  
all day—  
She found, yes, a four-leaf clover!

NEW GEM.



The Waterfront, Exhibition Park, Toronto.

A new one is a silent lecture on the deadliness of the common public drinking-cup. In one spot you find a telescope before a starry surface. On responding to the invitation to look through it, you find nothing but a motto, "Keep your windows open."

\* \* \*

The Rainy River, Thunder Bay, Algoma cut-flowers and green-house plants—is prettier this year than ever before. Almost every wing has been transformed into a valley of greenery, through which paths and streams meander, with orchids and strange callas and multi-colored crotons growing on either hand through masses of palms and ferns of all kinds. The gladiolus and aster exhibits were featured in the cut-flowers exhibit, and we noticed some wonderfully fine dahlias,

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### Proved as Silver.

Thou, O God, hast proved us: Thou hast tried us, as silver is tried. Thou broughtest us into the net; Thou laidst affliction upon our loins. Thou hast caused men to ride over our heads: we went through fire and through water;—but Thou broughtest us out into a wealthy place.—Ps. 66: 10-12.

The mystery of sorrow is not a new one. Like Love, it seems a new thing to the heart experiencing it, but it has been the portion of mankind all through the ages. We can't escape it, although—by shirking duty—we may try to carry a lighter burden than is our rightful share. No matter where we hide, sorrow will find us out. Why? Is it a proof of God's anger or an outward sign of His love? Look at out text for cheering answer. All the troubles which perplex and dishearten us are to purify us from dross. God will not leave us alone—to settle down into self-satisfied comfort, which means decay—because we are very precious in His sight.

The Father loves all His great Family of children. When we pray for our enemies, as our Lord has commanded, we need not pray that they may be victorious in this war—that would be a mockery of God, for if our words contradict the desires of our hearts we are hypocrites. We ought to be able to pray in all sincerity that it may please God "to forgive our enemies, persecutors, and slanderers, and to turn their hearts." Forgiveness cannot be won without real repentance; therefore we are asking for a complete change in their hearts from hatred to love, from strife to peace. It seems to us that a victory for our foes in this present war would not only be a menace to the world, but also a great injury to the victors themselves. Earthly victory sometimes means spiritual defeat, and earthly defeat may lead directly to spiritual uplift. The little nation which laid down its life to defend its honor sprang instantly into greatness. The "king without a kingdom" is now "Albert the Great"—and I am sure he would not willingly change places with the man who trampled his kingdom under foot. Belgium has been "tried as silver," has been brought into the net and has had affliction's hand heavily laid upon it. Men have ridden rough-shod over its crushed and bleeding people, it has been through fire and water—but the end is not yet. God is King over kings, and will still "bring out into a wealthy place" the people who sacrificed themselves and their country for the sake of right.

That is an extreme case. God does not explain why the fire in which His silver is purified must sometimes be a raging furnace, "heated one seven times more than it was wont to be heated." It is enough for us to know that when His children pass through fire and water He will be with them, and will keep them safe from real harm if they trust in Him and walk in His steps, if they endure as seeing Him Who is invisible. As Cowper sang, more than a hundred years ago:

"Ye fearful saints, fresh courage take;  
The clouds ye so much dread  
Are big with mercy, and shall break  
In blessings on your head.  
Judge not the Lord by feeble sense;  
But trust Him for His grace;  
Behind a frowning providence  
He hides a smiling face."

God sits as a refiner and purifier of silver, and He will not stay His hand until the silver reflects His image. He only knows when the "proving" is complete. The furnace heat may seem to die down for a time and then flame up again, but the silver is always safe in the hands of the Divine Refiner. "The Lord is King, the earth may be glad thereof. . . . the Lord preserveth the souls of His saints; He shall deliver them from the hand of the ungodly."

St. Paul says that the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is. We cannot shelter ourselves behind other people in God's hour of testing. We know how enthusiastically the people of

the various British Colonies responded to the Empire's call. We know how men, money and supplies poured in from all sides. But it is possible for a man to talk grandly about patriotism, boasting about the way the Empire has rallied to aid the oppressed; yet all the time he may be acting far differently himself. What should we think of a man who robbed a wounded foe instead of caring for him? What should we think of a man who heard his mother's cry for help, and instead of hurrying to her assistance came up stealthily and robbed her when she was wounded and bleeding? You could not be guilty of such an act—yet some have chosen this hour of their country's danger to grab riches for themselves by fraud and "graft." When Gehazi, by clever lying, succeeded in making himself rich at the expense of Naaman the Syrian, his master sternly asked: "Is it a time to receive money, and to receive garments, and oliveyards, and vineyards, and sheep, and oxen, and menservants, and maid-servants?" What can we think of those who cheat their own nation in her hour of peril, and then talk loudly about the splendid patriotism of Canada? Is this a time for robbing the men who are sacrificing their lives for us? The testing fire not only proves the nation as a whole, it also shall try "every man's work" of what sort it is.

The Belgians don't seem to think their nation's glory is an excuse for resting on their oars. A short time ago many of the skilled mechanics in Belgium refused to do railway work for their German conquerors. Good pay was offered—and refused. They were imprisoned, but without effect. Nearly 200 workmen were sent to Germany, and 60 more were arrested June 5. In one town the Germans ordered a factory to make barbed wire for their trenches, and 360 men refused to enter the factory. As a punishment the whole town was isolated by armed troops, and no one was permitted to enter or leave the place. When the workmen still held out, many of them were imprisoned. They could not be bribed nor frightened into disloyalty.

Our testing is personal and individual. God—the Refiner—knows each one of us. He knows whether we are brave, patient and eager to help—in this Great Hour of Trial. He knows whether our prayers go up for the millions in desperate need. He knows whether we give, as we can afford; or whether we are eagerly snatching at the opportunity to grow rich while our fellow-countrymen are as eagerly pouring out life and wealth and service. We cannot hide in the crowd. The Refiner has eyes "as a flame of fire."

"This is the time of test, when Faith Cries to the heart which only fails: 'Courage! nor let thy forces dim, Although He slay thee, trust in Him.'"

DORA FARNCOMB.

### For the Needy.

Two dollars from "T. C. M." McLeod, reached me yesterday. I will keep this sum ready for some case of special need, which may arise any day. The kindness of our readers has brought help to many sad hearts. With thanks. HOPE.

### A Spendthrift

By Nellie M. Coye.

Upon the thistle's plumy breast the errant goldfinch swings,  
Nor for one moment stays to rest his eager, roving wings,  
"Welcome," the stately Thistle nods,  
"My sweets partake at will;  
You are at best an honored guest,—of honey sip your fill!"  
Sir Goldfinch waves his colors bright and sings: "Per-chic-o-ree!"  
I gaily fit from morn till night, yet gladly pay my fee.  
My gold I spread, nor deem it lost, in payment for your fare.  
Then with a sweet "Per-chic-o-ree," he soars into the air.  
Bright bird, the lesson we would learn which you so gaily sing:  
And to life's feast with unconcern like yours our dole would bring;  
And as we pass from board to board with love's bright coin in view,  
Like yours upon the thistle's down, grow rich while blessing, too.

## The Beaver Circle

### OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

[For all pupils from Senior Third to Continuation Classes, inclusive.]

### Back To School.

Getting up at six o'clock,  
Dressing only half awake,  
Being soaped and scrubbed and scoured  
Till you tingle, smart and ache;  
Gulping breakfast in such haste  
That it has not time to cool,  
Strapping up your books again—  
Back to school!

Making haste with footsteps slow  
When you're out of sight of home,

Firing stones at this and that,

Wishing far away to roam

Thinking with profound regret

Of the shady swimming pool

Up at Uncle Hiram's place—

Back to school!

Meeting chums along the road

Swapping in the same old way

Summer treasures, bits of bark,

Withered bugs and marbles gay,

Greeting teachers with a grin,

Wrestling with a grammar rule,

Casting sheep's-eyes at the girls—

Back to school!

—Mine Irving, in New York Times.

"Now, boys," said the schoolmaster, "suppose in a family there are five children, and the mother has only four potatoes to divide among them. She wants to give each child an equal share. What is she to do?" Silence reigned in the room. Everybody was calculating diligently. Finally one little boy put up his hand. "Well, Johnny, what would you do?" asked the teacher. "Mash the potatoes, sir."

Lucille was a carefully-brought-up little girl of five, and she returned in high glee from her first party. "I was a good girl," she announced, "an' I talked nice all the time." "Did you remember to say something nice to Mrs. Applegate just before leaving?" asked her mother. "Oh, yes, I did," responded Lucille. "I smiled at her and said: 'I enjoyed myself very much, Mrs. Applegate. I had lots more to eat than I 'spect'd to have.'"

(It never seemed to occur to L— that he and his friends, sailing joyously along at the tail of their bobbery pack after weeks in the blood and mire of the trenches, might have been an equal cause of wonderment to the phlegmatic toilers of the soil.)

"And about your close shave?"

"Ah, yes, to be sure. Well, one fine morning—one of our very, very few fine mornings—about a score of us who were 'resting' set out with our bobbery pack. Found almost at once, had a capital gallop. But the French pussy is quite as artful a dodger as her relatives across the water, and she ringed and circled till at last she fairly beat us in a ploughed field not far from where we started. Even the keen nose of my ragamuffin tyke could not work out the line, so we gave it up and drew afresh. The next we found was a stout-hearted customer, which set off across country like a good one. Took a line that bore away from the cultivated ground, too—evidently we were in for a real good thing. But after we had been going hard-all for about five minutes I noticed that a kind of haze was beginning to hang about the bushes, and I groaned. 'Confound it all, surely that dashed fog isn't coming on again!' It was, though at first it was not very thick, and we were able more or less to keep within sight of bounds. But gradually the white curtain got denser and denser—it was one of those crawling, low-lying fogs—and drew nearer and nearer. The pack vanished into its folds. . . . Our Master, the Lancer chap, pulled up. 'Hi! A bit risky this, don't you think?' he shouted after me—I had forged a bit ahead. 'We might play lick into the German lines before we could say "knife"—for by the look of the country as we came along I fancied—'

"Before he could speak another word there came a tremendous shrieking noise, like the sound of a mighty rushing wind, overhead—a terrific crash which shook heaven and earth, and a 'Jack Johnson'

billet, however—go back again to-morrow."

"Ever been under fire?"

He nodded. Then, after a brief pause, "And if any man says he doesn't funk when the first shell whistles over his head—well, he speaketh not the words of truthfulness, that's all. Duck? Of course I ducked. So does everybody—for the first ten minutes. After that you get interested in judging where they will pitch and you forget about ducking."

"Had any close shaves?"

Again he nodded. "Burst within twenty yards once—half of our little lot wiped out. But the nearest thing was much later on, only a week or two ago, in fact when I was out with some jellies, dogs away behind the firing line."

"Jelly dogs? Mean to say you have harriers out there?"

"Well"—he smiled—"I would hardly dignify them by the name of harriers. They're emphatically a bobbery pack, but they show some rattling good sport all the same. A man in the —th Lancers contributed a couple of the orthodox breed, another chap donated a beast that might have passed for a bas-set if it hadn't been so long in the leg, we borrowed two flanky fox-terriers from the Tommies, and we made up our three couple with my own ragamuffin tyke, a native of the country—something between a griffin and a Scotch collie. But with such a nose! Jove, he was a nanner!"

"Where did you get your hares?"

"Oh, a few miles behind the firing line. It's a great country for hares, you know—or, rather, it was, for a tidy lot of 'em have now gone into Mr. Atkins' cook-pot. Still, there are a fair number about. Yes, we had some nice little gallops with our bobbery pack. Only drawback was that one had to look out for the new crops and that sort of thing. Rummy to see the peasants—old men and women—composedly ploughing and sowing and weeding with in half a dozen miles of the trenches. Quite composedly—they've got so accustomed to the sound of the guns that they never even lift their heads. Seemed rummy to come out of the death and destruction at the front into such a quiet, pastoral scene—we used to wonder at 'em."

"It never seemed to occur to L— that he and his friends, sailing joyously along at the tail of their bobbery pack after weeks in the blood and mire of the trenches, might have been an equal cause of wonderment to the phlegmatic toilers of the soil.)

"And about your close shave?"

"Ah, yes, to be sure. Well, one fine morning—one of our very, very few fine mornings—about a score of us who were 'resting' set out with our bobbery pack. Found almost at once, had a capital gallop. But the French pussy is quite as artful a dodger as her relatives across the water, and she ringed and circled till at last she fairly beat us in a ploughed field not far from where we started. Even the keen nose of my ragamuffin tyke could not work out the line, so we gave it up and drew afresh. The next we found was a stout-hearted customer, which set off across country like a good one. Took a line that bore away from the cultivated ground, too—evidently we were in for a real good thing. But after we had been going hard-all for about five minutes I noticed that a kind of haze was beginning to hang about the bushes, and I groaned. 'Confound it all, surely that dashed fog isn't coming on again!' It was, though at first it was not very thick, and we were able more or less to keep within sight of bounds. But gradually the white curtain got denser and denser—it was one of those crawling, low-lying fogs—and drew nearer and nearer. The pack vanished into its folds. . . . Our Master, the Lancer chap, pulled up. 'Hi! A bit risky this, don't you think?' he shouted after me—I had forged a bit ahead. 'We might play lick into the German lines before we could say "knife"—for by the look of the country as we came along I fancied—'

"Before he could speak another word there came a tremendous shrieking noise, like the sound of a mighty rushing wind, overhead—a terrific crash which shook heaven and earth, and a 'Jack Johnson'

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SEPTEMBER 9, 1915

illet, however—go back again to-mor-  
row?"  
He nodded. Then, after a brief pause,  
"Ever been under fire?"  
And if any man says he doesn't funk  
then the first shell whistles over his  
head—well, he speaketh not the words of  
truthfulness, that's all. Duck? Of course  
ducked. So does everybody—for the  
first ten minutes. After that you get  
interested in judging where they will  
pitch and you forget about ducking."

"Had any close shaves?"  
Again he nodded. "Burst within  
seventy yards once—half of our little lot  
blown out. But the nearest thing was  
much later on, only a week or two ago,  
in fact when I was out with some jellies  
days away behind the firing line."

"Jelly dogs? Mean to say you have  
harriers out there?"  
"Well"—he smiled—"I would hardly  
justify them by the name of harriers.  
They're emphatically a bobbery pack;  
but they show some rattling good sport  
all the same. A man in the—the  
cancers contributed a couple of the  
orthodox breed, another chap donated a  
bastard that might have passed for a bas-  
ter if it hadn't been so long in the leg,  
and he borrowed two flanky fox-terriers from  
the Tommies, and we made up our three  
couple with my own ragamuffin tyke, a  
native of the country—something be-  
tween a griffon and a Scotch collie. But  
with such a nose! Jove, he was a  
nailer!"

"Where did you get your hares?"  
"Oh, a few miles behind the firing  
line. It's a great country for hares,  
you know—or, rather, it was, for a tidy  
lot of 'em have now gone into Mr.  
Atkins' cook-pot. Still, there are a fair  
number about. Yes, we had some nice  
little gallops with our bobbery pack;  
only drawback was that one had to  
look out for the new crops and that  
sort of thing. Rummy to see the peas-  
ants—old men and women—completely  
doughing and sowing and weeding with  
a half a dozen miles of the trenches.  
Quite componed—they've got so ac-  
customed to the sound of the guns that  
they never even lift their heads. Seemed  
rummy to come out of the death and  
destruction at the front into such a  
quiet, pastoral scene—we used to wonder  
about 'em."

(It never seemed to occur to L—that  
he and his friends, sailing joyously along  
at the tail of their bobbery pack after  
weeks in the blood and mire of the  
trenches, might have been an equal  
cause of wonderment to the phlegmatic  
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"And about your close shave?"  
"Ah, yes, to be sure. Well, one fine  
morning—one of our very, very few fine  
mornings—about a score of us who were  
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Sound almost at once, had a capital  
gallop. But the French pussy is quite  
as artful a dodger as her relatives across  
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roughed field not far from where we  
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ragamuffin tyke could not work out the  
one, so we gave it up and drew fresh.  
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customer, which set off across country  
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more away from the cultivated ground,  
so—evidently we were in for a real  
good thing. But after we had been go-  
ing hard-all for about five minutes I  
noticed that a kind of haze was begin-  
ning to hang about the bushes, and I  
roared. "Confound it all, surely that  
fashed fog isn't coming on again!" It  
was, though at first it was not very  
thick, and we were able more or less to  
keep within sight of hounds. But gradu-  
ally the white curtain got denser and  
denser—it was one of those crawling,  
low-lying fogs—and drew nearer and  
nearer. The pack vanished into its  
wolds. . . . Our Master, the Lancer  
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play lick into the German lines before  
we could say 'knife'—for by the look  
of the country as we came along I  
panced!"

"Before he could speak another word  
there came a tremendous shrieking noise,  
like the sound of a mighty rushing wind,  
overhead—a terrific crash which shook  
heaven and earth, and a 'Jack Johnson'

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

## Senior Beavers' Letter Box

plunged into the earth about fifty yards  
from where we were standing. . . .

"Well, we didn't stand upon the order  
of our going, I can tell you, but turned  
tail and went for all we were worth.  
Having been a bit ahead, I was now  
bringing up the rear, and my horse had  
not taken half a dozen strides when, as  
ill luck would have it, he stepped upon  
a loose stone, stumbled, tried to recover  
himself, rolled over. My head came  
with a rap against a remarkably hard  
boulder, and for a minute or two I lay  
stunned. During that minute or two  
my faithless steed struggled to his feet  
and leaped like a flash into the mist,  
in pursuit of his stable companions.

"A wailing whistle, an ear-rending  
shrapnel this time—by Jove, I'm  
bang: 'Shrapnel this time—by Jove, I'm  
bang!' I murmured, taking particular care to hug Mother Earth  
as closely as I could. Then a brilliant  
inspiration flashed through my brain:  
They say shells never strike exactly the  
same spot twice; I'll make for the Jack  
Johnson hole." And before my courage  
had time to cool, I scrambled to my  
feet and sprinted for it. I did that fifty  
yards in record time, I can tell you, and  
heaved a vast sigh of relief as I slid in  
to the yawning crater."

My friend paused in his tale and  
thoughtfully sipped his whisky and soda.  
"Hum-m, yes," he resumed,  
"as a matter of fact it did not hit the  
same spot, the next big 'un which came  
along—but it was near enough, quite  
near enough. I heard and felt some-  
thing like the very crash of doom, the  
side of my pit falling in upon me—  
Darkness descended, and I knew no more.

"I wasn't killed, you know," L—  
assured me; "and when you ain't it's a  
deuced unpleasant thing to be buried  
take my word for it! When I came  
to myself I was sorry that I hadn't  
pegged it, first go. To lie there in the  
dark with a ton's weight on one's back  
waiting for death! Well, by and by  
I began to wonder why I didn't peg  
out—it was hot as Hades and absolutely  
stifling, but I suppose air was percolating  
in, somehow. By the edge of a  
boulder or something. Perhaps I wasn't  
in so very deep after all. That made  
little difference, however, for I was abso-  
lutely pinned down and unable to move  
hand or foot. Prolonging the agony,  
that was all. . . . So, next, I suppose,  
I fainted—anyhow, I heard no  
more shells overhead. Heard nothing,  
knew nothing, till, somehow or other, I  
thought I was out for a walk with Bob,  
my old spaniel at home, and that he  
was shoving his nose down every rabbit-  
hole we came to, snorting and sniffing  
like the deuce. 'Get away, Bob,' I said,  
or tried to say, 'now you're sniffing in  
my ear!' And with that, half-dazed,  
half-dreaming, I felt that something cold  
and wet was sniffing at my ear. . . .  
A long snuffle, a snort, a whine—then  
scrape, scrape, scrape, with the energy  
of forty dogs rolled into one. . . .  
A ray of light . . . my brain began  
to clear. 'God dog, good old fellow,' I  
tried to mutter. An eager whine,  
a stifled bark—then at it again.

"Well, well, well—in process of time  
he unearthed me. I helped a good bit,  
myself, once I had an arm free. . . .  
Yes; it was my ragamuffin tyke." L—  
vigorously blew his nose and loudly  
cleared his throat.

"The shower of Johnsons was over,  
apparently, for all was quiet when I  
lifted my head and cautiously surveyed  
the landscape, now quite clear of fog.  
A score of paces from me rose the  
ruined spire of a church. No doubt it  
had been well above the low ground fog  
—certainly we had found our way into  
the very hottest corner possible, for any-  
thing in the nature of a sacred edifice  
seems an irresistible lure to the German  
artillerist. I knew the place quite well,  
but I deemed it expedient to wait until  
the shades of night descended before at-  
tempting to make my way back to my  
billet. "Well, that's all there's to it;  
we got there all right, the tyke and I."

"By Jove! And where is he now—  
the tyke, I mean? Brought him over  
with you?"

A moment's pause, then my friend said  
gruffly: "Shot through the head, two  
days afterwards, by a stray bullet com-  
ing from God knows where, just as he  
was following me into the motor-car.  
. . . Now, let's talk of something  
else."

## Junior Beavers' Letter Box

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my  
third or fourth letter to your charming  
Circle. I have had only one in print,  
as that w.-p. b. stood there its mouth  
wide open to catch them right out of  
the editor's hands. But I hope it has  
gone on a holiday trip and stays until  
I am safe.

We are going to have a school fair  
this fall, I am president of our school.

I have two plots of potatoes and a plot  
of corn. We have a big school; there

are about forty going. Two tried for  
entrance this summer, but only one  
passed. I expect to try next year. Our  
teacher's name is Miss Aldrich. We have

had her ever since the school was built,

which is two years this summer, and we

are going to have her another year I  
expect. We are having wet weather  
now, so we cannot do much at harvest.

We have a field of wheat cut and  
shocked. We have about ten or twelve  
loads of wheat this year; it is a pretty  
good crop. We have taken "The Farmer's  
Advocate" for about eight years. Well,  
my letter is getting long, so I will  
close with a few riddles:

What is it that opens like a barn-  
door and shuts like a trap; guess all  
your life-time and you can't guess that?

Ans.—A pair of scissors.

What is it that has a thousand eyes  
and can't see a bit? Ans.—Screen  
door.

A houseful, and a yardful and you  
can't catch a bowful. Ans.—Smoke.

What goes over the water and under  
the water and never touches the water?

Ans.—A woman walking over a bridge  
with a pail of water on her head.

I hope this letter will escape the  
waste-paper basket, wishing the Beavers  
success.

VERNA C. LAIRD.

Owen Sound, Ont., R. R. No. 4.

(Age 11 years.)

P. S.—I wish some of the Beavers  
would correspond with me.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—It is not long  
since I wrote to your charming Circle,  
but as a Beaver from Owen Sound  
named Eva and another from a girl in

little ducks and two little chickens. I  
have one sister and one brother; they  
are both older than myself. My letter  
is getting pretty long so I will close,  
wishing the Beavers every success. Hoping  
this will escape the w.-p. b. I will  
say good-bye.

EVELYN JENNER.

(Age 9, Book Jr. III.)

Merlin, R. R. No. 2.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my  
third letter to your fine Circle, but I  
only saw one in print. I hope I may  
see this one. Well Puck, I think I will  
tell you how I enjoyed my summer holidays.  
The first week I was at home, and when Sunday  
came my cousins came in an auto, they took us all out for a  
drive and after while my aunt came, so  
she took me home with her for my holidays.  
My little sister came with me for company.  
We had a grand time; we went to Lake Huron at Goderich and  
had our dinner. After we had our dinner  
my aunt drove us to Point farm. There  
was a picnic there, and so we stayed  
for tea. After a week my aunt drove  
me up to my other aunties, and I was  
there a week. I went home from there.  
We had twenty miles of a drive home  
and I was good and tired, and now I  
am enjoying the rest of my holidays at  
home working. Well Puck, the more I  
put in the w.-p. b. will be getting more  
hungry. I will close with a riddle.

Round as an apple, flat as a chip, four  
little eyes can't see a bit. Ans.—Button.

R. R. No. 1, Formosa, Ont.

SOPHIA PARKER.

## The Windrow.

According to Mr. A. Fornet, a writer  
in Chemiker Zeitung, experimental stations  
in Germany are working out palatable  
substitutes for bread made from  
wheat flour. The best of these have  
proved to be potato starch and rice  
starch mixed with certain materials to  
make them light.

\* \* \*

The movement for beautifying Chicago  
is making rapid headway. One of the  
sections of the city to which special at-  
tention will be given is the Midway  
Plaisance whose chief feature will be  
two majestic fountains designed by the  
sculptor, Lorado Taft. One of these, to  
be called the "Fountain of Time," and  
to be placed at one end of the Plaisance,  
will consist of a colossal figure of Time  
looking placidly on at a long procession  
of human beings, the conception being  
based on Dobson's lines,

"Time goes you say? Ah no,  
Alas! time stays. We go."

At the opposite end of the Plaisance  
will stand the second fountain, the  
"Fountain of Creation," equally impos-  
ing in effect, and equally suggestive of  
thought.

\* \* \*

American experimenters have announced  
the discovery of a method of inoculation  
for the prevention of hay fever.

\* \* \*

Cheap, badly managed lodging houses  
and hotels in the cities promise to be-  
come a thing of the past should the sys-  
tem of "Dawes hotels," already being  
established in many places, obtain ex-  
tensive footing. The first of these was  
instituted in Chicago by Charles G.  
Dawes, as a memorial for his son Rufus  
Dawes, who was drowned in 1912. Clean  
beds, shower baths, airy rooms and  
wholesome food are provided in these  
hotels at very reasonable rates, bed and  
bath costing but ten cents a night and  
meals from ten to fifteen cents each.  
Notwithstanding the low rates and the  
entire absence of the sale of liquor the  
hotels so far established are proving to  
be self supporting.

\* \* \*

Helmets and other armor, discarded  
three centuries ago, are, along with hand  
grenades, re-appearing on the war-fields  
of Europe. Two forms of helmet have  
been introduced into the French army,  
one made of heavy steel with a wide  
rim, the other a light steel skull cap.  
Portable shields are being used on both



Part of Indian Camel Corps.

Extensively used by Great Britain along the Suez Canal. Photo, Underwood & Underwood.

Farmer's Advocate." I like your charming letters; I hope this escapes the w.-p. b. Wishing you ever success.

KENNETH DRAKE.

Lanark Co., Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my  
first letter to your Circle. My father  
has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for  
a number of years. I have two sisters  
and two brothers; the two sisters are  
older than myself and one brother.  
There are Roy, Ethel, Muriel, Archie. I  
am going to spend my holidays at  
Watertown this summer. Hoping my letter  
will escape from the w.-p. b., and  
wishing your Circle ever success, I remain  
your Beaver.

AGGIE COLLISON.

R. R. No. 1, South Mountain, Ont.

(Age 10, Class III.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my  
first letter to your Circle. My father  
has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for  
some time, and I like reading the Beav-  
ers' letters very much. For pets I have  
a cat called Daisy. She had five kit-  
tens, but I gave one to my grandma,  
so I have only four left. I have three

MURIEL COLLINSON.

(Age 13.)

R. R. No. 1, South Mountain, Ont.

sides for crossing fire-zones, and there is a possibility that light steel half-armor suits may be introduced.

\* \* \*

The Department of Health, New York City, has announced in a bulletin that moderate drinkers have a death rate far exceeding that of teetotalers. The information was secured from investigations carried out systematically and concurredly during the past six years by forty-three of the leading life insurance companies.

\* \* \*

Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, London, Eng., are publishing a careful and literal translation of a work '*J'Accuse*' by A. German. Translated by Alexander Gray which has attracted much attention both abroad and at home, though it has hitherto been available to students in the German language only. The author of '*J'Accuse*' describes himself as 'A. German.' His book was originally published in Lausanne, and has been widely circulated on the Continent. A number of passages are censored.

In the opening paragraphs the author remarks that if Prussia possessed a system of Ministerial responsibility to Parliament the Imperial Chancellor would be arraigned and condemned. His supreme crime has been that he has represented to his nation as a war of defence for Germany a wicked offensive war which was prepared many years beforehand.

It is the chief glory of Italy that she refused to join in this war of conquest organized by the Central Empires. The unpreparedness of the chief Allied peoples will be, as Mr. Lloyd George has said, their unanswerable defence at the bar of history. If Russia, France and Britain had desired to molest the German Powers would they have been found deficient in weapons at the critical hour? The war was rushed upon Europe by the nation whose military experts have accepted the maxim, 'Germany must rule the world or perish.'

The war as this German writer truly says, is 'the most fearful disaster which has ever fallen upon our globe.'—*"British Weekly."*

## 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.]

### A Poem from "Heartsease"

One whom I shall call "Heartsease," who has before sent us words of encouragement and inspiration, to-day sends us a poem, the expression of a great sorrow, and yet of a great hope, that has come into her life. Where is Heaven? We know not. Is it a place? We know not. But we do know that it may be a condition. And it may be very near. We must not grow impatient. Some day we shall know all about it, and in the meantime we must grow. We all have our faults—faults that worry us and make us often disgusted with ourselves—but these must all vanish, and some day we shall be ready for whatever revelation may come to us.

Heartsease also sends a letter with permission "to quote paragraphs from it for publication." I wish I could give you the whole of it.

"When I read your talk in July 29th issue, says Heartsease, 'I made up my mind I would send you some verses that have come to me this summer on beautiful starlight nights. Someway when we look into the vast starry heavens, the thoughts of infinity, eternity, immortality seem clearer to us. How true it is, as you say, that the progress made in the past is an earnest of the progress to be made in the future.'

I am glad, too, so often to note your acknowledgement of change of ideas as years go by. I know mine have changed greatly.

Now, dear Junia, please do not print these verses I send unless you think

them worth while. I know they have many faults, and the only excuse I have for sending them is that as they came from one sorrowing heart they might speak more directly to others.

Now, as to the spirits coming back, I have often felt that they were near. In fact, a great deal of the time I feel as if I could speak to my husband (and do). There are times again when it is not clear. The day before Christmas, last year, just as it was getting twilight I was working in my pantry, hurrying to get some last things done for next day, and was not thinking of much of anything except my work at the moment. Suddenly it seemed to me, my husband was there. It seemed so real, I turned my head and would not have been surprised to see him. In fact I leaned my head back just as I used to do when he came and stood behind me. That was the clearest I have ever felt his presence, though as I say a great deal of the time I have the feeling that I can speak to him. It seems to me that when my thoughts go out to him he must come. Here we long for our friends far away and often find they were thinking of us at the same time, but, bound by the limitations of this earth, they cannot come. What if they were not bound by any such limitations?

Once on a Christmas morning, several years ago, I was suddenly aware, or seemed to be, of my grandmother's presence, who died when I was little. Within an hour or so there was an unexpected meeting of three of her far separated children. Oh, when I think of it I have so many many times felt, or imagined I felt, the presence of the unseen.

Then again I recall one evening in particular—playing by heart and ear—old pieces on the organ—old favorites—hymns we used to sing together—till my father and sister seemed right with me.

How much of all these feelings have been imagination it is hard to say. But they have seemed very real to me. Only the other night, when at my husband's grave, it seemed he was with me and came away with me, and I talked to him with such satisfaction all the way as I walked home "alone."

So you can imagine how good it seemed to hear you speak as you did, and express your belief that it is not all imagination but that our dear ones really come.

So often, sudden thoughts, just as if my husband had spoken them to me, come. The other morning, on waking and thinking of the war, the thought came "doubtless he is there, has been there much on those battlefields." Dear me you are a regular "Mother Confessor" to me. Goodnight. May I say with love?

### GOODNIGHT.

Oh, stars above my Darling's grave,  
Keep watch; shine bright;  
Ah God! the old familiar times!  
The tender, sweet "Goodnight!"  
Goodnight, Sweetheart, where'er you  
are;  
Beyond—beyond the farthest star;  
I am so lonely; Heaven is so far:  
Darling! Goodnight! Goodnight.

Alone! Yet, could these eyes but see,  
How oft beside me he may be?  
Strengthening this frail, feeble arm?  
Shielding this fenceless head from harm?  
Bringing me thoughts of love and cheer?  
Reminding me of the Saviour near?  
Are they not ministering spirits all?  
Sent here and there at Mercy's call?

But you have other errands, Love,  
In that high Sphere I reck not of.  
What learning vast expands your mind,  
What Heavenly tasks to you assigned,  
I know not; I am left behind.  
'Tis well; I am content; go. Serve.  
Nor from your lofty mission swerve.  
Only sometimes, when heart is weak,  
When soul cries out, could you but  
speak!  
Speak to my inward spirit's ear,  
And let me know that you are near.  
Sometimes!

Father in Heaven! hear my prayer.  
Bring us, at last, together there!  
With all true lovers, wide world o'er,  
To that sweet Home, to part no more.  
What matter then, these weary years,  
When God had wiped away our tears.

So, stars of Heaven, keep watch! shine  
bright!  
Above my Darling's grave to-night!  
And God keep watch 'twixt him and me  
Till the Long Absence ended be.

Goodnight.

**Odds and Ends.**  
Just a jumble of "odds and ends," to-day, a few idle thoughts on ideas and "texts" jotted down from time to time in my note-book.

Has it ever appeared to you strange that certain people should be so cordially liked by some and so equally cordially disliked by others?—One would think that certain qualities should stand, and recommend themselves to each and all.

This thing always puzzled me until the other day, when, I think, I discovered the key to the situation,—and wondered that I had been so stupid as not to see it before. I am afraid I found it with reference to myself,—but then that's how we find out a great many things, isn't it?

Of a sudden it dawned upon me that I am really a different person to different types of people, or, at least, appear to be so. I suppose that somewhere, away down in the substratum of my being, I am fundamentally constant—indeed, I feel this to be true—and yet the fact remains that, on the surface, to different people I am, more or less, a different being, and this not of my choice, but, it seems, inevitably. Some people seem to draw one side of my nature upmost, others quite another; and, no doubt, I react in the same way on them.

Looking about upon my friends (and by "friends" I mean those who really respond to me, and to whom I respond), I can see similar variations with different people, and so I have reason to suspect that the same condition exists in them. To me, and to others on an equal footing of friendship, these friends of mine are usually the same,—bright, natural, expansive, confiding. Before certain others, however, I have seen them, at times, reserved, formal, even cold.

Bring the question right home to yourself, and say if with you, too, this thing is not true. Do you not meet some people in whose presence you are shy, perhaps nervous, or else frozen and indifferent,—in either case uncomfortable, bereft of every idea that ever you had? And do you not, on the other hand, meet others with whom you are at home at once, people towards whom you are warm instantly, and with whom you can chat away without the least hindrance of self-consciousness or realization of distance?

—And yet you know, all the time, that others may find level footing with these very folk who freeze you or throw you back upon yourself.

What is the reason of it all?

Is it that we are attuned to each other—or not—just as the wireless telegraphy instruments are? You know that, in wireless telegraphy, only those receivers that are tuned to certain transmitters can receive the messages.

It seems to me that something of this kind must be the case in regard to ourselves. There are surely souls attuned to ours,—sometimes we call them affinities, and if they are real affinities the attraction will last. I have some friends part of our text and through it, for They are convinced that each of us has lived, perhaps, since the dawn of time, inhabiting first one body and then another, coming down from the cave-man era, and improving in each life until we are what we are now. They think that, when we meet people whom we feel "as if we have known all our lives," it is because we actually have met them in some pre-existent state, that, perhaps, we may actually have been closely related to them in some way. Incidentally, these friends believe also, of course, that the progression will go on in the future, and that we may have to inhabit many more bodies yet before we shall have evolved to our goal, which is to be, at last, God-like.

To me this seems a very strange theory, although I certainly believe in the evolution of the human soul, both in this life and in its continuation, which I prefer to think, shall be in a

spirit body. I dare to hope, however, with these reincarnationists, that the real friendships here formed will not be "a sweetness wasted on the desert air," but that they will go on into a sphere in which, perhaps, separations will not be so necessary as they sometimes seem to be now.

—To return to our "moutons," as the French say: Have you found it worth while to persevere in trying to form friendships with people who do not seem attuned to you? Or do you think such an achievement impossible, and that, while being "friendly" to everyone, it is best to restrict one's real expansiveness for those to whom the invisible cords of sympathy and understanding seem, without effort, to stretch themselves? . . . I should like to hear your opinion and your experience on this.

Considering the whole matter, it seems to me that we should be rather slow in judging what people really are. If we find ourselves "different" with different people, we must take it that other folk are so too, and never be sure that the side that is uppermost to us is the only one. . . . And, really, don't you think that the pleasant and kindly side of everyone must be the true self, the others only phases, that will one day blow away like chaff? If it were not so, life would scarcely be worth living, would it?

[Since writing the above I have come upon the following, which seems relative to the subject. It is a quotation from the great Goethe: "Two souls, alas, dwell in my breast: the one would fain separate itself from the other. The one clings, with persevering fondness, to the world, with organs like cramps of steel; the other lifts itself energetically from the mist to the realms of an exalted ancestry." Goethe, then, seems to recognize two distinct personalities in one body.]

In my notebook I find jotted down from a favorite magazine, which I read every week, "The Independent," the following quotation:

"True efficiency in the art of living is not to be attained by confining one's thoughts to the immediate job in hand. We should occasionally raise our eyes from our work and rest them on the wide horizon."

There are many thoughts that come to one on reading this paragraph. In the first place, to each and all of us it is the "art of living" that counts,—not just the art of making money, or attaining positions over our fellows, but the art of living so as to get the most real good out of life and put the most real good into it; to develop ourselves to the utmost of which we are capable, and to help to develop others to the utmost of which they are capable;—in short, to develop character and to help others to develop it. Nothing else is very much worth while since our time here is so very short. Character is the only thing that will continue.

And so we must see to it: That we become efficient in our work, whatever it may be. That our work is useful work, not discreditable or harmful destructive. That we branch out in all ways that can help others. That we so order our affairs that we are independent, not a burden upon or a loss to others. That we secure for ourselves enough rest and pleasure to keep us sane. That we are at all times absolutely honest and sincere, doing to others as we would that they should do unto us. That we aim to expand mentally and in our sympathies, fighting, as though it were Apollyon, narrowness, and bigotry, and self-conceit, and provinciality.—For we must be World-folk, not Province-folk or Neighborhood-folk only.

And so this brings us to the second part of our text and through it, or how can we expand into such broad-minded and useful Citizens of the World unless we occasionally "raise our eyes from our work and rest them on the wide horizon"? It is well to specialize, to be the very best housekeeper, or farmer, or whatever it be, possible, but we must see to it that we have some vision outside of our specialty. We must not permit big, dark walls, to grow up around us; we must be, at all times, able to see the horizon. So only can we keep in touch with humanity. No matter how much we enjoy our work, and contemplation of beautiful Nature's

own self—country—  
Do you that wonder Tintern A thought se more:  
To look Of thought times  
A presence Of elevated Of something Whose dw suns, And the re man: A motion All think And rollin thought We can "the mind can we? Yes, it's within its mind of evill! . . . A very, ver should ne watching floors and duce dolle it is well are necess up often If we do to one da for waste the Unive be no flo cultivate. Do you your own talk, here  
A Peach stewed; 1 spoon ba butter, 4 teaspoon add the baking P Put the mold and in a mod Green stewed c tapioca, cream, Soak th very slo quite ten let cool; dish an whipped small pi Englis ples, 1 3 medi mustard sugar, 3 toes, core), the lat Place the spices, latter Leave f set for use. Canna way to as usu sterilized with ho has be smooth slice, fr cavity well m Put on each t aise. Sour cup so

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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Since writing the above I have come across the following, which seems relative to the subject. It is a quotation from the great Goethe: "Two souls, alas, dwell in my breast: the one would fain separate itself from the other. The one loves, with persevering fondness, to the end, with organs like cramps of steel; the other lifts itself energetically from mist to the realms of an exalted destiny." Goethe, then, seems to recognize two distinct personalities in body.)

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own self—so ever-present with us in the country—we must not forget humanity. Do you know Wordsworth's lines in that wonderful poem, "Composed Near Tintern Abbey"? They express the thought so exquisitely, and so much more:

"For I have learned  
To look on nature, not as in the hour  
Of thoughtless youth; but hearing often  
times

The still, sad music of humanity.

. . . And I have felt  
A presence that disturbs me with the joy  
Of elevated thoughts; a sense sublime  
Of something far more deeply interfused,  
Whose dwelling is the light of setting  
sun,

And the round ocean, and the living air,  
And the blue sky, and in the mind of  
man:

A motion and a spirit that impels  
All thinking things, all objects of all  
thought,

And rolls through all things."

We can scarcely know God if we leave  
"the mind of man" out of account,  
can we?

Yes, it's a very wide horizon, sweeping  
within its scope all nature, books, the  
"mind of man," the problems of men,—  
religions, governments, making a living,  
the outlook into the next century and  
all the centuries, wonderings about the  
mind and personality and whether they  
shall persist, wonderings about good and  
evil! A very, very wide horizon, and  
very, very interesting! Pity that we  
should never see it at all because of  
watching continually the scrubbing of  
floors and cultivating of a field to pro-  
duce dollars. It is well to scrub floors,  
it is well to make dollars—these things  
are necessary—but it is well also to look  
up often to see how fares the Universe.  
With red apples, use yellow mayonnaise;  
for green apples, mix the dressing for  
the top with pink coloring or beet juice.

Mustard Pickles.—Wipe 4 quarts small  
cucumbers, put in a preserving kettle and  
add 3 large cucumbers, wiped and cut in  
pieces; 4 small onions, sliced; 4 green  
peppers, sliced; 1 bunch celery, chopped  
fine; and 1 cauliflower, washed and  
separated. Add 4 quarts boiling water to  
which has been added 2 small cups salt;  
cover, and let stand over night. In the  
morning bring to boiling point and let  
simmer until tender, then drain thor-  
oughly. Mix 1 cup flour, 1 cup sugar,  
6 tablespoons mustard, and 1 tablespoon  
turmeric powder, then add slowly, while  
stirring constantly, enough vinegar to  
make a paste. Stir into 2 quarts vine-  
gar brought to the boiling point, add 2  
tablespoons celery seed and let boil 5  
minutes. Add the drained vegetables,  
again bring to boiling point, and let  
simmer 15 minutes.

Chow-Chow.—Peel 1 quart tiny, white  
onions, and add 1 quart small cucumbers,  
2 heads cauliflower separated into  
flowerets, and 2 green peppers, wiped  
and sliced thin crosswise. Cover with  
brine, allowing 1½ cups salt to 2 quarts  
boiling water, and let stand over night.  
In the morning drain thoroughly, add  
fresh brine, bring to the boiling point  
and let simmer until vegetables are soft,  
then drain thoroughly. Mix 6 table-  
spoons mustard, 3 tablespoons flour, 1  
tablespoon curry powder, and ½ cup  
sugar. Moisten to a smooth paste with  
vinegar, and add to 2½ cups  
vinegar brought to the boiling point.  
Cook, stirring constantly at first, and  
afterwards occasionally, until the mix-  
ture thickens, then add drained vege-  
tables, again bring to boiling point and  
simmer 15 minutes.

English Chutney.—Six large green apples, ½ lb. seeded raisins, 2 red peppers,  
3 medium-sized onions, 2 tablespoons  
mustard seed, ½ cup salt, 1 lb. brown  
sugar, 3 pints vinegar, 10 ripe tomatoes.  
Chop fine the apples (pared and  
cored), tomatoes, onions and peppers,  
the latter having the seeds removed.  
Place these in an open jar, and add the  
spices, raisins, sugar and vinegar, the  
latter having been scalded and cooled.  
Leave for ten days, stirring every day;  
then set aside in a cool place until needed  
for use.

Canned Beets.—The following is a nice  
way to can small beets: Boil the beets  
as usual and remove skins. Pack in  
sterilized jars and fill to overflowing  
with hot vinegar to which a little sugar  
has been added. In each jar put 6  
cloves. Screw down tops while hot.

Tomato Celery Salad.—Select large,  
smooth, ripe tomatoes. Peel and cut a  
slice from the top, then scoop out a  
cavity in each. Fill with cut celery  
well mixed with a boiled salad dressing.  
Put on lettuce leaves, and on top of  
each tomato put a spoonful of mayon-  
naise.

Sour Cream Salad Dressing.—Beat 1  
cup sour cream, 1 tablespoon of lemon

juice, and ½ teaspoon each of salt, paprika and mustard, until firm throughout. Used to dress any salad, but particularly good with string beans or potatoes.

Apple Roll.—Take 1 pint flour and ½ cup butter and mix with enough water to make a not very stiff paste. Pare and slice rather thick some tart apples, roll out the paste as for pie-crust and spread the apples over it. Sprinkle on a little flour and roll tightly as possible. Cook in a steamer, or wrap in a cloth and boil for an hour. Serve in thin slices with sauce made of butter and sugar.

Apple Float.—Peel 6 big apples and slice them. Put them in a saucier with just enough water to cover, and cook until tender. Then put them through a colander and add the grated rind and juice of half a lemon; sweeten to taste and stir in a trace of nutmeg. Fold in the stiffly-beaten whites of 4 eggs, and put on ice to chill. Serve with whipped or plain cream.

Tomato Salad Cups.—Hollow out firm, ripe tomatoes, and fill with a mixture of cold fowl, almonds and celery, chopped fine and mixed with salad dressing. Put a spoonful of mayonnaise on top of each and serve on lettuce leaves.

Bread Salad in Apple Cups.—Take ripe apples, 1 cup beets, 1 cup vinegar, 1 minced onion, 1 cup diced celery, 1 cup diced cucumber, one-third cup chopped nuts, boiled dressing. Remove the pulp from nicely-shaped apples. Fill with the other ingredients mixed together. Serve on lettuce leaves with a spoonful of mayonnaise on each apple. With red apples, use yellow mayonnaise; for green apples, mix the dressing for the top with pink coloring or beet juice.

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Sour Cream Salad Dressing.—Beat 1  
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magazine, published in the opening months of the new century, there was a picture of the kitchen one may expect before the present era closes. The housekeeper (this term is supposed to be obsolete, having given place to the better word "home-maker") sat by a window, whereon were blossoming plants, reading a book. On the wall, near at hand, were several push buttons, marked "Dinner," "Breakfast," "Luncheon," "House-cleaning," "Marketing," "Laundry," "Nurse," etc., the supposition being that in the happy days to come it would only be necessary to "push a button" and everything else would be done by electricity.

But until the "electric kitchen" women must study to make housekeeping as easy as possible, and much may be gained by properly arranging the kitchen. In the small kitchen of an apartment much of this is already done by the architect, who understands his work, but in the kitchen of a large house it is necessary to study the matter carefully, and the first step is to remove all furniture except that which is really useful, for unnecessary furniture means extra labor in dusting and cleaning.

Make sure that the stove, the table and sink are of suitable height for your inches. Women are taller than they were a generation ago, and it may save a doctor's bill, not to mention the suffering involved, if the stove be set on bricks, the table on blocks, and the sink rebuilt to a convenient height. The back-breaking angle assumed by many women while in the kitchen is the reason for that weary, harassed expression and for much real suffering. A high stool should also find a place in every kitchen, and nothing that can be done while sitting should be done standing.

This stool may be pushed underneath the table and out of the way when not in use. A second stool, a little lower, should also be kept in the kitchen; it will prove useful in many ways. The mop-pail may be set on it, instead of on the floor, and the user can stand upright, instead of leaning over to wring the mop. The clothes basket may be placed upon it, instead of on the floor, when wringing out the wash, and when hanging the same wash upon the line setting the basket on the stool saves the worker from bending over for each separate piece.

Perfect ventilation is another essential, which is more necessary in the kitchen than in any other room in the house, unless one excepts the sleeping-rooms. Holes may be bored in the top of the window sash; this affords a constant current of air that keeps the kitchen well ventilated; little ventilators may be placed on gas or coal ranges, which carry out of doors, through the stove pipe, all odors of cookery; it is also possible to attach to the range an "incinerator," into which all the dry garbage may be placed and burned without odor.

The walls should be oiled and then covered with shellac, for this gives a smooth, hard surface, is at the same time inexpensive, and permits washing with soap and water. The woodwork should be given a hard enamel finish, preferably of white or light colors, never of very dark paint. When the floor is of soft wood, it is best to cover it with linoleum.

If the floor is of hard wood, it may be finished in oil, and in caring for either the oil finish or the linoleum do not scrub with soap and hot water, or the finish will be ruined, but add a cup of kerosene, linseed oil or furniture polish to half a pail of tepid water, and merely wipe the floor with a clean mop wrung out of this. If everything that stains the floor is wiped up at once, it is only necessary to remove the dust occasionally.

Two necessities for the convenient kitchen are a comfortable rocker, preferably of wicker, and a clock that keeps perfect time; many a moment of rest may be taken in the rocker, which should have cushions with washable covers; and without a reliable timepiece it is impossible to cook perfectly and serve meals always on time.

The arrangement of the pantry, with its stores and utensils, if done with care, will save much time and labor. The pantry should be very near the sink

and table, and there should be a broad shelf on which much of the baking may be prepared. Every pantry should have a window, both for light and ventilation, and if shelves and woodwork are finished in white enamel, there is no need for covers of oilcloth or paper, which are very apt to harbor crumb, and attract mice and other smaller but as little desirable pests. All cooking utensils should hang in air and sunlight, and not be put away in dark closets. This is also a convenience, for each article may have a separate hook of its own, and if always kept on this hook it becomes a sort of "extra sense" to seek it in its place, and one can find it almost in the dark.

The flour barrels, containing bread and pastry flour, should always be kept where it is light and where a current of air can surround them. If the barrels be set on wooden racks, on which they may be tipped easily by touching them with one hand, they can be tipped back into position as easily, and this allows the air to reach even the bottom of the barrels.

The various food supplies may be arranged on shelves in most convenient manner; keep cereals in glass jars by themselves; small glass crocks hold corn meal, entire wheat and rye flour, sugar and such articles as rice, tapioca, spaghetti, etc. When everything possible is kept in glass, one can see in an instant the contents of each jar.

A word as to proper kitchen garb. A long apron of white butchers' linen, which completely covers the gown of the wearer, with a cap that covers every bit of the hair, and oversleeves of the same wash easily, protect one's gown perfectly, and will wear for years. Moreover, with white, it is always possible to be sure that absolute cleanliness, which makes for good health, is being observed.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

## Just How Not to Cook.

By Christine Herrick, in Pictorial Review.

Once upon a time I heard a woman say that there is only one right way to do any kind of housework. I didn't agree with her then and I don't now. To my mind there are several excellent methods of performing almost every sort of home task and that makes it the more astonishing that so many women hit on the wrong one.

Look at the work of the kitchen. First and foremost of the ways not to do it, I would put guessing at ingredients instead of measuring them. Never have I been able to see why this is done. It is impossible for me to understand the exceeding difficulty of dipping out coffee or tea with a spoon or sugar or flour with a cup instead of dumping the material in at random. I cannot grasp the reasons why a cook finds it harder to pour boiling water from a kettle into a cup, and thence into a teapot or a coffee pot than to turn it directly from the kettle into the pot. When you consider the fact that at least seven times out of every ten that she does this the coffee or tea suffers by her course it is unbelievable that she would continue it.

Yet she does, and is quite likely to make it her glory that she never measures anything, but guesses at it. She will assure you of this with an air of superiority which makes you feel yourself ignorant and inexperienced because you measure anything, and the fact that you have the example of the best professional chefs to back you carries no force.

I confess to a sympathy with the women who shirk weighing materials. Like the soldier who had thirteen fine reasons for not firing his gun on a certain occasion—the first being that he had no powder—she seldom has good scales. If she gets a cheap set they are apt to be inaccurate and correct ones are high priced. But for nearly every ingredient which is used in cooking you can have a measure which is equivalent to a weight. The old saying, "a pint is a pound all the world round," may not always hold true but it is not far wrong; and when you know that a half-pint cup of butter or of sugar is near enough to half a pound to serve all practical purposes, that four cups of dry flour weigh a pound, that a

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**FOR SALE** Two choice, registered Jersey Heifers (yearlings), half-sisters. Solid color. Bred to "Edith's John Polo," to freshen this spring. For particulars of price and pedigree, write, or better still, come to see their sire and dam.

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Office over Bank of Commerce  
ST. THOMAS  
ONTARIO

WANTS &  
PURCHASE

BOY aged thirteen to do chores in return for board. Must go to school. Apply Box B, Farmer's Advocate, Toronto.

**FOR SALE** Dawson's Golden Chaff Wheat—won first in Middlesex competition; one dollar fifty per bushel. Bags twenty-five cents each. Wm. A. McCutcheon, Glencoe, Ont.

FARM for Sale—100-acre farm in Reach Township, Ontario County; bank barn, frame house, running stream. Land all good clay loam. Apply to Henry Glendinning, Manilla, Ont.

**WANTED**—Competent single man to work with herd of Registered Holsteins. Must be good milker and reliable. Engagement to start not later than Sept. 15th. Apply to D. C. Flatt & Son, R. R. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

**WANTED** to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

are modern and sanitary, and can be used for many other things from the moving-picture standpoint.

One of the most picturesque spots in the city is the Indian village, which is the largest in America, and is inhabited by a tribe of redmen who are permitted to pursue their lives as they please, for they are not encouraged to adopt modern customs or costumes.

There are two restaurants as capacious and as well served as any in the city of Los Angeles, which is eight miles north of Universal City. These are for the convenience of actors who have no habitation in the city itself. The wonderful revolving stage is one of the most up-to-date features of this city, and includes many innovations and a rocking stage made especially for children's productions.

## OTHER ACCESSORIES.

The wardrobe department contains costumes of every conceivable sort, and in addition to this are the costume shops, which can turn out the designs which are required by every period of dress, from the era of palm-leaf girdles to the present time.

The 500 dressing-rooms are fireproof, and are equipped with hot and cold running water, electric and gas lights, and steam heat. There are also bathrooms and swimming pools for both men and women.

There are two hospitals and infirmaries thoroughly equipped with every modern instrument for surgical and pathological remedy, and these are under the directions of two physicians, assisted by a corps of trained nurses.

Several corrals contain among other animals, 18 English thoroughbred saddle-horses, four white Arabian steeds, and 136 head of Western horses, four long-horned steers, 12 burros, 12 military mules, and 12 Shetland ponies. The carriage house is equipped with some 40 vehicles, ranging from the chariot of Homer's time to an up-to-date phaeton or landau; while the garage next door contains 30 cars of every description, and the machinery for equipping and repairing. The blacksmithy and harness shops are all under the supervision of experts, and are thoroughly equipped for the purpose intended.

For the outdoor enjoyment of the Universality, there is a quarter-mile race track, with concrete grand stand and stadium in the most approved style. In this arena can be staged any kind of play calling for outdoor sports, and it is open at all times to the athletically inclined who wish to keep in trim for their arduous duties in the films. Like all other buildings in the city, this arena can be changed on short notice to represent a number of different settings. One day it may be necessary to use it for the Coliseum of Rome, and another for a country fair. It can be used for an Indian durbar or a golf links.

In many rural districts in Belgium the rent is paid entirely by the fruit trees in the orchard of the chateau, and I myself have bought up land for workmen's cottages at about £200 a hectare (2 acres), which after a few years' working they could have resold at some £1,000 a hectare. On the whole, we generally reckon in Belgium that 500 square metres will keep a family for a year in vegetables, and there is no reason why the whole of that immense import trade in farm produce should not be supplied by home industries; for you must remember there is no demand more steady or more lucrative than that for dairy and vegetable produce. You must not imagine, however, that because it is largely a matter of goodwill it is consequently within the reach of mere amateurs; farming is a highly technical industry, and that is why we are endeavoring to establish lessons and give young women every facility to learn its intricacies.

My own recent experience has shown me that eight acres will be amply sufficient to keep two or three cows producing from twenty to twenty-five pounds of butter per week, and to provide hay for the winter for the cattle. I may add that only three months ago I bought a cow for £26, and have already got back my outlay by her produce.

Take another fact: a "poulillier" of about eighty hens will bring in about 5s. a day, and not cost more than 7d. a day—and as the price of eggs is growing, of course the profit will be greater.

**INTENSIVE GARDENING.**

The great thing, however, is intensive gardening, as it is called, and on its principles England could stand a siege for years.

At the very outside I reckon an acre

## How We Might Grow Our Own Food.

WOMAN FARMERS CAN SAVE ALL IMPORTS.

[The following article is a sample of the articles now appearing in women's papers in England. Mlle. Rossignon, the writer, is the well-known Belgian landowner and economist. For years she has conducted important experiments, and the daughters of European statesmen and other prominent families have been her students.]

I am neither a professor nor a scientist, as many people have imagined, simply because I gave a few practical demonstrations in dairy farming at Lady Cowdray's house at Carlton House terrace, but I think I may describe myself as one who has had some practical experience of working small holdings, for at my own place in Belgium I made a special study of these, and I may describe myself as one who has studied economical questions, and had ladies coming from all parts of Europe for advice on the subject. Since coming to England I have been struck more than ever by the possibilities of farming as an occupation for ladies, but I hardly think you realize it to the full.

In Belgium nearly every square inch is cultivated—in England not a thousandth part; yet farming is a national work, a work of patriotism, and with the ever-increasing danger of future submarine warfare a work of necessity to my mind.

Several corrals contain among other animals, 18 English thoroughbred saddle-horses, four white Arabian steeds, and 136 head of Western horses, four long-horned steers, 12 burros, 12 military mules, and 12 Shetland ponies. The carriage house is equipped with some 40 vehicles, ranging from the chariot of Homer's time to an up-to-date phaeton or landau; while the garage next door contains 30 cars of every description, and the machinery for equipping and repairing. The blacksmithy and harness shops are all under the supervision of experts, and are thoroughly equipped for the purpose intended.

It is a common fallacy that your economists adhere to that a great industrial country like England must depend upon imports for its food supply. I say England has sufficient land and sufficient labor to feed a population six times as great; but this could only be done by the practical co-operation of every citizen.

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

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

The Department does not bind itself to accept any tender.

Tenders for the whole or any separate item in the above list will be considered.

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

## TENDERS FOR PURCHASE OF SCRAP METAL.

## At Dominion Arsenal, Quebec.

SEALED TENDERS for the purchase of a quantity of Scrap Metal at the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, will be received up to noon of Thursday, the 23rd day of September, 1915.

The quantities are approximately as follows:

Brass, etc.	16,000 lbs.
Charger Steel	81,120 "
Steel, tool, lumps	13,950 "
Steel, mild, lumps	129,232 "
Turnings	72,074 "
Cast iron	183,848 "

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

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

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

All the scrap is loose.

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EUGENE FISSET,  
Surgeon-General,

Deputy Minister,

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

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

H.Q. 72-11-2—84901.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY FAIR LONDON

SEPTEMBER 10 to 18, 1915

REDUCED FARES

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

Be sure to consult C. P. R. Agents regarding

EXTRA TRAIN SERVICE

Also SPECIAL LOW FARES

From Principal Points on Certain Dates

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

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

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

"Western Fair," London

RETURN TICKETS

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

Ask Agents for full particulars.

## TIME TABLE CHANGES

Effective September 12th

Information now in Agents' hands

Panama Pacific Exposition

Reduced fares to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego.

Information and tickets on application to Agents.

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

## The Help Problem

in the farm is soothed by the telephone. It enables the farmer to obtain help when it is needed, a very important necessity these days.

We have a very interesting bulletin, "A Telephone on the Farm." It explains how every farming community can build and own its independent telephone system cheaply. It tells you how to get market and weather reports, the latest news, etc.

It will be sent free if you write for Bulletin No. 1011.

Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co.

23 Richmond St. W. TORONTO, CANADA

## The Canadian Government offers suggestions for fruit preserving

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

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

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

tons, 10, 20, 25 and 100 lb. bags.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

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

We ship on approval to any address in Canada, and pay deposit allowing 30 DAYS TRIAL.

It will not cost you cent if not satisfied after using bicycle 20 days.

DO NOT BUY of tires, lamp, or sundries at any price until you get our latest 1915 illustrated catalogue and learn all about our special position. The low price will tell you all in it all will cost to us.

ONE CENT will write us a postal, and catalogue with full particular will be sent to you Free Postage, by return mail. Do not wait.

Write it now.

HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited

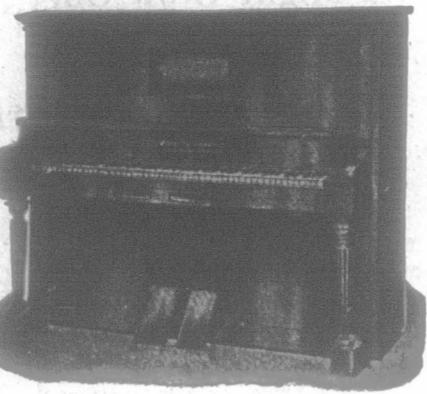
Dept. 2 TORONTO, Canada

Chiclets  
REALLY DELIGHTFUL  
THE DAINTY  
MINT-COVERED

**Buy This Splendid  
Player-Piano  
for \$150 Less!**

If nobody in your home is musically inclined, you should have this sterling quality player. We can save you fully \$150 by giving you lowest factory price—this we guarantee.

Whether you buy a standard instrument or a player, you get in a



Style 120—Player-Piano

**SHERLOCK-MANNING 20th Century PIANO  
“Canada’s Biggest Piano Value”**

We use finest quality action, hammers and strings as found only in the few really high-grade makes. We employ every cost-cutting, labor-saving device known, and accept a smaller profit on each sale. These are the reasons why we save you \$100 on a standard piano or \$150 on a player-piano and give you as good an instrument protected by an iron-clad ten-year guarantee.

All we ask is the chance to prove it. Write Dept. 4 for Art Catalogue L to-day. It contains the fullest proof.

**The Sherlock-Manning Piano Company**  
LONDON (No street address necessary) CANADA

**SCALES THAT WEIGH  
A Pound of Butter or a Ton of Hay**



**SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE**  
If you have any idea of installing Pressure Water Systems, get our specifications and prices.

**Aylmer Pump & Scale Co., Limited**  
Independent, not subsidiary to, or controlled by, any other company.

**AYLMER, - ONT.**

**The Woodview Farm Jerseys**  
LONDON, ONTARIO

A strictly show herd but great producers as well. OUR GOAL: Every animal imported or bred from imported stock, and every cow in the Record of Merit. Our herd bulls are grandsons of two of the most famous sires the Jersey world has ever known, viz., Noble of Oaklands and Gainboro Knight, and no herd in Canada can boast of such a large proportion of the blood of these great bulls. See our exhibit at the Western Fair.

**JOHN PRINGLE, Proprietor, LONDON, ONT.**

H. ARKELL

W. J. ARKELL

F. S. ARKELL

**SUMMERHILL  
STOCK FARM**

P. ARKELL & SONS  
Proprietors

TEESWATER, ONTARIO

**OXFORDS**

in Canada. Look up our show record, it will give you an idea of the kind of Oxfords we have for sale.

Customers beware of imitations of this advertisement.

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

or two worked on these lines would be able to produce sufficient to feed a family of twenty-five for a year.

Now just consider the number of acres left waste in England, and add to it the number of women who do no work at all, and you will suddenly realize the full significance of the leakage.

Then there is another huge waste—that is the burning of refuse instead of using it as manure. In some places in Belgium, as I have said, by the banks of the Yser, there was once nothing but sand, so that all that is now grown there has been grown on an artificial sheet of good soil laboriously deposited there by successive generations of farmers who looked upon waste as the greatest crime.

There is no reason why English farmers should not do the same—and you start with far greater advantage than we do. Statistics have shown that 73,000,000 acres of land in England are employed for pasture, so that even if you cultivate merely a tenth of this land to its full capacity you would be able to sustain a population of 132,000,000 souls.

While your men fight your women can feed them out of your English fields without a single ship of food coming in from your colonies—quite apart from the new wealth it would create. Is it not worth while inquiring how you can help?

## The Dollar Chain

A fund maintained by readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for (1) Belgian Relief; (2) Soldiers' Comforts; (3) Red Cross Supplies.

Contributions for the week from Aug. 27th to Sept. 3rd are as follows:

"Unknown," \$2.00; Mrs. J. Orr, South Indian, Ont., \$1.00; "R. L." Rodney, Ont., \$1.00.

The name of Miss Katie Pritchard, Lascelles, Que., who sent \$1.00 in July, was, by mistake, omitted from publication. We find, however, that it was entered in our books, and the amount forwarded to the Red Cross.

Total amount previously acknowledged from Jan. 30th to Aug. 27th.....\$1,752.75

Total to Sept. 3rd.....\$1,756.75

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

### THE JAM SHOWER FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Asked for:—Jam, honey, jelly, marmalade, maple syrup.

During the week from Aug. 27th to Sept. 3rd, very acceptable contributions were received from the following:

Mrs. Jno. M. Braddon, Sheddron, Ont. Also a splendid donation from the following ladies of Brucefield, Ont.: Miss Margaret Aikenhead, Mrs. Wm. Collins, Mrs. John Cameron, Mrs. Lizzie Fisher, Miss Ella Graham, Miss Mary Gibson, Mrs. Wm. Henry, Mrs. John Hyde, Mrs. Jos. Hood, Mrs. H. Little, Miss Emily Morrison, Mrs. E. Morrison, Mrs. J. Murdoch, Mrs. Alex. McBeath, Miss Little Cowan, Miss A. McEwen, Mrs. Maggie McEwen, Miss Bessie McGregor, Mrs. Hugh McGregor, Mrs. Jas. McQueen, Mrs. W. A. Ross, Mrs. Sam Thompson, Miss Jenny Thompson.—In all, 37 quarts and 11 pints from Brucefield.

There has been a great deal of confusion in regard to shipping for the Red Cross. As a final word on the matter, we have received from the Express Office the following directions:

SHIP ALL CONSIGNMENTS DIRECTLY TO THE "RED CROSS SOCIETY, LONDON, ONT., COLLECT."

In order that your contribution may be recognized in connection with "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" jam shower, write "Farmer's Advocate Jam Shower" on upper left-hand corner of the box, and send the list of contributions, with names of donors, in an envelope directly to "The Farmer's Advocate" office.

KINDLY CARRY OUT THESE DIRECTIONS TO THE LETTER. IF YOU DO SO YOU WILL HAVE NO CHARGES TO PAY. IF YOU ADDRESS SIMPLY TO "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" YOU MUST PAY ALL CHARGES AT YOUR END OF THE LINE.

## Our Serial Story

### "THE CHAPERON."

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

Copyrighted.

Chapter XIII.

RUDOLPH BREDERODE'S POINT OF VIEW.

(Continued.)

"Look here," said the Mariner next morning, rapping on my door at the hotel, "how soon could we start for Katwyk?"

"I thought the expedition was given up," I answered, "as nobody spoke of it last night."

"Not in your presence, but my worthy aunt rejoices in a sitting-room, and we met there—some of us—to discuss the

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SEPTEMBER 9, 1915

**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.**

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expedition. The girls think they're keen to go, but it's a case of hypnotism. She wants a thing, and in some curious way, known only to herself, she gives others the impression that they are wanting it frantically."

"I've noticed that," said I.

"Oh, you have? Well, she's a wonderful woman. I daren't dwell upon the things she's got out of me already, or ask myself what she'll get before the play's finished. That sitting-room, for instance. I suppose it will end in her always having one. Did you observe Tibe's collar? It cost twenty-five dollars, and the queer part is that I offered it to her. I thought at the time, I wanted him to have it. Now, I ask you, as man to man, is it canny? And she has a traveling-bag with gold fittings. I presented it under the delusion that I owed it to her as my temporary relative. Heavens, where is this to end? Not at Katwyk, with the Rhine. But we've got to go there. Anything to please her."

Strange to say, the hypnotic influence must have stolen up from her ladyship's room on the floor below, and along the corridor to mine, for I found myself thinking: She rather likes me, and can be useful, if she dominates the two girls in this way. I must do my best to keep her on my side."

No doubt this was the form the influence took, but I made no struggle against it. On the contrary, I assured Starr that the expedition to Katwyk would be a good expedition; that I would be dressed in ten minutes; that I didn't mind about breakfast, but would have a cup of coffee with Hendrik; that if the party came on board "Lorelei" in half an hour, they would find her ready.

"All right, I'll tell them," said he. "I did want to stop and see a few pictures, for it seems a burning shame to leave the town where Gerard Douw, and Steen, and lots of other splendid chaps were born, without worshiping at their shrines, but—"

"They're rather bare shrines at Leiden," I consoled him. "You've seen much better specimens of their work elsewhere. You'd be disappointed."

"Just as well to think so. I'll give your message; but as there are three ladies and one dog, you'd better expect us when you see us."

In spite of this fact I had little time to spare, though it appeared that en route to the boat a delay was caused by Tibe jumping into a cab with two elderly ladies from Boston, who, so far from reciprocating his overtures, nearly swooned with terror, and had to be soothed and sustained by the entire party.

The canal that leads from Leiden to Katwyk-aan-Zee passes the houses of Descartes and Spinoza; and altogether the short journey by water did not lack interest, for Katwyk has become a colony of artists. Once there, we walked to the sluice where the Rhine seeks its grave in the North Sea; and as it happened that the tide was high, with a strong shore wind, I could show the Cyclopean defenses of our coast at their best. With the secret pleasure which I believe all men take in pointing out things to women, I explained the great series of gates through which the river passes to its death. All were closed against the raging waves, which leaped and bellowed, demanding entrance, rearing their fierce heads twelve feet or more above the level where the Rhine lay dying. When the tide should turn, and the wild water retreat, the sluice-gates would be opened, and the river would pour seaward, sweeping away the masses of sand piled up in fury by the cheated waves.

We lunched on board the "Lorelei," I munching abjectly on deck, on duty at the wheel, while from the cabin below came to my ears the tinkling of girls' laughter, and the merry popping of corks. In theory I was better off than Tantalus, for Tantalus had no beer or sandwiches; but, on the other hand Tantalus was not in love with a girl whose voice he could hear mingling with his rivals'; so practically there was not much to choose.

Luckily I had not to bear the strain for long. I did my best yesterday, in talking of Haarlem, to awaken interest in the huge Haarlemmer-meer Polder, and its importance in the modern scheme of the Netherlands. Now my eloquence was rewarded, for they hurried through their luncheon, not that they might cheer the skipper's loneliness, but that they might miss no feature in the landscape.

We were skirting one side of the green plain which has been reclaimed from the water, converting the meadow into a "polder." Our canal flowed many feet above the level of the surrounding land, so that we looked down upon men tilling, upon white-sailed boats cutting through miniature waterways as if they navigated meadows, and upon cows grazing knee-deep in mist, which rose like blowing silver spray, over the pale-green waves of grass.

These black-and-white cattle, according to Miss Van Buren, form the upper circles of the cow-world in Holland. Not only do they live up to their traditions by being cleaner and sleeker than the cows of other countries, but they know themselves to be better connected than the mere red-and-white creatures with whom they are occasionally forced to share a meadow. To show that they understand what is due to their dignity, they refuse to talk with the common herd, and stand with their backs to any red-and-white nonentity that may presume to graze near, conversing among themselves in refined monotones with the air of saying, "Who was she?"

There's little in the history of the Netherlands which Miss Van Buren does not know, for she is proud of her Dutch blood, though she won't say so before me. The others are frankly ignorant; but the Chaperon has read a book of Rider Haggard's called "Lysbeth," and was deeply interested in the Haarlemmer-meer, where the "treasure" of that story lay hid; but it was news to her that the great inland sea had once sent a destructive flood to the gates of Amsterdam, and that as punishment it had been drained away. Miss Van Buren—whom I think of as "Nell"—knew all this, including the very day in 1840 when the work was begun, and how many months the pumps had taken to drain the monstrous cup dry; but the mysterious little lady who rules us all, and is ruled by Tibe, expected to find the Haarlemmer-meer still a lake, and was disappointed to learn the meaning of "polder." She thought thirty-nine months too long for draining it, and was sure that in America (where she quickly added that she had "once been") they would have done the work in half the time.

"All right, I'll tell them," said he. "I did want to stop and see a few pictures, for it seems a burning shame to leave the town where Gerard Douw, and Steen, and lots of other splendid chaps were born, without worshiping at their shrines, but—"

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"The Dutch don't seem a nation to have gone mad over a tulip; but perhaps they were different in the seventeenth century," said Miss Rivers, looking at me, as if I stood to represent my people.

"And the English don't seem the kind to have lost their heads over a South Sea Bubble, but they did," retorted Nell, as if she were defending us.

They liked the houses along the riverside, houses big and little, which look as if the front and back walls of their lower stories had been knocked out, and the space filled in with glass. They were amused by the rounded awnings over the balconies, which Nell likened to the covers of giant babies' perambulators; and they laughed at the black-painted doors picked out with lines of pale green, which contrasted with a whitewashed facade.

At Haarlem I had another surprise for them, which I arranged before leaving Rotterdam. It was one which would cost nothing in trouble, little enough in money, and would give pleasure to everybody—except to my chauffeur, who is in love with my mother's French maid, and no doubt was reveling in the thought of a long holiday at Lillendaal.

**It's sure to be Pure if it's**

# **Redpath**

## **SUGAR**

For sixty years the **Redpath** Refinery has led Canada in modern equipment, up-to-date methods, and the pursuit of one ideal—absolutely pure sugar.

In the Packages introduced by **Redpath**—the 2 and 5 lb. Cartons and the 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Cloth Bags—you get Canada's favorite sugar, in perfect condition.

**"Let Redpath Sweeten it!"**

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Last year over 350 pupils enrolled with us. Parents and friends who have visited us are unanimous in their praise of the methods we use to make our students feel at home. Special attention is given to their moral welfare.

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has a most efficient method of education—which includes practical and well-balanced courses in commercial subjects, music art, expression, literature, theology, physical culture and household science.

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Illustrated, descriptive calendar and terms on request.

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E. N. Baker, D.D. Principal.

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First—Consider an Insurance Company's financial strength.

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First—Assets, \$863,554.52; surplus to policyholders, \$433,061.40.

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Vice-Principal 18

Shropshires of superior quality; both rams and ewes. Special offering for 30 days in Shropshires, Welsh ponies and Berkshire pigs.

J. LLOYD-JONES, Burford, Ont.

**The Battle of Gettysburg**

**I**N this, the most terrible engagement of the Civil War, out of each 1,000 engaged 55 were killed. And this is exactly the number of those now in good health aged 49 who will die before reaching 53.

In the battle of Shiloh, of each 1,000 combatants 43 were killed, which is the number of those now in good health aged 50 who will die before they reach 53.

Therefore, those who fight the everyday battle of life should seek protection for their families just as earnestly as those who fight the battles of their country. We issue insurance on all approved plans.

**THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA WATERLOO, ONTARIO**

**For cleaning churns**  
so that they will be spotlessly clean and absolutely free from any rancid or stale odor—use

**Lawrason's Snowflake Ammonia**

Ask for it by name—say "Snowflake."

5 and 10 cent packages.

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Lawrason's  
Snowflake  
Ammonia  
Saves 50% on Soap  
for Household and Personal Use

**Official Fruit Bulletin**

FRUIT BRAND—  
DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

Lombards and Gage Plums are now in their prime. Canning and preserving should not be postponed. The quality this year is high in both peaches and plums, due to the fact that the trees are not overburdened. Crawford and Alberta peaches are now arriving. They are the best product of our Canadian orchards, and are supreme, both for eating and preserving. Plenty of canned or preserved peaches and plums means good health all winter. By perfectly sterilizing the bottles and fruit—no sugar is needed. There is health, economy and luxury for those who act promptly. Phone or call on your grocer and have him book your order in advance.



When I'd brought "Lorelei" through the bridge, and hove her to by the broad quay, there stood close at hand a handsome, dark-blue motor-car.

"What a beauty!" exclaimed Nell. "That's much grander than Robert's." Then she glanced at me. "I beg your pardon," said she, demurely. "I'm afraid the car my cousin has is yours."

"So is this," said I.

"Dear me, what is it doing here?" she demanded, sorry to have praised a possession of the enemy's.

"It's waiting to take you around Haarlem," I replied. "I thought it would be a nice way for you to see the place, as the suburbs are its specialty, so to speak, and motoring saves time."

"You're a queer chap, Alb," remarked the Mariner. "You have such a way of keeping things up your sleeve, and springing them on one. You ought to be called 'William the Silent.'"

"Why, that's what he is called, didn't you know?" Mr. Van Buren told us, "exclaimed Phyllis, and ended up her sentence with a stifled shriek which could have meant nothing but a surreptitious pinch.

I would not have glanced at either of the girls for anything; but I would have given something to know how Nell was looking.

"Have you any more belongings here?" asked the Chaperon, gaily. "Such as an ancestral castle, where you could give us another surprise feast?"

I laughed. "As a matter of fact, I have an ancestral castle, in the neighborhood. It isn't mine, but it was my ancestors', and if I can't exactly entertain you in it, I can give you tea close by at a country inn. Perhaps you've read about the Chateau de Brederode, within a drive of Haarlem?"

I saw by Nell's face that she had, but she was the only one who did not answer, and the others hadn't informed themselves of its existence.

Hendrik, helped by my chauffeur, got out the small luggage which is kept ready for shore duty—the Chaperon's splendidly-fitted dressing-bag making everything else look shabby—and the five of us (six with Tibe) got into the car, I taking the driver's seat.

The streets of Haarlem being too good to sit, I drove leisurely toward the heart of the old town, meaning to engage rooms and leave all belongings to anchor for the night. The nice old hotel, with its Delft plates half covering the walls, its alcoves and unexpected stairways with green balusters, and its old dining-room looking on a prim garden, pleased the eyes which find all things in Hollow Land interesting.

It was a long dinner, with many courses, such as Dutchmen love; still, when we finished, daylight lingered. In the fantastic square with its crowding varieties of capricious Dutch architecture, the cathedral was cut black and sharp out of a sky of beaten gold, and Coster's statue wore a glittering halo. Under their archways of green, the canals were on fire with sunset, their flames quenched in the thick moss which clothed their walls; the red-brown color of paved streets, and the houses with their pointed facades in many steps, burned also, as if they were made of rose-and-purple porphyry instead of common bricks, while each pane of each window blazed like a separate gem.

It was good ending to a good day, and though I had accomplished nothing definite, I was happy.

Next morning I had the car ready early, and took every one for a spin through the Hout, which reminded them of the Bois, or what the Bois would be if pretty houses were scattered over it like fallen leaves.

We stopped in Haarlem after that last spin only long enough to do reverence to Franz Hals, and the collection of his work which is the immediate jewel of the city's soul.

It was pretty to watch Nell scraping acquaintance with the bold, good-humored officers and archers, and bland municipal magnates whom Hals has made to live on canvas. She looked the big, stalwart fellows in the eye, but half shyly, as a girl regards a man to whom she thinks, yet is not quite sure, she ought to bow.

"What does 'groote oppruiming' mean written up everywhere in the shops?" she inquired eagerly, as the car flashed through street after street.

I told her that in a Dutch town it was equivalent to the "summer sales" in London, and she seemed satisfied, though I doubt if she knows more of

London than of Rotterdam. But she and the girls wanted everything that they saw in the show windows, and I found that, before we left Haarlem, the Mariner's purse would again be opened wide by the hypnotic spell of Aunt Fay.

In a thirty horse-power car we were not long on the way out to Brederode, though I took her slowly through the charming Bloemendaal district, giving the strangers plenty of time to admire the quaintly built, flower-draped country houses half drowned in the splendid forest where Druids worshipped once, and to find out for themselves that the dark yellow billows in the background were dunes hiding the sea.

We left the car in front of the shady inn, and ordered coffee to be ready when we should come back—coffee, with plenty of cream, and a kind of sugared cake, which has been loved by Haarlemers since the days when the poor, deluded ladies of the town baked their best dainties for the Spaniards who planned their murder.

It was natural to play guide on the way to the dear old copper and purple and green-gold ruin, ivy-curtained from the tower roofs to the mossy moat.

This was my first visit to the place for a year or two, and I longed to take One Girl apart, to tell her of my fantastic ancestor, the Water Beggar, of whom I am proud despite his faults and eccentricities: to recall stories of the past; the origin of our name "Brede Rode," broad road; how it, and the lands, were given as a reward, and many other things. But instead, I made myself agreeable to the Chaperon, and saved Tibe on three separate occasions from joining the bright reflections and the water-lilies in the pond.

I sat by Nell at a table afterwards, however, and she had to pour coffee for me, because she was doing that kind office for the rest; and as the sugar tongs had been forgotten, she popped me in a lump of sugar with her own fingers before she stopped to think. Then, she looked as if she would have liked to fish it out again, but, being softer than her heart, it had melted, and I got it in spite of her.

We drove back through the forest in a green, translucent glimmer, like light under the sea, and there was little time to dress for dinner when I brought them to anchor for the night. The nice old hotel, with its Delft plates half covering the walls, its alcoves and unexpected stairways with green balusters, and its old dining-room looking on a prim garden, pleased the eyes which find all things in Hollow Land interesting.

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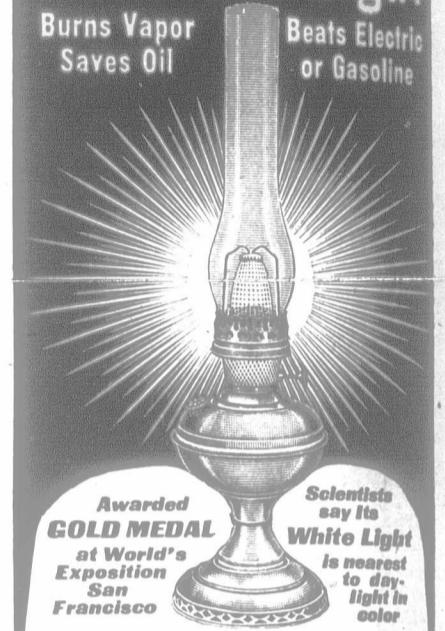
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"Why, their faces are familiar. I seem to have known them," I heard her

## Wonderful New Coal Oil Light

Burns Vapor  
Saves Oil  
Beats Electric  
or Gasoline



### 10-Days FREE TRIAL

Send No Money, We Prepay Charges

We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days—we even prepay transportation charges. You may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied after putting it to every possible test for 10 nights. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tested at 33 leading Universities and Government Bureau of Standards show that it

### Burns 70 Hours on 1 Gallon

common coal oil, and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wick open flame lamps. No odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, no pressure, won't explode. Children run it. Several million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

### \$1000.00 Will Be Given

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new **Aladdin** (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the **Aladdin**?

### Men Make \$50 to \$300.00 per Month With Rigs or Autos Delivering

the **ALADDIN** on our easy plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold a lamp in his life before writes: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 81 calls." Thousands who are coining money endorse the **ALADDIN** just as strongly.

### No Money Required

We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in unoccupied territory. Sample Lamp sent for 10 days FREE Trial!

We want **one user in each locality** to whom we can refer customers. Be the first and get our special introductory offer, under which you get your own lamp **free** for showing it to a few neighbors and sending in their orders. Write quick for our **10-Day Absolutely Free Trial**. Just say, "Show me how I can get a strong white light from coal oil, without risking a cent." Address nearest office.

**MANTLE LAMP CO., 221 Aladdin Building**  
Largest Coal Oil Mantle Lamp House in the World  
Montreal Winnipeg



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

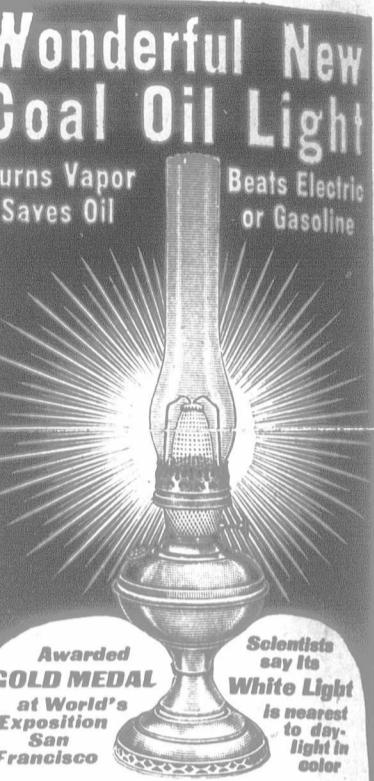
**THE ARLINGTON CO.**  
68 FRAZER AVENUE  
TORONTO

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

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Write for our large Photo-Illustrated Catalogue No. 7—it's free to you.  
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Toronto, Ontario

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."



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Send No Money, We Prepay Charges  
and we used this wonderful modern light in your home ten days—we even prepay transportation charges. You may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied after putting it to every possible test for 10 nights. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp.

At 33 leading Universities and Government Bureau of Standards show that it burns 70 Hours on 1 Gallon

of common coal oil, and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wick open flame lamps. No odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, no pressure, won't explode. Children run it. Several million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

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(To be continued.)

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Made in Canada

CHALLENGE COLLARS

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

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**DO YOU NEED FURNITURE?**

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

Toronto, Ontario

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

murmur, and ventured an explanation of the mystery, over her shoulder.

"You do know them," I said. "Their eyes are using the eyes of their descendants for windows, every day in the streets. Holland isn't making new streets."

She turned to look me up and down, with a flicker of long lashes. Then she sighed—

"What a pity!" Perhaps I deserved it, for I had brought it on myself. Nevertheless, sweet Phyllis pitied me.

"What surprise have you got for us next, Sir Skipper?" she asked brightly. "Mr. Starr says that no day will be complete without a surprise from you; and we depend upon you for our route as part of the surprise."

"I thought Mr. Starr was making out our route," remarked Nell to a tall archer of Franz Hals.

"If I've contrived to create that impression, I've been clever," said the Mariner. "In fact, I would have preferred you to think me responsible, as long as the route proved satisfactory. Of course, whenever anything went wrong, I should have casually let drop that it was Alb's idea. But, as you mention the subject in his presence, I must admit that he has made several suggestions, and I've humored him by adopting them, subject to your approval.

"Does the name of Aalsmeer convey anything to your minds?" I asked. But all shook their heads except Nell, who appeared absorbed in making a spy-glass of her hand, through which to gaze at her jolly archer.

"Then it shall be this day's surprise," I said. "I won't tell you anything, but you needn't be ashamed of ignorance, for all the world is in the same boat, and you won't find Aalsmeer in guide-books. Yet there isn't a place in the Netherlands prettier or more Dutch."

"Good-by, Franz Hals, perhaps forever. We leave you to seek pastures new," said Starr. "Come along, Miss Van Buren."

So she came, and I drove them in the car to the quay, where I directed my chauffeur to go on to Amsterdam, and be ready to report for order at the harbor of the Sailing and Rowing Club.

(To be continued.)

#### Gossip.

The entries of live stock for the Central Canada Exhibition, which opens in Ottawa on September 10th, surpass every previous year. This is partially attributable to the paying of freight on animals from Ontario and Quebec, which is being tried for the third year, and each time grows more effective in drawing entries from new and distant places. There is no doubt that in some breeds of horses and cattle the displays will stand unrivaled. The Fair Directors started a new floral display this year which will add ornament to splendid collections of grain, fruit and vegetables in the new Horticultural Hall built last year. The cheese entries show the most notable increase compared with other years, and butter display will surpass last year, both calling for an enlargement of space. Sir Robert Borden has been invited to open the Fair formally on September 13th.

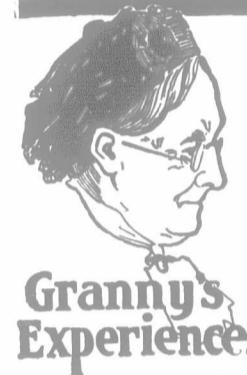
## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**The Charm of Eastern Fragrance**  
is typified in every sealed packet of

# "SALADA"

Selected leaves from the finest plantations, famous for teas of subtle deliciousness.  
**SALADA is fresh and free from dust.**

**BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN** B 77



### Granny's Experiences

No. 8

"Take us to the Fair to-morrow, Granny, please"

"Well, now, you young scallywags, always wanting to drag your poor old grandmother off somewhere."

"Oh, well, I was young once myself, and I still remember. Suppose we start early, and take our lunch, eh?"

"I'll make some bread this afternoon, and some cookies, a few pies and biscuits; you will like that better than eating that awful stuff they serve up at the stands. How will that suit you?"

"Here! here! such a yell, stop that noise at once; don't all talk at once."

"Alright then, children, clear out and let me work—Oh, wait a minute; Marion, run out and get a bag of HUNT'S DIAMOND FLOUR, without it we won't have any of the good things for to-morrow. No, no other kind will do."

Established 1854

1670



**HUNT'S DIAMOND FLOUR**  
"Always the Same"



**Buy your Lantic Preserving Sugar**  
in 10 and 20 Pound Bags

This insures your getting the same pure Cane Sugar of extra quality that you would get in the Lantic 2 and 5 pound Cartons. You can also get Lantic Sugar in 100 pound bags—either fine or coarse granulation as you prefer. Don't risk your Preserves. Make sure that they will turn out right by using Lantic Sugar.

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#### Gossip.

Volume twelve of the South Devon Flock Book, published by the South Devon Flock Book Association, London, England, has been received at this office. It includes the histories and records of the breeding of 142 flocks. The ram entries number 882.

#### G. A. KINGSTON'S HOLSTEIN SALE.

Of the twenty-three Holsteins to be sold at the dispersion sale of G. A. Kingston, at Stirling, Ont., on Tuesday, Sept. 21, seven are two- and three-year-old heifers in milk, four are yearling heifers, six are heifer calves, two are yearling bulls, and four are bull calves. Helene Echo Keyes is a two-year-old in milk, sired by Sir Echo Keyes De Kol, whose three nearest dams have records averaging very nearly 700 lbs. milk and 29 lbs. butter in seven days. Her dam gave 103 lbs. milk in one day, and 10,000 lbs. in 4½ months. Her sire's dam is a half-sister to May Echo Sylvia, 36.33 lbs., and Lulu Keys, 21 lbs. as a two-year-old, and 36 lbs. at maturity. Both the dam and grandam of this heifer's sire's dam averaged over 100 lbs. milk in one day, and 30 lbs. butter in seven days. She has a heifer calf by Sir Clinton Hartog Maida, whose dam was a 17-lb. two-year-old, and her dam a 32-lb. mature cow. Lady Kathleen Hengerveld is a three-year-old. As a two-year-old she gave 1,641 lbs. a month at twice-a-day milking. She is out of the same dam as the two-year-old mentioned, and sired by a half-brother to May Echo Sylvia, the world's greatest one-day cow, with a record of 181 lbs. for one day, and 7,200 lbs. in sixty days. She has a yearling daughter by Sir Echo Keyes De Kol. Those mentioned represent the breeding of the entire lot, for all are bred practically the same. All old enough are in calf to King Segis Alcartra Spoffard, whose five nearest female relatives have records averaging 35 lbs. per day, or to Hillcrest Ormsby De Kol, a son of the great Sir Admiral Ormsby, and out of a 24,000 lbs. in 9 months dam.

#### 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.

#### Veterinary.

#### Ophthalmia.

Mare appears to have weak eyes. Sometimes they are partially closed as though the light caused pain, and sometimes there is discharge. R. V.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate periodic ophthalmia which usually results in blindness from cataract. All that you can do is treat each attack. Get a lotion made of 15 grains sulphate of atropia dissolved in 2 oz. distilled water. Keep her in partially darkened stable exclude from draught. Bathe the eyes well three times daily with hot water, and after bathing put a few drops of the lotion into each eye. V.





**Questions and Answers.**  
 Miscellaneous.
**Turkeys Die.**

I have had several young turkeys die which were raised with hens and allowed to remain around the yard all the time. They ate some oats at the barn and in the field. They seem to have diarrhoea. Are oats injurious to young turkeys?

R. V.

Ans.—Damp, cold weather is probably responsible for this condition of the young turkeys. Diarrhoea is caused by stagnant water, sour food, lack of grit, exposure to cold, wet, close or drafty quarters, sloppy food, etc. Young turkeys when partly grown often die from diarrhoea. The first thing to do would be to provide suitable roosting shelter for them, if they are obliged to be indoors at night. Feed scalded milk, boiled rice, hard boiled eggs and stale bread crumbs; also use black pepper freely. Flocks of turkeys seem to thrive well in grain fields, both previous and subsequent to the harvest. We cannot see how oats of normal quality can be injurious.

**Executors—Reserve Bid.**

1. In a case where two executors are appointed, has the first named more authority than the second?
2. Can the first hold all papers and keys and moneys, and have full control of and access to everything, as though there were one executor only?
3. What is the second executor for?
4. When and how is a reserve bid made known to the auctioneer who is selling property by auction?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. No.

2. No.

3. The executors are equally responsible for the property belonging to the estate and its proper management. Either of the executors would be answerable if he negligently permitted the other to misappropriate moneys or other estate assets or subject the estate to loss.

4. It is usually and properly put in writing and enclosed in an envelope-sealed, and in that way handed to the auctioneer, to be opened by him just before the auction, or when receiving his final instructions from the vendors.

**About a Floor in a Silo.**

1. I would like to get some more information regarding silos. How is the best way to fix the bottom? We have heard of many different ways, but not many around here have had the experience. Some will tell us to put in a solid-cement bottom. Others say cement around the outside, leaving a small hole in the center, and fill in with stones. Another I have heard of: Put in a pipe and run the sap into a barrel for feeding hogs, it being good for them. I have not seen much in your paper regarding the bottom of silos, and as I am building one 14 x 40 feet, I would like to know what is best. The surface drainage is good; silo six feet in the ground, with good clay bottom. Other new silos around here have a sand bottom, and we are hoping to get what information we need from your paper for the other parties taking the paper too.

2. Is the liquid from the corn better to be let out or not?

3. If so, for what reason?

4. Which is the better roof, Paroid or galvanized iron?

J. H. W.

Ans.—1 and 2. The silo built at Weldwood a few years ago was provided with a concrete flooring, 2 inches thick, sloping to the center, where a perforated-steel plate allowed the excess juice from the corn to escape into an upright tile connected with a drain. This has given excellent results.

3. Any excessive accumulation of liquids in the bottom of the silo would result in some deterioration of the product there. An open or dirt floor is not so clean, while vermin will gain entrance into a silo if a cement floor is not used. It is quite common now to fit the silo with a cement floor and allow the excess juice to escape. A tile placed around the base of the silo is also useful to keep the foundation dry.

4. Either one of these materials makes a very satisfactory roofing. If there are any in your community fitted with such a roof, we would advise you to see them and decide for yourself.

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op earlierand your fruit  
ars earlier than if setthe hole and breaks up the  
which permits the roots to  
ing rapid, healthy growth.  
and better, without labor, and it's  
with Dynamite," and learn how to  
ng stumps and boulders, diggingPlanted  
with C.X.L.unit. Flues arranged so  
el over top of oven in**Clary's  
dora**behind it and twice un-  
bottom before escap-  
the McClary dealer.**EN-ANGUS**  
nce Bravo Imp. 4503prices a few bull calves up to ten months  
503, the champion bull of the breed at  
and out of imported dams. Also a few

ion from a large herd.

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ONTARIOat Are **Clydesdales**ze winners and champions at Ottawa and  
the highest quality and choicest breeding  
we have them; also several big, well bred,  
7 to 12 years of age, cheap.**N, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Suffolk Down  
Sheep. Present offering: Young bulls  
and some useful heifers and young  
Champion flock.**GUELPH, ONT.**For Sale—Herd header, one Red 15  
months bull, Grandam Imp., he is  
a son of the noted sire Right Sot.  
imp., eleven of his get won 14 prizes

BURLINGTON, P.O. ONT.

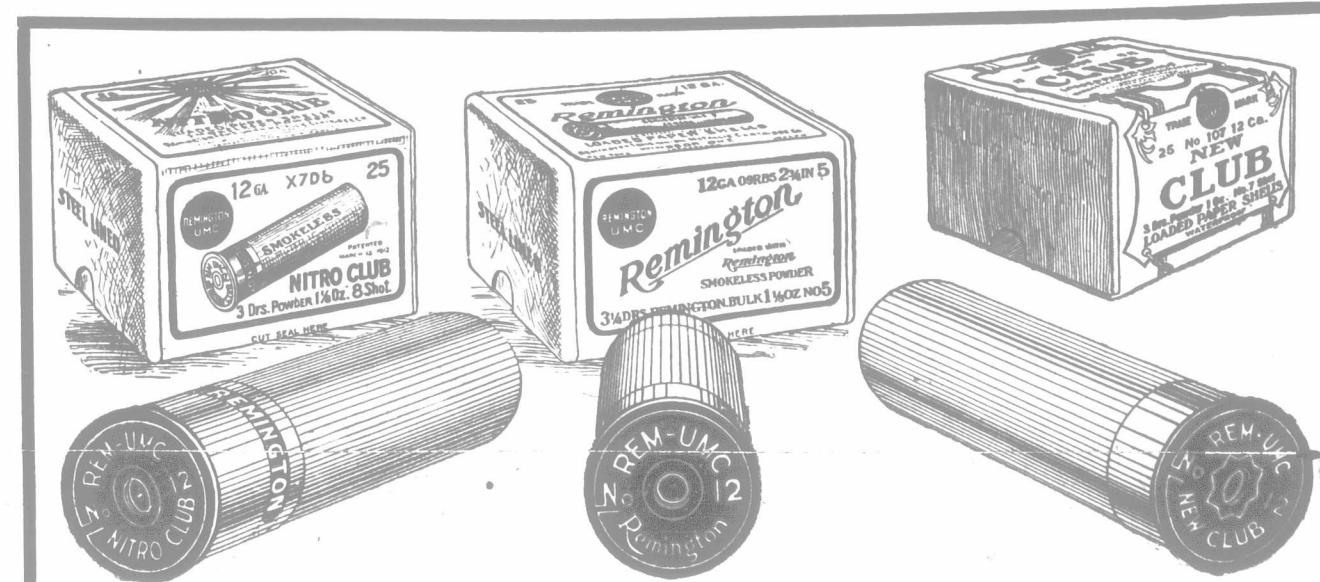
Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct.

and Lincoln Sheep

as now, of strictly high class quality and breeding

young bulls, show animals a specialty. Lin-

Weston, Ontario

**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.****Three "Made-in-Canada" Favorites****NITRO CLUB---REMINGTON---NEW CLUB**

**NITRO CLUB**—a steel-lined "Speed Shell" that gets more birds. Steel lining permits higher compression—produces more power—insures straight line-drive. The swiftest shell on the market—an exclusive Remington-UMC product.

**REMINGTON**—The highest-grade, low-priced Canadian-made Smokeless Shell. Loaded with Standard Smokeless Powders. Primed with No. 33 Primer. Moderate priced—but Remington-UMC quality.

**NEW CLUB**—Every hunter knows the "Yellow Fellow". For 50 years, the leading black-powder shell. As a hard-hitting, all-round black field shell, NEW CLUB has won world-wide fame.

*Try these shells on your next trip. You'll gain new respect for "Made in Canada" shells.*

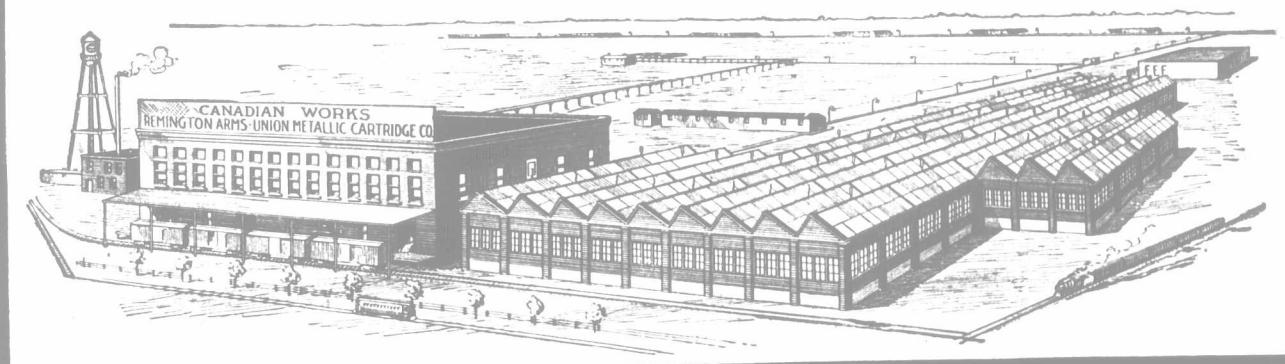
**REMINGTON ARMS - UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY**

*(Contractors to the British Imperial and Colonial Governments)*

London, Eng.

WINDSOR, ONT.

New York, U.S.A. 15

**Simonds Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saws**

This saw will cut 10% more timber, same time and labor being used, than any other brand of Cross-Cut Saw made. This guarantee has stood for thirty years.

There are two reasons for the superiority of the Simonds Saw, grinding and steel.

A saw that does not bind in the kerf cuts easily; a saw that binds is a bother. Crescent grinding insures saws ground so that the teeth are all of even thickness throughout the length of the saw and the blade tapered for clearance to the greatest degree, consistent with a strength of blade which enables the operator to push as well as pull the saw. Crescent grinding is an exclusive process used only on Simonds' Cross-Cut Saws.

**SIMONDS CANADA SAW COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL, QUE.**

*Always buy a saw with a sharp cutting edge—not a soft saw—because the former lasts longer and keeps its edge better.*

Simonds Steel will take a temper to hold a cutting edge and stay sharp for a longer time than any saw not made of Simonds Steel.

**There are two reasons why you should buy Simonds Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saws—Quality and Price.**

Superior quality makes your cutting as easy as cutting can be.

The price is moderate for the saw value given. It is about the same as you would pay for an inferior saw, therefore, why not get the best for your money—a saw with the manufacturer's name, "Simonds" on it? It is your guarantee and your protection. The saw illustrated, Simonds' Crescent Ground Saw No 22, is the most satisfactory saw, for all usual sawing purposes. Insist on your hardware dealer supplying you with Simonds Saws. Write to the factory for further particulars.

Vancouver, B.C. St. John, N.B.

**The Salem Shorthorns**

J. A. WATT,

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

ELORA, ONTARIO

**Blairgowrie Shorthorns**

John Miller, Ashburn, Ont. C. P. R. G. T. R.

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

**Shorthorns**

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

**Shorthorns and Clydesdales**

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

L. D. Phone A. B. &amp; T. W. DOUGLAS, Strathroy, Ontario

**Woodholme Shorthorns**

one of these will please the most exacting.

G. M. FORSYTH, ::

North Claremont, Ont. C. P. R.

**SHORTHORNS OF SHOW-RING QUALITY**

We have this year the best lot of young bulls we ever bred from the famous sire, Mildred Royal, Sr. Calves, Matchless and Emilines, they are all of show-ring calibre. Look them up at Toronto Show.

WALDEMAR P. O. AND STATION, R. M. D.

GEO. GIER &amp; SON.

**SHORTHORNS**

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

**Stewart M. Graham - Lindsay, Ont.**

**Oakland—61 Shorthorns**

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

**Jno. Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ontario**

**1854 "MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM" 1915**

**Shorthorns and Leicesters**  
We have for sale one Shearling Ram sired by Connaught Royal (imp.). Also 10 ram lambs and a few ewe lambs of good quality and choice bred.

**MISS. C. SMITH, Clandeboye R.R. No. 1**  
Long distance phone. Farm one mile west of Lucan Crossing.

**Spring Valley Shorthorns**

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

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

**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**Selling Property.**

A and B are two real-estate agents. A is the real-estate company's representative or salesman, and B the local agent. These have sold property to C, promising to re-sell that property again in two years for \$1,000 more, but this has not been included or written in the agreement. Can C compel A and B to sell that property, C having several witnesses that A and B promised to do so? If so, what steps should be taken?

J. B.

Ans.—Not likely.

**Leucorrhœa.**

Would you please give through the columns of your valuable paper how to treat a mare afflicted with white or leucorrhœa.

C. B. A.

Ans.—Leucorrhœa is a chronic disease of the womb difficult to treat. It is generally advisable to get a veterinarian to treat. If you decide to treat yourself flush the womb out with a two-per-cent. solution of zenoleum, or phenyle, heated to about 100 degrees F., and about two gallons injected into the organ with an injection pump. Feed well and give a tonic of one dram each of sulphate of iron, gentian and nux vomica three times daily. Patience and perseverance are necessary to effect a cure.

**Material required for Barn Wall and Silo.**

1. How much stone, gravel and cement, will it require for a barn wall 60 feet long, 30 feet wide, 9 feet high, and 1 foot thick?

2. In what proportions should the concrete be mixed?

3. How much concrete will be required to floor the same?

4. How much material is required to build a silo 14 feet by 30 feet?

L. S.

Ans.—1 and 2. To build the wall proper, it will require 180 bags of cement and 11½ cords of gravel, with concrete mixed in the proportion of 1 to 8. No mention is made in the query of the number of doors and windows, so these spaces should be deducted from the cubical contents of the barn wall, which are included in the 180 cubic feet of cement and 11½ cords of gravel. Small stones are often used as a filler, but it depends very much upon the workmen how much of this filler is used. Whatever quantity of stones may be used in this wall, that amount will also be deducted from the amounts of gravel and cement required. For a proper foundation for a wall such as this, it will require 60 bags of cement and 3½ cords of gravel, and from this again any rough filler which may be used should be deducted from the total.

3. Regarding the floor, no definite amounts can be given, as they will vary with the arrangements of the stable, curbs, gutters, mangers, etc. These should be figured separately, but if a floor 4 inches thick of rough concrete were placed over the entire ground space, it would require 70 bags of cement and 3½ cords of sand and gravel. This would be mixed in the proportion of about 1 to 7½ or 8. A 4-inch coating of mortar-cement would require 37 bags of cement and 74 cubic feet of sharp sand. This is the quantity required when one part of cement is mixed with two parts of sharp sand. The construction of gutters, mangers, posts, etc., would alter these estimates somewhat.

4. A silo should be built upon a foundation which should extend below the frost line. From 18 inches wide at the bottom to 15 inches at the top is a safe thickness for such a foundation. We have calculated it to be 2 feet in the ground, and the material to be mixed in the proportion of 1 to 9. This would require 11 bags of cement and 99 cubic feet of gravel. The silo itself, which should range from about 10 inches wide at the bottom to 6 inches at the top, would require 102 bags of cement and 6½ cords of gravel. This would be mixed in the proportion of 1 to 8. It is well also to floor the bottom of the silo over with about 2 inches of concrete surfaced over with a cement wash. This would require 3 bags of cement and 22 cubic feet of gravel.

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D. A. M

# MORE MILK & BUTTER

**Has No Equal as a Butter and Milk Producer**

Milch Cows need food rich in Nitrogen for two reasons: to rebuild the ordinary waste of tissue and to secure the protein necessary for the milk. This is why nothing can equal "MAPLE LEAF" OIL CAKE as a producer of butter and milk. It increases the flow of the milk and adds to the richness of the cream. Made by the old process and guaranteed absolutely pure. Contains over 35% Protein and 33% Carbo Hydrates.

This splendid food is so rich in protein, that British farmers send four thousand miles to secure it.

Write to-day for samples and our free booklet—  
"Facts to Feeders"

**CANADA LINSEED OIL MILLS, LIMITED**  
TORONTO AND MONTREAL

**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**Fatality in Pig.**

Pigs 4½ months old are fed on chopped oats, whey and feed flour. One took sick and died, and 4 more are showing similar symptoms. All at once they stagger and fall and work as though in convulsions, foam from mouth and appear blind for a few minutes, then get up and seem all right for a while.

Ans.—These symptoms are due to stomach trouble affecting the brain. Purge each with 3 oz. Epsom salts. Feed on milk or whey, and shorts. If you feed any more chopped oats sift the hulls out and do not feed any more flour, at least for a time. Allow free run on grass every day.

**Setting Currant Bushes—Sowing Timothy**

1. When is the proper time to set out currant bushes, and how far apart should they be set?

2. Is it too late by the tenth of October to set out currant bushes?

3. I have about two acres of land, which is mostly black muck, and I should like to seed it down this fall. What seed should one sow for hay? Would it do to sow clear timothy, and when is the proper time to sow? Would the last of September do?

W. M.

Ans.—1. When set in the fall, the month of September is a very suitable time to set currant bushes. This gives them ample time to become established before cold weather sets in, and as they start to grow very early in the spring, they experience no set-back. The usually recommended distance of planting is four feet in the rows, with rows six feet apart. Black currants, which are stronger growers, are sometimes given a little more room. If it is intended to cross-cultivate the land, five feet apart each way will be found a convenient distance to set the plants.

2. If set by the tenth of October the currants will not have much time to become established in the soil before winter sets in, yet if they are tramped firmly so they will not become uprooted by the wind, they will start to grow earlier in the spring than when set in April.

3. Under most conditions, the month of September is suitable for sowing timothy seed, and timothy should do fairly well on black-muck soil. If the land is low, a small seeding in the spring of alsike clover would improve the quality of the hay, and it should thrive on that character of soil. When harvesting, the alsike should not be allowed to become too ripe, as the seed are injurious.

A somewhat weather-beaten tramp, being asked what was the matter with his coat, replied, "Insomnia: it hasn't had a nap in ten years."

## The Truth ABOUT Leather

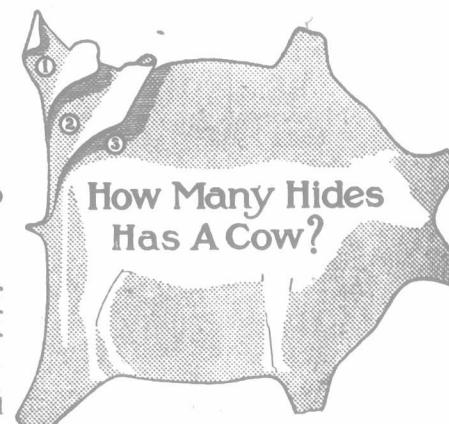
In a recent defensive circular to the auto trade, leather manufacturers define leather as "the skin or hide of an animal, or any part of such skin or hide, tanned or otherwise prepared for use."

But since whole hides are too thick for upholstery, and the under fleshy portion must be split away from the grain side to make it thin enough, why should the two or three sheets into which the wastage is split, be called leather? Although artificially coated and embossed to look like real grain leather, these splits are weak, spongy, and soft—they crack, peal and rot.



**MOTOR QUALITY FABRIKOID**  
For Buggies and Automobiles  
**CRAF FSMAN QUALITY FABRIKOID**  
For Furniture

Guaranteed far Superior to Coated Splits.



America's largest auto makers adopted it for upholstery because it outwears coated splits.

A leading furniture manufacturer says: "The cheap split leathers should be entirely eliminated in furniture upholstering."

Two-thirds of all "leather upholstery" is weak, flimsy coated splits. Demand the superior Fabrikoid on your car, buggy or furniture, and Fabrikoid Raylite tops, guaranteed one year against leaking.

Sample of either quality free. Mention your dealer's name. Or, if you send us 50c, we'll mail a large working sample 13 by 25 inches, sufficient to cover a chair, etc. Write us to-day.

**DU PONT FABRIKOID COMPANY**  
"Fabrikoid" is made in Canada. Dept. 3 Toronto 2

## Robt. Miller Still Pays The Freight

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

ROBERT MILLER,

STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

H. SMITH

HAY P.O., ONT.

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

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

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

## GLENLOW SHORTHORNS

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

WM. SMITH & SON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

SEPTEMBER 9, 1915

**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.**Selling Property.**

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**Leucorrhoea.**

Would you please give through the columns of your valuable paper how to treat a mare afflicted with whites or leucorrhoea.

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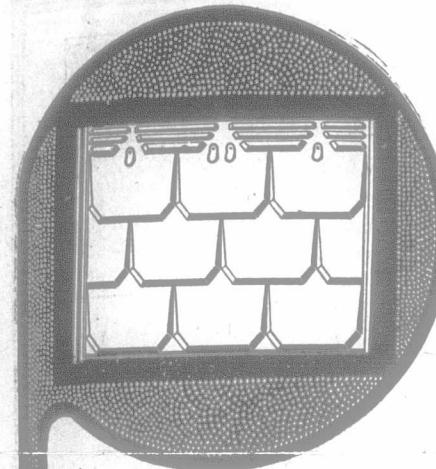
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**Reduce Your Roofing Costs, Protect Your Buildings From Fire, Lightning and Weather**

You accomplish all these results by using our heavily zinc coated

**"Eastlake" Metallic Shingles**

They give longer service than any other roofing. Cost less to lay. Are rust-proof and do not require painting. Those laid 28 years ago are still giving good service. Send for free book that shows how "Eastlake" shingles make your buildings lightning fire, and weather-proof and why they cost less per year than any other roofing.

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BOOK ON  
**DOG DISEASES**  
And How to Feed  
H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S.  
118 West 31st Street  
NEW YORK

**HOLSTEINS**

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

R. M. HOLTBY  
PORT PERRY, ONT.

**Maple Grove Holsteins**

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

H. BOLLERT, R.R. NO. 1, Tavistock

Pioneer Farm Holsteins—Bulls nearly ready for service from daughters of Prince Aggie Mechthilde whose first junior two year old daughters averaged 14600 lbs. milk, 656 lbs. butter, 10, R. O. P., and five juniors now in R.O.P. test have averaged 10893 lbs., have nearly four months to complete records and still giving from 40 to 50 lbs. each daily. For prices write WALBURN RIVERS, R.R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.

**LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES**

The herd is headed by the well-known Auchenthrone Seafoam (Imp.) = 35755 =. A few young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and home-bred.

GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor  
Dominion Express Bldg., MONTREAL  
D. MCARTHUR, Manager - Philipsburg, Que.

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

**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.****Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

Salary to School Trustee—Interest on School Funds.

1. Can the public-school trustees of a rural school section vote themselves or their secretary-treasurer, who is a trustee, a salary for ordinary work of a school section?

2. Who should receive the interest on money deposited in a bank—trustees, for their own private use, or should it be credited to the school section?

Ontario. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. We think not.

2. The interest on money in the bank belonging to the Board of Trustees is the property of the trustees as such, and cannot legally be appropriated to their private use.

**Holes in Butter.**

Please tell me the cause of and how to prevent holes appearing in butter after it is put into prints. I churn usually at 62 degrees, and sometimes at 59 degrees and 60 degrees, but it seems to make no difference.

E. M.

Ans.—It appears that the holes in this butter result from insufficient working. It has probably been churned at too high a temperature, and body is lacking in the butter, which makes it difficult to work. No temperature can be mentioned that will apply to all qualities of cream, but it should be possible to churn at a temperature between 54 and 58 degrees in summer. The lower the temperature the more body there will be to the butter and the better it will stand working. This cream should be churned at a lower temperature, and the butter more thoroughly worked.

**Concrete Floor in Cellar.**

1. I intend to put a concrete floor in my cellar, which is 26 x 34. What thickness should concrete be?

2. How much cement, sand and gravel will be required?

3. In what proportions should they be mixed?

J. B.

Ans.—1. As a general thing, three inches will be sufficient thickness.

2 and 3. Make the foundation dry by putting down a few inches of fine stone, broken brick, or any coarse material that will afford drainage. Next, lay 2½ inches of concrete mixed in the proportion of 1 to 6, and finish with half an inch of cement mortar mixed in the proportion of 1 cubic foot of cement to 2 cubic feet of sand. The first-laid concrete would require 30½ bags of cement and 1 cord and 25 cubic feet of gravel. The mortar finish would use up 9 bags of cement and 27 cubic feet of sand.

**Cement Cistern.—Alfalfa.**

1. Enclosed find diagram of hog-pen. It is 16 x 40. We are building a cistern under one end of the hall. It is on a slope of ground which will leave the wall at the cistern about three feet above the ground on two sides, which will be at outsides. Do you think a ten-inch wall will be sufficient to prevent it from freezing, or would it be better to build a thin cement wall inside. If so, how would you advise putting the forms in so as to get them out after the cement sets, or would you put one in lumber and leave it there?

SUBSCRIBER.

2. I sowed a field of alfalfa last spring. It is getting a great growth. Would you advise cutting it, or let it be? If it is left, will the top smother it out in winter, or will it protect it?

Ans.—1. It is not likely that the water would freeze much. We have an outside tank at Weldwood several feet above the ground with a lighter wall than this, and it doesn't freeze to damage. Be sure to plaster your cistern walls with strong cement. You might bank up around it if you were afraid of frost injury.

2. Sometimes it is necessary to cut. If not too rank, pasture lightly, provided the ground will carry the stock without punching. Do not pasture close. If cut, do it right away, and cut high.

What's the trouble at Wombat's house?"

"Wombat accuses his wife of using dum-dum biscuit."

**DISPERSION SALE****PUREBRED HOLSTEINS**

Wednesday, September 15th, 1915

GLENESCOTT FARM

Cows with fine official butter and milk records. Heifers and young bulls of the highest official backing. A rare opportunity for anyone wishing to improve their herd to secure an animal cheap. (The buyer names the price.)

Richmond street car runs to the farm.

Sale commences 1.30 p.m., rain or shine.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE:

T. B. ESCOTT - LONDON, ONT.

**THE BISSELL DISK**  
has made a great record throughout all Canada. There are good reasons why this is so. Balanced Right—Does not hump up. Improved Plate—Cuts and turns soil over. Hitches well Back—Easy draught. This Disk has several imitators, but no equal. None genuine without the name "BISSELL." Test trials given on hard land with anything that cultivates. Write Dept. W for free Catalogue. 92  
T. E. BISSELL CO., LIMITED, ELORA, ONT.

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

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

Send for Pedigree and Photo.

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

**Holstein Cattle**

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

D. C. FLATT &amp; SON, R. R. No. 2, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Long-distance Telephone

**RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS**

Herd headed by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, and a brother of Pontiac Lady Korndyke, 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 lbs. in 30 days—world's record when made.

J. W. RICHARDSON, R. R. No. 2, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO

**Constitution** in any animal; our herd sires are noted for stamping that in their get and they are breaking the records. Choice young stock for sale. Write for prices.

M. L. HALEY, M. H. HALEY, SPRINGFIELD

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

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

**CLOVERLEA DAIRY FARMS** Offers for sale nine head of high-grade Holstein cows, some fresh and others to freshen soon. Also one bull ready for service. This will make a fine herd for any person wanting good grade cattle. They will be priced right to any person taking the bunch.

GRIESBACH BROS., Box 847, COLLINGWOOD, ONT. Long-Distance Phone

**Lakeview Stock Farm, Bronte, Ont.** Breeders of high-class Holstein-Friesian cattle, offers for sale: A choice young bull, born May 27, 1915, out of a 25-lb. three-year-old dam, and sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Monal, herd sire No. 2, who is full brother to the world's champion two-year-old milk cow. Price and particulars on application.

E. F. OSLER, Proprietor.

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

HAMILTON FARMS, SOUTHEND P.O., ONT. Farms 10 minutes trolley from Niagara Falls.

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

B. H. BULL &amp; SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

**Don Jerseys**

Special Offering—A few choice yearling bulls fit for service also heifer calves six months old sired by Eminent Royal Fern. Write for what you want.

D. DUNCAN &amp; SON, Todmorden, R. R. No. 1, Duncan Sta., C.N.O.

**CITY VIEW AYRSHIRES** Present offering—Two young cows rising four years; just finished their two-year-old record. Bull calves all ages. One fit for service. Records for everything.

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

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Flock established many years ago by the late Peter Arkell. Rams and ewes in any quantity for sale, all recorded. Positively no grades handled except by order.

**PETER ARKELL & CO. Prop.**

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

**Shropshires and Shorthorns**  
Present offering shearlings, ram lambs, breeding ewes and young bulls.

E. E. LUTON ST. THOMAS, ONT.  
Phone 704R4 R.R. No. 1

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

## IMPROVED Yorkshires

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

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE  
London, Ontario

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

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

**Cloverdale Large English Berkshires** Sows bred, others ready to breed; boars ready for service; younger stock, both sexes, pairs not akin. All breeding stock imp. or from imp. stock. Prices reasonable. C.J. Lang, Burketon, Ont. R.R. 3.

**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.

**POLAND CHINA AND CHESTER WHITE SWINE** Choice stock of any age, either sex, both breeds. Order early. Prices easy. GEO. G. GOULD, ESSEX, ONT., R.R. No. 4

### Questions and Answers.

#### Miscellaneous.

##### Silage in a Mow.

I have had no experience with silos and should like to know if corn cut up as for silo but put in one end of the mow would mould?

2. Should it be closed in or covered with straw? J. D.

Ans.—1 and 2. The idea of a silo is to conserve all the juices and to exclude the air. We do not consider that corn could be kept satisfactorily in the mow. There would be no way of excluding the air sufficiently to prevent mouldy and bad silage.

##### Firing Brush—Tomatoes Rot.

1. Can my neighbor set fire to his brush that is connected with woods, and within twenty rods of my buildings, and would he be obliged to keep it on his own premises?

2. Why do tomatoes rot in center before ripening? Also, will quack grass roots kill young apple trees?

Ontario.

Ans.—1. Probably not; but for fuller information on the subject we would refer you to The Forest Fires Prevention Act, The Fire Guardians' Act, and The Fires Extinguishment Act. These Acts are to be found in the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Vol. 2, pages 3119-3126.

2. There are several rots of tomatoes, most of which are more frequently found in wet seasons. The quack grass would be better out. If very thick, young trees would not do well in it.

##### Disposal of Sink Sewage.

What do you consider the most sanitary and cheapest way to arrange a sink drain in a town where there is no sewage system and no chance to drain.

M. C.

Ans.—Possibly the cheapest way, and at the same time sanitary, to dispose of the effluent from the sink, is to dig a pit six or seven feet in diameter, and about six feet deep, a short distance from the house. This should be walled up with stone to prevent the sides caving in, covered with plank, and sodded over. From the pit, lead terra-cotta pipe to the sink, and to prevent odors entering the house, place a trap out of the reach of frost. Where the subsoil is not too compact, the liquids will drain away into the soil. Do not place the cess pool near a well, as there would be some possibility of pollution. In gravelly or sandy subsoil, this system will provide efficient disposal for the sewage, but a septic tank would be a surer and more effective means where the soil is stiff clay. This equipment was fully explained in our issue of March 25, 1915. However, the type of soil in and about the town in question would lead us to believe that the ordinary cess pool as described would be satisfactory.

##### Contagious Abortion.

1. During the last eight months I have had three cows abort. Can you tell me, through the columns of your valuable paper, if there is any way of telling whether it is contagious abortion or not?

2. Should this prove to be contagious, how should the cows be treated with methylene blue?

3. Where can it be obtained, and at what price?

H. W. D.

Ans.—1. It would be difficult for a stockman to decide definitely as to whether a case of abortion were accidental or contagious. However, such evidence as is contained in this query would lead one to believe that the trouble is contagious, and to suggest that precautionary measures be taken even to the extent of treating the herd. In a case of contagious abortion the cows may abort at any stage of pregnancy, but it usually occurs during the third or seventh month. As a rule, the symptoms are a swelling of the udder, a dirty, reddish, purulent discharge from the genitalia, a decrease and change in the character of the milk, and the dead fetus is usually expelled three days after the appearance of the discharge.

2. Give each cow a heaping teaspoonful of methylene blue once a day for five consecutive weeks. This should be given with the meal.

3. Methylene blue can be procured at almost all druggists in Ontario. The average price is \$2.75 per pound.



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THERE is a cream separator price that is right—the price of a **Lily** or **Primrose**. But here are three more important separator features.

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Second—Close Skimming: The separator that does not skim closely is wasteful. A **Lily** or **Primrose** leaves only a drop of cream in a gallon of milk. Insist on this standard.

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"Facts and Figures on Dairying," will help you choose right. You will be less liable to make dairy mistakes after you have read it. We send it free. Write for it.

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### Farnham Farm Oxford and Hampshire Downs

Flock Established in 1881 from the best flocks in England. We are offering a splendid lot of yearling rams and ram lambs for headers or show purposes. We ourselves have retired from the show ring so hold nothing back. We are also offering 80 yearling Oxford ewes and ewe lambs; a few superior Hampshire yearlings and ram lambs. All registered. Prices reasonable.

**HENRY ARKELL & SON, Route 2, GUELPH, ONT.**  
Guelph, G.T.R.; Arkell C.P.R. Telegraph Guelph. Long-distance phone in house.

## Maple Shade Shropshires

A few shearling rams and ram lambs are for sale. They are the right kind and out of imported ewes and sired by an imported "Buttar" ram. You may order any time now for delivery later.

**WILL A. DRYDEN, :: Brooklin, Ontario**

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

**JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.**  
Claremont, C.P.R., 3 miles. Pickering, G.T.R., 7 miles. Greenburn, C.N.R., 4 miles.

**Spruce Lodge Stock Farm—Shorthorns and Leicesters Sheep**  
Have always on hand a few choice heifers and bulls from good milking families. In Leicesters we have the best lot we ever offered in shearlings and ram lambs and ewe and ewe lambs, all got by choice imported rams.

**W. A. DOUGLAS, - - - - - Caledonia.**

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

**NORTHWOOD, ONT.**

**MAC. CAMPBELL & SONS** From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.

**H. M. VANDERLIP Breeder and Importer, CAINSVILLE ONTARIO**  
Langford Station on Brantford & Hamilton Radial.

**Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns** Boars ready for service. Sows due others bred and ready to breed and a lot of both sexes ready to wean. Descendants of imp. and champion stock. Several extra choice young bulls and heifer calves, recently dropped; grand milking strain, 2 bulls 5 and 8 months old. All at reasonable prices.

**A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO** Long-Distance Telephone

**PURE BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS** Of both sexes and of breeding ages.

**RICHARDSON BROS., Myrtle, Oshawa or Brooklin, R.R. Station, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO**

**BERKSHIRES—WOODBURN STOCK FARMS**

We are offering for immediate sale—25 choice boars ready for service; 25 young sows bred.

These are of first quality from our prize-winning herd.

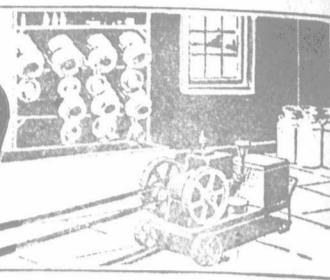
**E. BRIEN & SONS, Proprietors RIDGETOWN, ONTARIO**

**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.

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

SEPTEMBER 9, 1915



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separator price that is  
Lily or Primrose. But  
separator features.  
A separator that cannot  
side and out, is dear at  
cannot be cleaned easily as  
work cleans a Lily or Primrose.  
The separator that does not  
Primrose leaves only a drop  
sist on this standard.  
A separator that needs so few and  
your wife can make them.  
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Oxford and Hampshire Downs  
1881 from the best flocks in England.  
lot of yearling rams and ram lambs for flock  
We ourselves have retired from the show ring so  
also offering 80 yearling Oxford ewes and ewe  
hire yearlings and ram lambs. All registered.  
SON, Route 2 GUELPH, ONT.  
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## Shropshires

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

Brooklin, Ontario

or Sale—Yearling rams and yearling ewes, &  
new imported 3-shear ewes, an extra good lot of  
of rams of both breeds from England.

JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.  
R., 7 miles. Greenburn, C.N.R., 4 miles.

Shorthorns and Leicesters Sheep  
ewes and bulls from good milking families. In  
offered in shearings and ram lambs and ewe  
rams.

R. R. No. 2. Caledonia.

JERSEY CATTLE  
ed age, bred from winners and champions for  
in calf and young bulls, high in quality and  
ing blood.

NORTHWOOD, ONT.  
ENGLISH BERKSHIRES  
together with the stock boar, Sutton Torredor, we  
satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.

Import and Importer, CAINSVILLE ONTARIO  
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Shorthorns Boars ready for service. Sows due  
sexes ready to wean. Descendants of imp. and  
bulls and heifer calves, recently dropped; grand  
at reasonable prices.

Long-Distance Telephone

KSHIRE PIGS Of both sexes  
and of breeding  
age.

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO  
CDBURN STOCK FARMS  
boars ready for service; 25 young sows bred.

RIDGETOWN, ONTARIO  
years for many years have won the leading prizes  
London and Guelph. Highcleres and Sallys,  
train of the breed, both sexes any age.

R. No. 1 STRATFORD, ONT.  
Station, G.T.R.

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BY USING A  
MAXWELL  
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might be turned into Cider or  
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**MAXWELL PRESSES** are  
well made, of the best material,  
heavy, substantial frame, and cross  
section of extra weight and strength;  
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ized hoops, and tinned rivets.  
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**T. A. DICK, BOLTON, ONT.**

We have designed an attachment to go on any  
make of binder to raise the lying grain, so that  
the farmer will have no trouble in harvesting the  
crop this year under present conditions.

It will pick up the grain so that you can cut  
right around the field, no matter how it is laying  
away from the binder, to the binder or crosswise,  
and will place it on the table so that it will elevate  
easily and tie a nice even sheaf.

Farmers, if you want to get all the straw and  
grain, send us your order for a set. Prices are easy

**THE DICK**  
Lever Plow  
Wheel Attachment

will fit all makes of single walking plows. Any  
boy that can drive a team is capable with this  
attachment of doing as good work as the best  
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Our price, 37c. per ft.

Write for our  
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Also General Supplies  
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## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

### Agricultural Notes from Australia.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The highest price yet paid in the world  
for a merino ram was recently given for  
Lord Charles, owned by the Bundenmar  
Estate, N. S. W. The new owners at  
Lucindale, S. A., paid 2,000 guineas for  
him. Already the progeny of his sire  
has brought an aggregate of £10,000,  
though this is only his second year at  
the stud.

It has been ascertained by a Picton  
orchardist that pear and apple trees,  
the bark of whose trunks are cut with  
a knife in a circle around the trunk, are  
much freer from disease than those not  
so treated. His method is to cut into  
the sap wood with a sharp knife.  
Equally important is the result that the  
yield of the trees is greatly increased.  
In his case untreated trees only pro-  
duce half a bushel of fruit, but those  
which had been cut produced two  
bushels. The actual result of the  
cutting is to check the flow of sap. Others  
are trying the experiment.

Another poultry record is claimed by  
the Queensland Agricultural College in  
their competition. There were forty  
pens of layers, who aggregated in the  
year 54,202 eggs, an average of 226 per  
bird.

A Victorian scientist has ascertained  
that there is really more nitrogen in  
water from dams and wells than from  
rain water. It used to be generally un-  
derstood that the opposite was the case.  
He also found that the amount of nitro-  
gen in the rain water varied in different  
districts.

Meat is at famine prices. There is no  
previous record to approach the rates.  
Fat cattle are realizing as high as £25;  
sheep up to £5 per head. Wool is also  
at record rates, as high as 25½ pence  
per lb. having been paid at Adelaide for  
scoured parcels.

A cow which lived to the remarkable  
age of 28 years recently died in Victoria.  
During her life she produced 23 calves,  
22 in successive years.

Good hides are selling at remarkable  
prices. One brought up to £5 2 shillings  
and 6 pence. It weighed 81 lbs.

The Government of New South Wales  
is establishing a merino stud farm in  
one of the wool belts. The chief idea  
is to breed good rams for sale to the  
small farmers who cannot afford to pay  
high rates for studs.

Enormous numbers of stock have  
perished in this record drought. Ex-  
perts calculate that the Commonwealth  
has lost fifty million sheep, or half  
what it held before the drought began.  
In most districts good rains have fal-  
len, but the moisture came too late for  
the winter feed, and the mortality will  
continue till the spring grass comes in  
September. In the wheat districts the  
situation is relieved by rains, and there is  
promise of a record crop of wheat.

The cattlemen have also lost heavily,  
at a time, too, when there is such a  
demand for beef. Cattle King Kidman  
puts down his losses at 30,000 head.

The dairy districts of Victoria have  
been hard hit. Fully half their cattle  
are dead. As a result butter is selling  
at record rates. Some imports are  
coming from America. The margarine  
factories are having a great run.

Tests made at the Leongatha State  
Farm, Victoria, show that immature  
potato seed produce crops running to  
one-third more than areas raised from  
mature seed. The immature tubers were  
dug before the plant died off, and the  
matured after the plant was quite dry.  
Both lots were subjected to the same  
conditions and treatment afterwards.

On the assumption that like begets  
like a Victorian breeder who raised sheep  
for mutton began the plan of setting  
apart for special attention the ewes  
which yielded twins. In all flocks it is  
found that there is a percentage of ewes  
which are unusually prolific and he  
played on that principle. His experi-  
ence has been that the ewes with suffi-  
cient food were able to support  
in the young stages two lambs as well  
as one. The result of the scheme has  
been remarkable. Before he embarked  
upon it his lambing percentage was 89.  
The next year, after culling, it rose to 104,  
and in the third year to 144. He  
is so satisfied with his project that he  
has mapped out a course to apply the  
principle to rams—that is, selecting the

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### FIRST-CLASS REGISTERED CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS

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**H. SMITH, Sales Manager, HAY P.O., Ont. Exeter Telephone**



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Hogs turn feed into pork faster when their diges-  
tive organs are strengthened and kept in active,  
healthy condition with

**Pratts Animal Regulator**

25c. packages, and larger money-  
saving sizes up to 25 lb. pail, \$3.50.  
Keeps up steady growth and prevents cholera and  
worms. Try it under our Money Back Guarantee.  
64-page Stock Book mailed free. Address  
Pratt Feed Co. of Can., Ltd., 68 G Claremont St., Toronto

### Sunnybrook Yorkshires and Shropshires

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



### Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this adver-  
tisement will not be paid for.—64388.

sires which are themselves descended  
from prolific mothers. Breeders all  
know the value of the principle of  
selecting in the dairy herds and there  
is no reason to fear the results when  
applied to other live stock. This breeder  
expects that before he is done he will  
develop a flock which will give him a  
lambing percentage of at least 200 per  
100 ewes. That he thinks would be a  
safe point at which to halt. The idea  
is well worth copying by enterprising  
men.

The experiment of raising wheat on a  
large scale, as is being attempted by  
the New South Wales State Government,  
is arousing a feeling that this sort of  
national enterprise has come to stay.  
Begun as a war expedient, it is now  
rapidly being accepted as a matter of  
great public importance. The country  
where the experiment is being tried is  
virgin land and outside the recognized  
wheat belt, so that if the trial is suc-  
cessful it means the opening up of a  
huge slice of country for the same pur-  
pose. A large army of men are ripping  
out the stumps and trees, and then the  
traction plows follow. The result is  
that whereas the cost of doing this work  
used to be ten shillings per acre, it is  
now only half that. The plant gener-  
ally used consists of a caterpillar trac-  
tion engine to which are attached three  
7-disc wheel plows. The plant is  
worked night and day, turning over 350  
acres per week to a depth of seven  
inches. The public are saying if the  
10,000-acre plot will pay, why not the  
100,000 acres.

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

Sydney, Australia. J. S. DUNNET.

Trade Topic.

### RAILWAY RATES TO THE CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION.

Railway rates to the Ottawa Exhibition  
have been reduced to two-thirds of  
one-way first-class fare, plus 25 cents,  
for the round trip. This is a special  
concession just granted by all the rail-  
way companies, and is something in ad-  
dition to the single-fare rates previously  
announced. The new low rate will be  
in effect over this territory: Tweed,  
Lonsdale, Kingston, Napane, Renfrew,  
Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, St. Polycarpe  
Junction, Coteau Junction, Belleville,  
Lachute, St. Eugene, Maniwaki,  
Waltham, Eganville and intermediate  
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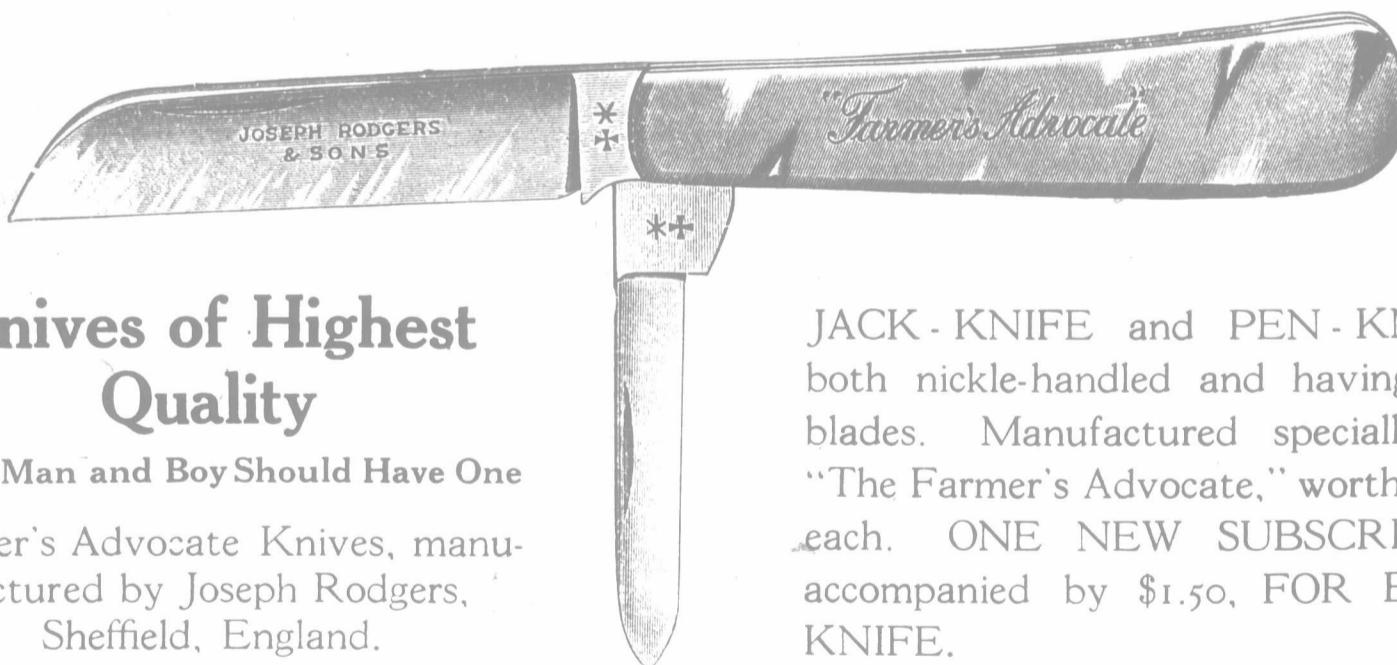
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