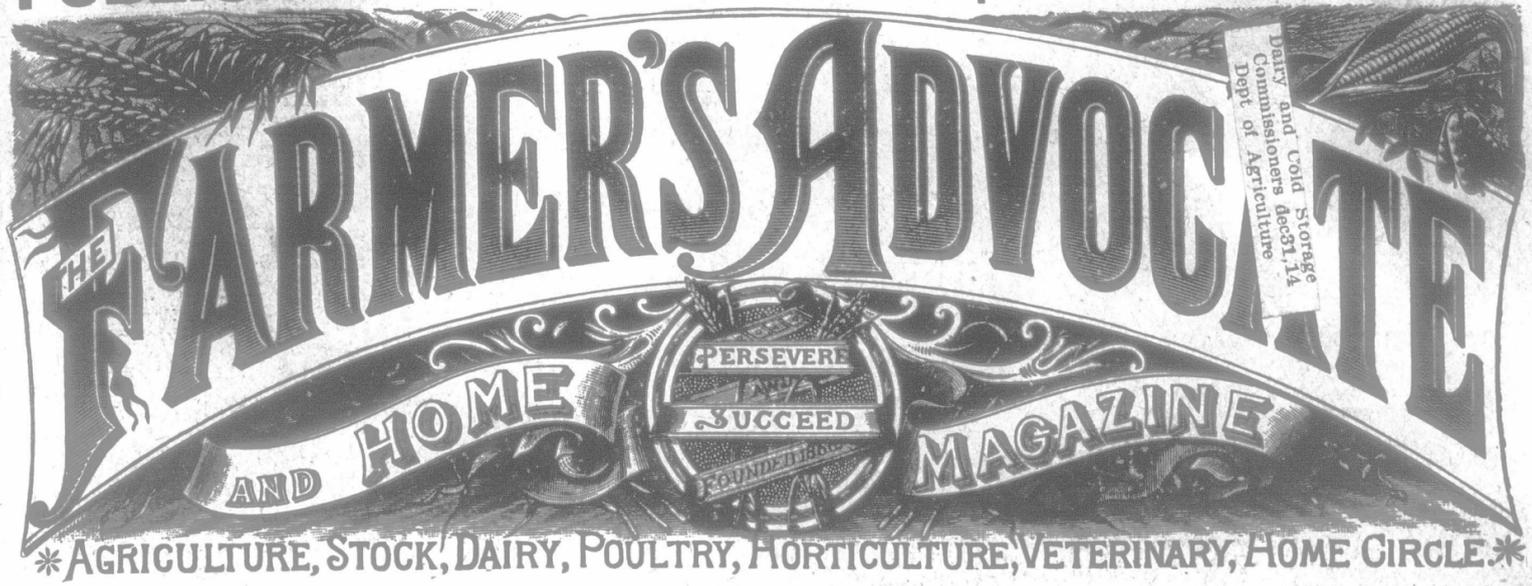


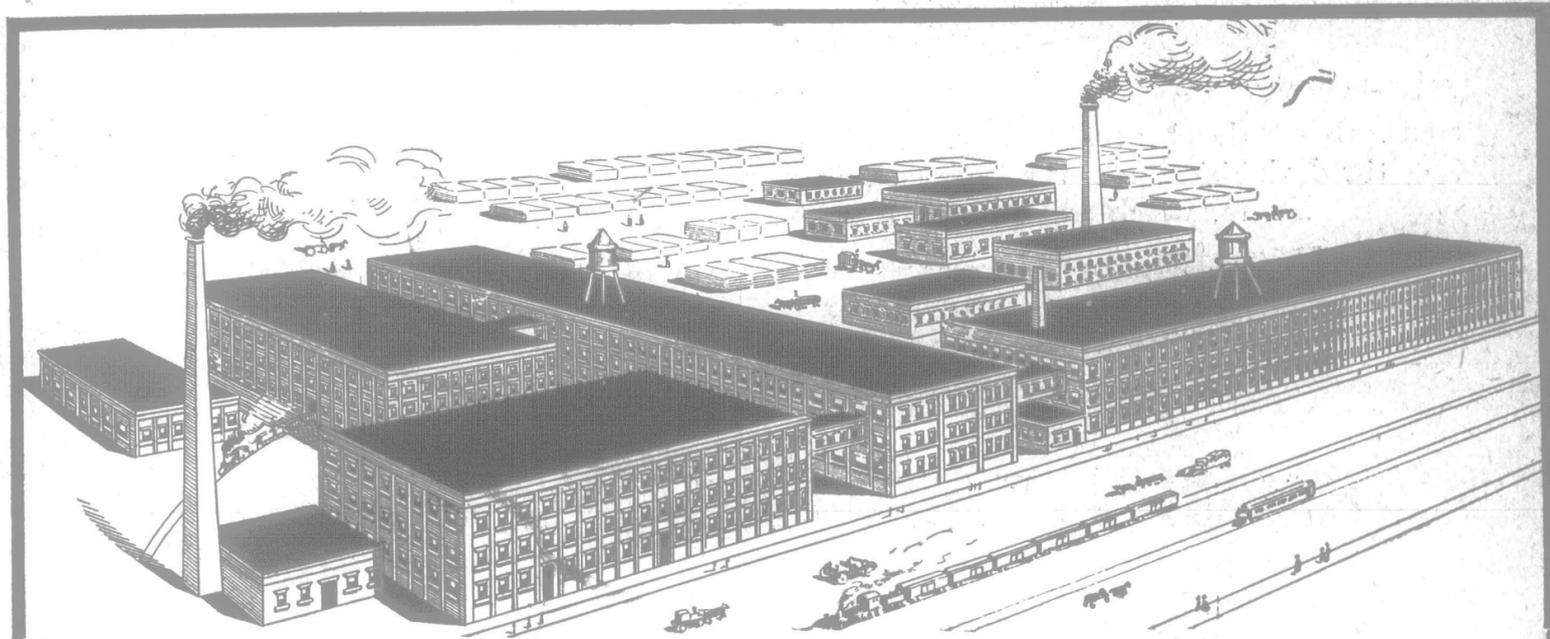
PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



VOL. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 3, 1914.

No. 1145



Ordered Where the Best is Wanted

When the officials of a company are arranging for the erection of a new plant, and want the best material regardless of expense, **BRANTFORD ROOFING** is specified oftener than any other ready roofing made.

This great plant of The McLaughlin Carriage Co., Limited, Oshawa, Ont., was roofed entirely with **BRANTFORD ROOFING**. The Company, having in mind what a heavy investment their new plant represented, wanted a roof that would be fireproof first of all; but also proof against frost, rain, heat, chemical fumes and other unfavorable conditions. They chose

Brantford Roofing

in preference to all others, because it met their demands on every point mentioned. Furthermore, it has a reputation for durability that common roofings cannot earn.

When you roof—whether it's a shed or barn or a great industrial establishment, follow the lead of Canada's foremost business men and have it done with **BRANTFORD ROOFING**. It costs no more. To-day—write for free book on roofing and samples.

N.B.—Will be pleased to see you at the Toronto Exhibition in our own buildings at rear of Process Buildings.

Brantford Roofing Company, Limited
BRANTFORD - CANADA

Warehouses : TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG

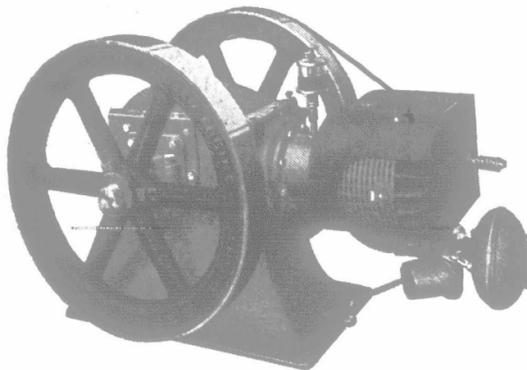
BE ONE OF THE MILLION

People who make it a point to see the exhibit of

THE "New-Way" AIR-COOLED ENGINES

The famous any-climate engines, at the TORONTO EXHIBITION

The engine that controls the weather, and not the weather the engine.



The coldest of weather cannot hinder its operation.

No water to freeze

The "NEW-WAY" Engines are reliable, economical and durable. The engine that is the cheapest to buy. If you cannot get away to the Exhibition, see the engine from our catalogue, Dc 12, which will be mailed upon request.

The New-Way Motor Company of Canada, Limited
WELLAND, ONTARIO

GOES LIKE SIXTY SELLS LIKE SIXTY

GILSON ENGINES

are made in all sizes, for all purposes, priced from \$45.00 upwards. They have exclusive patented service features, not found in any other engine—fully described in our catalogue, sent free.

"Goes Like Sixty" Engines are made for, and purchased by men of superior judgment and discrimination. They know that Gilson Engines are greater value because they have service features that cannot be secured elsewhere.

If you need an engine, and do not buy one, you are paying for it anyway. When you get a Gilson Engine, in reality you do not pay for it—it pays for itself. Do not buy an engine until you have investigated further. Send for catalogue.

Gilson Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
2907 York Street, Guelph, Ontario

Turn Corn Into Ensilage With A Papec Cutter

It cuts swiftly—as fast as you can feed the corn to the machine—and elevates the ensilage with its throwing, blowing, lifting force rapidly in a steady stream up to the top of the highest silo without stalling. The

Papec Ensilage Cutter

is gear driven—it transmits all the power—no side motion—nothing to get out of order. Saves time, labor, power and repair expenses at silo filling time.

Write Today for FREE Catalog Describes fully "The Wonderful Papec" line of pneumatic ensilage cutters—send for it now.

25 Distributing Points

Gilson Mfg. Co., Ltd.
3109 York St.,
Guelph, Ont.



::: SOMETHING NEW ::: Beath Sanitary Stabling System

The New Features Embodied in our 1914 Models
Add Materially to Our Former High Standards.

Litter Carriers

- New All Steel Box.
- New Two Way Dump on Box.
- Box 15 to 25% larger than any other on the market.
- New Track with Adjustable Hangers.

Stanchions

—New Gravity Top Lock, pronounced by all who see it, "The neatest, strongest, surest and safest locking device ever invented."

Steel Stalls

—New Double Bend Division.

Water Bowls

—The Non-Clog feature on these Bowls places them distinctly in a class by themselves.

See us at Toronto Fair.

Don't buy till you've seen our goods.

Get our New Catalogue E.

W. D. BEATH & SON, LIMITED
20-30 COOPER AVE. TORONTO, ONTARIO

"Farmers" Attention!!

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

Samples and Circulars Free for the Asking.

THE BISHOPRIC WALL BOARD CO. LTD.
DEPT. 589 OTTAWA

FREE LAND for the settler in NEW ONTARIO

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable free and at a nominal cost, are calling for cultivation.

Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you.

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

H. A. MACDONELL
Director of Colonization
Parliament Bldgs. TORONTO
HON. JAS. S. DUFF
Minister of Agriculture
Parliament Bldgs. TORONTO

CHURCH BELLS

CHIMES AND PEALS
MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY
FULLY WARRANTED
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.
BALTIMORE, Md.
Established 1850

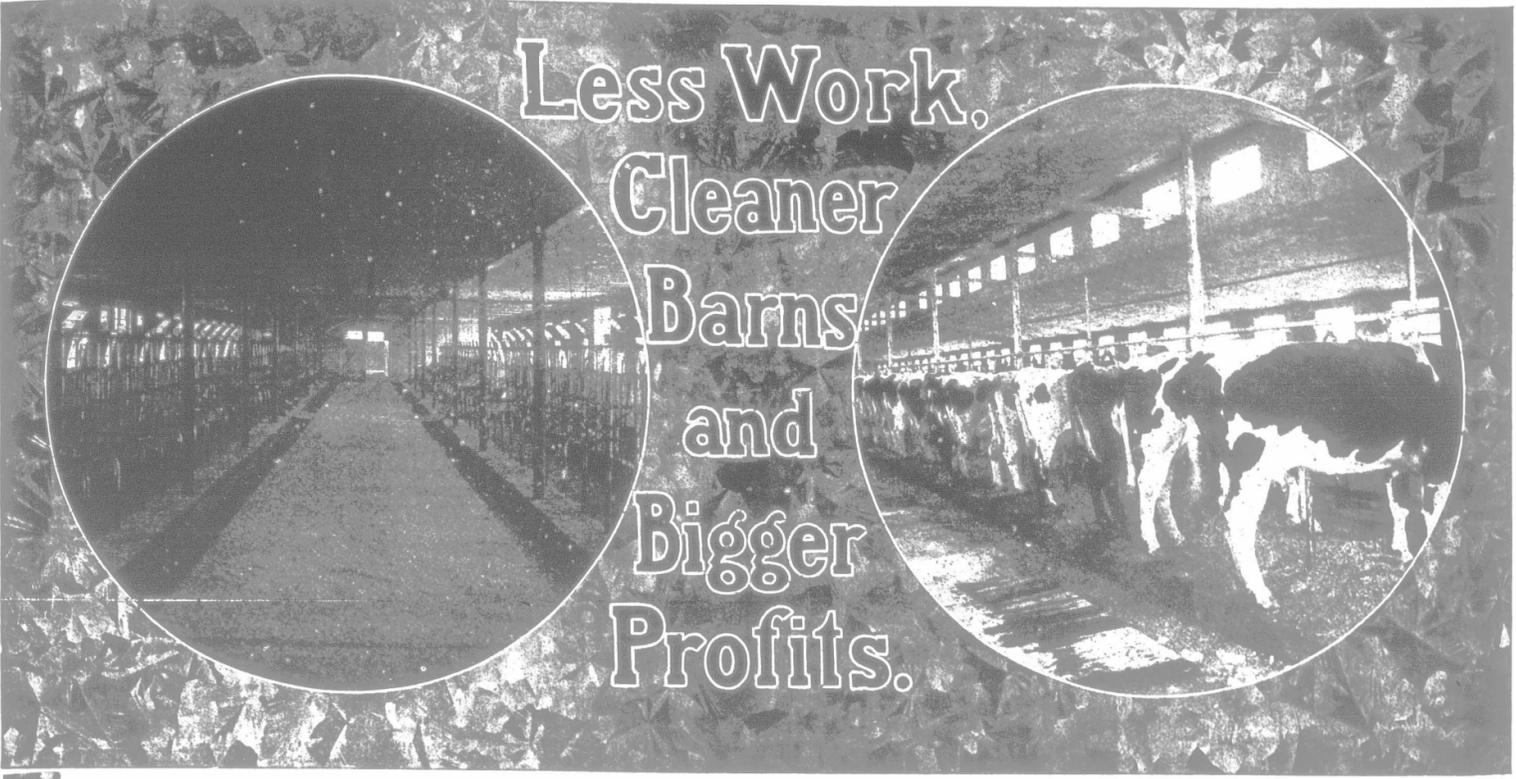


\$27.00 FARM TRUCK

F.O.B. TORONTO



47 Well...



Less Work,
Cleaner
Barns
and
Bigger
Profits.

Why Steel Stable Equipment Pays Best

DAIRYING is much more profitable and a hundred times more pleasant when you have a modern, sanitary, steel-equipped dairy barn to work in. Less than half the work is required to keep the stable clean and to care for the cows, and you are spared long, tedious hours of choring. Manure cannot soak into

BT Steel Stalls; this avoids the disagreeable task of removing filth from soaked and rotting boards. All the manure is kept in the gutter, whence it can easily be removed—none gets on the cattle-stand, on the bedding, or soils the flanks or udders of the cows, for the BT Aligning Steel Stanchion lines every long and short cow evenly over the gutter.

BT Galvanized Stable Equipment

BT Galvanized Steel Stalls, Stanchions, Bull Pens, Calf Pens, Steel Columns and other stable equipment enables you to get bigger profits from your stock at less cost and with less time and labor. Cows are healthier in a sanitary, steel-equipped barn; they give more and better milk, and you get better prices both for your stock and your dairy products.

No more losses from tuberculosis in a steel-equipped barn; no more heavy veterinary bills to pay. Write to-day for illustrated Stall Book No. 21, that shows many fine photos of BT Galvanized Steel Equipment in actual use in modern barns. These show better than words how the special advantages of BT Equipment in raise dairy-men's profits.

Learn how BT Steel Equipment saves so much time and delay and annoyance in putting in your stable; how, by coming ready to set up from the factory, it can

all be set up in the stable in a single afternoon, ready for the cement—just a few large bolts to tighten, no expensive contractors or carpenters are needed.

Let us show you how BT Steel Equipment makes your stable EVERLASTING, fireproof, indestructible, how this equipment will stand the wear as long as you live and not require a single repair.

Let us tell you how we GALVANIZE BT Steel Stalls so they are not affected by stable acids or moisture, but always look well and how we are willing and able to supply you with these rust-proof, durable GALVANIZED Steel Stalls at no greater cost than you have to pay for painted steel stalls.

Before you build, investigate ALL the facts about BT Galvanized Steel Equipment for sanitary barns. Write to-day. Ask for Stall Book "No. 21," also valuable book, "How to Build a Dairy Barn."

Equip your stable throughout with BT Sanitary, GALVANIZED Steel Stabling. It's an investment that begins to pay big dividends from the very first day the cattle are turned into the new barn. It goes on paying profits as long as your barn lasts. This has been proved hundreds of times in all the hundreds of barns that have been equipped with BT Steel Cow Stalls during the past four years. Our Stall Book No. 21 gives a list of some of them, and shows photos of many. Send coupon for a copy. You owe it to yourself to learn all the facts about modern, galvanized steel stabling.

WHAT USERS SAY ABOUT BT GALVANIZED STEEL STABLE EQUIPMENT:

Mr. Innes, of Winnipeg, who sells milk to that city, and has a 50-cow dairy barn equipped throughout with BT Steel Stalls, says:

"Not to mention the improved appearance of my stable, and the saving in feed and labor, I might mention that I get 40¢ a gallon for my milk, whereas the current price is only 28¢. More than this, I get the increased price for the milk, at the farm, where others have to take or send it into the city."

Mr. J. C. Colthart, of Rodney, Ont., who has 20 BT Steel Stalls in his barn, writes:

"Just a few lines of insulated pipe in favor of your stanchions. They certainly do all and even more than you say. The greatest advantage we find so far is the big saving in bedding. We kept our cattle cleaner and in better shape this year on less than 1/3 the straw used in former years. We shall be pleased to show and let you your goods at any time."

BEATTY BROS., LIMITED,
1401 Hill St., Fergus, Ont.

FREE Barn-Plan Service

Your new barn will be a permanent investment. Once erected, mistakes cannot be rectified, except at an enormous cost. And expensive mistakes are sure to be made, unless one uses carefully-made barn plans. The system of framing, size of windows, doors and posts and windows may be in error; the placed, general layout of the barn, arrangement of stalls, box stalls and feed bins, may be inconvenient for stable work. You will avoid all these errors that spoil the barn, if you will

Let Beatty Bros.,
Help You Plan Your Barn

Our knowledge of good barns covers everything from the framing of the floors and best dimensions for gutters, cattle stands, passages, etc., to the best methods of ventilation and draining. Our service is free. Write us, tell number of cows you will keep, state what size your barn you had best, and we'll make you pencil plans, showing what we think to be the very best plan, and we'll enclose by personal letter any data about your new barn. Write to-day.

BEATTY BROS., Limited

1401 HILL STREET
FERGUS, ONTARIO

SEND COUPON FOR THE TWO FREE BOOKS



To Beatty Bros., Limited, 1401 Hill St., Fergus, Ont.

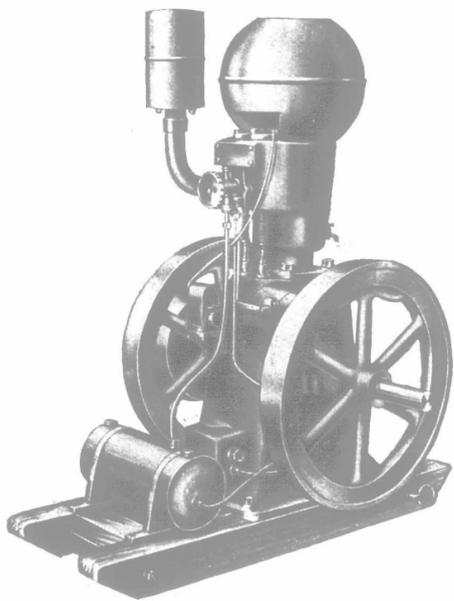
Please send me, at once, and without any charge, your two books, "No. 21" about Galvanized Stable Equipment, and book, "How to Build a Dairy Barn."

I expect to build a new dairy barn in 1914, about _____ I will keep _____

PO BOX _____

WHERE THE "LISTER" LEADS

The Value of a Gasoline Engine depends upon the Quality of Materials and Workmanship employed in its construction---



With the "LISTER" Engine you get—

RELIABILITY

The "Lister" starts instantly, and owing to special automatic lubrication, Bosch Magneto Ignition (no batteries to run down), the very best design, materials and workmanship, runs perfectly with practically no attention.

10,000 users say so!

ECONOMY

Not only does the "Lister" use the minimum of fuel and lubricating oil, but the design and quality of all its working parts are such that the cost of upkeep is very small indeed.

10,000 users have proved this!

SIMPLICITY

Any person of average intelligence can start, work and manage the "Lister." No lamp to adjust, no waiting to start. All parts easily accessible. No danger. No extra insurance.

10,000 users will tell you this!

HENCE ITS WONDERFUL SALE AND POPULARITY

The "LISTER" has time, money and worry-saving features not to be found in any other make. You have only to see the "LISTER" at work and compare it with others to realize its superiority. Write for Catalogue "G," or call on us at Toronto Fair (three stands), where, in addition to "Lister" Engines, we are exhibiting

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS, LISTER LIGHTING AND PUMPING PLANTS, ETC.

R. A. LISTER & COMPANY Limited, 58-60 Stewart St. TORONTO

Branches at WINNIPEG, MAN., and 82 Water Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Works: DURSLEY, ENGLAND

Massey-Harris Grinders

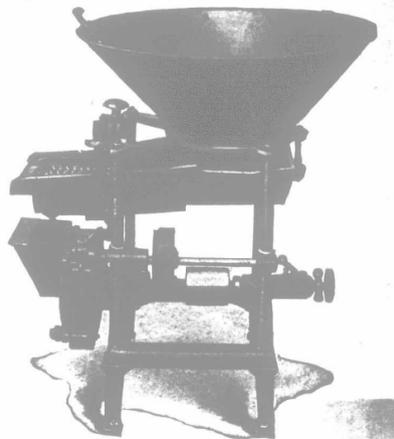
SCIENTIFIC DESIGN

Patent Quick-Relief Lever.
Safety Break Pin.
Positive Adjustment for grinding fine or coarse.

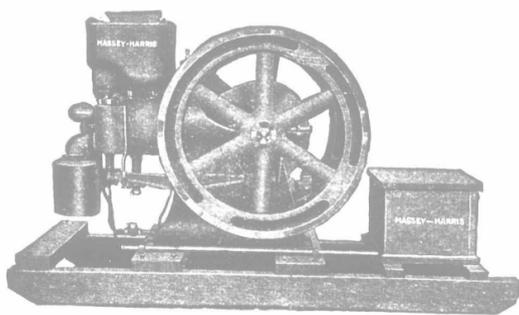
SUBSTANTIAL CONSTRUCTION

Improved Device for raising and lowering the Feed Spout.
Burrs are especially hard.

Perfectly balanced and Bearings are well babitted, ensuring smooth and easy-running.



FIVE SIZES—6½ to 10½ in. Burrs



Massey-Harris Gasoline Engines

Famous for Reliability, Efficiency and Economy.

Ready any time. A Simple and Reliable source of Power for Pumping Water, Grinding Feed, Sawing Wood, Operating the Separator, Churn, Feed Cutters, Grindstone, Washing Machine, etc.

STATIONARY OR PORTABLE

1½ to 20 Horse Power

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited, HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, Canada

Branches at: MONTREAL, SWIFT CURRENT, MONCTON, CALGARY, WINNIPEG, YORKTON, REGINA, EDMONTON, SASKATOON

Agencies Everywhere

SEE THESE MACHINES AT TORONTO EXHIBITION

A CONCRETE SILO

Is One of the Best Investments on a Farm

THERE is no question about the advantage of having a silo. In the winter and during dry weather in the summer, it assures the dairyman of an increased milk flow from his cows. Silage also makes excellent feed for steers. Every dairyman and stock-raiser who has a silo will tell you that he would not care to do without it.

The silo here shown is 16 ft. by 35 ft. high. The inside diameter is 15 ft. This will give silage for 182 days for 30 head of cattle. About 20 tons of silage will go in each 5 ft. of vertical height of the silo.

The quantity of cement required to build a silo of this size is approximately 55 barrels. Other material required---about 13 cords of gravel and 1½ cords of small field stone.

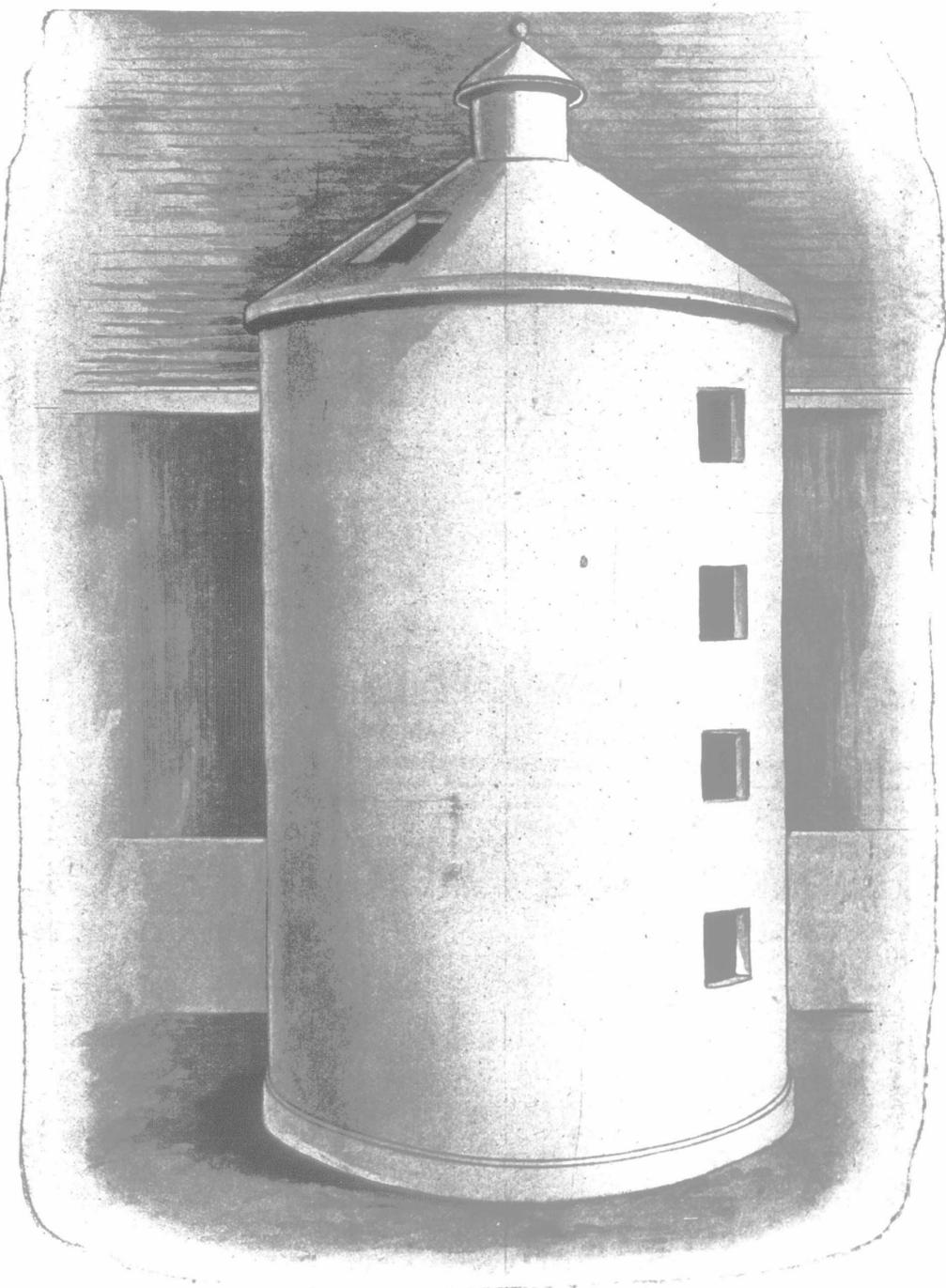
A Few Advantages of Concrete Silos :

Being air-tight, there is no waste with a round cement silo.

A concrete silo prevents all danger of waste from frost.

Concrete silos are permanent. The severe wind-storm of last year, blew over and damaged quite a number of silos, but concrete silos were not damaged in the least.

There are many other advantages, which are given in our 128-page book, "Portland Cement on the Farm." The regular price of this book is \$1, but you can obtain the same free in connection with our Special Offer, as follows: Send us \$1 for the Rogers Book, and we will mail you with the



book an order for \$1 worth of cement on the nearest Rogers dealer. If there is no Rogers dealer in your vicinity, send us 50c., and we will send you the book by return mail. The information contained in it is worth hundreds of dollars to you.

When building concrete silos or making any improvements in concrete, be sure to buy ROGERS' PORTLAND CEMENT. The man who knows cement will tell you that ROGERS' BRANDS are best.

ALFRED ROGERS, LIMITED

28 King Street, W.

Toronto, Ontario

STEEL AND CAST "TREASURE" RANGES

"Sovereign Treasure" Steel Range

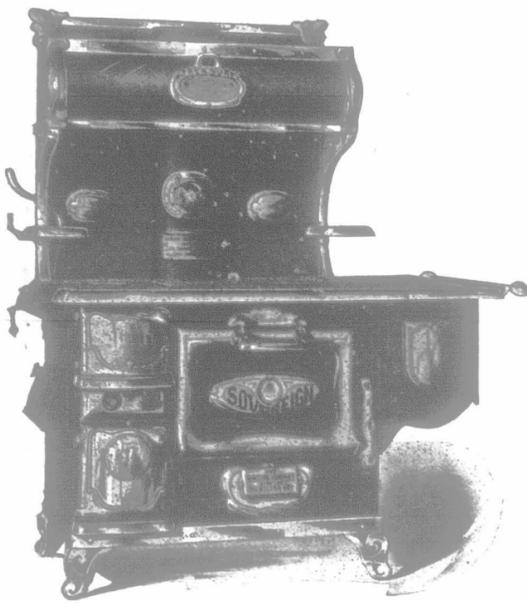
Highest grade Steel Range on the market. Six holes. Top in three sections. Front sections lifts up for broiling, toasting, etc. Entirely new dress. Fitted with our Patent Ventilated Long Life Firebox Linings, will not warp or burn out.



"Othello Treasure" Cast Range

A TREASURE AND A PLEASURE.
The Greatest Baker on Earth.

To have the "Othello" is to have the most up-to-date Range that man's ingenuity has devised. Firebox linings are interchangeable and interlocking will not warp.



Style, Reservoir and High Closet.

Large broiler or toaster door.

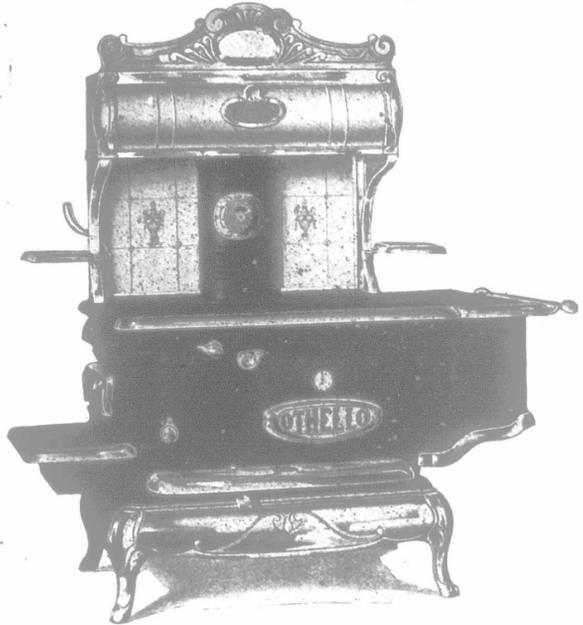
Lift-off nickel.

Every Range fitted with thermometer.

Complete top burnished, (or polished).

Special wood firebox, takes 28-in. wood

Glass oven door (if ordered).



Style, Reservoir and Tile High Closet.

Beautiful semi-plain design. Lift-off nickel.

Polished top, no blocking required.

Every Range Guaranteed.

These Ranges will be on exhibition at Toronto Exposition, do not fail to see them. Circulars and full information on application to our Agents throughout the country, or write direct to us.

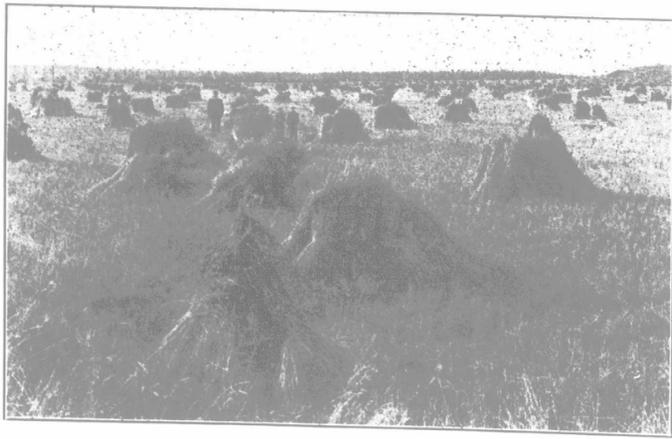
THE D. MOORE COMPANY, Limited,

HAMILTON, CANADA

Toronto Agents—THE ADAMS FURNITURE COMPANY, CITY HALL SQUARE.

Timiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway

(ONTARIO GOVERNMENT RAILWAY)



A Timiskaming Farm, 5 miles from New Liskeard—S. Greenwood, Owner

Sir James P. Whitney, Premier

Toronto, Montreal, through Sleeping and Dining Cars to Timagami, Cobalt, Englehart, Elk Lake, Cochrane, Porcupine, traversing the far-famed Timagami Lakes---
The Sportsman's Paradise



Harvesting in New Ontario, near Englehart.

Through the silver and gold field producing over one-third of the world's product. Through the great clay belt---20,000,000 acres of rich agricultural lands await the settler.

For full information, pamphlets, time tables, etc., apply:

Geo. W. Lee,
Commissioner, North Bay, Ont.

A. J. Parr,
G. F. & P. A., North Bay, Ont.

A. J. McGee,
Sec. Treas., Toronto, Ont.

ARMCO—Rust-Resisting Iron

Its Discovery Confirms What the Ancients Gessed

THE rust-resisting qualities of pure iron were ignored for ages. The ancients made pure iron, though they may not have known the great value of it. Thousands of years ago men made tools out of iron. Possibly they used steel, too. But, if they did, the articles have long since gone up in rust. Rust is the great enemy of steel. For many uses where great strength or hardness is required, steel is necessary—but it rusts rapidly. The very things that are mixed into iron to make it steel cause it to crumble away in rust.

The more nearly iron is free from all impurities the greater its rust-resisting power. The iron that has lasted since the Pyramids were built is mighty free from impurities. The pure iron in the sacred pillar at Delhi, India, has stood through twenty-centuries of weather.



America furnishes her own instances of the long life of iron. In 1910 an old iron link suspension bridge was torn down at Newburyport, Mass. After a hundred years of exposure the rust on those links was scarcely as thick as a coat of varnish.

But you've seen proof on your own farm of the superiority of iron over steel.

Look at these two nails



The iron nail has seen thirty-eight years of service while the round steel nail is gone with only eleven years' use. You have seen many such comparisons. Did you ever wonder why there is such a difference in their rust-resisting qualities?

We did. And we set to work to find out why most metals rusted, though some did not.

The iron that has lasted we found to be almost pure. But pure iron is hard to make. You add more impurities to already impure iron to make steel. Impurities must be taken out to make pure iron. It never had been done on a profitable commercial basis. The links at Newburyport were from iron purified by crude methods and wrought by hand.

Ideal iron commercialized

Iron made by hand couldn't compete with steel. We knew that. But we were determined to make pure iron. We have done so. And we are continually making more and more. We have commercialized an ideal.

Pure iron is Armco—American Ingot Iron

That is the name of our product. When we first began to make pure iron we called it American Ingot Iron. That name is still widely used. Remember, Armco and American Ingot Iron are the same, mean the same, pure iron. Armco is the purest iron commercially manufactured in the world. Armco Iron is purer in content and more uniform in texture than the iron pillar at Delhi, the links at Newburyport, or the iron nails that served your fathers so well.

Armco Iron is guaranteed to be 99 84/100% pure iron

Not a batch of molten iron leaves our furnaces until chemical tests in our laboratory show 99 84/100% — or higher —

purity. American Ingot Iron may be higher than 99 84/100% pure. It is never lower. We guarantee that.



Pure iron roofs last seventy years

You've heard of the good tin roofs that were laid a hundred years ago. Did you know that the core, the sheets that were tinned, was of pure iron? And today you can get the same grade roof—or higher—made of American Ingot Iron.

You can now have pure iron shingles, iron sheet roofings and sidings, metal lath, iron gutters, flashings and drain pipes that will last as long as your buildings.

There's a second reason—in addition to its pure iron base—why American Ingot Iron roofing is better than ordinary sheet metal. The galvanizing on Armco roofs is better.

Steel dissolves in galvanizing much faster than Armco Iron

When a sheet of steel is dipped in the galvanizer it begins instantly to dissolve. American Ingot Iron, because of its purity, shows practically no dissolution when the zinc galvanizing is applied. Therefore the zinc coating is purer and will last many times as long as the galvanizing on ordinary, impure material.

Armco Old Style Terne plate, with its Armco Iron base, is made by the Morewood hand dipped, old style, pure palm oil process. Absolutely no acids are used in the process. The coating is pure lead and tin—two almost indestructible metals.

There are seven operations. No higher grade metal roofing is made in the whole world. Each shingle is stamped Armco.

Thousands of farmers demand iron roofing

Write for booklet on Armco Iron Roofing



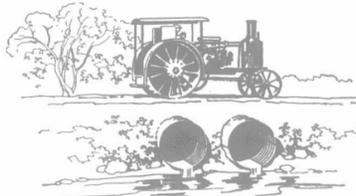
A canvass of farmers showed us the way iron roofing is taking high place among roofings. Out of 8000 farmers using metal roofings 5000 had bought iron. Your metal roof should be Armco—the only 99 84/100% pure iron roof. Every sheet, flat or corrugated, bears the Armco trade mark. Take no other. Write today for Armco Roofing Booklet.

Who pays your road tax?

That's just a suggestive question—a suggestion that you have some right to say what that road tax is spent for. If it's culverts your roads need, here are a few reasons why you should urge your supervisor to install Armco—American Ingot Iron Corrugated Culverts. Their durability is insured by the purity of Armco Iron

—its rust-resisting power—and the quality of the galvanizing.

The deep corrugations give strength to



carry the heaviest loads and deepest fills. Armco Culverts have an enormous resistance to external strains. Armco American Ingot Iron Culverts are quickest to install. And because no machinery nor cementing is necessary, they are cheapest to install.

If you need a culvert on your farm we will gladly tell you where you can secure an Armco American Ingot Iron of desired size.

Water tanks need not rust

Write for names of tank manufacturers using American Ingot Iron



You can secure storage tanks, pressure tanks or stock watering tanks of Armco Iron. A tank like the one shown here will last as long as its heavy supports of steel. These supports are made of steel so that they will carry the heavy weight. The tank itself should be Armco Iron.

Silos are built of Armco Iron

Write for names of silo manufacturers who use Armco Iron



The buildings on a dairy farm can well be made of Armco Iron. The roof on the cow stable, the ventilators, the window frames, and finally the silo can be built of rust-resisting, almost everlasting Armco Iron.

Handsome and durable fencing—Armco Iron Woven Wire Fencing—is made by the Page Woven Wire Fence Company.

Things under shelter rust quickly, too

Write for names of stoves and ranges made from Armco Iron

There's the gasoline stove, the water heater, the kitchen range. They rapidly

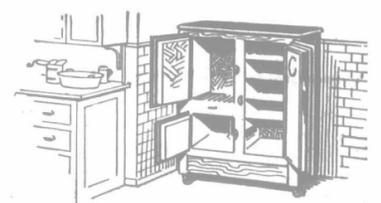


rust out unless made of pure iron. Alternate heating and cooling hurry the process. The gases of combustion quickly eat into

low grade iron and ordinary sheet steel. But Armco Iron resists such attacks. Enthusiastic stove manufacturers, using Armco Iron, guarantee against rust for twenty-five years.

Ice box and furnace can be of Armco Iron

Write for list of furnace and refrigerator manufacturers using American Ingot Iron



Your ice box, especially if it is enameled, should have a base of Armco Iron. Certain manufacturers use it for all enameling purposes. Armco takes a smoother coat, is free from pin holes and bubbles, and is slow to rust.

And if there's anything that should stand against rust it's a furnace. You can have a furnace with its vital parts made of Armco Iron. We'll tell you the furnace manufacturers who use Armco Iron if your dealer doesn't show you the Armco trade mark on the furnace he tried to sell you.



You'll find this Armco triangle in blue on all American Ingot Iron sheet roofing, culverts, silos and water tanks. It is your guarantee of iron—rust-resisting iron—99 84/100% pure.

When you see it you are safe in buying the article as being of pure iron. If it isn't marked Armco, ask for proof that the iron used is Armco—the pure iron.

Write for free copy of these illustrated Books

Every page contains interesting news about one of the most important subjects before you today. By words and by picture, these books tell you the big money-saving facts—the real truth about sheet metal, why you should buy Armco, pure iron.

Fill in your name and address, tell us for what use you are interested in sheet metal, and we will help you.



The American Rolling Mills Company
Box 535, Middletown, Ohio

I am especially interested in Armco Iron for

Name
Address

THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL CO., MIDDLETOWN OHIO

Licensed Manufacturers under Patents granted International Metal Products Company

WINDSOR

The Money Maker

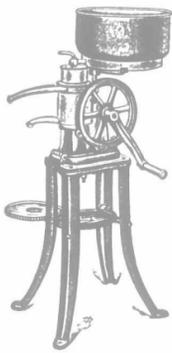
Practically every prize for Butter and Cheese was won this year by those who used WINDSOR Dairy and Cheese Salt. What greater test of purity and quality could you ask for?

The Prize Winner

SALT

The Canadian Salt Co., Limited
Windsor : Ontario

THE FAMOUS Anker - Holth Cream Separator



Ten Reasons why you should own an Anker-Holth Cream Separator.

- 1—Because the bowl is absolutely self-balancing.
- 2—Because all bearings are self-oiling.
- 3—Because the discs do not have to be put in numerical order.
- 4—Because it is the easiest to clean.
- 5—Because a woman or child can run it.
- 6—Because all parts of the bowl are interchangeable.
- 7—Because it contains a less number of different parts than any other.
- 8—Because it can skim colder milk than any other.
- 9—Because it is self-draining. No danger of freezing.
- 10—Because the bowl is located above the oil chamber, therefore no possible chance of the oil mixing with milk.

Write for descriptive Catalogue.

SALES AGENTS:
PERKINS WINDMILL AND ENGINE CO.,
90 KING STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO

"Ideal" Fence

Is Stronger Than The Strongest

The Weak Exist; But The Strong Live

Strength is what you want in a fence. You want a fence that will live; a fence that will last; a fence that possesses great strength in every wire.

To get strength you must get weight. The heaviest fence contains the most strength. Weigh "Ideal". Compare its weight with any other fence you can buy.

No small weak wires in "Ideal". From top to bottom it's all the same—all No. 9, all hard steel wire and every wire full of strength and properly galvanized to protect and preserve that strength.

Strong unruly animals can look through but not break through "Ideal". It's stronger than the strongest.

Why not buy the fence that possesses the greatest strength—that weighs the heaviest, that contains the most real genuine value. "Ideal" is the cheapest for you in the end.

Our "Ideal" representative, in your section, will gladly tell you more about this strong "Ideal" fence. If you do not know him drop us a card. Also ask for catalogue 121

The McGregor Banwell Fence Co. Ltd.

Walkerville, Ontario.

Wilson's are good Scales

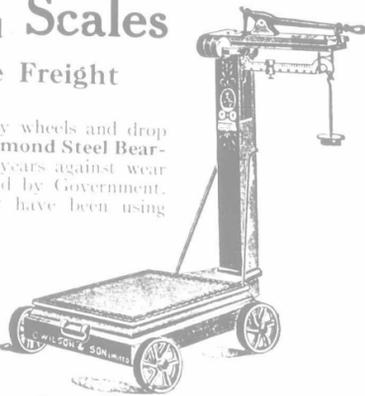
Wilson Pays The Freight

No. 66, 2000 lbs. with heavy wheels and drop lever is our Leader and has Diamond Steel Bearings that are guaranteed for 20 years against wear or breakage. They are inspected by Government. The Grand Trunk Railway have been using Wilson Scales for 62 years.

Easy terms to pay;
Is the Wilson way!

C. Wilson & Son,

39 Esplanade St. east, Toronto, Canada



No. 66

One

of

Our

100

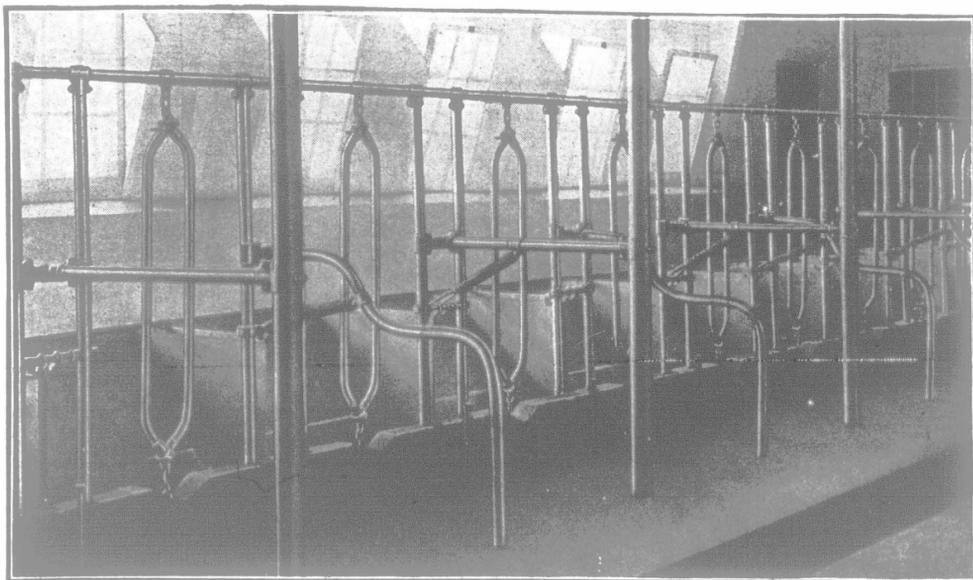
Styles



When writing advts. please mention The Advocate.

LOUDEN

Sanitary Steel Stable Equipment



What it means to you

MODERN, Sanitary Stables, at a reasonable outlay of time and money.

Convenience in looking after your cows, and a saving of time and labour in tying, feeding and cleaning them.

Increased milk production, no waste feed, and increased profits.

What it means to your Cows

COMFORT, cleanliness, and almost as much freedom as when in pasture.

More sunlight and fresh air, the great germ destroyers.

Our catalogue is FREE. Write for it to-day. It tells all about the complete LOUDEN line.

EXHIBITS AT TORONTO, LONDON, OTTAWA AND SHERBROOKE EXHIBITIONS

Our Architectural Department will supply Free Barn Plans

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., Dept. 11 Guelph, Ont.
"Everything for the Barn"



THE ADVANTAGES

of a good ready roofing over any other covering are well known. Ready roofing is less expensive than shingles, sheet-metal or slate—it can be laid in a fraction of the time and with a fraction of the labor—and it is fire-proof. But, make certain of getting a *good* ready-roofing when you are buying.

SAMSON ROOFING

is made to meet the requirements of particular buyers—the people who investigate thoroughly and make *sure* of the quality of everything they purchase.

It is also made to be sold under a guarantee.

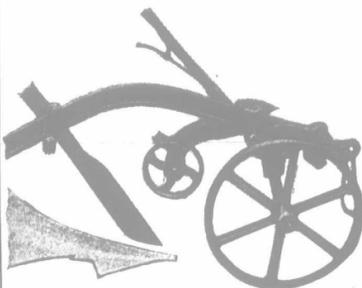
Write for our booklet "The Roofing of Farm Buildings"—and you will understand why *Samson Roofing* stands every test. 6

Ask your dealer for Samson Brand.

H. S. HOWLAND, SONS & CO. Limited

142 Front St. West, Toronto

DICK LEVER PLOW WHEELS



OUR LEVER WHEEL Attachment will fit nearly all plows. This Attachment is superior to all others, in that, by the lever you can change the depth of the furrow and in finishing the last furrow, you can throw the land wheel up over the plowed land, whilst with other wheels you have to unscrew a set screw and take off the land wheel in order to finish the last furrow. Another advantage is, the land wheel is opposite the point of the share, thus allowing the plow to go down and take up low places. The wheels are easily adjusted to the width of the furrow.

Write for full particulars and illustrated catalogue of everything we manufacture.

Buy from us and you save middleman's profit.

Dick Agricultural Works
BOLTON - - - - - ONT.

Ross

Ross Rifle Luck

The luck that follows users of ROSS RIFLES is not due to the favour of the fickle goddess, but to scientific design, excellent materials and skilled mechanics.

The combination has produced a rifle with tremendous range, flat trajectory, speedy and reliable action which have made ROSS RIFLES famous the world over.

ROSS 280 Sporting High Velocity Rifles, \$55; other models, \$12. Sold by all dealers.

Illustrated catalogue on request.

Ross Rifle Company
Quebec

Rifle

Amatite ROOFING



It needs no painting

Put Amatite on your farm buildings and you need never worry, for you have a *good* roof.

It is a comfort also to know that you won't have to paint these roofs, for frequent painting costs almost as much as a new roof.

Amatite is waterproofed with Coal Tar Pitch, the best waterproofing material known, and it has a *real mineral surface*.

Write today for sample.

THE PATERSON MFG. CO., Limited,
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg
Vancouver St. John N. B.
Halifax, N. S. Sydney, N. S.

CLEVELAND GRINDSTONES
Only genuine Berea Stone. Never wears humpy. Guaranteed satisfactory or money back. Cleveland Stone Co., 1127 Leader-News Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

FARM BOYS

The Ontario
Agricultural College
GUELPH, ONT.

Opens Sept. 18th, 1914

FOR COURSES OF 2 AND 4 YEARS.

Every ambitious farm boy in Ontario Can
Come to College,

BECAUSE:

Ordinary public school education is sufficient
for admission to the Course.

The College year begins September 18th and
ends April 15th, so that students from the
farm may return to their homes to assist in
the spring and summer work.

Five months during the spring and summer
gives many students opportunity to earn
sufficient money to defray College expenses
for the following year.

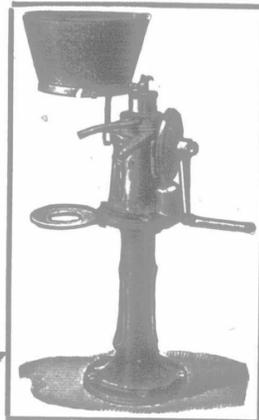
The tuition fee for Ontario students for two
years is only \$20.00 per year, while board
and room in residence is obtained at \$4.00
per week.

A portion of the cost during the first year is
defrayed by work on the farm and the
various departments.

Students wishing to take the full Four Years'
Course for the degree of B. S. A., conferred
by the University of Toronto, do not re-
quire matriculation standing. Students are
accepted for this Course if their standing
on second-year examinations warrants it.

Write for a calendar of the regular courses.

G. C. Creelman, B.S.A., LL. D.
PRESIDENT.



THE
Premier
Cream
Separator

occupies the "premier" posi-
tion in the separator world
by reason of its

Efficiency

Durability

AND

Simplicity

The best results with the least labor.

See our exhibit under the Grand-stand at
Canadian National Exhibition.

The Premier Cream Separator Co.

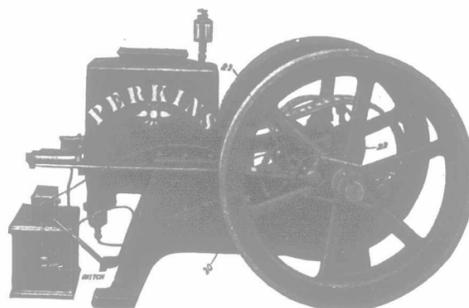
WINNIPEG

TORONTO

ST. JOHN, N.B.

DON'T SPEND YOUR VALUABLE TIME FUSSING AND TINKERING

with a complicated Engine. Get the PERKINS Gasoline Engine—the
special farm-built engine that saves time for the busy farmer, who has work
to be done—the "PERKINS" does it.



The illustration shows
how simple, solid and
durable this farm en-
gine is. Requires no
cranking. Is easy to
operate. Uses the
minimum amount of
fuel and does not get
out of order, if ordi-
nary care is used. The
Engine you want.
Every Engine abso-
lutely guaranteed.

Write for our booklet
which gives in sim-
ple, clear, under-
write for it TO-DAY.

standable language the advantage points of the "Perkins Engine."

PERKINS WINDMILL & ENGINE CO.
90 KING STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO



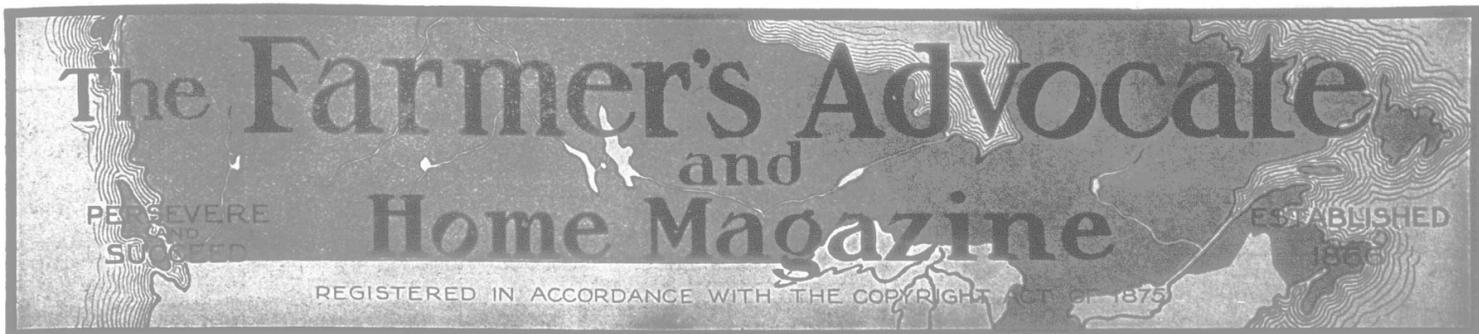
A Farmer is Quick, and Shrewd

To realize the advantages
of using Tolton's No. 1
Double Root Cutter, be-
cause it is the best of its kind
made. It takes but a mo-
ment to change Tolton's No.
1 from a pulper to a slicer.
There is only one Double
Root Cutter manufactured,
and that is Tolton's No. 1.
Safe, rapid, easy. Fitted
with steel shafting, roller
bearings, and backed by the
best workmanship.

To get our catalogue and prices
it is only necessary to
send a post card.
Send one to-day.

TOLTON BROS., Ltd.
Dept. F, Guelph, Ontario

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



VOL. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 3, 1914.

No. 1145

EDITORIAL.

Close contests add to the value of the winnings.

Once again we meet at "Canada's Greatest Exhibition."

Did you ever notice that a mule never kicks when he is pulling. Get busy and pull.

A little better than the best that has yet been should be the aim of all stockmen.

War seems to be the only successful means of obliterating party politics. All sides stand together in a world-wide crisis.

See the fair. Do not attempt to go over it all too hurriedly. The really good things are missed by the casual observer.

Watch the judging carefully. There is always a reason for placing awards, and the spectator should endeavor to discover what that reason is.

Some very good pointers in show management might be picked up by the county exhibition boards from close observation at the larger exhibitions.

"A little fun, sport and amusement down the Midway is all right, but remember before parting with hard-earned money that all Midway attractions are "the other fellows' games."

Here is how our English correspondent expresses his views on the European situation, "We are in for it; keep a good heart." This one sentence was every word which his last letter brought to us.

There is a saying common among baseball men that "the hits you made yesterday will not win to-day's game." How well this applies to twentieth century agriculture—agriculture that is different, and which permits of no resting on past successes.

Recreation may be the main drawing card of a large exhibition, but after all to be really successful a show must be educative and instructive. Visitors must be shown something to be remembered, not simply "for the fun of the thing," but for its lasting value to the sightseer.

Within close proximity to the side show spieler and the noisy faker stands some of Canada's finest live stock, for which no loud harangue is necessary to attract the attention of those who attend a fair to see that which makes a lasting impression, and that from which something of value is learned.

We introduce our live-stock advertisers in this issue. Many of our readers already know some of them through business transactions and friendly acquaintance; thousands more will know them by sight from now on, and we hope this introduction will lead to intimate business relations of permanent good to advertiser and buyer alike. Are they not a fine-looking bunch of men? They are just as good as they look. Try them the next time you need some pure-bred stock.

War Courage Needed at Home.

Great Britain is at war; Canada is at war. Thousands upon thousands of our brave soldier boys are fighting with all their courage for the country, the freedom and the homes they love so dearly. What are we doing to help them? We may give liberally of our money and foodstuffs, and this is a great aid, but after all have we not been injuring our own position by incessantly setting up an uncalled-for wail of "hard times"? We have been borrowing trouble and crossing bad bridges before we have come to them. If those who stay at home had the courage of the men at the front we should have none of this pessimistic trembling which threatens to shake the very foundations of business enterprise. We do not know hard times," and there is no good reason why a few of those given to the exaggeration of evils should be allowed to interfere with our national welfare by making us believe that we are in for a period of depression bearing on keenly-felt privation. More than we may realize the outcome of this war depends upon conditions at home. Money and food is the greatest reserve force a country can have. It is the duty of those at home to produce all they can, and to keep up the good times which really exist right now. Business firms should be of good cheer, should keep up the courage for which they have been noted in the past, and should go after business with the expectation of getting it and not let go until they have secured it. Stop talking hard times and slow sales and increase aggressiveness. Carry the fight into the enemy's domain, and drive old "hard times" out before he has a chance, through the aid of faltering and fearful grumblers, to entrench himself. The backbone of our national prosperity is a Gibraltar of strength to the financial situation in this country. Sound from top to bottom are our foundations—the farmers of this country are its mainstay, and they are not pessimistic. They will have money to spend and will spend it, but the advertiser and business man must go after the business. "When the Canadian farmer prospers all is well."

But our big manufacturing industries do not need to pin their faith to the farmer's money only. They have the best opportunity in history to increase output and wage war on Britain's enemies by manufacturing and placing on the market millions of dollars worth of goods formerly brought from Germany. Build up a business now and capture the fortress of "trade." It is the duty of this country to stimulate its own business. No manufacturer can afford to slacken his efforts now. Bolster up; show your strength in action and hold your strong position, yes, and win stronger by pushing the attack. When this war is over the winners in the business world will be the men who stayed in the fight when it was the hottest, and business was the most difficult to get. We must banish this "hard times" talk or we will only bring about the disastrous condition. Business makes "the times," and business men make business. Wage a strong campaign, cheer up and show the people that times are good, and that you are out to win with a good article by a thorough campaign of advertising. Such a campaign cannot lose; it must win, and the stronger the campaign the greater the conquest. Canada has no "hard times."

Proposed Postal Rates and Your Farm Paper.

Readers of farm journals may not be aware that attempts are being made to have changes made in the postal rates which will seriously affect the distribution of agricultural journals. The postal authorities before they impose almost prohibitive regulations should stop for a moment and weigh the matter carefully. The agricultural press stands as the greatest factor to-day, as it has stood in the past, for the dissemination of valuable agricultural information among the rural communities in this country. We make this statement without fear of contradiction. Over in the United States a widespread and thorough investigation was carried on as to the most popular and most valuable agency operating to help the farmer, and of nearly 4,000 interviewed over forty per cent. pinned their faith to the agricultural paper, while only 6.3 per cent. favored bulletins, 3.6 per cent. Farmers' Institutes, 6 per cent. favored agricultural Demonstration Agents, and 4.5 per cent. thought all agencies of equal value. But the most significant feature was that of 469 farmers who took farm papers, attended Institute meetings and received the bulletins, 65 per cent. preferred the farm paper as a means of education. These are farmers competent to judge. We feel satisfied that an investigation in Canada would show similar results. The farm paper is what the farmer needs and appreciates in his business, and while it is right that farm papers should pay a fair postage rate and no publisher of farm journals desires to escape this rate, the fact remains that bulletins are carried free in the mails, as they should be, and the publisher of farm journals—private enterprise—must contribute his share to the revenue to carry these free. Farm papers are published at great cost, and no further burdens should be placed on the publishers, because these burdens must come back on the subscribers who should not be so "held up" in obtaining their most valued educational matter. The people should not be forced to pay more for their education. The farm paper is purely educational in scope and is an undisputed national benefit, and as such should not be hampered by any such limiting factor as zone regulations which practically prohibit the sending of papers to the farthestmost provinces and even to the outlying districts in the local province.

The agricultural press commenced the campaign for better farming through a better knowledge of farming in this country. "The Farmer's Advocate" is older than the Dominion of Canada, having been established in 1866. It was started before any of our now well-equipped agricultural colleges and experiment stations—it was the first practical "professor of agriculture" in Canada. Why should it cost more to read it in Nova Scotia or in British Columbia than it does in districts around London, Ontario, where it is published. The agricultural papers in this country have done their utmost to help the Department of Agriculture extend its policy of educating the farmer. What will the Agricultural Department do to help the agricultural press? No favors are asked. All that the agricultural press wants is a fair field. The farm paper is a national paper, not a sheet of local news to be sold daily or weekly within the small environs of a city and surrounding community. It covers the country and should be allowed to continue to do so.

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.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order, Postal Note, Express Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post-office Address Must be Given."
9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.
10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSIDERED AS CONFIDENTIAL and will not be given.
14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA

If the Government is anxious to do something, they might bend their efforts toward prohibiting publishers from having more than one subscription rate. It is not right that subscription lists should be increased by allowing subscribers at distant points to get the paper at a price greatly reduced from the advertised subscription rates which the paper commands near home. Postal privileges should be withheld from the publishers of such papers, as they should also from the publishers of papers, the subscription for which is put on by the questionable practice of giving worthless premiums as an inducement. If a paper is not worth its regular subscription price to a subscriber without the addition of a premium, it does not contain the class of matter the Canadian mails should carry at newspaper rates. This is the kind of buncombe that should be prohibited by rigidly enforced legislation.

We must commend the Government for the interest taken in agricultural education. The various official agencies are all doing a good work, but as valuable as bulletins are, the average farmer would know little of them if he did not read the agricultural paper. It is the latter that interprets the bulletins for him, condenses them and presents them to him in short, readable and easily-understood articles. He reads the paper where he never would open the bulletin. The farm journal investigates conditions, and at immense cost gives the farmer not a page or two pages of farm talk weekly, prepared by a reporter who knows nothing of practical agriculture, but a large paper filled from cover to cover with the latest and best in agricultural investigation prepared by practical men who know whereof they write. It is not a newspaper, but a text book for farmers. We hear a great deal these days about technical education, the public demands it. For the farm the best technical educator is his farm paper. The Agricultural Department of our Government knows this full well, and if the Postal Department doesn't it should make enquiries before placing any unjust barriers in the way of farmers obtaining the information which they need in their business.

Our Live Stock Advertisers.

In this, our annual Exhibition number we have departed somewhat from the usual custom of illustrating the leading winning animals in this country and in the Old Land by inserting in their stead photogravures of prominent live-stock breeders who advertise in "The Farmer's Advocate." Each advertiser was asked for his latest photograph, and while some did not have photos on hand the response was all that could be desired the photos coming in, in scores, many of them being special sittings for the occasion. If the best of the country's live stock is worthy of a place in the paper how much more so are the men who breed, feed and exhibit the animals? We introduce in this number the men who are doing things in Canada's live-stock work. First will be found the horse breeders, then the cattlemen followed by sheep and swine breeders in order. Take a look over this live-stock "hall of fame," and then turn up the advertising columns of this and other issues of "The Farmer's Advocate" and get the full details of the breeds and types of stock bred, exhibited, advertised and sold by these men. We bespeak for each and every one of these men together with all others who advertise good live-stock in our columns the consideration and trade of all those contemplating the purchase of pure-bred live stock.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

In Stanley Park, Vancouver, Canada possesses one of the finest natural parks in the world. This grand park occupies the heavily-wooded peninsula between English Bay and Burrard Inlet, and thus the scenery of the park combines



Fig. 1—Giant Cedar.

the beauties of forest and sea. Some idea of the size of the park may be obtained from the fact that the drive around the outside of it is about seven miles in length. While a small area near the entrance has been laid out in lawns, flowerbeds and animal pens, and is provided with



Fig. 2—Tatlow Walk.

pavilions, the great part of this vast tract remains in its natural state, except for the drives and paths which have been cut through the forest. These paths enable one to walk through the dense woods and through swampy places with the same degree of comfort as along a city

street, and yet to observe the trees, flowers, ferns and various forms of animal life which are to be seen on either hand.

One of the greatest attractions of Stanley Park lies in the big trees which are such a characteristic feature of its flora. These forest giants belong to three species, the Pacific Cedar (*Thuja gigantea*), the Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), and the Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga douglasii*). All of these conifers tower from 150 to 250 feet into the air, and many of them reach a very large diameter. Fig. 1 shows the base of an immense Cedar. Near the base of many of these trees the moss grows very thickly, and in this we find the fern, *Polypodium falcatum*, growing.

Of all the lovely walks in the park we must yield the palm to Tatlow Walk. I much doubt if one could find a more beautiful path anywhere in the world. It runs for long distances through bushes which meet overhead, forming a perfect "forest tunnel," it runs through tracts of immense timber, and across a stretch of damp woods where the Deer Fern and the Pacific Sword Fern form extensive and very beautiful beds. Fig. 2 shows a portion of this walk.

From Tatlow Walk paths branch off to right and left, and many of these are very beautiful.

From the driveway, which runs round the park, one obtains many charming vistas of English Bay on the south side of the park, and of the Narrows of Burrard Inlet, and the mountains beyond, on the north side.

What do You See at the Fair?

Most rural people attend a large exhibition to, as they generally put it, "have a good time," and thanks to the variety offered by present-day fair managers few are disappointed. Recreation is a necessity; in some form it is as necessary as eating and sleeping, and good, clean amusement is always sought after. The farm boy goes to the great fair, and he is invariably anxious to see something that he never saw before; he is looking for thrillers, for magnificent spectacles and unparalleled attractions; he expects much and he sees much. Sometimes he fails to linger long around the live-stock judging ring, fails to carefully compare and study breeds and individual animals on exhibition, neglects to look carefully at the grain, fruit and farm produce exhibits, getting the names of the winning varieties, and studying the quality of the exhibits, omits seeing the many life's necessities in the process of manufacture from which there is something for all to learn, and neglects entirely to spend any time looking over new appliances intended to make farming easier, better done and more remunerative. This fellow misses the best part of the exhibition, and his holiday is over as soon as he leaves the grounds. There is another type of fair goer, however, who spends little time on the Midway, and that only to have a laugh at the ridiculousness of the outside performances, who sees the grandstand performance not as the main feature of the exhibition, but as a chance to spend two and one-half hours to good advantage, as the class of performance put on is always worth the price of admission, but who sees the fair to learn something which will eventually be of benefit to him in his business. First he chooses to spend the most and best of his time studying that particular part of the show which is most intimately connected with his own specialty. He sees the stock and sees it well; he studies the approved type, watches the judge place the awards, is interested and has a better time than the frivolous one who delights most in parachute drops, loop the loop blood curdlers and side-show fakery. Or perchance he is a fruit grower, then he spends the best of his time studying fruit, talking fruit and learning more about his chosen calling. The same is true of the progressive grain grower, the dairyman, the poultryman and the man interested in any other branch of farming. These men get the most out of the show. It is the highest form of recreation to them to study their own business from the efforts of others, and, moreover, their day at the fair is not forgotten in a week. They have carried away something of value. They have seen new machines, new implements to aid them in their work; they have seen how things are made, and have been educated thereby. They have seen and reaped the good of all that is valuable at the show, and have not wasted good money on things of no value. They have enjoyed the show, and their enjoyment will not end when they pass out through the exit arch for the last time. What do you see at the show? Which class of fair goer are you?

THE HORSE.

Study type at the ringside.

If at first you do not win, try again.

A fall colt may be valuable next year. Late October is a good time to breed the mare.

Study action in the drafter. Upon the way the horses go hinges the award in many classes.

There is more honor in breeding and fitting prize-winners than in purchasing "ready-made" champions.

Do not over feed the colt. Too much fat is often more injurious than not enough, and above all do not forget exercise.

Do not grumble if your horse does not lead his class. The other fellow also thinks he has the best horse in the world.

The war has kept some good horses away from Canadian exhibitions this year. Those importers who landed early in the season are congratulating themselves.

Decorations do not make the horse, but good grooming and a little fixing up so that the horse is "well brought out" go a long way in appearance before a judge.

The successful winner generally combines size, substance and quality. It is not enough that a horse should be large, he must also have the kind of bone and feet that wear well.

The real value of a strong show of horses is the stimulus it gives horse breeding through educating the people to the kind of horse desired, and giving them the incentive to return home and breed that class of horse.

The European war may cause a shortage of imported horses for some time. If it goes on for some time thousands of good horses will be killed or rendered almost valueless, and the Governments of European countries may place an embargo on the export of breeding animals for a time.

The Horse Judge in the Show-ring.

The horse judge in the show-ring has many opportunities for studying human nature, and he is often astonished to discover, that (even among horsemen) there are many exhibitors who cannot be called "sports." Someone may ask, "what do you mean by 'sports'?" By a "sport" we mean a person, man, woman or child, who plays the game, plays to win but plays fair; who is anxious that the best horse may win, regardless of ownership, and who is a good loser. Any person can be a good winner, but it requires a "sport" to be a good loser. Making reasonable allowance for the fact that an exhibitor can see more good points about his own entry than either the judge or those at the ringside can, and when comparing his entry with the others is naturally somewhat prejudiced, we cannot help but notice that in many cases he cannot fail to realize that his horse is not good enough to win, and at the same time he tries to make himself believe that he should win and he wants to win, notwithstanding the fact that he knows he is out-classed by others. If from any cause, either by incompetence, favoritism or failure on the part of the judge to carefully compare the merits of the entries he should win, he is highly pleased, and tries to make himself believe that he has a better horse than he thought he had. He is a "good winner."

Probably the next week he is again exhibiting in the same company, but before a different judge, who is more careful in comparing the merits of the entries, and he places the previous winner down in the list, or probably does not place him at all. They are placed about as this exhibitor really thinks they should be (provided he is really a horseman), but he won in the same company last week and thinks he should win again. He looks sour at the judge, mumbles something unintelligible, in some cases tells the judge what he thinks about his judgment; in some cases refuses a second or third prize ribbon, and at all events is quite anxious to let his friends outside the ring know that he has been given a "raw deal." He is a poor loser, hence not a "sport."

Even when an exhibitor gets less in the ring than he deserves, if he is a "sport" he will try to look pleasant, and at all events pass no un-

complimentary remarks in the presence of the judge or other officials. He is a "good loser." If this failure on the part of the judge to realize in the proper manner, the merits of his entries continues in other classes, the exhibitor is justified in withdrawing his entries or refusing to exhibit further before that judge, as he may rightly conclude that for some reason he is not getting a "square deal," but he is too much of a "sport" to make a public demonstration of his feelings in the matter.

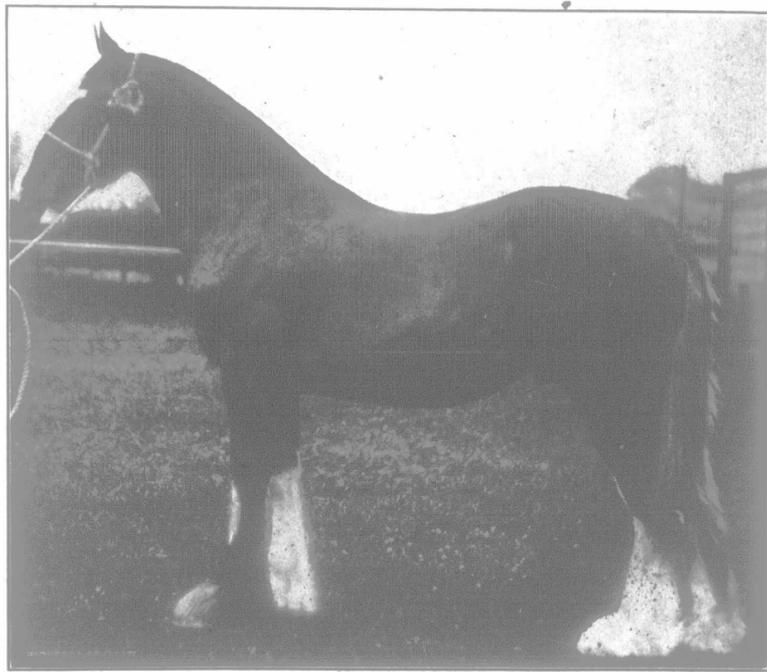
Horses in the show-ring, like men in all classes of sport, have their "on days" when they look well and act well, and their "off days" when they neither feel look nor act well. A high-class horse that may have won at a series of shows in high-class company, may be competing some day with entries of lower class, and on account of it being his "off day" be rightly beaten by an animal that he could win over when feeling and acting at his best. Under such circumstances the judge is often accused of either incompetence or dishonesty. The exhibitor of the beaten horse cannot properly compare his merits with those of his competitors, and fails to notice that he is not doing himself justice. He thinks that having won over better horses than he is up against on this occasion that he should win again. He thinks that he cannot be fairly beaten. In fact he thinks he should win on reputation if for no other cause, and horsemen at horse shows cannot fail to notice that occasions in which horses do win on "reputation" are not uncommon.

The judge who expects to please the exhibitors, the directors and the spectators has set for himself an impossible task. There will be those in all these classes who will decide that he is not qualified for the job, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that in all cases, no matter what his decisions may be, he has made some one happy and impressed him and his friends with

money that he knows properly belongs to another man.

The show-ring is not without its humor. If an exhibitor should be acquainted with the judge or should have met him on a previous occasion he is often very anxious to tell him how well he is looking, enquire after his family and friends, tell him how much he is pleased with the work he is doing, enlarge upon the merits of his entry, etc., etc. It is also, in some cases, very amusing to hear the explanations of how a horse had received an injury that caused a blemish that the judge is looking at or examining, and the assurance that he will be all right again in a few days. A friend of an exhibitor will often go to considerable trouble to interview the judge before the show commences and tell him that in a certain class a certain person will have the best horse, and will describe the horse and exhibitor minutely in order that he may not make a mistake and award the first ribbon to the wrong animal or possibly fail to put the proper winner in the money at all. In rare cases the exhibitor or his friend will intimate that the winning of first place in a certain class by a certain horse will be worth something to the judge, and in some cases name the amount. He will assure the judge that the animal under discussion is really an easy winner, but he wants to make sure that he will not be overlooked. He has not the slightest doubt about the judge's ability to pick the proper winner, but in order that no mistake or "oversight" may occur he wants to impress upon his mind that it will be worth something to him. It is rather amusing to lead such a man on to find out just "what it will be worth" to make a definite offer. Fortunately there are few who will go quite so far as this. It is probable that the reason such suggestions or offers are so rarely made is the fact that men are afraid that the judge will expose them to the directors.

There are cases in which the director in charge of the ring will draw the attention of the judge to a certain entry made by a certain person who is and has been a great friend of the society by giving special prizes or in other ways, and intimate very strongly that the awarding of the first ribbon to this animal would be very popular with the directors and the people in the town. When asked if it would be quite honest and fair to the other exhibitors, the answer generally is that it would be all right, that the horse should win, but he was simply drawing the attention of the judge to the case in order to make sure that the merits of the animal should not be overlooked. While all cases of this nature really imply a want of



The Eirkenwood.

The highest-priced Clydesdale colt in the world, and champion at the Royal Show.

confidence in the ability or honesty of the judge, they have a humorous side, and he is usually inclined to look at them in this light.

In conclusion we would say to exhibitors be "sports," and to judges "be honest." Be sure you are competent before you undertake to judge; then be careful; use your own judgment; do not be influenced by the wishes of the exhibitors, their friends or the directors; do work with which you will be satisfied when it has been done, and you will find that you have made few mistakes, and that your work in the show-ring has given as general satisfaction as is possible.

WHIP.

When selecting the winner from a class of horses from the ringside, a form of entertainment which many visitors to the fair indulge in, choose first the animal that has characteristics possessed by the breed in which it is showing then it must have sloping pasterns with good firm feet. He will be well muscled on the arm and forearm and also possess sloping shoulders. Stand at the end of the ring and when the horse moves to and fro watch that he moves straight and does not throw his feet in or out. If he is well coupled and well muscled on top and has a good type, intelligent looking ahead you have probably chosen the winner. Eliminate all those standing on straight pasterns and boggy joints.

LIVE STOCK.

Over-fitting is disastrous to breeding value.

Do not forget that calves will drink, and require water.

The animal's value as a breeder is really his greatest value.

Keep them growing is the motto for all with regard to calves.

If you have only a few roots save them for the young stock. There is no regulator like roots.

A few good individual animals is a far better start in live stock than a large number of non-descripts.

Stockers and feeders grow scarcer and scarcer, and prices have soared. The man who bought early is smiling.

Have you selected that sire which you need for your herd yet? This is a good time to look over the ground.

A small flock of sheep would help keep the weeds down on the farm, and would prove profitable as a breeding proposition.

The best show bull is not always the best breeding sire. More importance could well be placed on "get of sire" at our exhibitions.

All kinds of meat are high in price, and live-stock farming is gaining in favor all the time. Buy some good stock now and get in a game which is a "sure winner."

Comfortable not necessarily elaborate stables are important factors in all live-stock breeding. Put them in order early so that no delay comes when winter sets in.

Feed well in the fall, and it will require a smaller amount to keep the cattle up during the winter. It is a great mistake to allow cattle to fall before going into winter quarters.

Let the fall litter range over the stubble fields. It will give them a good start. Care must be taken not to confine them too closely after this free range, however, or trouble may follow.

How Prizewinning Beef Cattle are Made?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Whoever the showman may be, if he were asked the rules which he follows in the selection, feeding, and showing of his best animals, he would probably reply that his success has not been altogether attained by strict adherence to hard and fast rules, for such rules can hardly be laid down by any man. It is not with any idea, therefore, of stating what must or must not be done to successfully show beef cattle, that I write these few lines, but merely to give some impressions which have been made on me in my short experience.

The whole subject might be covered under three headings: first, selection; second, feed and care; third, showing. These points are so closely connected and so dependent on one another in working out success that it is hard to say which is the most important. Selection is the foundation of the other work and if this is not well done, one's efforts to follow will not be of much account. We shall presume that our selections are to be made amongst unfinished cattle with the intention of finishing them ourselves. First, let us look to constitution, indicated somewhat by the head, but more especially by depth of body, spread of rib and the quality of the hair. The latter are three points most essential in the consideration of prospective show cattle, and particularly is this true if we are choosing from calves or undeveloped yearlings. An animal without these qualities can hardly be expected to improve to the point of perfection which is in our minds eye, viz., one possessing size, substance and quality in the most pleasing proportions. Add to these a straight top line and underline, size for age, and a general proportionate conformation from end to end, and we should have a fairly good animal with which to start feeding operations. In the case of animals of pure breeding to be shown in the breeding classes it is important that we do not overlook, as well,

breed type and character. Type is indicated in a Shorthorn by a thick-set, deep body, on short legs, as compared to a more upstanding, angular form peculiar to cattle of other breeds. Character is a feature of each breed, denoted particularly in the head and neck, and is hard to define, but is clearly evident when present.

To the credit of the rugged constitution of animals in some of our beef breeds, certain individuals have done remarkably well under rather adverse conditions as to feed and care which they have received. On the other hand in order to get maximum results from feed and attention, it is necessary for the attendant to be regular, consistent and sanitary, that is in all his relations to the cattle under his care. Feeding times should be arranged so that there is not too long

cattle will not aid development, and should be very carefully destroyed. Anything on the skin which acts as an irritant is not conducive to comfort and thrift, and if possible should be cleaned up at once. Many good feeders do considerable washing, sometimes once a month, twice a month and others even oftener. Good soap, a stout brush and a strong arm are all that is necessary for this operation. Strong soaps should never be used as they injure the hair, and whatever soap is used it should be thoroughly rinsed out at the finish of washing.

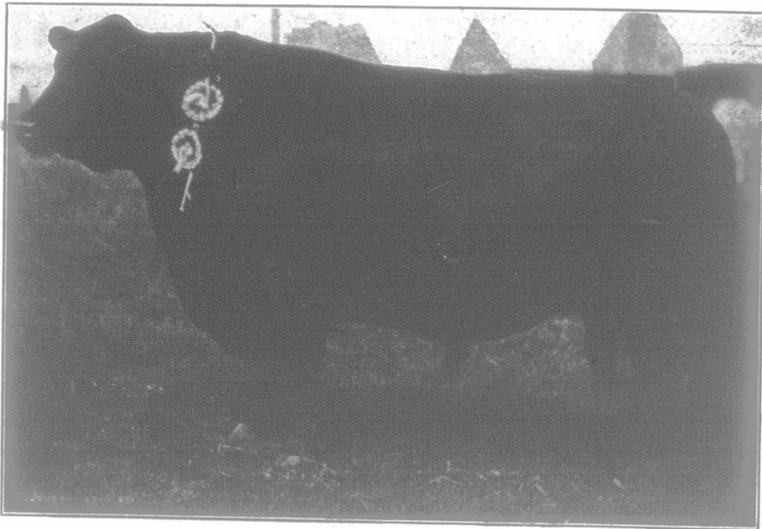
The stalls should be kept clean. If allowed the use of box stalls they should be cleaned out every day, and sufficient litter supplied to make a comfortable bed. Where manure is allowed to accumulate in box stalls, a fermentation starts up causing a heat which adds discomfort to the animal in hot weather, and gives rise to trouble with the feet as well. All mangers and feed boxes should also be kept clean and sweet, and to this end may be thoroughly scrubbed out with a stiff brush or broom as often as a necessity demands.

The importance of exercise as a factor in conditioning show cattle may easily be overlooked. It is necessary to provide regular, agreeable means of developing muscle as well as fat, and if this is not done there is a great possibility of cattle going "off their legs," which means that a weakness develops through inactivity, thereby

disabling the animal from its natural means of transportation. As a rule sufficient exercise may be provided by a run over night, in summer, in a small field or paddock. If this is not thought plenty and cannot be accomplished, it is necessary to lead out on the halter. This is the preferable way, for then we know exactly what exercise is taken and it should not be too little or too much.

As to the best feeds or system of feeding one can not declare definitely in favor of any. Present show-yard fashion calls for animals in very high condition, and to be fully prepared it is well to start sufficiently long ahead to have plenty of time for a steady preparation rather than one too hurried. In order to have calves gain the desired growth and flesh it is almost necessary to make use of a nurse cow. Often it is said of the beef breeds that the cows are not good enough milkers to nurse their own calves, and with this statement the finger is pointed at the use of nurse cows for show calves. The reason for the use of such nurses is not necessarily the inability of the dam to properly nourish the calf, but is due to the desire to have the calf brought forward in that high condition which present-day show-ring classes demand. In order to put such young animals there with safety it is preferred to use milk rather than concentrated feeds in the form of our richer

grains. Milk gives the desired results with the least possible chance of danger to the health of the calf. In the feeding of older cattle dependence is made largely on ground oats, some peas or barley, bran, oil-cake and quite a considerable allowance of succulent feeds, such as roots, or green fodder. Peas and barley require to be fed carefully, and are considered much safer if boiled and fed fresh cooked. A mixture of ground oats and bran with some cut hay and cut green feed or pulped roots makes a palatable mixture for the bulky part of the ration. A little molasses dissolved in water and sprinkled over this makes it appetizing and serves, as well, to keep the digestive tract open

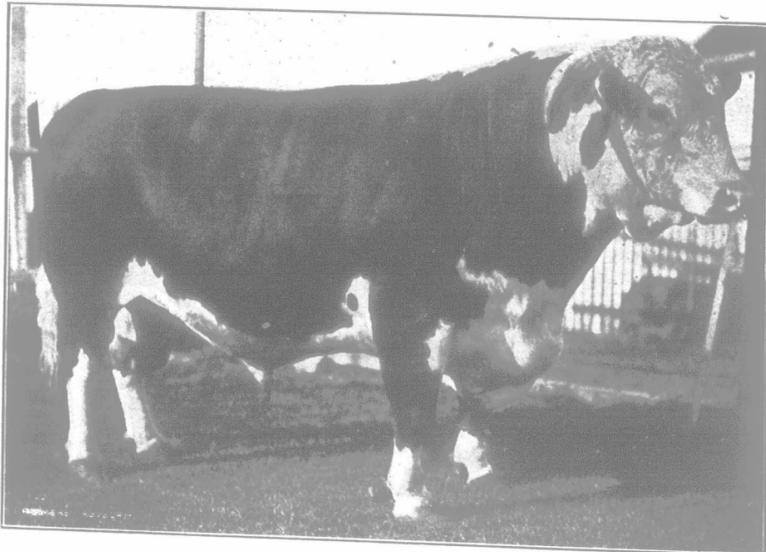


Prince of Jesters.

The premier Angus bull in the Old Land.

a time between any two feeding periods. It may be considered advantageous to feed three or four, or even five times a day, but no matter how often they should be fed regularly at the appointed time with very careful promptness. Cattle learn by habit more than any other way, and when once accustomed to certain fixed feeding times they become uneasy if, through some cause or other, the herdsman is delayed and does not appear at the right time.

A consistent feeder is a steady feeder. He is not always changing from one feed to another. He does not change proportions quickly, rather, he makes all changes gradually and very carefully. If he wishes to use green grass, corn or roots in season, he will not offer a full feed to his



Bonnie Brae.

A massive bull, well known in Canadian show-ring circles.

charge the first time, he will allow only a taste to start with, slowly increasing the amount at each feed until he deems the quantity sufficient. I have known feeders who would always be thinking that their cattle were getting too much of this or too much of that, and at once withhold that part of their feed and in an effort to have them satisfied it would then be necessary to increase some other ingredient in their rations. Thus they would go from one thing to another, keeping their cattle always upset and never satisfied and contented.

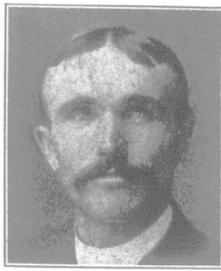
Apart from keeping its "belly" full, an animal will thrive better if it is clean and housed in clean quarters. Lice and other vermin on



J. E. Arnold.



G. A. Attridge.



Ralph Balleh.



Howard Barber.



John Boag.



G. A. Brodie.



T. D. Elliott.



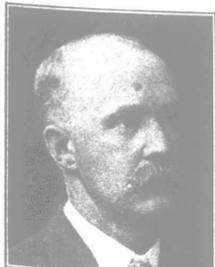
Thos. Graham.



R. M. Hamilton.



E. C. H. Tisdale.



T. H. Hassard.

and in good condition. Boiled feed may be added to that mixture or it may be fed alone and as additional feed.

At last when show time arrives the work of preparation should be almost completed, and only the finishing touches remain undone. These relate mostly to dress. A few weeks before the show, or earlier if necessary, the feet of each beast should be raised and carefully pared with a sharp knife, so that they may stand squarely on their legs, in an easy, natural position. The horns look better if they are smoothed off and polished. Also have any superfluous hair trimmed away, which will present a neater and more tidy appearance.

Sometimes a good deal of patience is required on the part of the herdsman in halter breaking and training his animals. After careful selection and long months of feeding and attention, the premier position in our large shows may easily be lost by bad manners, due to insufficient training, or to the carelessness of the men on the rope. We have all seen cattle that stood good chances of winning high honors in their class, that even had an equal chance of winning, with the strongest competitor, lose the award through lack of keen attention to details of position, by the attendant in charge. Many amusing incidents have been related from time to time regarding various means adopted by expert showmen in an effort to have their cattle stand and move so as to hide slight defects and inefficiencies. It is not always possible to get the better of a judge in such ways, but one hates to be defeated with the knowledge that he did not do his best to win.

Ontario Co., Ont. W. A. DRYDEN.

A Good Time Coming for Stockmen.

It will soon require as much nerve and capital to maintain an ordinary breeding herd on American farms as is considered necessary to establish an up-to-date fox ranch. Following a much-complained-of scarcity of beefsteak and short ribs, comes the European upheaval which must result in a greater slaughter of animals both for food and in consequence of the carnage. North and South America only can be considered as undisturbed by the war, and during the last year The Argentine has been endeavoring to supply the United States besides catering to the European demands. In spite of free admission of beef into the United States from Canada and Argentina the price has steadily mounted, and now we stand on a plain of high prices with Europe slaughtering stock to maintain large armies. If the pooling of the live stock of Canada, United States and The Argentine in our American markets could not even hold the price steady with the European market normal, what must be expected with all Europe in an uproar? Seeing the great necessity ahead countries on the older continent at once placed an embargo on her animals that will deprive America of large numbers of breeding stock which have in the past replaced the slaughtered ones. Australasia, South America and the United States are the three regions of live stock surplus. Australia's contributions must be moderate for some time, while we all know of the scarcity in the United States. Portugal, Spain, Britain, Italy, Switzerland and Bermuda are all customers of The Argentine, and of late the neighboring republic has been numbered among her list of consumers.

During recent years statistics show that the live-stock population of France has been stable. It fluctuates little from year to year, as the age of the holdings and the system of agriculture are such that breeding follows a well-defined groove. However, if the war be

prolonged an inroad is sure to be made even into the pedigreed stock on the continent which must result in high prices for pure-breds of all breeds at the conclusion of the conflict. Conditions are far different in America where the transformation of the West, the altering face of agriculture and the increasing population makes each live-stock census a surprise. Yet breeders here should think twice before disposing of their breeding cattle, even at very high figures.

The embargo on European stock will have its effect upon the American live-stock industry. We have good breeding stock at home, but if we cannot procure sires and dams from the Old Country with which to replenish our breeds and strains and introduce new blood, improvement will not go on with the same steadiness, and some unworthy sires are sure to creep into service. The mad rush to produce beef to supply the demand will encourage this undesirable movement, but many of the get of such sires will eventually be retained as the price of breeding stock will mount correspondingly high.

Under such conditions the stockman may be able to rear and finish a class of calves that heretofore would have been unprofitable. There is a difference between ten and seven-dollar beef, and if the former price obtains in this country and feed stuffs do not soar too high, a feeder will be justified in being lenient to the poorer grade and in allowing to live a larger number of that kind that has formerly supplied the demand for veal. This does not necessarily imply nondescript breeding, but more leniency towards poor individuals that always crop out in good breeding or in the dairy business.

Early maturity is a characteristic that will qualify many animals for the block before conditions become less favorable for the stockmen. The finished two-year-old is most profitable for the breeder, and coming to maturity as it will, according to the present outlook, when the market will still be in a receptive mood, the balance swings in favor of the blocky, low-set type. Never since the live stock of Canada was placed on a higher level was the danger greater of the scrub sire being called into service than right now, and stockmen generally should banish the idea at once of using any but the best, as breeding stock must remain at high values for years, and at a future date the breeder will in retrospect see the wisdom of these remarks in his own success or failure, according as he has paid the price for good sires and dams, or in a moment of weakness resorted to cheaper and unwise mating.

Producing Prize-Winning Pigs.

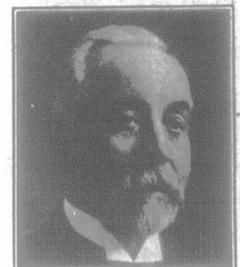
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": The writer has many times been asked for the secret of successfully fitting pigs for the show-ring. I have never told it before, but "here it goes."

To start right you must make up your mind to think pig, talk pig, dream pig, and feed pig all the time, 365 days in the year, and then when all this is done go to the pen and see if you can't do something that will make the pigs a little more comfortable. Assuming that you have started right get an ideal type fixed in your mind, and always select animals of that type, for remember a uniform type counts much in the show-ring.

Pigs, like men, have likes and dislikes, and the successful feeder must understand these and cater to them, but as far as possible avoid hot, strong feeds, particularly for the heavier classes, and after each meal remove all food left over and see that the pigs get that much less next time. Watch the pig's bowels and see that they are "just right."



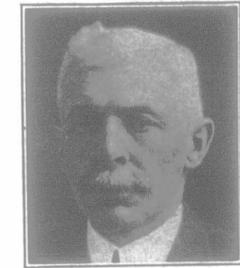
R. M. Holtby.



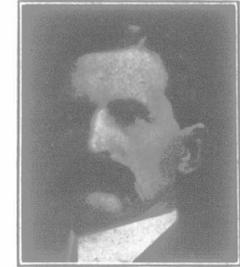
D. McEachran.



R. B. Pinkerton.



Fred Richardson.



A. Watson.



T. J. Berry.



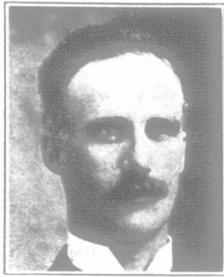
Hon. Martin Burrell.



John Bright.



John W. Brant.



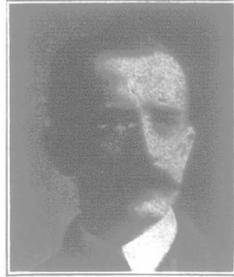
L. J. C. Bull.



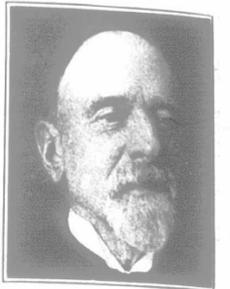
T. Cussion.



Wm. Meharey.



H. E. Martinette.



Robt. Ness.



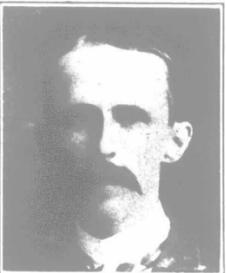
Robt. Beith.



W. W. Hogg.



J. M. Gardhouse.



Jas. Begg.



Jas. Benning.



H. Bollert.

because that is where we usually receive the first intimation that something is going to happen if we don't act promptly. Regular exercise at certain hours will do much. During the last three months I always drive the large pigs out at six in the morning and again at four in the afternoon, and walk them for fifteen or twenty minutes. After the second or third day every pig will wait to be let out in order to relieve himself. I have had pens keep perfectly clean and dry for weeks when pigs are treated in this way.

Study each individual separately. If his feet need trimming do it at once. If he lowers his back while walking or standing study how you can keep it up till after the judge is through with him anyway. Get their skins in the best possible condition, and leave nothing to do at the show grounds that can possibly be done at home, and finally when the results of your year's work are crowded into one-half day's showing, never stop showing your pigs, or take your eyes off them until the judge has finally placed the awards.

The writer, while judging a strong class this year at a leading Western Canada Exhibition, had practically decided where to place his awards, when turning around for another look at the prospective first prize the owner was gawking about, visiting with a friend, and the pig had assumed a very awkward pose, with the result that he only received third place.

Moral.—You can't visit and show pigs at the same time.
OLD EXHIBITOR.

Finer Points in Fitting and Showing Sheep.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
This is rather late in the day to be offering suggestions for the fitting of sheep when the show season is so close at hand and work should be well nigh completed. There may, however, be some details of it worth reviewing or remembering for another year.

Nothing is more pleasing to a judge than to find a good individual well brought out, and, on the other hand, nothing is more disappointing to both him and the exhibitor than passing judgment on a sheep that is right in type and conformation, but, through its owner's neglect or want of experience, lacks the necessary show finish and fit. To start out with a man must know what is the proper type. He must select an animal that has all the distinct characteristics of its breed, one that even those not too familiar with the breeds, can readily recognize; and then he must be a judge of fit, to be able, by handling, to tell flesh from tallow. A very good illustration of this was given at the recent Royal Show in England in the judging of Southdowns, where a flock of excellent type, conformation and fleece, just got into the money once because the sheep handled too soft. They had fat without flesh, and whether for breeding purposes or consumption this condition is neither desirable nor profitable. Imagine the feelings of the shepherd on discovering for the first time that in putting his skill in competition with others he was beaten, that he had failed to convert the products of the soil into highest class of mutton, and yet he could take you to the farm and show you 240 shearing ewes, every one a good one and almost as uniform as if they were sired by one ram. Standing at the ringside studying shepherd character as well as sheep (they are so closely associated it is possible they influence one another), as the last ribbons were being distributed his reflective, joyless mood was striking. He was thinking, no doubt, of the year's work, of the credit he missed for himself and his master's flock, yet there was there in his countenance the courage of accepting defeat without resentment, and promise of renewed effort for better results another year.

The ringside onlooker also has some reflections. There are sheep standing well on their legs, good broad heads, bright eyes, alert ears, well-sprung, deep ribs, straight tops, wide and well-filled thighs, the right sort of a foundation to build on. The fleeces looked lustrous, indicating good health, without any black wool observable, and the skins ruddy pink, although in high condition they walked with freedom and without lameness. The judge's hand had been observed to sink too deeply into the flesh, which moved

with a quiver, disclosing the weakness in the shepherd's work. This condition probably arose from the want of sufficient exercise or an improper combination of foods; either, or both in conjunction, would bring this about.

In these reflections some guide is given to the selection of sheep to be fitted, avoiding abnormally large individuals, preferring something of medium size, possessing regularity for easy fleshing and early maturity. It is rare to find many high-class show specimens in the best of flocks, but with what there is at hand from which to pick future winners, it is important to avoid those having a serious fault prominently developed.

In regard to feed, during winter there is nothing better than alfalfa or clover, all the turnips they will clean up and digest, and a ration of one pound for every 100 pounds the sheep weighs of a mixture of equal parts by weight of bran, oats and nutted oil cake. Try and hold a supply of roots until green feed comes on in spring, and, as the show season approaches, a smaller proportion of bran and an addition of peas is necessary, but the exact quantity must be left to the judgment of the fitter (much depending upon the breed), who watches closely the droppings to see that the food is properly digested.

During summer such green foods as clover, rape and cabbages are indispensable. Daily exercise must be given, and when the weather becomes too hot during the day, four o'clock in the morning, before feeding, when the air is cool and refreshing, is the time to give them a nice gentle walk, even at the shows. Feeding outside under a shelter in summer is preferable to ill-ventilated and poorly-lighted barns. Hoofs need paring regularly to keep them in proper shape.

From the middle of March to the first of April shearing should be done—long wools can be shorn earlier—but medium wools handle all the better without too much fleece on their backs, and except there is something to hide give the judge a chance to feel flesh. Then about a month before showing those breeds requiring it should be trimmed, and this is where the man with experience shines. He knows just how to block out his sheep to give an attractive and proportioned contour, but the inexperienced have to learn, and after watching an expert a time or two should make a beginning. Having dampened the surface of the fleece and combed it out with a cattle card, in the absence of a better implement, by a movement of the fingers grasping the shears and resting the blade nearest the operator on the fleece, an even surface is clipped along the back, repeating the carding and clipping until the ends of all the fibres have been dressed. In the same way a good outline of a leg of mutton is made, and along the foreflanks and about the neck the wool is left longest. This does not in any way deceive the judge, but at the same time adds to appearances. All this work should be done at home. When the sheep reach the show they are disturbed enough by visitors thoughtlessly poking them up with umbrellas and require all the rest they can get without posing for the man with the shears. Sheep also require frequent handling, and need to be trained to stand properly to avoid displaying too prominently their weak points and hiding their good ones. These are trifles perhaps, but the old showman can tell you that it is attention to just these little things which has decided favorably many a keen and close contest.

At the show, as far as possible, feed the sheep with the same foods, and at the same hours as they have been accustomed to at home. If an aged ram or ewe is inclined to be too paunchy keep away bulky foods before going into the ring; those requiring it can be swelled out with a liberal allowance of cabbage. In the ring select favorable ground, keep your eyes on your sheep, don't talk in a whisper to the judge, hold your temper and no matter what the award is, look pleasant.

Middlesex Co., Ont. ROBT. McEWEN.

If you get an incentive to return home from the fair and be a better farmer, a better stock-breeder, or a better fruit grower, then your trip has been profitable. Nothing should prove more encouraging than seeing what the other fellow can do with his products. What he can accomplish you can if you try.



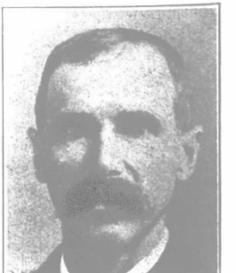
Chas. E. Bonnycastle.



Thos. B. Broadfoot.



Duncan Brown.



David Birrell.



B. A. Bull.



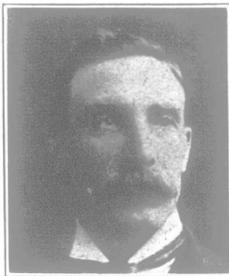
D. O. Bull.



Chas. Currie.



A. B. Douglas.



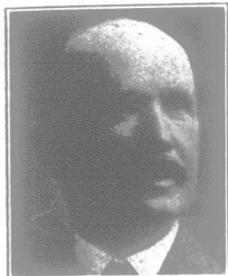
T. W. Douglas.



Jas. Douglas.



W. A. Douglas.



R. J. Doyle.



W. A. Dryden.



F. W. Ewing.



Geo. D. Fletcher.



W. H. Furber.



J. T. Gibson.

Cross-Breeding and Results.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

What is meant by cross-breeding is not always definitely understood. The term "cross-breeding," as generally understood, means the mating of animals of entirely different breeds. The use of pure-bred sires upon scrubs or grades of the same breed is usually spoken of as "grading up." There are always definite reasons assigned for this practice, but after all, the underlying reason for cross-breeding most often is a curiosity to see what the result will be. Many times a breeder has a theory that the product will combine the good qualities of each breed. Crosses of Jerseys are made with Holsteins in the hope that the resultant offspring will produce milk as rich as that of the Jersey and in as large quantities as that of the Holstein. Crosses of hogs are expected to possess the prolificacy of one breed and the size of the other, and crosses of fowls are expected to possess the laying qualities of one breed and the size of the other. The result is just as probable that the heifers produced will give milk possessing neither the richness of the Jersey milk nor the flow of the Holstein, the hog produced be low in prolificacy and small in size and similar results may follow with fowls.

That cross-breeding is a continual experiment may be shown by observing the general practice of communities. The usual practice of those who cross-breed is, as soon as the theoretical result is not obtained, to try a cross with some other breed. The man who practices improvement by "grading up" ascribes the fault to the sire when unsatisfactory results are obtained, and he straightway purchases a new sire of the same breed, and thus his breed grows better from year to year. When poor results are obtained by the man who practices cross-breeding a change of breeds is made in order to make the results conform with his theory. The stock of the second named breeder is most often of low standard. The live stock communities that practice cross-breeding are always of low standard.

"Grading up" effects improvement. Continued cross-breeding causes live stock to degenerate. Cross-breeding for the purpose of securing an intermediate between two breeds is largely unwarranted at the present time. To-day there are many breeds of live stock, representing practically all possible types. Some of these breeds have required over 200 years of selection to bring them to their present standard of perfection. In fact, those breeds are most perfect that have been selected for the greatest number of generations. The same principles that have been used in effecting breed improvement should be employed in improving the live stock upon each farm. The man who employs the "grading up" method of improving his live stock can have in three generations of breeding as good live stock of any particular breed for market purposes as any pure-breds of the same breed. The first generation would be one-half pure-bred, the second three-fourths, and the third seven-eighths. A seven-eighths pure-bred whose parents and grandparents were selected for their desirable qualities is as good for market purposes as pure-bred animals of the same breed. Such animals, however, cannot be recorded as pure-breds.

Cross-breeding is commonly employed for the purpose of obtaining increased vigor in the offspring. This result is very often obtained, but the fact must not be overlooked that the same vigor is obtained in pure breeds of live stock. That increased vigor is secured by cross-breeding is being proven by numerous experiments with grains by scientists to-day, yet no greater vigor is obtained than has been effected by mating unrelated plants and animals within varieties and breeds. Experiments that have been made in cross-breeding have not proven that cross-bred animals are more vigorous than matings that may be made within the breed.

A close study of the different breeds of live stock will show that there are quite unrelated types within breeds where the differences of characteristics in conformation, quality and temperament are as great oftentimes as are the differences between breeds. If one then still believes that cross-breeding gives added vigor, why not mate animals of the same breed but of different types and relationship? A cross will as truly be made as where animals of entirely dif-

ferent breeds are mated. Strong, vigorous offspring will be obtained without the disadvantage of having them of broken colors and broken breeding.

I do not wish to leave this subject without speaking of the disastrous effects resulting from cross-breeding. Until the last few years it was not known why, when cross-bred animals were mated, the resultant offspring possessed a great variety of different characteristics. We now know that offspring from unrelated parents of different types tend to be uniform in characteristics, and also that when such cross-bred offspring are mated they will be represented in the offspring, if they are numerous enough, all of the characteristics that made up each of the breeds represented in the original cross. The fact should be borne well in mind that continued cross-breeding is always disastrous to the live stock of any community. Uniformity of breeds is broken up and instead of progress being made the live stock of the community will represent the types of animals that existed two centuries ago.

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

FARM.

The War Session.

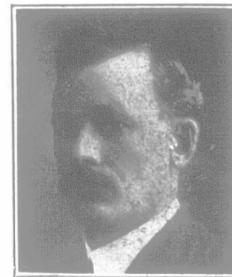
By Peter McArthur.

It is a good thing to go out and mingle with people once in a while. For some weeks past I have been sticking close to the farm, and depending on the papers brought by the rural postman for news of the world. Meditating on this news I naturally began to develop theories about the significance of the different movements of the troops, and to prognosticate the probable outcome of the terrible struggle. Things were becoming quite clear in my mind, though gloomy beyond words when it became necessary for me to go to town on business. The first acquaintance I met at once began to explain to me all about the war, what it was for, and how it must end. He had it all solved. His interpretation of events was entirely different from mine, but he had worked out everything to his own satisfaction. In less than two hours at least ten men had explained the war to me, and no explanation agreed with mine or with anyone else's. Presently the absurdity of the situation dawned on me, and I felt inclined to laugh for the first time since the trouble began. Like everyone else I had been worrying myself about things that I did not fully understand, and trying to work out problems that could not be worked because of lack of information. My theory was no better than that of any other man, and simply by listening to them I knew that all the other fellows were wrong. So I concluded that I was probably wrong also, and that all I should do was to go about my daily affairs and do the duties nearest to hand without wearing myself out struggling with matters that I could not influence in any way. "What is past cure is past cure," says Shakespeare, and he was one of the wisest of men. We shall all know the result of these awful events in due time, and it will not help any to worry. Since realizing this I have felt as if a great burden had been rolled from my mind. If a time comes when we can act and be of service we will be in better shape to help if we have not wearied our minds with idle speculation.

The war session of the Canadian Parliament was in every way remarkable and inspiring. Both parties worked in perfect accord for what seemed to them the public good. Instead of partisan thrusts they seemed to vie with each other in words of appreciation. For this there was a deep human reason. When Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, had expressed himself with fine eloquence his old antagonist in many a party fight, Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes rose to tell the house that Dr. Clark has a son going to war. Col. Hughes also has a son enlisted to go to the front. As politicians these two men could never be in accord, but as fathers they felt the same pride and the same sorrow. So it was throughout the whole session. Sir Robert Borden



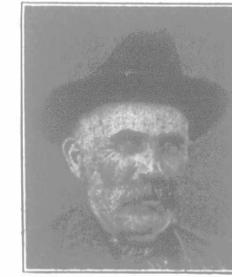
Geo. Gier.



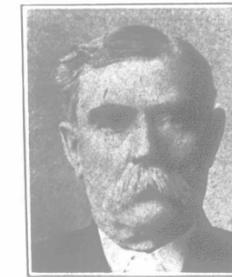
Hector Gordon.



Stewart M. Graham.



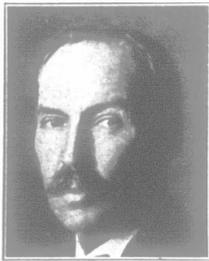
D. A. Graham.



R. Honey.



Alex. Hume.



G. A. Jackson.



H. Kyle.



D. A. Macfarlane.



R. Miller.



Albert Mittlefehldt.



G. H. Montgomery.



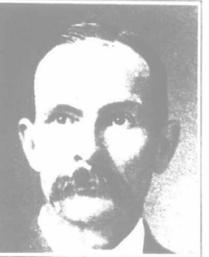
E. F. Osler.



J. W. Richardson.



Wm. A. Rife.



Walburn Rivers.



C. A. Ballou.

and Sir Wilfrid Laurier conferred like colleagues rather than as opponents, and the business in hand was transacted with instant despatch. The greatness of the occasion brought out the best that was in every man, and any mistakes that may have been made were all of the head rather than of the heart. We may find later on that some of the legislation rushed through so rapidly would have been improved by fuller discussion, but this is no time for picking flaws or indulging in criticism. The Government is now invested with powers wide enough to enable them to deal to the best of their ability with any problems, domestic or imperial, that may arise. Everyone joins in the hope that these great powers will be wielded with discretion and that when an accounting is made there will be much praise and little to blame.

It was necessary that our financial system should receive every support from the Government in this crisis, and the banks have no cause to complain of the protection they have received. Practically everything that could be done to make their position impregnable has been done, but having given them much we have a right to expect much from them in return. The business interests of the country, of the manufacturers, laborers and farmers are now entirely in their hands. The responsibilities are great, and the future of the country depends so entirely on their treatment of those dependent on them that I am going to take the liberty of commending to their attention, Matthew XVIII, from the twenty-third verse to the end of the chapter. It contains a lesson that they cannot afford to overlook.

The one thing that I find to regret in the war session of Parliament is that so few farmers were there to take part in the deliberations. In a last analysis the producers and laborers of the country must pay the cost of all that is being done, to the last dollar. As the French phrase it, "They must pay for the broken pots." And since the farmers must pay, the farmers should say what is to be done. When the present time of patriotic fervor has passed there will be burdens to be borne, and the farmers should be in a position to command fair treatment. At the present time both parties are holding conventions throughout the country, and the farmers should see to it that many good men from their own ranks are nominated. The questions that must be dealt with will all be of a kind that should make partisanship impossible. They will all be the outgrowth of our wonderful non-partisan session of parliament. It is so important that farmers should be represented in the work of reconstruction that no one need blame them if they are dissatisfied with the regular party candidates, if they call conventions and nominate candidates of their own. The inevitable reaction of the war and the almost inevitable hard times will make many agricultural problems that were allowed to rest in a period of prosperity become acute and the farmers should be well represented. As the farming community now supplies the business world with its most successful men I have faith that it can also give us capable statesmen in a time of need. Of course, an election is unthinkable at such a time as this, when united action is imperative and when the reawakening of party strife would be almost an act of high treason; but it is well to have the future in mind.

With events crowding one another so rapidly any comment on the progress of the war would probably be stale by the time this reaches the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," but there is one aspect that encourages hope. In his studies of financial organizations Louis Brandeis has pointed out that a point is soon reached where great organizations become inefficient. No matter what method of organization may be used in the end everything depends on some one man who directs all the operations and understands them in detail. When the organization becomes too great its operations become so complex and its details so intricate that no human mind is capable of dealing with them satisfactorily and the process. The first great cause of what our poet says, "The first great cause of what our poet says, we have a cause to point. It was for a moment

that the financial genius of J. Pierpont Morgan was equal to any undertaking, but the disclosures of the New Haven scandal are showing that a time came when even his mind was incapable of dealing with the problems that arose. But if you multiplied the financial operations of Morgan by ten they would still fall short of the task that confronts the Kaiser in financing his present campaigns. In addition to this he is undertaking military operations beyond the wildest flights of Napoleon. He or some other man must be the active head of an organization more stupendous than has ever been known in history. It does not seem possible that any one man is possessed of the superhuman power to cope with the situation, and without efficient management the greatness of the German army will be its greatest weakness. With such forces in action one blunder may bring defeat. Though this hope is one of human psychology rather than of military tactics it is worth having in mind in this time of discouragement and waiting.

Ekfrid, August 27th.

Make the Fall Fairs Efficient.

The full significance of agricultural fairs is never recognized generally. Many attend and toss their coins into the coffers of the midway, and even there they are not always wasted, for it is worth the price to ring the bell or "hit the nigger in the face." However, the midway is not the fair. It is simply there to add amusement and draw people so they may study and appreciate the excellence of the live stock or the quality of the farm products. Large exhibitions are indispensable as a medium through which the country may be educated to the value of the most modern ideas relative to living. They also bring the buyer and seller together, and even if a sale is not made the visitor remembers the quality of the article or the standing of herds of stock and their individual members. In the latter connection these placings are used as a basis for advertising, and so it is with the smaller county fairs, for the local stock is known by its standing at these fall fairs. From the stockman's point of view alone the meaning of 316 fairs in Ontario itself is beyond conception. The fall show should not be promoted merely to draw farmers to town or give the schools a holiday, but it should be so engineered as to have a lasting effect and make an impression commensurate with its real importance.

To bring about the desired end secretaries should be less lenient regarding entries. Exhibitors who make entries on the morning of fair day usually do not have the interests of the show at heart. They wish rather to gobble up the first or second prize in a class which they learn, at a late date, has few or no entries. Into this unpatronized class they rush their entries which they have held in reserve, and the result too often is that the caller of the class is responded to by an entry which has no merit and is sometimes a disgrace to the event. Executives know this to be truth, but they say the judge has the power to withhold the prize where the entry is not worthy. This authority is seldom exercised for where is one to draw the line? An exhibitor who is not certain one week prior to the fair that he will have his stock and grain ready must be rather tardy, and his entries will show it in quality and preparation, and if he exhibits only in classes because he has no competition his interest is in self not in the show. Such circumstances as the last one mentioned occur even at such a fair as the Canadian National, and the animals in those classes would render better service to live stock and the exhibition by remaining in the bush on the back fifty.

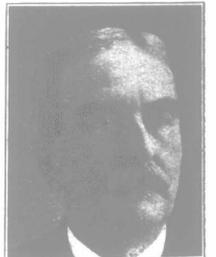
Old Country fairs are characterized by prompt entries and catalogues on show days like our larger exhibitions, and rural events would do well to simulate them in this regard. Not knowing the animals or the exhibitors the visitor must usually wait for the local paper to inform him who won in certain classes, and ere this arrives he may have forgotten the appearance and quality of the exhibit. Not only is this a fault of the ordinary agricultural society show, but there are larger events in Ontario that might render better service by providing catalogues of the entries. They act as an introduction and a guide, and the visitor carries away with him a



Sir H. Montague Allen.



H. Smith.



Wm. Smith.



W. E. Thomson.



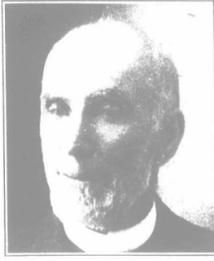
D. B. Tracy.



R. W. Walker.



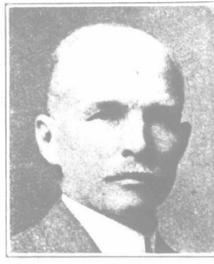
J. A. Watt.



John Watt.



W. J. Bailey.



W. D. Cargill.



W. A. Clemons.



H. D. Smith.



W. H. Cherry.



Geo. Davis.



G. M. Forsyth.



John Gardhouse.



M. H. Haley.

better conception of features and a more thorough knowledge of what transpired. Trade in live stock particularly is now based on merit and business principles, and breeders do not purchase in a haphazard manner. The fair is a good hunting ground for buyers, and such an idea as a catalogue would add prestige and usefulness to the event. An adequate catalogue could be published with very little expense to the executive, as the advertising would practically pay the cost of printing. It would necessitate extra work on the part of the secretary, of course, but the fair board could meet this by charging a nickel a piece for the catalogues, which should more than clear off any indebtedness in consequence of the publication.

The one drawback to this procedure would be the abominable practice of accepting late entries, but the advertising tendered free by having the exhibitors name in the catalogue should stimulate him to be prompt and result in more timely preparations.

Does All Fall Work with the Cultivator.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed in your issue of August 20th an article on the Cultivator, Disc or Plough. I have been using a stiff-toothed cultivator for the last five or six years. I cultivate clover sod and alsike right after the crop is off, and make it ready for wheat and have it in better condition than I ever did with ploughing. I have prepared stubble land also with better success. I also start my cultivator after harvest, and do my fall work once each way on a field, then let it lay for about two weeks. Then I keep going over it at intervals until it freezes up, making four or five times during the fall. I harrow with a drag harrow if the stubble bothers, if not I omit this operation. I leave the land flat after the cultivator. I have fields on my farm that have not been ploughed for over five years, and they are cleaner of all kinds of weeds and grass than they were when I started, and yield better crops. I have broken up second-cut meadows of timothy with good success and had good crops. I only use a plough now to plough three or four furrows away from the fence. When they will work I use eight-inch toes on my cultivator, which is nearly all the time. When they will not do the work I use five-inch. I use four large horses, and put the cultivator as deep as they will draw it. I use a nine-tooth cultivator. My motto is not how much, but how good. I go slow and deep.

Victoria Co., Ont.

R.N. DALE.

The Farmer's Advocate Saved His Turnips.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I would like to thank "The Farmer's Advocate" for saving my turnip crop this season. I had three acres of turnips and after I hoed them the first time the grasshoppers started to clean them up across one end at about the rate of six feet per day. I was sure they would take them all, as they did some of my neighbors. I sowed the mixture recommended in your paper on part of the turnips and about four rods around the fields adjoining the turnips. That was three weeks ago. There has not been another foot of my turnips destroyed, and the grasshoppers are laying there dead by the million.

Durham Co., Ont.

R. DAVEY.

[Note.—Articles on the mixture mentioned appeared in our issue of June 18th, page 1162a, and July 30th, page 1384.—Editor.]

For once, at least, let us be thankful that a great crisis stilled the clamor of Canadian political partyism. The Parliament of Canada and its great leaders in speech and action set a noble example to the partisan newspapers that have, since the outbreak of the war, been seeking to make future political capital out of the past. And we believe the people are with the leaders, and not with a few mischief-making newspapers.

A Plan Worth Adopting.

With the investments in agriculture so far exceeding those of other enterprises one would expect that the finances of the country would be so manipulated as to make loans and advances to farmers on easy terms, for no one can conceive of better security than landed property. The real facts of the case, however, contradict this supposition, for in no business is it harder to obtain credit on reasonable terms than it is in the agricultural pursuit. In order to finance the industry we find farmers resorting to renting, to farming on shares and mortgaging in order to carry on their little farming business. Banks and loan companies make large advances to implement firms and other companies for long terms with reasonable interest, and farmers often make use of this through buying from the implement firms on credit, but in so doing they pay interest on the purchase they have made as well as the interest which the firms owe to their benefactors.

The co-operative credit idea has one leaf embodied in its programme that farmers should understand and avail themselves of the opportunities it offers. This idea may be termed the Amortization Plan, which means "killing the debt." By this method a borrower pays his interest and a certain amount of the principle each year, and at the expiration of the loan he is clear of debt. Compare this with an incident where a man borrows \$1,000 at six per cent. to extend over a period of ten years. The interest on this \$1,000 will amount to \$600, and in many cases the loan companies require a renewal of this loan every two years, for which they often charge a commission of 2 1/2 per cent. In a case like this a borrower would at the end of ten years have paid his creditors \$725, and would also owe to them the \$1,000 which he originally borrowed. Under the Amortization Plan he would pay each year \$135.83, and at the end of ten years would be absolutely free of debt. This \$135.83 includes the interest and a small amount of the principle. This means that instead of paying \$600, the least he could pay under the orthodox plan, he pays \$358.30, which indicates a gain of \$241.70 under the Amortization Plan, or in other words he has procured the services rendered to him through the loan of the \$1,000 for \$241.70 less than he could have done under the pristine system of borrowing money.

Fall and winter is a period of the year when co-operation and credits are quite liberally discussed, and it would be well for agriculturists to make some little study of our borrowing systems, and take into consideration the good points that appear in the farm credit systems that are being advocated throughout Canada.

THE DAIRY.

The New Dairy Industry Act in Force.

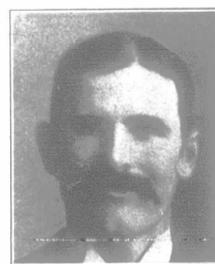
The Dairy Industry Act, 1914, is largely a revision of Part VIII of The Inspection and Sale Act which part is now repealed. The underlying principle of this legislation is protection to the consumer and the honest trader. The whole object of the law is to prevent misrepresentation and fraud. No legitimate practice is interfered with.

A new subsection in the Dairy Industry Act deals with the weight of butter as put up in prints or blocks. This subsection reads as follows:

"No person shall sell, offer, or have in his possession for sale, any butter moulded or cut into prints, blocks, squares or pats, unless such prints, blocks, squares or pats are of the full net weight of one-quarter pound, one-half pound, one pound or two pounds at the time they are moulded or cut. Nothing in this paragraph shall be held to apply to butter in rolls or lumps of indiscriminate weight as sold by farmers."

The regulations passed under authority of the Dairy Industry Act come into force September 1st, 1914, the chief innovations being with regard to the branding of butter.

These regulations provide that all packages containing whey butter must be branded with the



H. C. Hamill.



F. H. Harris.



A. E. Hulet.



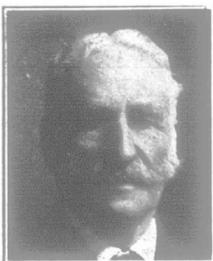
A. S. Hunter.



C. H. Marsh.



Martin McDowell.



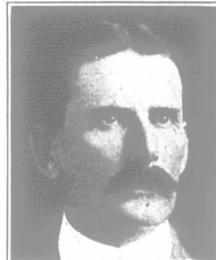
E. V. Norton.



A. G. Smillie.



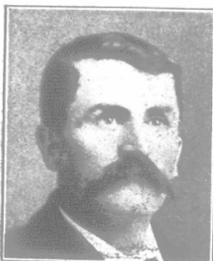
T. S. Sproule.



P. J. Salley.



Wm. Waldie.



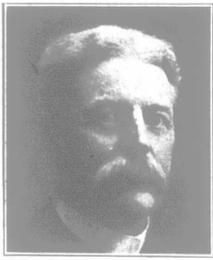
L. A. Wakely.



W. H. Hunter.



Peter White.



T. E. Robson.



Henry Arkell.



Wm. Benet.

the words "Whey Butter" at the time of packing the butter.

Any butter which consists of a mixture of whey butter and creamery butter, or whey butter and dairy butter must be branded "Whey Butter."

Any mixture of dairy butter and creamery butter must be branded "Dairy Butter."

All parchment papers used on dairy butter which has been moulded or cut into blocks, squares or prints must be branded "Dairy Butter."

All boxes similar to those used for the packing of creamery butter must, when used for dairy butter, be branded "Dairy Butter" at the time of packing.

All brands required by these regulations shall be legible and indelible, and shall consist of letters not less than one-half inch long and three-eighths of an inch wide, except in the case of parchment paper wrappers for butter, the branding of which shall be in letters not less than one-quarter of an inch square.

Any one making or packing butter, who does not comply with the regulations regarding branding is liable to prosecution, and any one who knowingly sells, offers, exposes or has in his possession for sale any butter not properly branded as required by these regulations is equally liable to prosecution.

No person except the final purchaser or consumer shall remove, obliterate or erase any brand placed upon any package containing butter as required by these regulations.

Standardization of Cheese Boxes.

A meeting of the Canadian Freight Association, attended by representatives of all railway lines in Eastern Canada, was held in Montreal on the 30th of June last to consider the question of providing a standard box for the carriage of cheese in Canada, and the following recommendation was unanimously adopted:—

"Recommended, that the Canadian Freight Classification be amended, effective May 1st, 1915, to provide that when cylindrical cheese boxes are used as outside containers for cheese they must be made from good sound wood, and meet the following requirements:

(a) Tops and bottoms (heading) to be not less than 3/4 inch in thickness, and consist of not more than 3 pieces.

(b) Hoops and bands to be not less than 1-5 inch in thickness.

(c) Hoops to overlap at joint not less than five inches, and to be fastened with staples or nails not more than one inch apart, and firmly clinched on the inside.

(d) Bands to be nailed to the heading (top and bottom), as follows: one nail on each side of every joint, with additional nails not more than 4 inches apart.

(e) Bottom rim to be not less than 1 1/2 inch in width, and top rim not less than 3 inches in width.

(f) Covers must fit closely, and be fastened to the box with not less than three (3) nails placed at equal distance apart. Nails to be not less than 1/2 inch in length.

Cheese in cylindrical boxes not meeting the above requirements—not taken."

Under the present rules and regulations of the Canadian Freight Classification, railroad companies may refuse to accept shipments for transportation if the packages do not afford sufficient protection to their contents in the ordinary carriage of freight, but it will be necessary for the railroads to submit the amendments suggested above to the Board of Railway Commissioners for approval, which probably will be done about the first of November next. If the approval of the Board is secured the new regulations will then become effective on May 1st, 1915.

Any cheese manufacturer desiring to make representations on this subject should submit same to the Board of Railway Commissioners, Ottawa, within the next five months.

J. A. B. PHIPPS,
Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.

How They 'Cheese it' in Wisconsin.

CHEESE CHAT NO. V.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is said to be an evidence of old age when a person grows reminiscent. However that may be, the writer could not help harking back to a time when a common slang expression used in the neighborhood where he was brought up, was "cheese it," when referring to something the speaker disapproved of in the sayings or actions of another. We were reminded of this on reading in an American publication an article by Senator Krumrey, of Wisconsin, U. S. A.

He starts out by saying: "I am a farmer, and I live on, own and operate the farm at Plymouth, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, on which I was born." This is a good place for a Senator or anyone else to make a start in life, and the Hon. Gentleman appears to have made good use of his opportunities.

He goes on to say: "My principal income, as is the case with most farmers in that county, is derived from the milk which I haul to the cheese factory to be made into cheese."

After these preliminaries he tells us that they allow the cheesemaker, whom they pay a certain price per pound for making the cheese, "to sell our cheese for us. He guarantees us to get the market price for our cheese, which is the board price, but we allow the dealers and makers to run the board to suit themselves."

He further says that "the Plymouth board is the leading cheese board of Wisconsin. Up to the spring of 1911, I believe, there was some competition in buying on this board, but at about that time there was organized the Wisconsin Cheese Dealers' Association Company. Since that time the cheese boards of Wisconsin have been a ridiculous farce, when you take into consideration the purpose for which they were created, which was to establish legitimate quotations for Wisconsin cheese."

Having cleared the decks ready for action, he opens with a broadside battery aimed at the dealers' ship, which must have made it tremble. "Local dealers, members of the Plymouth board, cleared up on the 1911 make of cheese from \$10,000 to \$50,000 each, and over \$100,000 went into the pockets of the dealers and the packers,—which would have gone into the pockets of the Sheboygan county farmers in one year had competition not been stifled.—Many farmers find fault with the amount of taxes they have to pay, but if my taxes for 1911 had been 2 1/2 times what they were and I had gotten what rightfully belonged to me for my cheese, I still would have been money ahead, and this was the case with most cheese factory patrons in Wisconsin."

WHAT WISCONSIN PATRONS DID.

Led by the fighting Senator, the farmers of Sheboygan County held a meeting in 1912, which was attended by 1,000 or more farmers in a busy time and at short notice. They (or the Senator did for them) also sent articles to 150 newspapers in the State calling attention to the way prices were being "fixed" by the dealers, and as a result of this agitation the price of cheese rose from 12 to 15 cents "inside of three weeks, at a time of year when they had always dropped it. "Had the farmers of the Sheboygan County not become thoroughly aroused, no doubt, we would have fared no better in 1912 than we did in 1911," says the Senator.

But the Senator went further: "I called the attention of members of the Wisconsin Board of Public Affairs to the methods of the cheese combination. (By the way, have we any such organization in any of the provinces of Canada?) This board took the matter up and invited cheese dealers, cheese makers, cold-storage owners, as well as farmers, to appear before them in the Governor's office July 23, 1912.—It was admitted that the dealers had a secret meeting before the board met, to agree on the price to be paid on the board, and that the cheese from the different factories was allotted among different dealers. It was also admitted by a prominent dealer that it was their practice to pay the cheesemaker, who sells our cheese for us, a bonus above board price, sometimes in cash and sometimes in the shape of an extra cheque."

In February, 1913, 1,500 farmers met at Plymouth to discuss the whole question with representatives from Federal and State Departments



Jas. Bowman.



J. D. Brien.



Jas. Cousins.



A. S. Forster.



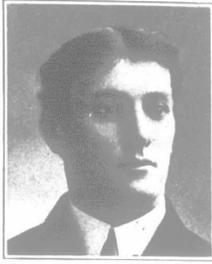
Robt. McEwen.



S. Lemon.



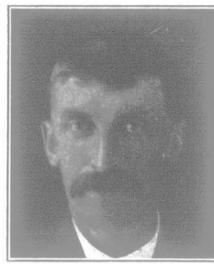
R. J. Hine.



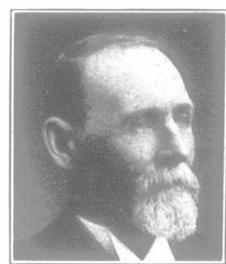
N. A. McFarlane.



J. Lloyd-Jones.



W. F. Somerset.



T. Hardy Shore.



Mac Campbell.



J. A. Cerswell.



S. Dolson.



J. K. Featherston.



D. C. Flatt.



Geo. G. Gould.

of Agriculture and Economics. Strong resolutions were adopted urging the farmers to organize, a committee was appointed, and in spite of the great opposition there was organized the 'Federated Farmers' Warehouse Company with a capital stock of \$20,000, shares of \$10 each. Inside of a week over half of this amount was subscribed by the farmers."

The Wisconsin Senator concludes: "Our modern, up-to-date warehouse and cold-storage is completed. We expect to provide for the thorough inspection and standardizing of our cheese, and we hope that the days when board prices can be manipulated, as in the past, will be over, thereby benefiting both producer and consumer of this important food product."

All this took place in the neighboring State of Wisconsin, where conditions as to the cheese trade, are similar to those found in Ontario. We should be very sorry to think that matters have gone so far in this province, as they appear to have done in Wisconsin. We believe that our cheese buyers and makers are "Honorable Gentlemen," but American fashions and customs have a habit of slipping past the customs, and sooner or later, what is done in Uncle Sam's country, will be the method followed in Canada in many cases. There have been rumors of similar practices in the cheese trade of Canada, but we trust they are only rumors. Should they prove to be facts, our farmers have the worthy example of Wisconsin farmers to follow. It is true, as some one has said, "farmers must either hang together or hang separately."

Another lesson, is the value of a real, live Senator who is a farmer. We look in vain, as a rule, for Canadian farmer Senators. Why should this be? Why do not our farmers unitedly demand fair representation in both Lower and Upper Houses at Ottawa? Shall they forever be content to act as "Hewers of Wood," "Drawers of Water," Payer of Taxes, and Producers of Pocket-money for the other fellow?

O. A. C. H. H. DEAN.

HORTICULTURE.

What's in an Exhibit?

Work, worry, busy days and sleepless nights are often embodied in the small exhibit which occupies a space of floor perhaps only ten feet square, and engages the attention of the visitor for less than ten seconds of time. The genial smiling face of the attendant is no proof that he simply wished it there and there it is. Seldom or never, we believe, was there an exhibit erected without those in charge wishing it were done long before the finishing touches were applied, but the wishing cap is ineffective as applied to "putting up" exhibits at an exhibition. Nothing but unceasing hours of fixing, fussing, tearing down and rebuilding was ever responsible for a commendable display. Usually only a few days prior to the opening are available, and through the silences of the night and often during the quiet hours of the Sabbath Day the rap of the hammer or the hum of busy men is heard behind the closed doors of the halls and buildings. This must be in order that the public may not be disappointed, by finding incomplete exhibits or untidy buildings when the gates are opened.

The few days' work at the fair grounds, however, represents only a small portion of the labor connected with the display. For weeks the responsible one must be on the lookout for products that will do the growers or their community credit. Size, color, quality and freedom from defects must be combined in each item of the exhibit, or the effects of the whole will be much depreciated. Many growers think they have prize winners in their orchards or fields, yet when they are critically examined it is usually found that some defect will render the product unfit for exhibition or mediocre in quality. In order to gather together a large display one has to drive many miles to procure a sufficient quantity, and even then the very greatest care must be taken in preparing it for shipment, else in transportation

it will be injured and made unfit for use. It is strange though true that when any injury occurs it is always the best specimen or the best collection of specimens that are unfortunate in the mishap.

Another difficulty often arises in the acquisition of these products through the greed and selfishness on the part of a few growers. Since the municipality, county or provincial government are often behind the scheme many think they should receive a double price. All growers are not so constituted, and the writer does not make this remark from experience, but those engaged in such work are often held up in this regard. If the work is of any value to the farmer or to the community it will help that grower most who can contribute, for he is in a position to benefit most from the results. When the very best is sorted from the orchard and garden it will naturally lower the grade of the remaining crop to a certain extent, and a corresponding price to cover this depreciation should be paid, but citizens should look beyond the paltry dollar and assist the county or community in the work.

The value derived from exhibiting is cumulative. The returns may not appear commensurate with the cost and labor the first year or perhaps not the second, but eventually results will come. During that period, however, the people from the community advertised rejoice in seeing the name and locality represented. In addition to the sentimental aspect the products will stamp the district as particularly adapted to producing certain lines and commodities, and since prospective settlers now study conditions before they locate, the exhibition hall is an admirable place to display the district. New settlers aid in co-operative effort, in reaching out for new markets, in improving transportation facilities and developing the district so any labors in attracting the right kind will not be valueless.

When the products arrive at their destination it then requires some taste, ingenuity and foresight on the part of the one who is to erect the display in order to have them blend and harmonize with each other. It is necessary that some design be arranged for previous to the time of erecting the exhibit, else the whole display will have the appearance of having been thrown together, and it will be neither attractive to the visitors nor commendable from any view point. The value of the very best specimens contained in it will be lost in the mental confusion which arises from untasty arrangements. The results of the labor not only represent the resources of the different localities, but they represent as well the resources of the mind responsible for the display, and when the exclamation, "oh! isn't that lovely" is heard from the visitors it causes a queer feeling of satisfaction and pleasure to rise somewhere below the heart, and gradually mount up to the brain and find expression in the eyes. Oftentimes the attendant knows best what is on the underside of the specimens, and unless the display is exceptionally good there is always a feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the one in charge. This disgusted feeling is dissipated when approbation is expressed in words or looks, and visitors little know how much they can cheer a tired attendant with one word of approval.

Some Troubles in British Columbia.

A correspondent in British Columbia writes, under date of August 17th, that the Co-operative Unions find it no easy task this year to dispose of their produce. The "consigned stuff" has been coming into the Western market, and is having a salutary effect on the trade. In addition to this the peach crop is suffering on account of worms, and split stone is prevalent. In the Kootneys the grasshoppers are a regular plague, and in other localities as well peaches and tomatoes are suffering severely from the depredations of these pestiferous insects.

Getting Results.

Have had more enquiries and made more sales through "The Farmer's Advocate" than any other paper.

Bruce Co., Ont. PETER ARKELL & SONS.



Alex. Hastings.



C. J. Lang.



R. O. Morrow.



H. S. McDiarmid.



J. H. Rutherford.



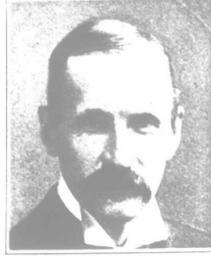
H. M. Vanderlip.



W. E. Wright.



P. J. McEwen.



H. J. Davis.



Wm. Manning.



M. L. Haley.

THE APIARY.

Importance of Good Queens.

A colony with a young, vigorous queen is much less inclined to swarm than one having a queen that is beginning to fail.

The swarming instinct is stronger in some strains of bees than in others.

These two points have to be carefully observed in swarm prevention; the former by requeening where queens are failing, the latter by rearing queens from non-swarming stock. Some of our most successful beekeepers requeen each colony every year towards the end of the honey flow, others keep a supply of young queens on hand to replace those that are found to be failing from time to time. In either case, the careful beekeeper will rear his queens from good stock that does not show an inclination to swarm. One authority, after taking ordinary precautions to prevent swarming, kills every queen that takes out a swarm, and requeens from non-swarming stock.

The loss from poor queens also shows itself in winter and spring. From 10% to 20% of winter losses are caused by the death of queens which were failing and should have been replaced the fall previous. Another 10% of queens fail in spring and cause the loss of the colonies which would otherwise have wintered. Many which survive the spring spend the summer superseding and their colonies gather no crop.

HOW TO TELL A POOR QUEEN.

A poor queen may be known by the following points: First, by the uneven appearance of the brood. The queen does not lay regularly in every cell, but skips back and forth, producing brood where capped cells are interspersed with empty cells and open brood. Second, more than one egg in the cell when the colony is strong. This condition in summer always indicates either a poor queen or laying workers. The latter will be known by the fact that there are usually quite a number of eggs in the cell, and these produce only drones. Sometimes in the spring a good queen will place two eggs in some of the cells, because the cluster of bees is so small that she cannot find protected cells enough to hold the eggs she is prepared to lay. Third, a poor queen will leave the worker brood and go down to the corners of the combs to lay in drone cells. A good, young queen will not lay drone eggs at all on the start. Fourth, crippled queens are not usually good. Fifth, old queens are usually shiny and slippery looking. They are often stiff in their movements and slow. Sixth, when bees are cross or do not work well, it is sometimes the fault of the queen. Seventh, drones in worker cells are an indication of a poor queen. Eighth, a queen which goes through the queen excluder is always a nuisance, and, especially if she does this for the purpose of finding drone comb, she should be disposed of.

HOW TO TELL A GOOD QUEEN.

A good queen, on the other hand, is known by possessing the opposite qualities to those given above, and some others. She will start laying in the middle of a comb and lay in every cell in a circle from day to day, so that, as the brood develops, each comb presents an even appearance. She will fill the combs right out to the end, down to the bottom, and up to the top, not leaving a rim of honey along below the top bar, if there is super room above for the honey to be stored. We do not expect the brood chamber to be used for the storage of honey; we expect the brood combs to be filled from end to end and top to bottom with brood. She will place her eggs evenly, all pointing in the same direction and only one in each cell, and she will leave only bits of drone comb in the brood chamber until the season is well advanced. Before she starts laying in them. She will lay only one or two eggs in the cells of the brood chamber, and she will not lay drone eggs in the cells of the brood chamber. She will not go through the queen excluder. She will not lay drone eggs in the cells of the brood chamber. She will not lay drone eggs in the cells of the brood chamber.



Frank Griesbach.



J. F. Mitchell.



Hugh Thomson.



Andrew Graft.



P. B. Mason.

ment at the kind of workers we would expect from good queens. First, they will be industrious workers. There is a great deal of difference in the working of different colonies of equal strength, as we learn by keeping records of the amount of honey produced. Second, the workers are good nurses, that is, they feed the larvae well. This difference can be noticed by examining the unsealed brood. If they are well fed there should be a little milky fluid around each one as it lies in the bottom of the cell. Well-fed larvae produce stronger workers and are better able to resist disease. This brings us to the third point, which is, resistance to robbers and disease. Some colonies will defend themselves against robbers and European Foul Brood much better than others. The fourth point, is gentleness of the workers. You should always requeen a colony which is particularly vicious. There are gentle bees which work just as well as any savage ones and are much nicer to handle. Fifth, some of our colonies swarm much less than others. There is no doubt that the swarming instinct can be bred out to a certain extent by selecting queens from non-swarming colonies. We know the queens reared under the impulse of swarming are always strong and vigorous and, as it is the easiest way, it is always a great temptation to simply use ripe queen cells found in colonies which have swarmed, for raising young queens. This selection of breeders that swarm is not wise.

Robbing in the Apiary.

Bees, like men, will go astray and become hardened criminals. Usually it is a dearth of nectar and hard times that excite some to commit depredations upon their neighbors, but after they have perpetrated one offence successfully they often prefer to appropriate the honey from a neighboring hive, rather than obtain it in the arduous though honest way. Robbing or pilfering may take place in a modified form when only one colony or a few bold dishonest fellows set out to do mischief, or the whole apiary may work itself into a panic and rob one from another in the greatest state of confusion. This latter condition in a modified form should not be mistaken for an afternoon play spell on the part of some colony which contains a large number of young bees. They often perform in such a way as to amaze the amateur, but their motive is vastly different from that of robbers, and can be recognized on closer inspection.

The causes for this undesirable condition are sometimes hard to eliminate, but they often arise through negligence or carelessness on the part of those in charge. Canning fruit or making pickles will often attract them and excite them in this direction. The door of the honey house when left open will admit them to the sweets, and going home with loads of honey will encourage the others to seek stores where they are very easily obtained. When colonies have neighbors that put up little or no defense it will arouse this desire to rob among the strong, and when once started it is hard to predict where it will end. Artificial feeding, too, must be carried on with wisdom, else trouble will arise.

A robber bee can sometimes be detected by its manner of entering the hive. It will often circle about and alight on the approach with caution, and perhaps fly up again if it observes sentinels about the entrance. When it comes out of the hive and has been successful within it is usually laden with honey, and in seeking a favorable place from which to soar it will climb up the front of the hive and fly from the top, dipping down with its head before its wings become master of the situation. If one is suspicious that a hive is being robbed, a little flour sprinkled on the bees as they come out will assist in following them to their own quarters, and the guilty colony may be dealt with as judgment directs. Oftentimes during the summer the young bees of a hive will enjoy a play spell, and in this regard may look rather peculiar to the amateur beekeeper. Yet the performance is very natural and they need not be interfered with in their playful moments. It is very seldom that the whole good will become engaged in a robbing party, but when they do it is a difficult proposition to put a stop to the pilfering. In milder cases when a colony is attacked the entrance



Adam Thompson.



A. A. Colwill.



G. E. Mordant.



A. J. Howden.



Prof. G. E. Day.

should be closed up until it will admit only two or three bees. The entrance should be covered with grass and sprinkled with water, and in extreme cases a little carbolic acid in the water goes a long way in repelling the invading bees. When working in the yard a large cage very

ing of the breast rather poor. Many more instances might be sighted, for instance, take the 1913 Barred Plymouth Rock—a bird of very narrow, straight, clear cut bars and a lot of them to the feather. A certainly ringy specimen. The birds as a class grow no chick feathers over the back,

they burn in the sun and are easily drowned in the rain. They are slow to mature but are pretty. Many of these little fancy points have been so important in the show-room, and the points of vigorous appearance and fleshing so important, to say nothing of egg production, that there has arisen a utility class of poultry breeders.

Personally, I am very fond of a bird with fine feathers, but I cannot forget that the early broiler and winter layer make the money for the masses of people, or in other words,

meat and eggs are to me of more value than fine feathers. The day will no doubt come when the two ideas will be found in the same bird. They are now, occasionally, but the trend of events is not so. It will be necessary for our judges and breeders to alter their opinions a little, just sufficient to consider as major points, the vigor of the specimen and also the fleshing, ease up a little on the narrow regular bars, or the angle of the tail, etc.

The breeder of utility poultry has in many cases sacrificed nearly all or many exhibition points, and I cannot say that I blame him very much. Experience has taught me that it takes

New Poultry Building at O. A. C.

Of the many changes and improvements which have taken place in and around the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, since Professor Graham took charge in 1889, possibly the greatest is the New Administration Building recently completed. With the growing interest which was being manifested on all sides in poultry matters it was keenly felt that something should be done to relieve the much-felt congestion of the old quarters. Feeling that something must be done to relieve the strain of this congestion, and also to still further improve the Department and place it on an equal footing with the others, Professor Graham, by his untiring energy was able to bring action to bear, on the plans which were submitted for consideration.

The New Poultry Administration Building, the erection of which was made possible by liberal financial support of the Federal Government to the provinces, is a credit to the Institution of which it forms a part.

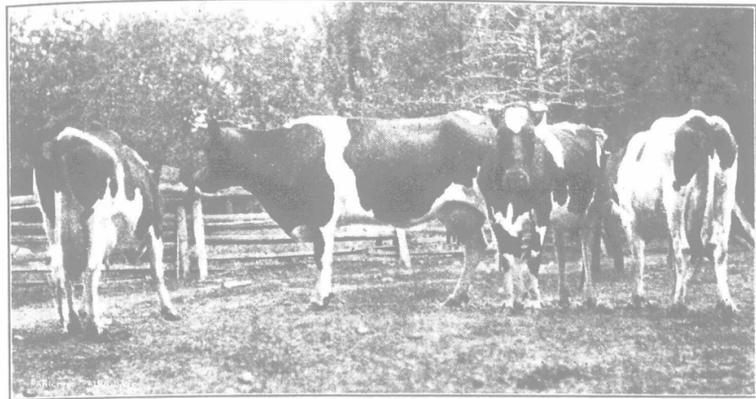
The building, which is in the form of an "L," approximately 66 feet by 100 feet, is three stories high. The ground floor on which is the heating plant and coal-room for the building, also provides for a killing room 40 feet by 50 feet, student's work-room 24 feet by 45 feet, a feeding room 20 feet by 24 feet, a shipping-room 20 feet by 20 feet in which is located the elevator shaft running to the second floor. This latter is fitted with a freight elevator of 2,000 pounds capacity and run by electricity; a store-room 20 feet by 20 feet, in which is located a vault, completes the ground floor.

It is on the main floor, however, where the greater part of the administration work is carried on. A large commodious office is provided for each member of the staff, with a private office for the Head of the Department. One of the offices is supplied with a vault and dark-room to facilitate in the record keeping and storage of records pertaining to the extensive experiments which are being conducted in breeding, etc. This floor also provides an egg room 20 feet by 24 feet, a store-room 20 feet by 20 feet, museum 15 feet by 22 feet, a class-room with a seating capacity of eighty-five.

The second floor is given over entirely for class work with the students, with the exception of one room 15 feet by 24 feet. This is for the accommodation of the "Poultry Club" of the College to be used for Club purposes. The balance of the floor contains a class-room with a seating capacity of 200 students, a judging room 20 feet by 85 feet with cooping accommodation for 400 birds, and a laboratory 15 feet by 66 feet.

In the class-room the ventilation is well cared for by an electrically operated fan.

The building throughout is a credit to the poultry industry of the province and also to the Federal Government which supplied the financial means to provide for its erection. It is also one of which Professor Graham may be justly proud, and while it might by some be considered a crowning monument to its Department Head, yet we consider it but one of the many such that this man of international repute will leave behind him.



A Black and White Quartette.

For some time they gave their owner, an Oxford County dairyman, 300 pounds of milk per day.

light and made of cheese cloth, is used to cover the hive and the operator. In this way one can keep the robbers and the inmates of the hive apart. It is permissible even to have the top of this cage open, as robbers will not enter from the top but will loiter around the lower part seeking entrance at the bottom. In case robbers have gone into a hive in any numbers, a small wire-cloth cage placed over the hive will stop them as they come out. It can even be lifted at times to allow other robbers to enter, as they will do no great amount of damage, but will congregate at the top of the cage when they come out of the hive. In this way robber bees may be captured and transferred to some out yard or destroyed altogether, which is not unwise in a case of this kind.

POULTRY.

Fancy and Utility Poultry.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A glance through the advertisements of a poultry paper will show that some people offer utility poultry, while others offer exhibition or fancy stock. This does not occur commonly among other lines of live stock, and why should it in poultry?

Poultry as now bred are valued for the meat and eggs that they may produce, or they may have considerable value as show specimens. The individual who may win at a large show represents the latest fashion as to color and form or outward appearance. The fashions at times go hand in hand with strictly utility qualities, but there are times when they appear to be wide of the mark.

In times past and perhaps in the future the breeding of fancy poultry has done and may do much for the industry. The fancier has made possible the production of a uniform flock as to size, color, etc., also as to fleshing, size and color of eggs and color of skin, etc. Scrub poultry is inferior poultry. This is hard to sell and generally unprofitable.

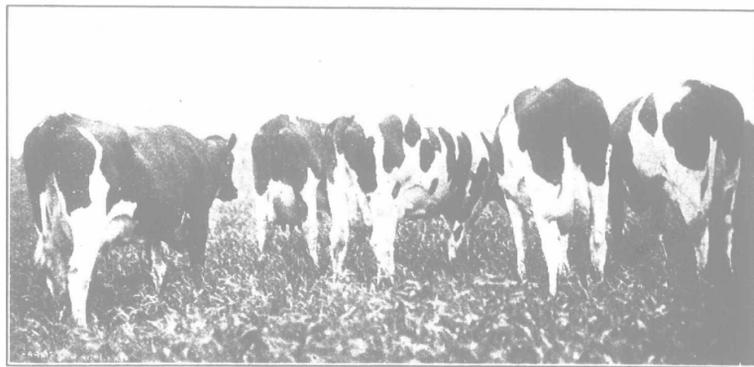
Why should there be or what is the cause or causes of these two classes of poultrymen? A new breed is brought out, and generally speaking, it does well from a utility standpoint for a time, but gradually it tends to lose popularity, and we hear people talking of old-fashioned Black Spanish, and old-fashioned Cochins, and even old-fashioned Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, and Orpingtons, to say nothing of the other breeds which could be mentioned.

A judge comes along in the show to place the awards; he is looking for the latest fashion for say color, or it may be shape of ear-lobe or anything else. He likes a bird that looks nice or is plumed in the latest style. These points carry very great weight in his opinion, while constitution and meat or fleshing are not nearly so important. The awards in many cases go to the pretty ones, birds not extremely low in constitution but not the best one in this point. It may be a bird as slow to grow or very bare of flesh on the breast, etc. A few years of breeding in Black Spanish for very large white faces—the fashion produced the breed with the character, but it was scarcely seen and is not a rugged chicken. Cochins are bred for very long, wide, loose feathers, they look large but are very disappointing in weight when lifted, and we find many of their eggs hard to hatch and the flesh-

as much patience and skill to produce high excellence in strictly utility points as it does in the fine exhibition breeds. Such points as size, number and hatching power of eggs, the vitality and time of maturity of chickens, and the fleshing and distribution of the same are of so much importance in the making of "hens pay" that the utility breeder forgets and neglects color; he takes the color as far as general uniformity is concerned but neglects the latest fashion. He has troubles of his own in getting high efficiency in utility qualities. The fancier has his troubles with his displays of beautiful matched characters. Hence we have each going his own way. There will come a time, in my opinion, when this will not be so. I have heard it said that "success in life was not in never making a mistake, but in never making the same mistake twice."

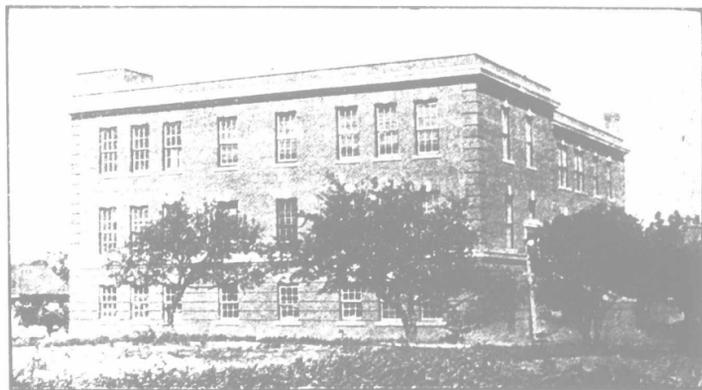
O. A. C. Guelph, Ont.
W. R. GRAHAM.

Do not "prod" the highly-titled animals if they happen to be lying down when you pass. Ask the herdsman to show his stock if you really desire to critically examine an entry. There is excitement and worry enough for the tired stock at the fair without being poked up every few minutes by some disinterested person.



Lots of Cow and Lots of Udder.

Five of a herd of Holsteins in Prince Edward County, Ont. They are mated with the son of a \$50,000 bull.



The New Poultry Husbandry Building at the O. A. C.

Feeding Chickens.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In one of your recent issues of "The Farmer's Advocate" readers were invited to give their experience on the following: How Long Should Chickens be Starved After Hatching.

I have had the following experience: One batch I kept without food for 48 hours, and about 50% died. They seemed to get weak in the legs, and when offered food some refused it and others gorged themselves and died from constipation. Another batch I fed a few dry bread crumbs and one hard boiled egg ground with shell, when they were 20 hours old, all of these lived. I find that the best thing is to put them where they can get plenty of picking in the way of grass and soil, etc., and plenty of water. After they are 20 hours old feed one egg to every hundred chicks, and about the same amount of stale bread crumbs three times the first day and four times a day for the next four days. For the remainder of the first two weeks after hatching I give them double this quantity three times a day. When they are two weeks old I substitute pin-head oats and wheat for the eggs, as the continual feeding of eggs promotes constipation and makes them more liable to develop white diarrhoea. To prevent this I add one-half a teaspoonful of salts to a 2-pint dishful of water and supply them with plenty of lime, ashes, grit and charcoal, and they are also kept in a very shady spot.

Halton Co., Ont.

ERNEST W. SHAW.

Good Egg-Laying Records.

Readers who have read the occasional notices in these columns regarding the Third Philadelphia North American International Egg-laying Competition will remember that for some time, especially during the winter and spring weeks, the White Wyandottes were in the lead. At the conclusion of the forty-second week, which ended on August 21st, Tom Barron, Catforth, England, was leading with a pen of White Leghorns, having a total egg production of 990 during the forty-two weeks. Each pen consists of five birds, making an average of about 23½ eggs per week for this pen, and almost 4½ eggs per week for each hen.

The nearest approach to the above figures in the Wyandottes is a pen owned by the same poultryman. They have laid 973 eggs in the same period. These are truly good records, and speak loud for their breeding and selection which is largely responsible for such production.

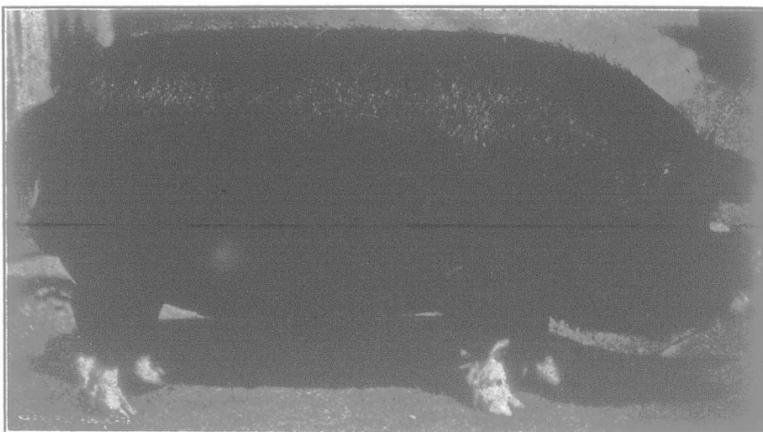
FARM BULLETIN.

Harvest Home.

Driving through the country one saw very little grain out at the end of last week. The harvest has been gathered a little earlier than is the common rule. The writer remembers well that as a general thing the first week, and sometimes most of the second week of Toronto Fair was spent in a great rush to finish harvest, and get a few days off at the big exhibition. All grain crops were well out of the way this year before the gates opened, notwithstanding the fact that the end of the oat harvest was somewhat drawn out by frequent heavy rains which were welcome, because they broke the persistent drouth which threatened the root, corn and other feed crops. The rain did a world of good. Never did we see corn look much more promising, never did roots grow faster than they have the past ten days, and the pastures are making wonderful efforts to recuperate after a strenuous season of parching. Farmers are beginning to feel that security which only the farmer with his full cellar, granary and loft knows. He is putting up supplies for his stock and for himself for a long winter which is approaching. The grain harvest off, he is happy and yet he is busy, for on the stock farm much of the main crop of the land is still growing and has some distance to go yet to reach maturity. The corn, root, potato and apple crops, to say nothing of buckwheat, clover seed and second-growth clover for hay, leave much still to be done before the harvest is all home. With all this to be done in two and one-half short months at best, and with all the farm to be put in condition for next spring's crop, no one can rightfully accuse the farmer of being a fall loafer. Fall is the good farmer's "busy season" as is every other season of his calendar year. He has never completed his work.

What of the harvest that is in the barn? A great deal depends on that portion of the 1911 crop still in the fields, but the vital question now is what will be done with the cereal grains? Prices have jumped. Oats are double what they often sell for at this season of the year. Wheat is well over the dollar mark. Coarse grains are relatively high in price. This is a great temptation to growers to sell rather more than they otherwise would have offered. Before selling too much stop and weigh all phases of the situation

carefully. All kinds of live stock are high in price. Will it not prove profitable to feed all the grain possible? The farm will be the better for the practice, and in the end more dollars may be made and saved than if the grain is all sold off the place. Besides, before selling too much grain be sure enough is left to winter all the stock well. It never pays to sell off to such an extent that it becomes necessary to skimp the cattle before spring. Plan to winter the live stock well even though prices are high. It is a good time for the farmer, like the strategist, to be calm, cool and collected. He should think hard if he never thought before. Great things are happening, and the good business man is the man who is going to emerge victorious. The thinker will win out again as he has always done in the past. The harvest is in the barn, plan to put it in the stock.



An English Champion Berkshire Boar.

Crop Yields in Halton County.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The crop yields in Halton County, Ontario, this year are above the average, and consequently the barns are well filled. Fall wheat was perhaps the smallest yielder of the cereal crop, it having been badly winter-killed, this applies to low land particularly, where it was in many cases a complete failure.

Oats matured well, having in many cases a great length of straw and large heads. Barley also promises a heavy yield, and with a splendid sample of grain.

Peas proved somewhat of a disappointment to many, failure insomuch that they have been utilized for pasture. However, there is an occasional field that will yield well.

The climatic conditions for corn in this county have been ideal, hence a heavy crop of corn is



Three of a Kind.

Dorset ewes, winners in their home land.

anticipated, and it is grown quite extensively in this country, principally for ensilage.

The root crops, especially mangels, are maturing rapidly and with good uniformity of size. Owing to the intense heat at different intervals during the summer the pastures are at present very poor, and many farmers are experiencing great difficulty in keeping their dairy herds' milk flow at normal. As a result of this condition farmers are beginning to realize the necessity of feeding during the summer months to supplement the pastures. Apart from feeding the dairy herd a great many farmers have attempted to solve the pasture problem by sowing rape, which should

prove successful. At the time of writing the harvest with but a few exceptions has not been finished, and farmers are experiencing great difficulty finishing, owing to the frequent showers which we are having, nevertheless they should prove a great blessing to the young clover which was suffering from severe drought.

Halton Co., Ont.

A. R. JANN.

Science and Straw.

In the fall of every year, in all parts of the country, vast quantities of straw are destroyed, and although a certain small proportion of it is used for fuel for threshing engines, thousands of tons are annually burnt as the easiest method of getting rid of it, this destruction being an absolute waste and supplying no useful purpose whatever. From recent scientific discoveries, however, there are indications that this great waste will soon be discontinued.

One use to which straw may now be put is in the manufacture of paper pulp. It is almost impossible to keep up to the demands of the paper makers, and the destruction of our forests in the endeavor to supply these demands has become alarming. Anywhere that pulp wood is known to exist, mills are quickly erected, and many a beautiful wooded area has been destroyed as a

result of the wholesale devastation that is being wrought. There can be no cessation of this destruction of our forests until some form of fiber is found to take the place of poplar and spruce. It has, however, recently been demonstrated that good pulp can be made from straw. It has, it is true, been used for this purpose for many years, but hitherto only the coarser grades were possible, and the paper would stand only a small strain, having little tensile strength.

Success has now been attained in the making of every kind of paper, from the best book and bond papers down to the commonest wrappings. Any kind of straw except buckwheat, has been found quite suitable, and the problem presented by the knots in the straw stalk has been successfully solved. The straw, after passing through alkali and acid baths, is dried, and then cut and blown by automatic machinery through a series

of machines from which it emerges after about four hours in a perfectly white pulp and is ready for the paper machines. What this invention may mean is readily seen when it is remembered that the cost of manipulation is so small and the raw material so cheap that straw paper can be produced far cheaper than that made from wood or chemical pulp. Thirty years are required to grow a spruce tree big enough to make profitable pulp wood, whereas the

straw grows in a few weeks and there is an unlimited supply. Amongst other benefits the development of this process should settle the forestry question once and for all, and where could it be better pursued than in Western Canada.

A report made by the department of Trade and Commerce regarding the cheaper production of binder twine states that good substantial and economical binder twine can be manufactured by a special process of handling flax. The fiber is put through a process called "retting," which allows the vegetable matter and fiber to be separated, and the latter can be used for the manufacture of twine.

Practically all the binder twine is now made of manilla from the Phillipines or of sisal from New Zealand. Canada, it is estimated, uses annually about two million dollars' worth for the reaping of the crops of the country. A ton of flax straw produces about 300 pounds of fiber, so that taking two tons per acre as an average yield, 600 pounds of the fiber can be grown. The three prairie provinces had about 200,000 acres under this crop which would have yielded 120,000,000 pounds of twine, or about four times as much as is used for the entire grain crop of the Dominion. At present after the seed is taken all the rest of the crop is burnt. Meanwhile, Canada is paying out \$2,000,000 annually to other countries for fiber.

Not long ago a gentleman was investigating the properties of a number of clays to be used in the manufacture of pottery, bricks and crucibles. He soon found that the clays possessing the best qualities might be traced to deposits which for ages had borne vegetation, and had received the drainage of roots and juices of decayed leaves and stubble. At the same time the story in the Bible occurred to him of the old Egyptians using straw for brick making. He knew that the short, brittle fibres of straw could give no binding force, especially in bricks fiercely baked. Endeavoring to find the explanation he chopped up a quantity of straw and soaked it in water. Immediately he found that quite half the fiber was dissolved. He added the liquor thus obtained to the most inferior of his clays, and found that it gained so much in tenacity and plasticity—the qualities so much desired by the potter—that the formerly bad clay was now as good as the best.

It is probable that the utilization of this discovery might render possible the profitable operation of many clay deposits of the West which are now considered to be lacking in the desired qualities and therefore valueless.—W. C. H. Stokes, in "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg, Man.

Edmonton Exhibition Strong on Stock.

Edmonton's exhibition for 1914 was featured by a large and commendable stock exhibit. Cattle, sheep and swine have always made a fair showing at Edmonton, while the horse department has never been over-filled. During the slowing down in the West this season the horse exhibits at the fairs have slackened also, but at Edmonton it can be truthfully said that there was a slight increase over former years. The Clydesdale exhibit was plainly an Albertan display, and the winners in most classes would be well known to readers. In the male classes Scotland's Gallant, owned by A. L. Dollar, stood first and grand champion winning from P. M. Bredt's Royal Trustee, but in brood mares Poppy, owned by P. M. Bredt, outclassed Maggie Fleming, and won the honors in females.

In the Percheron classes J. C. Drewry was invincible. His representatives won in most classes, and the ever-winning Jureur carried off the championship ribbon, while Mignon received like honors among the females. In Canadian-bred stallions, any age, W. B. Thorn, of Aldersyde, won the championship ribbon on Trump, but J. C. Drewry again came back with Mary Black and won the Canadian-bred mare championship.

The winners in the aged stallion and mare classes of the Belgian exhibit won the championships; that for males going to M. R. Gordon, on Perfection, and for females to Jos. F. Suys, on Maurisque. In the Shire display, Tom Rawlinson won highest honors on Hampton Royal Friar, while female honors went to G. Warner on Queen Carlton.

Alberta breeders rallied to the call to Edmonton and put up one of the best cattle exhibits that has been seen throughout the West this season. Six excellent herds of Shorthorns found their way to Edmonton, four coming from Alberta, one from Manitoba and one from Ontario. The Ontario herd owned and shown throughout the Western circuit by J. A. Watt, of Elora, made great inroads into the prize money at Edmonton, winning first in a great number of classes as well as all the championships, the grand champion being Gainford's Perfection in the male classes, and Silver Queen in the female classes. The female grand champion Hereford also came from Ontario, being Perfection Lass, owned by L. O. Clifford, of Oshawa. A. B. Cook, of Townsend, Mont., won the male championship with Fairfax 16th, but L. O. Clifford came in for reserve with Lord Fairfax.

Western Canada was treated to a good show in the Aberdeen-Angus classes. Never has the competition been so keen in the doddies at Edmonton. J. D. McGregor and Jas. Bowman won a large share of the highest awards; Bowman making heavy inroads on the honors in bulls, and McGregor sweeping the field for the female red and purple ribbons. The defeat of Evreaux of Harviestoun by Elm Park Wizard in the aged class was the most sensational of any of the judging events in the Aberdeen-Angus

classes. The grand championship in males was won by Jas. Bowman, on Elm Park Beauty's Irwin, while J. D. McGregor won the female championship on Key of Heather.

With Alberta's well-regulated dairy industry, cows representing that enterprise now come out in good numbers with considerable quality. In Holsteins the championship in males went to Sylvia's Champion over Mercedes's Pontiac and Korndyke Posch Pontiac. The female champion was Princess Holdenby De Kol. The male champion was the property of I. Bateman, and the female champion that of J. H. Laycock. In Ayrshires J. J. Richards had the best bull in Netherhall Douglass Swell, and Jas. Boden had the best female in Isaleigh Afton 3rd. B. H. Bull & Sons, of Brampton, were strongly in evidence with their herd of Jerseys, and carried off the male championship with Brampton Raleigh Heir, and female honors with Brampton Oxford Vixen.

It is very doubtful whether any advancement numerically was made in the sheep division over last year, but from the standpoint of breed, representation, past prestige was more than upheld. Pens of almost every breed filled the sheep pens, and keen competition was observable throughout all the judging. Shropshires, Oxfords and Suffolks seemed to afford the most difficult classes. A choice lot of Shropshires was exhibited mainly by A. McEwen, of Brantford, and J. C. Richards, of Red Deer. A. McEwen secured mostly all the top placings on individuals of good Shropshire character. In Oxfords, Peter Arkell, of Teeswater, and Geo. R. Ball, of West Salisbury, fought for the ribbons. Each had a select lot among which were individuals of very high merit. Southdowns were shown by Robt. McEwen of Byron, Ont. Hampshires by A. McEwen, Brantford, and Cotswolds by McGregor and Bowman.

Berkshires, Yorkshires and Duroc Jerseys made the heavy showing in the swine classes. In these breeds were a number of exhibitors, each having

must stand first, because, while holding the power of the sword, he had steadfastly preserved the peace of Europe.

"But all that is instantly changed, and the great man whom all united to exalt we now execrate as the common enemy of mankind.

"The murder of the Austrian Crown Prince, a usurper and invader, means nothing compared with the murder of the tens of thousands of happy men who have already fallen before the Emperor's impotent vengeance. Russian domination, although there was no danger of that, would have been far preferable to the massacres in Belgium and France.

"The Emperor's inexcusable provocation of war has stung humanity to the innermost depths of its soul. Besides drenching Europe with human blood, he is giving her a new population of weeping widows and bereft mothers of fatherless children and of men without arms and legs.

"He has made himself the chief delinquent in the greatest outrage that has ever crushed the heart of the world, and in the end an impassioned humanity will not stop until it has struck the sceptres from the arrogant hands that now hold them in Germany, in Austria—yes, and in Russia. . . . Government by the people must rise out of this awful assault by the German Emperor upon the peace and dignity of the world. The German people, for whom we must not lose our deep sympathy, admiration and affection, will be most glad to be liberated from their military thralldom."

British Live-Stock Notes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In 1913 Canada sent fewer supplies of cheese to Britain than she has ever done, and the shortage was made up by consignments from Holland. The supply of Canadian wheat was 27½ million hundredweights, and these showed a slight increase. Imports of barley and oats from Canada showed larger quantities than usual. Canadian supplies of meat have become relatively unimportant, and Australia seems to have filled the void caused by the Canadian falling off. Canada, of course, has to feed herself first—we all appreciate that. Five per cent. of Britain's hams, bacon and pork come from Canada—U. S. A., however, supply 41 per cent., or the lion's share.

The war has seen our Board of Agriculture awaken to a remarkable degree to its responsibilities. It is offering all kinds of advice to small farmers and small holders to grow everything conceivable

able. It has taken over the first supplies; indeed it is coming out trumps on the occasion.

Messrs. Montgomery have sent to Robert Ness, Howick, Quebec, five Clydesdales full of Baron's Pride and Pride of Blacon blood.

At Aldoth in Cumberland 450 Clydesdales were entered in one show—a completely local event—and this must surely be a record.

For the 1915 London show of the Hackney Horse Society, £3,500 will be offered in prize money against £1,490 in 1914.

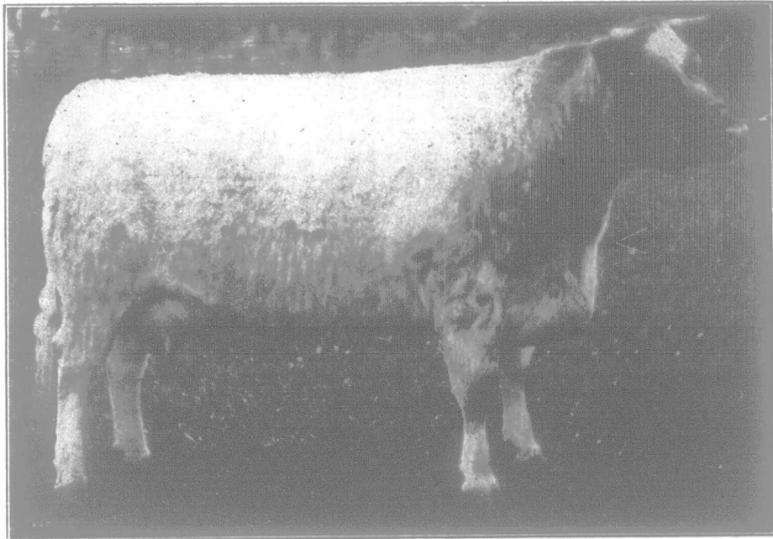
The Old Country can still hold its own. In 1913 the numbers of cattle increased by 163,000; sheep, by 327,000, and pigs, by 414,000.

U. S. A. has taken the greater share of our pedigree cattle, sheep and pig exports, for the seven months of this year ended July 31st.

Robert Whitworth, the Hackney expert, who is mourning the loss of his stallion Polonius is taking to breeding Thoroughbred horses. He has gone straight into the fountain head supplies of "blood."

A few marooned or stranded Canadian and States veterinaries and others in England, at the outbreak of hostilities, took the chance of watching a sheep-dog trial competition at Tring Show, an exhibition held by permission of Lord Rothschild in his beautiful park. Indeed the trial ground is right in front of the terrace of his wonderful home. I'll try and tell you how we run these trials over here.

In the single dog class each dog is shown three wild mountain sheep, slipped from a cart half a mile away, and is sent to bring and drive them away to a hill on the left, through two sets of false fences; bring them across a valley;



Bankfields Belle.

Champion Shorthorn female at the Royal Show.

out a good string of hogs, all of them showing in excellent fit to contest for the prizes. S. Dolson, of Norval, Ont., was very fortunate in the Berkshires classes, while McGregor and Bowman and Wm. Gilbert came well up in the money. There were really two types of Berkshires on exhibition, a large growthy type and one slightly smaller and cleaner. The judge favored the large ones, and consistently placed them throughout with size in view.

The Enemy of Mankind.

The German Chancellor, shortly after the war broke out, made an appeal on behalf of Emperor Wilhelm to the people of the United States. As soon as the appeal was published a telegram in reply was received by the publication, which contained the Chancellor's letter, and from a German scholar in the United States. The reply is a strong one, and places the blame for present trouble where it belongs.

"I yield to no man living in the admiration and love which I have held for the German Emperor. When I was last in Berlin the American Ambassador asked me to postpone my sailing in order that I might meet the Emperor, and it was the greatest disappointment of my life to depart without seeing him.

"A few years ago I sat at dinner where President Hadley of Yale, President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton, Andrew Carnegie, and Ambassador Bryce were present, and a pleasant challenge was made to name the three greatest men in the world. While there was dispute about the other two, we all agreed that the German Emperor

then drive them round flags to the left in front of the Rothschild mansion, coming through another false fence to the commander, who may then leave his post and proceed to assist his dog in putting the sheep through a maltese cross and final pen. The time all round is 12 minutes.

In the brace competition, six sheep are slipped for each pair of dogs, which are expected to start together, one going to the right and the other to the left, coming up to their sheep at the far end of the trial ground. Each must take his share of the drive, together or separate as directed, and the one dog in command must not be assisted or interfered with by the other unless ordered to do so. The six sheep are to be taken together through the false fences and divided when at the pen, three to be driven away by one dog, who is to keep them from returning to the other three which are being put in No. 1 pen by the other dog. This animal, after penning them, must keep guard at the opening and prevent their escape, while the other dog recovers the three driven away and secures them in No. 2 pen.

The dogs used at Tring are wonderfully cross-bred. Dr. Mago and I tried to decipher the ancestry of one badly-bred dog, but what a jewel he proved at working his sheep.

The visitors at Tring thoroughly enjoyed the sheep-dog events. "I could watch them forever," said one of the ladies of the party.

London, Eng.

G. T. BURROWS.

Recruits for the Fields.

Referring to the employment-relief measures under consideration in various Canadian civic centres, it is evident that if the turn out of farm products is to be materially increased, there must be a prompt and very large increase in the supply of manual labor on the farms. This may probably tend to moderate wages but will be better than unemployment, and it will relieve the abnormal strain under which so many farmers have been struggling in order to keep abreast of absolutely necessary farm work without making improvements or increasing crops and stock. In reference to the subject of a recent letter by a correspondent in "The Farmer's Advocate," "The Financial Times," of Montreal, has a thoughtful article entitled, "All labor must produce," which contains the following among other observations: "The best possible form of investment for such labor is the tillage of soil which will repay the tiller with a crop sufficient to return the entire investment within a year. And Canada has any quantity of unworked land upon which that labor can be invested. There is only one class of labor as honorable and as indispensable as that of the fighting man in times of war, and that is the labor of the man who provides the food supply. A proper recognition of this fact, and of the supreme dignity and importance of agricultural labor, should help materially in the difficult process of transferring displaced city workers to the fields and pastures."

Farm Work for Unemployed.

Hon. Jas. S. Duff has made the following statement to the press:

In view of the references from time to time in newspapers by organizations and individuals as to unemployment in Toronto and other industrial centres throughout the province, we feel that this Department should render any service within its power towards relieving conditions. With this idea in mind the subject has received careful consideration for some time past both by the officers of the Department and by conferences with members of the Legislature and other persons interested.

We are very glad to direct our organization to the task of securing work on farms for those who are willing to accept it under present conditions. There are many farmers who have been unable to hire help during the winter months because of the high wages asked, but who might be glad to secure extra help if they could secure it on the basis of smaller wages. On the other hand, we are told that in the cities and towns there are very many men, some inexperienced and some partially experienced in farm work, who would prefer to take almost any wage which included board for a few months rather than depend on city charity. Consequently, the Department will make an effort to see to what extent these two classes exist, and how they may be brought together.

We are, first, by advertising and through our District Representatives and by other means, endeavoring to ascertain the names of farmers who would be glad to utilize labor on this basis during the next few months. We will then be in a position to state how many men can be taken care of in this way. Our whole colonization organization is being devoted to this matter, and will be at the disposal of those interested in the subject. While I cannot, of course, offer any opinion as to what the demand may be, I trust it will serve to secure employment for quite a large number, and at the same time assist the farmers in maintaining an increasing agricultural production, the importance of which is apparent to all.

Increasing Grain Production.

The Conservation Commission has issued the following special bulletin:

"Many farmers, when urged to try growing fall wheat, have excused themselves on the plea that it did not pay; but it is likely that for the next year or two there will be ready sale at good prices for every bushel of wheat grown in Canada. Every farmer should endeavor to increase his production of grain next year by putting into use every acre capable of producing it. There are hundreds of acres in Central and Eastern Canada that would successfully grow fall wheat. By preparing the land immediately, a great number of farmers could sow at least a few acres each this fall. No risk is being taken in so doing, as the extra cultivation for the fall wheat would increase the yield of a spring-sown crop in the event of the wheat being winter-killed. The land would need only to be disked or cultivated to prepare it for spring grain.

"The grain production can also be increased by ploughing up the old unproductive meadows at once and sowing to grain in the spring. They should be ploughed shallow now and packed and disked and kept worked until autumn, when they should be thoroughly ploughed again, ready to be worked early next spring. The importance of ploughing the land for next spring's crop early this summer, and keeping it worked during the autumn cannot be too strongly emphasized. Those who are now practicing a systematic rotation might profitably increase the grain crop area next year, and to those who are following the old meadow plan of farming, a better opportunity was never offered to change to a systematic rotation by breaking up the old sod and putting in grain. It will pay to make use of every acre possible in producing grain, as it is sure to be needed.

Conditions in Britain.

According to the latest information contained in the agricultural press of Great Britain the harvesting of the crop has gone forward rapidly, notwithstanding the fact that large numbers of men have been withdrawn to fight in continental Europe. Excellent progress was reported during the second last week of August, when large quantities were cut and harvested. Horses have been scarce in some districts, and there has been much mutual co-operation in overcoming the inevitable difficulties. It is said that remount officers have been considerate in not commandeering harvest horses. Autumn work in the Old Land will call for all the available men. Some of the papers are already cutting down in size owing to a lack of pulp.

Speaking of the live-stock outlook in war time, a writer in the Live Stock Journal makes it plain that there is going to be a great scarcity of live stock in Europe. A significant paragraph is the following:—

"There can, however, be little doubt that ultimately the war will cause a great scarcity of horses in Europe, and the aim on all sides should be to breed as many as possible, for there will be a market for every one that can be produced."

The panic regarding a probable food famine which came over England soon after the outbreak of hostilities has passed by, and markets have shown a reaction. When the war is over English papers predict an immense demand for foodstuffs. As in Canada authorities are advocating an extension of the area sown to wheat. However, they acknowledge that this should be a "prudent" extension, and that poor land and land not suitable to wheat growing should not be sown to this crop. They also advise that the numbers of live stock should be greatly increased, particularly in pigs and sheep which multiply quickly.

Sugar prices may seem high now after what has been current in recent years, but an old-time groceryman reminds "The Farmer's Advocate" of the days when he sold brown "Muscovado" at seven pounds for a dollar. Granulated was not in evidence, the luxury of white sugar being in lump form.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

At West Toronto, on Monday, August 31st, receipts of live stock numbered 176 cars, comprising 3,247 cattle, 1,813 hogs, 1,550 sheep and lambs, and 318 calves. Trade in cattle was slow for common and medium grades, but steady for those of choice quality. Choice steers, \$8.60 to \$9; good steers and heifers, \$8.25 to \$8.50; best load of heifers sold at \$8.45; medium steers and heifers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common, \$6.50 to \$7.25; cows, \$3 to \$7; bulls, \$5 to \$7.25; feeders, \$6.50 to \$7.40; stockers, \$5 to \$6.25; milkers, \$50 to \$80; calves, \$5.50 to \$10.50. Sheep, \$4 to \$7; lambs, \$7 to \$8.50. Hogs, \$10.40 fed and watered, and \$10.65 weighed off cars, and \$10 f. o. b. cars at country points.

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	40	341	381
Cattle	528	4,354	4,882
Hogs	401	8,622	9,023
Sheep	803	2,380	3,183
Calves	322	786	1,108
Horses	189	196	385

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	19	441	460
Cattle	215	7,145	7,360
Hogs	126	5,966	6,092
Sheep	775	6,606	7,381
Calves	62	1,856	1,918
Horses	—	7	7

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week show a decrease of 79 cars, 2,478 cattle, 4,198 sheep and lambs, and 810 calves; but an increase of 2,931 hogs, and 378 horses, compared with the same week of 1913.

At the City yards there was an increase of 21 cars, 313 cattle, 275 hogs, 28 sheep, 260 calves, and 189 horses, compared with the same week of 1913.

At the Union Stock-yards, there was a decrease of 100 cars, 2,791 cattle, 4,226 sheep and lambs, 1,070 calves; but an increase of 2,656 hogs, and 189 horses, compared with the same week of 1913.

Deliveries of live stock for the past week were not as large, especially cattle. This caused an active and firm market all week in nearly all of the different classes. Choice butchers' sold 25c. per cwt. higher than at any time this season, and medium to common butchers' steers and heifers, as well as cows and bulls, were sold at firm, but steady

prices. There was a steady demand for feeders and stockers, at unchanged values. Receipts of milkers and springers were light, which caused values to be firm, but not any higher. Veal calves and sheep were firm all week, but the price of lambs fluctuated according to numbers on sale from day to day. Receipts of hogs have not been as large, and prices steadily advanced.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice heavy steers sold at \$8.60 to \$9, with several lots and two extra choice loads on Monday at \$9.15, and one load of 22 cattle on Wednesday at \$9.25, which is the highest price for the season thus far; loads of good cattle sold at \$8.25 to \$8.50; medium, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common to medium, \$7.25 to \$7.50; inferior heifers and steers, \$6.50 to \$7; choice cows, \$6.75 to \$7; good cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium cows, \$5.75 to \$6; common cows, \$3 to \$4.50; choice bulls, \$6.75 to \$7.25; common bulls, \$5 to \$6.25.

Stockers and Feeders.—Receipts were moderate, which caused prices to remain steady. Choice steers, \$7 to \$7.40; medium steers, \$6.75 to \$7; stockers, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Milkers and Springers.—Prices ranged from \$50 to \$100, one selling at the latter price, the bulk selling at \$65 to \$80.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were not equal to the demand all week, and prices were very firm for all of good to choice quality. Choice veals, \$10 to \$10.50, with a few of extra quality at \$11.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, light ewes sold at \$5.50 to \$6.50; heavy ewes and rams, \$3.50 to \$5; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7.50; lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.75; cull lambs, \$5.50 to \$6; cull sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.

Hogs.—Receipts were moderate, and prices advanced. Selects, fed and watered, sold at \$10.40, and \$10.65 weighed off cars.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

The horse trade at the Union Horse Exchange, Union Stock-yards, has shown more activity than for several years past. Over 200 horses have been sold for saddle and artillery purposes in the British Army, at these sale stables, and inspection is going on every day. The prices paid range from \$140 to \$185. Several thousand are wanted immediately.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1.10 to \$1.15, outside; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.18, track, bay points; No. 2 northern, \$1.16.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, none offering; Manitoba oats, No. 2, 55c. to 57c.; No. 3, 59c., lake ports.

Rye.—Outside, 63c. to 64c.

Peas.—No. 2, 98c. to \$1.03, outside.

Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 87c., track, Collingwood.

Barley.—For malting, 56c. to 58c., outside.

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

Rolled Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$2.85.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

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

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada.

Accounts of Farmers Invited
 Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at All Branches

Flour.—Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$6.20; second patents, \$5.70; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$5.50, in jute.

KAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$14 to \$15; No. 2, \$12 to \$13 per ton.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$8.50 to \$9.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$24, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$26; Ontario bran, \$23, in bags; shorts, \$27; middlings, \$29.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prices were firmer. Creamery pound rolls, 30c. to 31c.; creamery solids, 27c. to 28c.; separator dairy, 27c. to 28c.

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

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

Honey.—Extracted, 11c. to 12c.

Beans.—Hand-picked, bushel, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Potatoes.—New, per bag, \$1, for car lots of Canadians, track, Toronto.

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

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 14c.; No. 2, 13c.; city butcher hides, flat 14c.; country hides, cured, 15c. to 16½c.; green, 13c. to 14c.; lamb skins and pelts, 35c. to 70c.; calf skins, 16c.; horse hair, per lb., 37c. to 38c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c. Wool, unwashed, coarse, 17½c.; wool, unwashed, fine, 19c.; wool, washed, coarse, 26c.; wool, washed, fine, 27½c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of Canadian fruits and vegetables during the past week have been large, and, as a rule, prices have been lower. Apples, 15c. to 25c. per basket; a few choice, 35c. to 40c.; blueberries, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per basket; cantaloupes, 30c. to 50c. per basket; cherries, 45c. to 50c. per six-quart basket; currants, red, 40c. to 50c. per basket; black currants, 60c. to 75c. per basket; grapes, 40c. per small basket; Lawton berries, 10c. to 12c. per box; peaches, Canadian, \$1.25 per basket; pears, 35c. to 65c.; plums, 30c. to 40c. per basket; watermelons, 35c. to 45c. each.

Vegetables.—Beets, \$1 per bag; beans, 20c. per basket; cabbages, 75c. to 85c. per crate; carrots, 20c. per basket; celery, Canadian, 25c. to 40c. per dozen; cauliflower, 75c. to \$1 per dozen; cucumbers, 15c. to 20c. per basket; corn, 5c. to 7c. per dozen; eggplant, 25c. to 40c. per basket; gherkins, 35c. to 65c. per basket; onions, 50c. per basket; peppers, red, 60c. per basket; tomatoes, 20c. to 30c. per basket; vegetable marrow, 10c. to 20c. per basket.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Although prices of cattle continued firm last week, offerings were of an inferior quality. Lower grades were in liberal supply, but choicest stock was scarce. Choice butchers' cattle sold up to 9c. per lb., and fine stock around 8½c., while good ranged from 7½c. to

8½c., and medium from 6½c. to 7½c., with common ranging down to 5½c. Some canners' cattle were offering at 3½c. to 5½c. per lb. The sheep market was a little on the firm side, lambs selling at 7c. to 8c. per lb., and sheep at 5½c. to 6c. for ewes, and 4c. to 4½c. for bucks and culls. Calves showed the usual range of from \$3 to \$15 each, while hogs ranged from 9½c. to 10½c. for some of the choice light stock.

Horses.—It is understood that the British Army Officer will begin purchasing remounts and artillery horses during this week, and that \$175 is the maximum price he will grant for either kind of horses. Dealers do not think he will be able to pick up a very large number at this figure. Artillery horses weigh from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs., and remounts and cavalry horses from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. The Canadian officers were able to obtain quite a few horses, but dealers are of the opinion that they could not have been of very good quality at the price mentioned—either that, or more was paid than is claimed. Dealers quote heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., at \$275 to \$325; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$250 each. Lighter horses ranged from \$125 to \$175. It would have to be a very poor animal which could be obtained at less.

Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hogs were 14½c. to 14½c. per lb. for abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock.

Potatoes.—Local stock was quoted here at \$1.15 for 80-lb. bags. This was from farmers to grocers. Dealers stated that New Brunswick cobbles were offered here at 1c. per lb., carloads, on track. These are better potatoes than the locals, and the latter will have to come down in price.

Honey and Syrup.—Maple syrup in tins was 55c. in small tins, and up to 80c. in 11-lb. tins. Sugar was 8c. to 9c. per lb. White-clover comb honey was firm, at 13c. to 14c. per lb.; extracted, 10c. to 11c.; dark comb, 12c. to 13c., and strained, 6c. to 5c. per lb.

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

Butter.—Prices of creamery were firm at country boards, but there was no change here. Choice stock was quoted at 28c. to 28½c. per lb., while fine was 27½c. to 27½c., and seconds, 26c. to 27c. Western dairy was 24c. to 24½c., and Manitoba dairy, 23c. to 24c.

Cheese.—The market for cheese was very strong, and prices have advanced about ½c. Finest Western, 13½c. to 13½c. per lb., and finest Eastern, 13½c. to 13½c., for either white or colored. Under grades were quoted around 13c.

Grain.—Grains were hardly quotable for more than a few hours at a time. Canadian Western oats were quoted at 61c., in car-lots, ex store; No. 3 Canadian Western, at 60c., while No. 2 feed was 59c. per bushel. Argentine corn was in good demand in car lots, and sales were made at 88c. to 90c. per bushel, ex store.

Flour.—The market for Ontario flour advanced somewhat, but Manitoba flour was steady. Manitoba first-patent flour was \$6.30 per barrel, in bags; seconds, \$5.80, and strong bakers', \$5.60. Ontario winter-wheat flour was \$6.25 to \$6.50 for choice patents, and \$5.75 to \$6 for straight rollers in wood.

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

Hay.—The market for hay was very firm. Prices only nominal. No. 1 pressed hay, car lots, Montreal, track, was quoted at \$20 to \$21 per ton; extra good No. 2 hay was \$19 to \$19.50, and No. 2 at \$18 to \$18.50. Some declare those prices were too high.

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

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Too liberal runs all round the past week, placed all of the American markets on a lower level, excepting some few loads of extra prime steers, which which were rated about steady. At Buffalo the supply was ample on Monday, being 5,000. Chicago and Kansas City had 40,000, the largest Monday run for many weeks past, and about evenly divided. Down at Jersey, it was an 80-car run, more cattle than New York could handle, and the traders' advantage was taken all along the line. A depressing situation at Buffalo was a goodly number of stale Canadian shipping steers, mostly medium kinds, that were held over from the week before, and which made it hard sledding for holders of fresh shipping steers that were not up to requirements in flesh and finish. There were something like 75 to 80 cars of Canadians offered here the past week, including a goodly portion of the shipping kinds of steers, most of which, however, were only fair. Two loads of choice heavy Canadian steers sold at \$9.50, with other sales ranging up to \$8.75 to \$9. Some stale ones passed over the scales at \$8.60. Stale cattle are strongly discounted, for the reason that they show a heavy fill, lack a good killing percentage, and, some killers maintain, show dark beef when hung up in the coolers. Canadian steers of late have shown plainly of grass, and excepting a few choice to prime loads, have not been good enough to interest the Eastern order buyers, although some of the buyers took them the past week, in the absence of the natives. Best natives, which were light steers, averaging less than twelve hundred, and around twelve hundred and a half, sold at \$9.50 the past week. Some heavy, gobby Canadian heifers, brought \$8.35, but they were fancy. Stockers and feeders ruled generally steady. Stock bulls held to a steady level, country killers taking these in preference to canners, which were boosted a quarter a hundred, demand being very strong for any kind of canners, the big packers getting ready for tinned meats, in anticipation of war demand. Milkers and springers brought about steady prices, some few fancy ones selling possibly stronger. Receipts for the week figured up 5,475 head, as against 6,550 for the previous week, and 4,475 for the corresponding week last year. Feeling among most sellers is that demand and supply will control the trade for the immediate future. Runs were too liberal the past week, made so in the West by reason of very dry weather, and ranchmen liquidating in fear of a drought. Result was that the big end of the offerings ran to half-fat, grassy cattle, which, as a rule, are the first to be discounted. There is no reason to conclude that real prime, grain-fed steers are liable to sell any lower, for the present at least.

Quotations: Choice to prime shipping steers, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., \$9.50 to \$10.10; fair to good shipping steers, \$8.75 to \$9.25; choice to prime, handy steers, \$8.50 to \$9; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.40; yearlings, \$8.25 to \$9; prime, fat, heavy heifers, \$8.25 to \$8.50; good butchering heifers, \$7.50 to \$8; light butchering heifers, \$7 to \$7.50; best, heavy, fat cows, \$6.75 to \$7.25; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.75; best feeders, \$7.75 to \$8; best stockers, \$6.75 to \$7.25; best milkers and springers, \$75 to \$90.

Hogs.—Monday of the past week was the low level during the week for hogs, bulk selling at \$9.50. Trade reacted during the next few days, Friday packers paying up to \$9.75 for desirable mixed grades. Heavies, as a rule, undersold the handy mixed hogs, by from 10c. to 25c., some extreme heavies selling Friday down to \$9.50. Pigs were dull all week, ranging from \$8.75 to \$9; roughs, \$8.25 to \$8.50. Receipts: Past week, 23,360; previous week, 20,160; year ago, 26,560.

Sheep and Lambs.—Mostly an \$8.75 to \$9 market for top lambs the past week. Culls brought up to \$7.50, and light skips as low as \$5.50. Sheep were steady all week, although trade was not as active as on lambs, wethers selling from \$6 to \$6.25, with ewes \$4.50 to \$5.50, and heavy ones mostly \$4.50 to \$5. Receipts: Last week, 12,400; previous week, 13,400; year ago, 18,600.

Calves.—Receipts were 2,275 calves the past week; 1,725 the previous week, and 1,850 a year ago. Top veals for first four days sold from \$11.50 to \$12, and

the fifth day prices were jumped to \$13, with culls from \$11 down. Close to 500 Canadians here the past week; bulk of which were grassers, and they sold from \$5 to \$6.50, few catch sales on Monday being made as high as \$7.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.75 to \$10.65; Texas steers, \$6.35 to \$9.40; stockers and feeders, \$5.50 to \$8.10; cows and heifers, \$3.80 to \$9.25; calves, \$7.50 to \$11.25. Hogs.—Light, \$8.90 to \$9.40; mixed, \$5.70 to \$9.45; heavy, \$8.50 to \$9.35; rough, \$8.50 to \$8.70; pigs, \$5.50 to \$8.65; bulk of sales, \$8.85 to \$9.25. Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$4.75 to \$5.60; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.40; lambs, native, \$5.75 to \$7.75.

Cheese Markets.

Vankleek Hill, white, 14½c.; colored, 14½c.; Kingston, 14½c.; Brookville, 14½c.; Utica, N. Y., 15½c.; Stirling, 18½c.; Campbellford, 13½c.; St. Paschal, Que., 13½c.; butter, 27 ½-16c.

Gossip.

The art of packing apples has been very much altered during the last few years. For the Canadian market in the West, many growers find it expeditious to pack in boxes rather than in barrels. Most apple-growers know the benefits and advantage of this method of packing apples, and yet they are not in touch with manufacturers who are in a position to supply boxes. In another column of this paper, the Georgian Bay Shook Mills, of Midland, Ont., have placed their name, and apple-growers who wish to make use of boxes this fall should correspond with them at once and get their prices and samples of their goods. It would be a step forward on the part of many growers to pack their apples in this form, principally for city use. Write this firm, and get in touch with the boxed-apple trade.

Trade Topics.

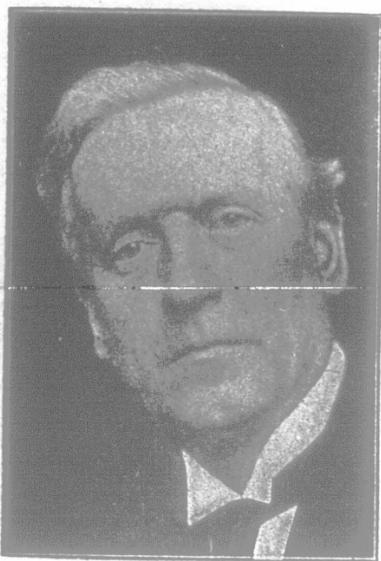
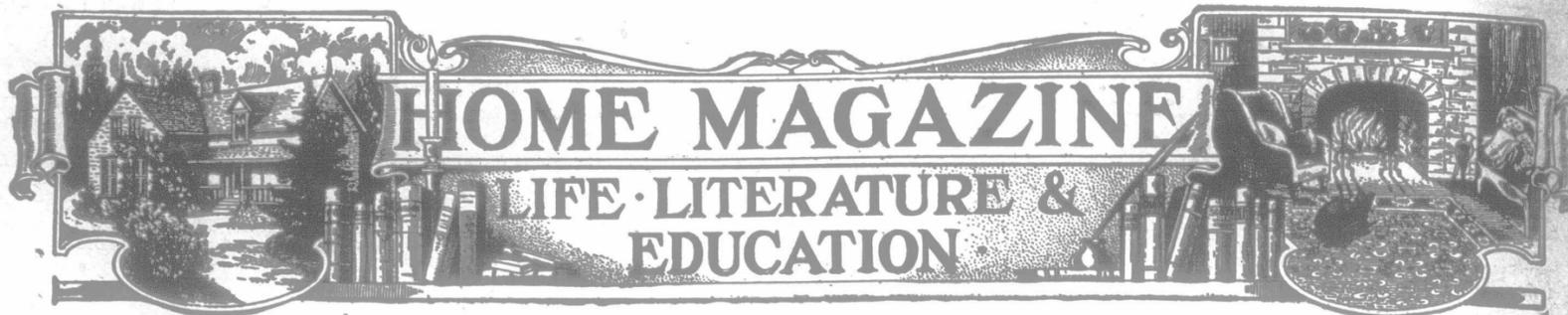
We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Ann Arbor line of farm implements on our back cover. Efficiency is their watchword, and no one should miss seeing their field engine exhibits at all the fall fairs. Hay presses, field engines and oil engines, are their special lines. See the advertisement, and look up their exhibit.

Attention is directed to the new advertisement in this issue of the Canadian Gate Co., Ltd., Guelph, who are placing before the public an entirely new automatic gate, altogether out of the ordinary run of gates, and one which every farmer and householder should see. Tumble-down, half-hung gates, cause a big leak in farm profits, are unsightly, and altogether a loss and drawback to the farm on which they are found. See the advertisement, and get a good gate.

A GOOD CAR AT LOW COST.

The new popular-priced automobile, the Maxwell, the advertisement of which appeared on our back cover August 20th, and will appear again soon, should appeal to all. This is the newest model of one of the best cars on the market, and the price, \$925, with \$70 added where electric self-starter and electric lights are required, is within the reach of all. "This is the biggest automobile value ever offered for less than \$1,400." Look up future advertisements in this paper.

Attention is directed to the advertisements in this issue of the Page Wire Fence Company. Readers are especially invited to look up their exhibit in the location allotted to Farm Implements and Engine Manufacturers at the Toronto Exhibition now in progress. This firm is now calling attention to their various lines of wire fencing, and also to their new small threshing outfit, an outfit which should prove very interesting to many small farmers, or others wishing to thresh their own grain.



The Men at the Helm.
Premier Asquith.

Mother's Garden.

A languorous haze has softened the
poppy's crimson glare;
The breath of fresh-cut clover lies sweet
in the placid air,
A dreamy spirit hovers o'er the silent
afternoon,
That tangles olden fancies through the
golden web of June.

And in the fine brocading of the inter-
woven threads,
Grows slowly forth a vision of my
mother's garden-beds,
Set out with Johnny-jump-ups and pinks
and mignonette,
And honesty and anise and rosy bounc-
ing-Bet.

A regiment in gold and blue, the iris-
flags uprising;
The pansies tremble, all a-wing, like vel-
vet butterflies;
The bridal-wreath flings o'er the fence its
sprays of milky-white,
And, scarlet-cupped, the hollyhocks set
somber nooks alight.

They thrill me with the wistful grace of
faded yesterdays,—
Those dear o'd dainty blossoms that my
mother loved to raise;
And, as to cherished fabrics clings the
breath of summer bloom,
So clings about her memory their subtle
dream-perfume.
—Harriet Whitney Durbin.

**Browsings Among the
Books.**

THE ANGLER.

From "The Sketch-Book," by Washington
Irving.

It is said that many an unlucky urchin
is induced to run away from his family,
and betake himself to a seafaring life,
from reading the history of Robinson
Crusoe; and I suspect that, in like man-
ner, many of those worthy gentlemen,
who are given to haunt the sides of
pastoral streams with angle-rods in hand,
may trace the origin of their passion to
the seductive pages of honest Izaak Wal-
ton. I recollect studying his "Complete
Angler" several years since, in company
with a knot of friends in America, and,
moreover, that we were all completely
bitten with the angling mania. It was
early in the year; but as soon as the
weather was auspicious, and that the

spring began to melt into the verge of
summer, we took rod in hand, and sallied
into the country, as stark mad as was
ever Don Quixote from reading books of
chivalry.

For my part, I was always a bungler
at all kinds of sport that required either
patience or adroitness, and had not
angled above half an hour before I had
completely "satisfied the sentiment," and
convinced myself that angling is some-
thing like poetry—a man must be born
to it. I hooked myself instead of the
fish; tangled my line in every tree; lost
my bait; broke my rod; until I gave up
the attempt in despair, and passed the
day under the trees, reading old Izaak;
satisfied that it was his fascinating vein
of honest simplicity and rural feeling that
had bewitched me, and not the passion
for angling. My companions, however,
were more persevering in their delusion.
I have them at this moment before my
eyes, stealing along the border of the
brook, where it lay open to the day, or
was merely fringed by shrubs and bushes.
I see the bittern rising with hollow
scream, as they break in upon his rarely-
invaded haunt; the king-fisher watching
them suspiciously from his dry tree that
overhangs the deep, black mill-pond, in
the gorge of the hills; the tortoise let-
ting himself slip sideways from off the
stone or log on which he is sunning him-
self; and the panic-struck frog plumping
in headlong as they approach, and spread-
ing an alarm throughout the watery
world around.

I recollect, also, that, after toiling and
watching and creeping about for the
greater part of a day, with scarcely any

success, in spite of all our admirable ap-
paratus, a lubberly country urchin came
down from the hills, with a rod made
from a branch of a tree; a few yards of
twine; and, as heaven shall help me! I
believe a crooked pin for a hook, baited
with a vile earth-worm—and in half an
hour caught more fish than we had nib-
bles throughout the day.

But above all, I recollect the "good,
honest, wholesome, hungry" repast, which
we made under a beech tree just by a
spring of pure, sweet water, that stole
out of the side of a hill; and how, when
it was over, one of the party read old
Izaak Walton's scene with the milk-maid,
while I lay on the grass and built castles
in a bright pile of clouds, until I fell
asleep. All this may appear like mere
egotism; yet I cannot refrain from utter-
ing these recollections which are passing
like a strain of music over my mind, and
have been called up by an agreeable scene
which I witnessed not long since.

In a morning's stroll along the banks
of the Alun, a beautiful little stream
which flows down from the Welsh hills
and throws itself into the Dee, my at-
tention was attracted to a group seated
on the margin. On approaching, I found
it to consist of a veteran angler and
two rustic disciples. The former was an
old fellow with a wooden leg, with
clothes very much, but very carefully
patched, betokening poverty, honestly
come by, and decently maintained. His
face bore the marks of former storms,
but present fair weather; its furrows had
been worn into a habitual smile; his iron-
gray locks hung about his ears, and he
had altogether the good-humored air of

a constitutional philosopher, who was
disposed to take the world as it went.
One of his companions was a ragged
wight, with the skulking look of an ar-
rant poacher, and I'll warrant could find
his way to any gentleman's fish-pond in
the neighborhood in the darkest night.
The other was a tall, awkward, country
lad, with a lounging gait, and apparent-
ly somewhat of a rustic beau. The old
man was busied examining the maw of a
trout which he had just killed, to dis-
cover by its contents what insects were
seasonable for bait; and was lecturing on
the subject to his companions, who ap-
peared to listen with infinite deference.
I have a kind feeling toward all "bro-
thers of the angle," ever since I read
Izaak Walton. They are men, he affirms,
of a "mild, sweet, and peaceable spirit";
and my esteem for them has been in-
creased since I met with an old "Tretise
of Fishing with the Angle," in which are
set forth many of the maxims of their
inoffensive fraternity. "Take good heed,"
sayth this honest little tretise, "that in
going about your disportes ye open no
man's gates but that ye shet them again.
Also ye shall not use this foresaid crafti
disport for no covetousness to the in-
creasing and sparing of your money only,
but principally for your solace, and to
cause the helth of your body and
specyally of your soule."

I thought I could perceive in the vet-
eran angler before me an exemplification
of what I had read; and there was a
cheerful contentedness in his looks that
quite drew me towards him. I could not
but remark the gallant manner in which
he stumped from one part of the brook
to another; waving his rod in the air, to
keep the line from dragging on the
ground, or catching among the bushes;
and the adroitness with which he would
throw his fly to any particular place;
sometimes skimming it lightly along a
little rapid; sometimes casting it into one
of those dark holes made by a twisted
root or overhanging bank, in which the
large trout are apt to lurk. In the
meanwhile he was giving instructions to
his two disciples; showing them the man-
ner in which they should handle their
rods, fix their flies, and play them along
the surface of the stream. The scene
brought to my mind the instructions of
the sage Piscator to his scholar. The
country around was of that pastoral kind
which Walton is fond of describing. It
was a part of the great plain of Che-
shire, close by the beautiful vale of
Gessford, and just where the inferior
Welsh hills begin to swell up from among
fresh-smelling meadows. The day, too,
like that recorded in his work, was mild
and sunshiny; with now and then a soft
dropping shower, that sowed the whole
earth with diamonds.

I soon fell into conversation with the
old angler, and was so much entertained,
that, under pretext of receiving instruc-
tion in his art, I kept company with him
almost the whole day; wandering along
the banks of the stream, and listening to
his talk. He was very communicative,
having all the easy garrulity of cheerful
old age; and I fancy was a little flat-
tered by having an opportunity of dis-
playing his piscatory lore; for who does
not like now and then to play the sage?

He had been much of a rambler in his
day; and had passed some years of his
youth in America, particularly in Savan-
nah, where he had entered into trade, and
had been ruined by the indiscretion of a
partner. He had afterward experienced
many ups and downs in life, until he got
into the navy, where his leg was carried
away by a cannon-ball, at the battle of
Camperdown. This was the only stroke
of real good fortune he had ever experi-
enced, for it got him a pension, which,
together with some small paternal prop-
erty, brought him in a revenue of nearly



Mother's Garden.

forty pounds. On this he retired to his native village, where he lived quietly and independently, and devoted the remainder of his life to the "noble art of angling."

In Calais Harbor During Mobilization.

When, on Sunday last at noon, we threw a rope to a loafer on the outer quay of the smack-basin in Calais harbor, the loafer, as soon as he had made it fast and assured us that we were in a good position and received a franc, climbed down the iron rungs of the ladder in the wall, so as to be closer to us, and said:

"That is going badly, the war."

Prone by nature and training to reject all rumors of a startling kind, I replied that I hoped that "that" would arrange itself.

"Nevertheless," said he, shrugging his shoulders, "the general mobilization has begun."

This was real news to me. I had had none since the early editions of Saturday afternoon. I had waited all Saturday in Dover harbor, which was full of men-of-war, for some sort of reasonable weather, to allow me to move on towards Cowes, whither I was bound. And it had been a gloomy day, in spite of the sunshine and in spite of the bright crowds and the band on the esplanade. It seemed to be monstrous, then, that the glory of Cowes Regatta should be even impaired by fears of war. (That the Regatta might be wiped entirely off the Calendar did not occur to me, because it was unthinkable.) Soldiers and sailors had a peculiar air of importance and busyness. A group of officers and men manœuvring the immense iron booms for closing the eastern entrance to the harbor might have been a hierarchy rearranging the swing of the solar universe. Another group of officers went out of the harbor on a harbor-tug, and cruised to and fro—and me after them in a dinghy!—and returned with great mystery, and what they were doing on a harbor-tug none could say. A royal train came on to the pier, and debarked mysterious personages. Whom? I guessed that the train bore the Empress Dowager of Russia, and I was right; but at the time one was more inclined to believe in the despatch of another special peace envoy. One instinctively related every phenomenon observed to the theory of the chances of war. If one saw a soldier with a girl, one said: "There can't be any real fear of war, or he wouldn't be gallivanting with that girl." And instantly afterwards one said: "War is a certainty—he's taking leave of her." This absurd irrationality colored the whole of one's secret mental life. A harbor clock striking at night had the very ring of destiny, and as for a tramp steamer suddenly blowing off steam—its effect on the nerves was appalling. So that, although convinced that there would be no general European war, I was determined on Saturday at midnight that wherever I spent Sunday, I would not spend it in Dover Harbor.

In response to the perhaps justifiable curiosity of the harbor-official on watch as to my destination, I stated as we passed out on Sunday morning that I did not know my destination. My hope was to reach towards the French coast and then beat up towards Dungeness; failing that, to make Boulogne, and failing Boulogne, Calais. My skipper had hesitation about entering any foreign country, but I reassured him.

The sequel was Calais, and in a gale of wind! We could not possibly have made Boulogne. And then, after the risk of being smashed against one of the piers on entering, to be told that the general mobilization had begun! Moreover, the high wind was carrying the dust and litter from all the streets of Calais and depositing it on my decks. And straw hats, pursued by men, were travelling at terrific speeds along the quays. I thought: "I may be weather-bound here for a week." Two years ago I had been weather-bound at Boulogne for a week in the height of summer. The fact is, the Channel is no place for yachting.

Then the health officers came aboard, climbing gingerly down the ladder. One was about forty-five and the other about thirty, and both were serious, respectable, urbane men. I invited them into the saloon to transact business. With

all their calm, they were much more exciting than the shore-loafer. In the space of about a minute they had told me that a German paper-factory in the town had closed down and its manager fled; that no newspapers whatever were to be had in Calais; that the French packets were to be laid; that fishing was almost stopped; that pilotage was stopped; that the customs officers had gone; that the German and Russian armies were in contact; and that a ship entering Calais harbor on the previous day had been commandeered ("confisque," they said) by the Government.

that the British fleet would certainly be placed at the disposal of France (I was not at all certain of it, but one talks at random and sentimentally in these international conversations), they were obviously reassured; but when I softly predicted success for France, the elder one only said gravely: "I hope you may be right." Nobody could have been less Chauvinistic than these two.

In the afternoon, friendship having been established, they came to see me again, and to assure me that their receipt for dues gave me the right to depart whenever I chose. However, I relied less on their receipt than on the blue ensign of the British Naval Reserve, which I was entitled to fly, and which I kept flying all night, monstrously contrary to the etiquette of yachts.

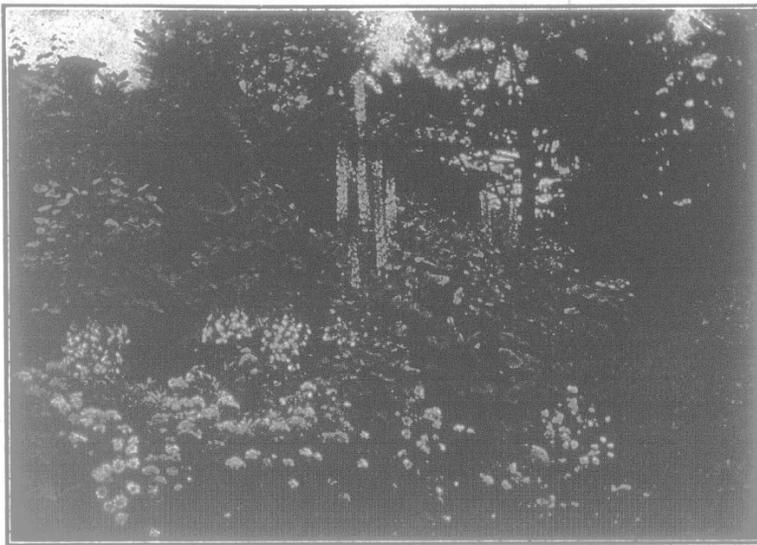
After lunch I went ashore and walked about in the wind and dust. Fragments

asked me to remove myself. I did so, and went to the station. At the station there was everything except trains and newspapers. The two middle-aged dames at the bookstall told me with firmness and pride that newspapers existed not for the present in Calais. Many soldiers were preparing to entrain; scarcely a woman could be seen.

I went thence to the enormous beach where the Casino and the cabins are, and the distressing monument to the victims of the "Pluiviose." Two operatic performances were billed for that day at the Casino, but I could see no sign of them. Nearly all the scores of cabins were locked up; all the bathing vans were deserted. People wandered vaguely along the planks at the top of the beach—here and there an elegant, too elegant, woman. The high wind swept violently across the huge expanse of dry sand, carrying sand along in interminable undulating lines that looked like yellow vapor. A very curious spectacle! A priest came down in charge of a school of boys. They took off their shoes and stockings, and against each shoe the wind immediately raised a hillock of sand. Then I went into the town, dominated by the jangle of car bells. Calais is a picturesque city; it is the southernmost outpost of Flemish architecture on that coast: the people, too, are a little Flemish. The cafes were not full—about half-full; here and there a waiter was serving in military uniform. The populace was interested and talkative, but neither gay nor gloomy. On the faces of only two women did I see an expression of positive sorrow. The cafes chantants were functioning.

Towards nightfall the wind and the dust dropped. The town grew noisier. The "Marseillaise" was multiplied in the air. My skipper and cook went ashore and returned with the news that in the town they had received an ovation as British tars.

The next morning it rained heavily. We crept out to sea at 4.30, with vitality at its lowest ebb. Apparently, no one had noticed us, but at the mouth of the harbor two submarines were uncomfortably in waiting, as though for ourselves. "What a fool I was to come here!" I thought. "They may refuse to let us go." But they didn't. We exchanged salutes, and I was free. Wind and tides favoring, we made a magnificent passage to Brightlingsea in exactly ten hours. Once, near the Edinburgh Lightship, we were hailed by a British torpedo boat, who demanded the yacht's name. Because he couldn't hear our reply, he bore right down on us. We held up a white life-belt with the yacht's name thereon in black, and the torpedo boat, sheering off, gave an august consent to our continuance. The whole coast was patrolled. Brightlingsea was precisely as gay as it always is on every August bank holiday. Not a sign of war. But we had not dropped anchor ten minutes before my cook, who belongs to the Naval Reserve, received official notice that he



An Old-world Garden.

I said I hoped they would not commandeer me.

The older one replied:

"Oh, no! You are too small. You are useless."

Then he most amiably took half a crown instead of three francs for dues, no doubt in order to prove that English money still circulated.

We began to talk about the causes of the war. These two excellent and sensible men seemed to symbolize the absolute innocence of France in the affair. They had no desire nor enthusiasm for a war. They were whole-hearted in their condemnation of German diplomacy (so much so that it would have been futile for me to state my views), but they were by no means whole-hearted in their condemnation of the German character. Indeed, they at once put a limit to a rather hasty generalization of mine framed to soothe them. When I said

of the "Marseillaise" came down on the wind. Baggage carts abounded; also motor-cars. I read the proclamations on the walls. The mobilization order, with its colored flags, was fairly comprehensive; it included all liable men not already with the colors. There was further a patriotic outburst by the Mayor of Calais, neatly turned in its grandiloquence; and, more disturbing, an announcement to foreigners ordering them to go instantly and report themselves to the Mayor, and from him to obtain permission either to clear out or to remain. Personally, I ignored this, relying on my blue ensign. Finally, there was an instruction to horse-owners to bring all liable horses to the center of the town on Monday morning.

Save for a few uncomfortable submarines, the harbor and basins were quite quiet. I was getting too close to the submarines when a sentry politely



The Reapers.

(From a painting by Jules Breton.)

was "wanted." Such organization struck me as being rather good.—Arnold Bennett, in *The Nation*.

The Wheatlands.

Field of the cloth of gold, acre upon acre,

Living gold of wheat fields, hazy gold of heat,

In the amber noontime, tall and tawny tasseled,

Strolling to the sky line, ripe gold of the wheat.

Rustling in the wheat fields, on an August evening,

Voices of the wheat field whisper, fade and die,

And the moon, prophetic of the jocund harvest,

Hangs a golden sickle, in the starry sky.

—Lucy Betty McRaye, in *MacLean's Magazine*.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Sent by God.

The LORD looked upon him, and said, Go in this thy might, and thou shalt save Israel from the hand of the Midianites: have not I sent thee.—Judges vi: 14.

"The world wants men—true men,
Who can neither be bought nor sold;
Men who scorn to violate trust,
Genuine gold.

The world wants men—pure men,
Free from the taint of sin;
Men whose lives are clean without,
And pure within."

It is encouraging, in this time of anxious uncertainty, to read the history of Israelites as written in that warlike book which we call "Judges." Read the chapter from which our text is taken, and see how desperate the situation was. The enemies of Israel covered the land like a swarm of locusts. They destroyed grain, fruit and grass; so famine was added to the misery of war. Then the people—who had thought little of God in prosperity—turned to Him as their only hope. His response was quick and mighty, for He picked out a man who was threshing wheat in a secluded spot (to hide it from the Midianites) and sent him out as a leader to save Israel. The humility of Gideon was great, but he went out in the might of the Lord—responding to the call:—"Have not I sent thee?"—and conquered, because God was true to His promise: "Surely I will be with thee, and thou shalt smite the Midianites as one man."

God picks out a man here and a man there, and it is a great honor to be chosen by the King for special service. Those who realize the glorious "call" will hardly refuse to heed it. At the call of King George, his subjects enthusiastically placed themselves at his service. All other business was dropped—as Gideon dropped the threshing of his precious wheat—when the nation requires soldiers.

In all ages, God has called special men for special work, He is constantly claiming their service and sending them on His errands. Moses was chosen and trained to deliver his enslaved people and lead them through the wilderness. Joshua was especially fitted to lead the conquering army into the Promised Land. Then God chose the various judges as they were needed. David was taken from his work as a shepherd and made king, while Elisha was stopped in the midst of his ploughing and called to the high and difficult task of a prophet. Jeremiah declared that God ordained him for the work of "a prophet unto the nations." He shrank from such a high vocation, but dared not refuse to obey the call, for he knew that the Lord had touched his mouth, so that the message had only to be faithfully delivered. Look carefully and you will see that it was always so—and not only in the Bible times. All through the pages of history we find God claiming those whom He has chosen to do special work. It is not only a leader in war that men need. Sometimes, as in the case of St. Paul, the touch of the Master of men has suddenly transformed the wolf into a sheep, the

robber into a shepherd, the persecutor into a friend.

Let us never make the mistake of thinking that only a few great characters in every age receive a special call. The glory of the Army of God is that the Leader has special work for each soldier—work that he is specially fitted for, and that no one else can do as well.

You are needed! God needs you, and the world needs you. Are you responding as eagerly as our young men have responded to the call of the Empire, or are you each day letting splendid opportunities of service slip past you?

A young man was once going down a city street when he saw a bank building with swinging doors. Some people seemed too lazy to set the doors swinging for themselves, so they slipped in after someone else had started them swinging. The observer said: "That is characteristic of the age—doing as little as we can." He was a pessimist, I am afraid; but I suppose we all have a lazy streak in us, and are inclined to shirk hard or unpleasant jobs. Somebody must do them—why should we always try to leave them for other people to do?

Do you want to be a success in life? Then be worth something to the world. If you slip through life as easily as possible, seeking always the smoothest and most comfortable paths, then your life is bound to be a failure. When you turn for a last look at the door which leads into the new life beyond death, you will wish that you could have one more chance to prove yourself something better than a "carpet knight." If you haste to rise up early and so late take rest, and eat the bread of carefulness, with no grander aim than the heaping up of earthly riches, you are recklessly flinging away the glorious opportunity God has placed within your reach of cheering and uplifting your burdened comrades, of inspiring them by word and act, and—above all—by the hidden life of prayer, which only God knows about.

To-day I stood beside the bed of one of God's saints, who little knew the beauty of her life of selfless service. Year after year she worked patiently and cheerily for those she loved. She was ill with a terrible disease, but said nothing about it, and worked on until God forced her to rest. Most of us grumble and complain over trifles, and it makes us feel very small to find out that a life has been shining with glowing loveliness close beside us for years, and we have overlooked the beauty. Perhaps we felt very superior—priding ourselves on our noble ideals—while some humble soul near us was daily growing more beautiful in God's sight.

Our business in this world is "living," and there are two classes of people—those who walk by faith and those who walk by sight, those who are living for eternity, and those whose aims are all for this world.

What a tremendous difference is made by the point of view! If a day were only a unit, standing alone by itself, then it would matter very little how it was spent. But to those who know it to be only a little bit of eternity, placed by God within our reach for a short space, and then joined by Him indissolubly to the ages that have gone before and that are coming, it is transmuted into something of priceless value. Everything is worth while, because nothing is ever lost. The pleasant words and kind smiles, the considerate acts, and little victories over temper, do not slip away into nothingness. They are eternal in two ways. They have built themselves solidly into the most enduring fabric on earth—character—and they are treasured tenderly by our Father, to be brought out before angels and men on the last day.

The most radiant spirits keep their beauty sacredly. It is not displayed before men, but is very dear to the Searcher of hearts. As a plant draws its life from the roots—which are out of sight—so a soul is only what God sees it to be in secret. You are needed! God wants you to do some special work for which He has been fitting you all your life through. But He can never work with lives that don't ring true. Do you honestly want to be used by Him? Are you willing that the Master of men should take your life in His hands and do great things for the world with it? Do you want Him to make the most of your life, no matter what pain the perfecting

of His chosen instrument may cost you? Then be very sure that God knows where to place you, when you are prepared for His work, and the right time has come. You can't possibly be living in such obscurity that God has overlooked your possibilities of service.

The world needs you. You are in living touch with all men all the time. One man asked another: "What preacher converted you?" The reply was: "It was not a preacher, but the everyday life of my cousin which converted me."

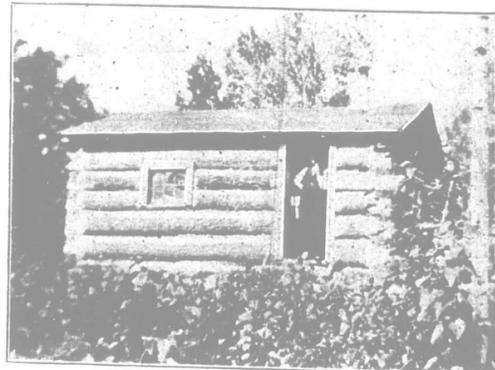
Wherever you are, you are helping other people to live nobler lives, or else—a solemn fact—you are making goodness more difficult for them. Life is bound to tell, even if you are living alone on a desert island. Thoughts are more mighty in their influence than words or actions, being the spring and source of words and actions. We hear a great deal nowadays



The Pioneer.

about telepathic influence, but who can really weigh its tremendous power? With our prayers we can reach and help the nations now in such need of help. We can touch Europe and the world, helping in secret ways which we do not understand ourselves. Prayer is a mystery, but no one can gauge its power. By it we can help our nearest friend, or bring down God's blessing on millions. So a "wireless" operator, on the top of a New York sky-scraper, can send a message of goodwill to a friend a few miles off or fling out his promise of coming help in answer to the "S. O. S." signal twelve hundred miles away. But the common messages of every day are almost disregarded when the news of a great disaster arrives. In all directions the call for help is flashed, and those who are near enough to render assistance respond with hearty goodwill.

So it should be to-day. We are bound together closely, and when one nation suffers, all the nations suffer with it. We are all called to help—and only God knows how mighty for good the prayers of His people are. He expects us all to do our share in helping the world. Everyone is needed—workers, fighters, givers,—men of prayer.



The first thing they did was to build a house of logs.

Mordicai told Esther that if she did nothing to help her people, deliverance would arise from another place,—but not for her. "Who knoweth," he said, "whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?" She was not called to fight, but to use her God-given powers of mind and body in her appointed place. And the feast of Purim is still kept to commemorate the day—thousands of years ago—when God, by means of a woman, saved a nation from deadly peril.

God can use you, if you are willing. Your power—as someone has said—will be

great if you "speak to God about men," but it will be very slight if you only "speak to men about God." It is the secret service that counts most—the kind no one knows about or praises you for. "Pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly."

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Beaver Circle

"The Axe of the Pioneer"

Bite deep and wide, O Axe, the tree,
What doth thy bold voice promise me?

"I promise thee all joyous things,
That furnish forth the lives of kings!

For every silver ringing blow,
Cities and palaces shall grow."

Bite deep and wide, O Axe, the tree,
Tell wider prophecies to me.

"When rust hath gnawed me deep and red,
A nation strong shall lift its head!

His crown the very heavens shall smite,
Aeons shall build him in his might."

Bite deep and wide, O Axe, the tree,
Bright Seer, help on thy prophecy!

—Isabella Valancy Crawford.

We are giving first place this week to a very interesting letter from a Quebec Beaver, telling us some tales of pioneer experiences related by her grandmother. People talk of "the good old times," but they were very hard-working times, weren't they. Just think of all the things which we consider necessities, and which were not in existence then; there were no comfortable bath-rooms, no coal stoves, no matches, even, no railways, no agricultural implements, no post offices. The things the early settlers didn't have to work with were far more numerous than the things they did have; and yet what splendid work they did. Those of you who are fortunate enough to have grandparents, get them to tell you about their early days. It will be more interesting than story-books.

Dear Puck,—My grandmother, now 81 years old, has often told me stories about her father and mother, and their life as pioneers in Argenteuil, and I thought it might be interesting to some of the Beavers if I wrote about them. They came across the ocean in a sailing vessel in the year 1827, and took a month and one day to cross, which was considered a fast voyage. Imagine not having a sight of land for a month! How glad the passengers must have been when they finally landed in Montreal. They stayed in Montreal for a few days, and then drove to Lachute, a drive of about forty-five miles. The railway did not connect Montreal with Lachute then, and instead of taking one and three-quarter hours, as we do now, they took about two days. The roads were rough, and usually on both sides there was a thick bush.

They bought a farm at Lachute, but as I think the farm at Mount Maple is more interesting, I will tell you about it. The first thing they did was to build a house of logs. The large trees were used to make the house, a one-story building. The spaces or cracks between the logs were plastered up with mud and moss, as they could not get any plaster there. Although it was so roughly built, it was quite warm and cozy in winter. They lit a fire, not with matches, as we do now, but by briskly rubbing a piece of steel, called a flint, against a piece of stone. By doing this they made sparks fly, and they would try to get some of these sparks to light on a cotton rag. When the rag caught fire it was quite easy to start the wood to burn.

After cutting down some of the trees around the little house, they set to work to cultivate the land. Where there were many stumps, they hoed the land to soften the earth. In fact, it was a few years before they had the land sufficiently cleared to use a plow. The grain was scattered by hand and covered by a hoe. The land was very rich, and yielded a large harvest. When the hay was ripe it was cut with a scythe and raked into small bundles with a hand-rake. The grain was cut with a sickle, and tied into bundles or sheaves by hand. Haying and harvesting now is considered pretty hard work, even when we have all the labor-saving machines like mowers, rakers, binders, but how much harder it must have been then. Of course, their fields were much smaller than most of the farmers have now. The grain was taken into the barn on a small cart drawn by oxen. The threshing was done with a flail. They put the grain on the floor, and then hit it till the grain separated from the straw. The grain was carried to the mill, to be ground, by the men, as there were no proper roads, only a blazed trail.

Did you ever think how cheaply we send letters now? I used to think it very strange that it did not make any difference if we sent a letter to the next village or to Scotland or England, but it wasn't always that way. A person in Canada sending a letter to another place in Canada, paid about fifteen cents, and to send a letter from Canada to Scotland, they paid twenty-four cents (a shilling). The post office was eight miles away from my great-grandmother's house, so it was a long walk to get the mail. Grandma said it was quite an event when they received a letter, and it was usually read over so many times that all the family could repeat it from memory.

The lanterns they used then were tallow candles, set inside tin inclosures pierced with holes to let the light out. The principal industry was the making of potash, and later on maple syrup and sugar. They burned down the beautiful forest trees to get ashes to make the potash out of. They made maple syrup in a good deal the same way as we do now, except that some of the implements they used were different. For instance, instead of using a tin can to catch the sap in, they used a wooden trough, hollowed out by hand. Not very long ago, on our farm, I found one of these old troughs. It was about two feet long and eight inches wide.

Most of grandma's old neighbors have now passed away, and her only living friends of the past are the old trees scattered here and there over the farm. With best wishes to the Circle, your little Beaver,
DOROTHY NEWTON.
(Age 13, Academy I.)
Cloverdale Farm, Plaisance, P. Q.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I wrote to this beautiful Circle over a year ago, and saw my letter in print, so I thought I would try again. Well, Puck, you're certainly doing well to keep up this charming Circle so long. I think it is just great to have the children interested in garden work. Say, Puck, if you let me, I would like to join your Garden Competition. When does it begin? I love working in the garden. I had one last year, but I didn't take extra care of it, so it didn't amount to much, but I'd do my best if you would let me join. I have taken two quarters of music lessons. I have passed my junior piano examination. I am not taking music lessons now, but I intend to start again in a few weeks. Well, I must close for this time, or you will throw this letter in the hungry w.-p. b. without ever reading it. Wishing the Beavers all kinds of success, I remain your Beaver.

ELSIE BIERWORTH.
(Age 12, Jr. IV.)
Elmwood, Ont., R. R. No. 1.

The rules—and full particulars—for the Garden Competition, will be found in our issue of April 9, page 721. Possibly the judge may not be too strict, and may still allow you to compete, but why didn't you think of it earlier, Elsie? However, send in your letter and photograph, when called for, and "the powers that be" will be lenient and consider them.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. I go to school every day. My teacher's name is Miss Day; she is the best teacher I ever had. I live on a farm; the name of it is Maplehurst. We have two little colts and four little calves, also five horses. My birthday was on the 29th of June; I am eight years old. I have some chickens which I like very much. I have a pet cat; her name is Angelina. She has a little kitten, and its name is Topsy; it is yellow and white. I have a little brother; he is five years old in September, and his name is Ross. I am writing this letter at Aunt Emma's, and papa and mamma don't know anything about it. I will close with love to the Beavers.

GRACE LOUISA DUNNILL.
Bayview, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for two or three years, and we all like it fine. I live on a farm of one hundred acres. For pets I have one dog and a cat. I have one brother and one sister; my brother's name is Floyd, and my sister's name is Nina. I want to tell you about a thing I saw in "The Farmer's Advocate" of June 18th. On the Honor Roll, at the last, there was a girl's name, Nina Little, Maple Ridge P. Q., and my sister's name is Nina Little, Verschoyle, Ont. Well, as this is my first letter I will close. Hoping this will escape that horrid w.-p. b., your little friend.

MYRTLE LITTLE (age 10, Sr. II).
Verschoyle, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Just a few lines, as it has been quite a while since I wrote my last letter. We live on a ranch, and have quite a few cows, horses, and pigs. We have one little colt; its name is Great Northern Queen. I have a horse of my own; her name is Bessie. I drive to school; it is two and a half miles. There are four teachers; my teacher is Miss McKinzie. I guess I will have to stop, or you will be thinking my letter is too long. Good-bye.

ADORA V. MCGREGOR (age 11).
Ladner, B. C.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for many years, and I enjoy reading the letters. I have a cat; his name is Timothy. He is a good cat for catching mice, and is not a bit cross, so that I can pet him. I go to school every day, and I am head of my class just now. I am in the Junior Second Class; I got promoted at Easter. Our teacher's name is Mr. Morrow, and I like him fine. I have a garden this spring and am planting vegetables and flowers. Well, hoping this will escape the w.-p. b. and wishing the Beavers many successes.

NORMA VANDERLIP (age 7).
Cainsville, Ont.
A very nicely-written letter, Norma.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for quite a number of years, and we all enjoy reading it very much. I have passed into the Third book, and I will be eleven years old the twenty-fourth of September. For pets, I have a white pony and a cat, and two dogs. We have twenty-four turkeys, and a lot of chickens, twelve cows, and eleven horses and two colts. This is all for this time. Wishing the Beaver Circle every success, good-bye.

ETHEL MURIEL COX.
(Age 10 years, Jr. III).
Box 932, Peterborough, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—May I join the Beavers? I read so much about the Beavers I feel as if I would like to write a letter, too. I live on a farm close by the school, and I go to school every day. Our teacher's name was Miss Houdon, but we expect a new one after holidays. I am nine years old and am in the Junior Third Class. I have two brothers, Walter and Stanley; and two sisters, Elva and Eva. Walter is ten years old. We have been taking music lessons since last summer; our teacher's name is Miss Hines. We go to Sunday-school every Sunday.

Our church is half a mile from home. I like to get the Sunday-school papers and read the stories. We have six horses and three colts, seventeen head of cattle, and thirty-three pigs; we have a lot of hens, thirteen little ducks, and about seventy little chickens. We have a nice orchard, and a few cherry trees. We have the telephone in our home. I think I have written enough for this time, so I will say good-bye, wishing the Beavers success.

MYRTLE SHARP.
(Age 9, Jr. III.)
R. R. No. 1, Alberton, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to the Circle. I did not see my first letter in print. I enjoy reading the Beavers' letters very much, so I thought I would write to you, too. I am eleven years old, and I like to go to school. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time; I can't remember how many years. We have two horses, five cows, six calves, and nineteen pigs. I think I will close, as this is my second letter.

Now, Puck, will you please print this letter, because I did not see my first one in print? Wishing the Beaver Circle every success.
NANCY LEIS.
(Age 11, Class III.)
St. Agatha, R. R. No. 1.

Who can give the names of the following trees:

1. What tree likes company?
2. What tree lives near water?
3. What tree is always neat and tidy?
4. What tree do schoolboys dislike?
5. What tree is needed on clothing?
6. What tree is older than the others?
7. Which is the interfering tree?
8. What tree is left after a fire?
9. Which tree do we need in winter?
10. What tree tells tales?

Honor Roll.

- Ora Killins, no post office given.
- Evangeline O'Hara, no post office given.
- Mary Graham, Britannia Bay, Ont.
- Ruby Kennedy, Harwood, Ont.
- Nellie Hoffman, Milbank, Ont.
- Rae Coulter, South Baymouth, Ont.
- Herman Wepler, Neustadt, Ont.
- Doretta Wepler, Neustadt, Ont.

CONSOLED.

It was after the distribution of prizes at a Sunday-school.
"Well, did you get a prize?" asked Johnny's mother.
"No," answered Johnny, "but I got 'horrible mention.'"

AN EASY ONE.

I go abroad by day,
I go abroad by night,
I'm busy when it's dark,
And
I'm busy when it's light.
All people know and love me,
Yet none hath seen my face,
Though I go beside them daily
And
Nightly every place.
Answer.—The air.

HIS REASON.

Could anything better illustrate the point of self-sacrifice than the following anecdote?
One scorching day, when his comrades were nearly prostrated, he was seen carrying his own gun and another man's, two cartridge belts, two knapsacks, and a dog. The colonel stopped him.
"Look here, you marched all yesterday and you fought all last night," the colonel said.
"Yes, sir," said the young soldier, respectfully.
"Well, then, what are you carrying that dog for?"
"Because, colonel," said the soldier, "the dog's tired."

An English rector preached a severe sermon on the eternal fate of the wicked. Meeting an old woman noted for her gossiping disposition, he said to her: "I hope my sermon has borne fruit in your mind. You heard what I said about that place where there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth?" "Well, as to that," answered the dame, "if I 'as anything to say, it be this: Let them gnash their teeth as 'as 'em,—I ain't!"—Youth's Companion.

Make Last Year's Suit Look Like a Stunning New One

Diamond Dyes enable you to recolor your clothes yourself. To use Diamond Dyes is simple and easy. In fact, many women find home dyeing to be a fascinating pastime.

Every woman likes new clothes. Buy all your purse affords, but make them do double service by changing their colors when their newness wears off.



Mahogany Gabardine Dyed Brown

Mrs. Cora Hastings writes:

"I had a mahogany-color suit made of the new gabardine. I tired of the color as one is apt to when you wear it very often, and as it was an expensive suit I didn't feel as though I could afford to throw it away.

"While talking about it to a friend, she suggested 'Diamond Dyes.' I was almost afraid I couldn't do it, but the druggist explained to me how simple it was, so I bought a package of brown dye, and I have a stunning new suit. I also dipped an old hat in the dye and moulded it over while wet, and I am not afraid to go anywhere with my fall outfit."

Diamond Dyes

"A child can use them." Simply dissolve the dye in water and boil the material in the colored water.

Miss L. Helm writes:

"I needed a new suit for early fall in the worst way, and no money to get one, as I had been out of a position for some time. In glancing over the pages of a magazine I saw an ad. of Diamond Dyes, which set me thinking. "I had a cloth suit from last spring which had been a beautiful shade of purple when new, but, like many others, it had faded so that I dreaded to put it on again. I thought I couldn't make it much worse no matter how stupid I might be, and as the directions for using Diamond Dyes were so plain, I bought a package of black dye. I was delighted with the result. It came out a beautiful black and has not smut one bit."



Purple Cloth Dyed Black

Truth About Dyes for Home Use

There are two classes of fabrics—animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics. Wool and Silk are animal fibre fabrics. Cotton and Linen are vegetable fibre fabrics. "Union" or "Mixed" goods are usually 60% to 80% Cotton, so must be treated as vegetable fibre fabrics. It is a chemical impossibility to get perfect color results on all classes of fabrics with any dye that claims to color animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics equally well in one bath. We manufacture two classes of Diamond Dyes, namely—Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk to color Animal Fibre Fabrics, and Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods to color Vegetable Fibre Fabrics, so that you may obtain the Very Best results on EVERY fabric.

Diamond Dyes Sell at 10c. Per Package. Valuable Book and Samples Free

Send us your dealer's name and address—tell us whether or not he sells Diamond Dyes. We will then send that famous book of helps, the Diamond Dye Annual and Direction Book, also 36 samples of Dyed Cloth—Free.

THE WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED
200 Mountain Street - Montreal, Canada

"London" Cement Drain Tile Machine



Makes all sizes of tile from 3 to 16 inches. Cement Drain Tile are here to stay. Large profits in the business. If interested, send for catalogue.

See us at Western Fair (Cement Building)

Also daily demonstrations at our works, only two blocks from the Fair Grounds.

London Concrete Machinery Co.

Dept. B, LONDON, ONTARIO

We make a full line of Cement Machinery and Cement Makers' Tools.

Georgian Bay Standardized APPLE BOXES

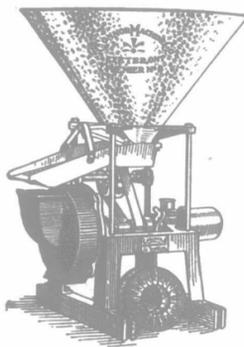
For Shipping Apples

Used by all the largest growers in Ontario

Place your orders now for prompt shipment

ONE PRICE ONLY

GEORGIAN BAY SHOOK MILLS, Limited, Midland, Ontario



The Hydro-Electric Grinder

The Engineers of The Hydro Electric Commission have selected an 8" Premier Grain Grinder to demonstrate that a small electric motor will grind grain and do a good job at a profitable rate.

Every Premier Grinder is made with the Skill and Accuracy of an Engine Lathe. The Plates run absolutely true and parallel, and even for fine chopping are never in contact.

An 8" Premier can be adjusted while running to grind with a 2 h.p. engine or opened to take all the power of a 10 h.p.

CONNOR MACHINE COMPANY, Ltd. EXETER ONTARIO

Indian Runner Ducks

The kind that lay all year round; prize-winning stock; eggs \$1 and \$1.50 per setting.

Phone Fingal, via St. Thomas. A. WATSON & SONS, R.R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.

Choicest Bulbs Grown in Holland Imported for YOU

WE import the finest bulbs grown—sound, large, and full of vitality.

Hyacinths—Tulips—Narcissus—Crocus

The bulbs come from Holland's quality bulb fields, and are offered at prices usually paid for ordinary stock. Don't buy elsewhere until you've heard our story. Send for Catalog now.

Wm. RENNIE CO. Limited, TORONTO. Also at Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

From Holland
Bulbs
to Your Garden

Protect Your Fruit

BY USING WARNER'S APPLE BARREL PAD

It costs LITTLE and SAVES BIG.

Manufactured by ROSWELL B. WARNER, INWOOD, ONT.

Mention this Paper.

A Truly Helpful Environment

for your daughter at the period when her character is being formed.

Alma (Ladies) College

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

Fashion Dept.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

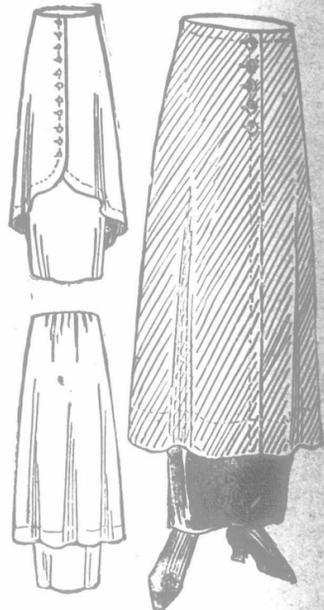
Order by number, giving age or measurement as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Also state in which issue pattern appeared. Price ten cents PER PATTERN. If two numbers appear for the one suit, one for coat, the other for skirt, twenty cents must be sent. Address Fashion Department,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

Address: Pattern Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ontario.

When ordering, please use this form:

Send the following pattern to:

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



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.

8340A Long Tunic Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8302
8303

DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.

8302 Yoke Blouse, 31 to 42 bust.
8303 Two-Piece Skirt, 24 to 32 waist.



8345 Girl's Dress, 6 to 12 years.

8331 Fancy Blouse, 34 to 40 bust.



8348 Gown with Set-In Sleeves, 34 to 42 bust.



8334 Dress with Guimpe Effect for Misses and Small Women, 13 and 18 years.



8370 Girl's Russian Tunic Dress, 10 to 14 years.

8373 Short Coat for Misses and Small Women, 13 years.

NOTICE!

When you think of **YOUR NEW BUILDING**
When you figure on changing and repairs.

Think and Figure With Us

Use the very **BEST**

**LUMBER, DOORS, SASH, COLUMNS,
NEWELLS, STAIRWORK.**

We can give you any kind of **LUMBER**, all ready to put up in **Proper LENGTHS**, without waste.

Doors, etc., of the very **Latest Style**, ready to ship at once.

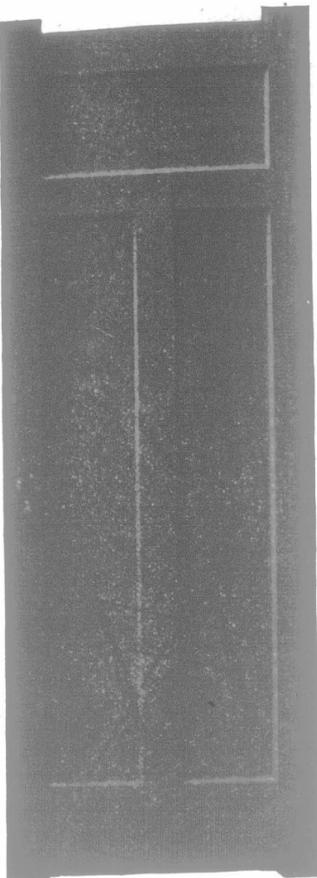
OUR PRICES WILL SURPRISE YOU

OUR DELIVERY GUARANTEED.

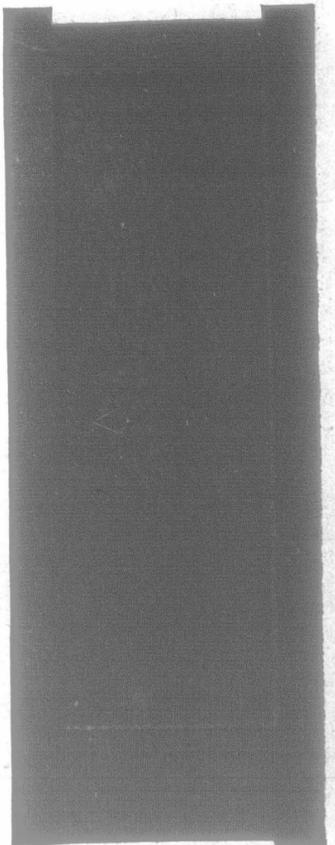
Let us help you with suggestions by sending you catalogue and book of Plans and Blue Prints, etc.

WEBB LUMBER CO. LIMITED

Van Horne Street, Toronto, Ont.



IN STOCK.



IN STOCK.

News of the Week

The Germans, upon taking Brussels, have established German time instead of Greenwich, and have announced their intention of establishing a Government and Ministry of Finance.

The present war is costing the nations a total of \$50,000,000 a day.

At the request of the Admiralty, the project of fitting up a hospital ship has been abandoned, and the money raised for this purpose will be devoted to fitting up a supplementary naval hospital at Portsmouth. This hospital will be called "The Canadian Women's Hospital."

Sir Frederic Benson, of the British War Office, who is in Canada for the purpose of remounts, states that at least 6,000 or 7,000 will be needed. The horses must come up to a certain standard, and will be sent to England in different shipments, as required.

The City of Toronto is giving 100 horses to the Dominion Government, to be used with the Canadian Contingent in Europe. These horses will be taken from the Fire, Police and Street Cleaning Departments, the aggregate value being \$25,000. The following telegram from Col. Hughes has been received in acknowledgment: "Many thanks. Col. Morrison, Director of Artillery, says no better or finer contribution could be made to the service. The horses would be acceptable immediately." Again many thanks."

War Secretary Kitchener has announced that no presents of either wine or spirits will be accepted for the troops at the front.

The amount raised by the Toronto and York County Patriotic Fund Association, now amounts to over \$882,000.

The Indian Princes are offering both money and men to assist the British forces. They have already sent over \$2,500,000 for the use of the troops in the field, and native Indian troops are now on the way to France to take their part in the war.

Mrs. Hamilton Gault, wife of the Montreal millionaire who is equipping Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, has joined the British Red Cross Corps, and will follow her husband, who has accepted a commission as major in the regiment.

The Germans have completely destroyed the ancient town of Louvain, in Belgium. All of its magnificent buildings were burned, and its art treasures destroyed. The inhabitants were driven out of the city, and the soldiers furnished with hand grenades and directed to fire the city. The city, for fifteen centuries one of the intellectual centers of Belgium, is now a heap of ashes and ruins.

The Queen of the Belgians has sent \$5,000,000 worth of jewellery to London, Eng., for safe keeping.

The Bill for Women's Suffrage has been defeated by the Parliament of Sweden now assembled at Stockholm.

Divers have secured \$250,000 in silver bullion from the hulk of the Empress of Ireland, and have succeeded in raising the purser's safe. It is said that all the mail bags have also been recovered.

Several cars of fruit and vegetables are being sent to the soldiers in camp at Valcartier, from the various Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Associations.

Further Provincial war gifts are as follows: Nova Scotia, 100,000 tons of coal; Ontario, 250,000 bags of flour, costing \$700,000; P. E. I., 100,000 bushels of oats. Barbados, also, has offered \$100,000 worth of sugar.

The Windrow.

It is estimated that American women buy \$11,000,000 worth of French gowns and millinery per annum.

Probably the most expensive telegraph line in the world is one in Borneo, which is constructed of mahogany and ebony poles.

Several large bakery firms in London, Eng., have offered to bake and arrange for the free delivery of Canada's gift of one million bags of flour.

The Canadian Churchman tells of a wonderful piece of microscopic engraving accomplished by a Jewish farmer in Alberta, who wrote, on a grain of wheat, in Hebrew characters, an address of welcome to the Duke of Connaught. The address contained 300 letters, and was so fine as to require a powerful microscope to read the inscription.

The will of Baron Basile der Schlichting, one of the notable Russians residents of Paris who died recently, leaves his magnificent collection of paintings, bronzes and sculptures, valued at \$20,000,000, to the Louvre. Among his objects of art are 114 snuff-boxes, for which the late J. Pierpont Morgan is said to have offered \$2,000,000. One of these boxes, painted by Fragoard, is valued at \$100,000.

These ten commandments, an instructive circular which has been distributed throughout Germany by the Chambers of Commerce, were read recently by Sir George Pragnall at a meeting of the British manufacturers:

1. In all expenses, keep in mind the interests of your own compatriots.
2. Never forget that when you buy foreign articles your own country is poorer.

3. Your money should profit no one but the Germans.

4. Never profane German factories by using foreign machinery.

5. Never allow foreign eatables to be served at your table.

6. Write on German paper, with a German pen, and use German blotting paper.

7. Use German flour, eat German fruit, and drink German beer. You alone give your body the true German energy.

8. If you do not like German malt coffee, drink coffee from the German colonies.

9. Use only German clothes for your dress and German hats for your head.

10. Let no foreign flattery distract you from these precepts, and be firmly convinced that whatever others may say, German products are the only ones worthy of the citizens of the German Fatherland.

Grim as war news is, it is not without its lighter side of amusing incidents, oddities, and romance.

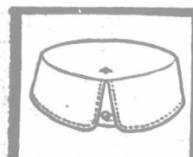
Lord Kitchener's first question when he entered the War Office to take up his new post, so it is said in *The Sporting Chronicle*, was addressed to the porter.

"Is there a bed here?" he asked. "No, my Lord," replied the porter. "Get one," said Lord Kitchener. "I may be here for some time."

And it is said he has been eating and sleeping, as well as working, inside the War Office almost ever since.

Among the "Odd Yarns of English Lakeland," by W. T. Palmer, just published, with a preface by Mrs. Humphrey Ward, are some purely comical. One relates how a congregation one Sunday arrived at the church to find the door shut and the clerk, mounted on a flat tombstone, announcing blandly: "This is to give notice that there will be no service in this church for a matter of four weeks, as the parson's best game hen has 'set-ten' herself in the pulpit."

A memorial statue of Commander Edward John Smith, Captain of the *Titanic*,



CHALLENGE COLLARS
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. of Canada, Ltd.
88 PRINCE AVENUE TORONTO

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



The Principle is Right
Two vacuum basins force the air and suds through the clothes. Simply press handle. No wear, no tear. The EASY washes quickly, easily and well. Will not dry out and fall to pieces. It's all steel galvanized, sanitary and durable.

Live Agents Wanted.
See it at Toronto Fair, booth located under Grand Stand.

EASY Washer Co.
4 CLINTON PLACE, TORONTO, ONT.



PURINA Chicken Chowder

Makes chickens grow twice as fast. All authorities agree that it pays to feed a growing feed.

Is also valuable for fowls; hastens the molt and quickly brings out the new feathers, so that hens are in best of condition for winter laying.

Call at our Exhibition quarters, near Poultry Building, or write for further particulars.

THE CHISHOLM MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED
75 ESPLANADE E., TORONTO, ONT.

Send Us Your Old Carpets
We Pay Return Freight Everywhere in Canada.

Beautiful Fluff-Rugs Made From Old Carpets

We have installed special machinery for making over Brussels-Union-Ingrain and Tapestry Carpets into rugs. No carpet too worn to be used. These rugs are reversible and unequalled for wear. 3/4 of in. thick when finished, will wear nearly a life-time. Nothing like them on market at any price, look as rich as the most expensive rugs you can buy.

We also manufacture old-fashioned rag rugs. Stock patterns for sale; made from new materials.

Send today for Prices and Particulars.

London Art Carpet Works
98 Carling St., London, Canada

at Lichfield. The statue, which has been modelled by Lady Scott, widow of the Antarctic explorer, presents a striking figure of Captain Smith standing on the bridge. The tablet bears the following inscription: "Commander Edward John Smith, R.N.R., born Jan. 27, 1850; died April 15, 1912." The inscription terminates with the words: "Be British!" the memorable command given by the Captain when the ship foundered. The statue was unveiled by Captain Smith's daughter, Miss H. M. Smith.

Jessie Mackay, of Christchurch, New Zealand, tells in Jus Suffragii of the following laws of benefit to the women of her country, passed since their enfranchisement in 1893:

- "Infant Life Protection Act."
- "Act to Regulate Adoption of Children."
- "Industrial Schools Act Amendment."
- "Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act."
- "Servants' Registry Offices Act."
- "Shop Assistants' Act" (safeguarding the interests and health of shop-girls; have to sit down when not serving, sanitary arrangements, meal-hours, etc.).
- "Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act" (equal standard of morality; divorce for wilful desertion of five years, for habitual drunkenness, failure to support a wife, cruelty, or for seemingly incurable lunacy).
- "Criminal Code Amendment Act."
- "Act enabling women to receive compensation for slander without proving special damage."
- "Summary Legal Separation Act," to safeguard poor women against brutal or drunken husbands.
- "Factory Act" (recognizes in some cases equal pay for equal work; not generally, however).
- "Municipal Franchise Act," extended to women ratepayers or ratepayers' wives (women eligible for town boards, hospital, and charitable aid boards, and to Mayoralty).
- "Old Age Pension Act (which acknowledges economic partnership of husband and wife).
- "Women admitted to practice law."
- "Technical schools, giving girls equal opportunity."
- "Scientific temperance instruction in public schools."
- "Testators' Act" (testator compelled to provide for wife and family)."

Writing in "The Illustrated London News," W. Whittall gives it as his opinion that aircraft will not prove as useful in war as has been anticipated. "It has been my duty as a writer on aerial topics, and as one who has seen a considerable amount of war service, to give a good deal of thought to the functions of air craft in war, and I have, as a result, come to the conclusion that their usefulness has been very greatly over-rated. I do not ignore the lessons of peace manoeuvres, in which it must be admitted that air craft have done very well indeed. . . . We read during manoeuvre-time of the successful scouting work accomplished by the aeroplanes, and how nothing could be hidden from the eye of the aerial observer. And we are prone to forget that it makes all the difference to their work that the troops they are observing can neither bring them down by gun-fire nor attack them with their own air craft. They are free to come and go, without let or hindrance, and because they come safely back to their own commanders with endless valuable information, we are inclined to assess them at a value far above their actual potentialities in real war. Personally, I incline to the belief that by the time the war has been in progress a couple of months, the commanders will have found that the game is not worth the candle. I know that in war men and material are there to be expended if any useful end can be achieved by their sacrifice, but I do not think the use of aircraft will bring results sufficient to justify the loss of men and machines which will be inevitable. Imagine what will happen when the air-scouts of the opposing armies, each side sent out on a dual mission to obtain information and prevent the others from getting it, meet—as they are bound to do! The probability is that none will return, and the sacrifice will be useless. And that can not be endured indefinitely."

The Ingle Nook.

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

Every household should have, in a convenient, get-at-able place, a medicine closet fitted up with a supply of the well-known remedies for use in cases of emergency. It should also contain several rolls of bandages of different widths, a package of absorbent cotton, a medicine dropper, a measuring-glass, a cork-screw, a roll of adhesive plaster, a couple of small granite basins, and a hot-water bag.

Among the remedies and preparations in stock, the following should not be omitted:

Lysterine.—For a mild antiseptic. To clean cuts, etc. For mouth-wash and sore throat, dilute with water. For inflamed eyes, use fifteen drops to four ounces of water.

Witch-hazel.—Apply for sprains, mosquito bites, summer heat.

Limewater.—For sour stomach. Add one-half ounce to pint of liquid.

Glycerine.—For sore throat and irritating cough, mix one teaspoonful with one-half glass of sweetened water. For hand-lotions, etc.

Tincture of Green Soap.—Use in hot water to clean sores, and for scrubbing the skin.

Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia.—Take from 10 to 20 drops in half a glass of hot water, for fainting, vomiting, and nervousness.

Spirits of Camphor.—For cold in the head, take five drops on a lump of sugar. Use in place of smelling salts. Good to ward off mosquitoes.

Turpentine.—For cramp in the stomach, apply stupes made by wringing out flannel in hot water and sprinkling the surface with turpentine. Turn cloth as soon as skin is red.

Ammonia.—For fainting, inhale carefully. Apply to mosquito bites, etc.

Soap Liniment.—Apply to bruises and over hard swellings, rheumatic pains, and sprains.

Camphorated Oil.—For pain in the chest, or headache with a cold, apply with rubbing and cover with cloth.

Ichthyol Ointment.—Use for any inflammatory swelling. It will take out inflammation in such swellings as those of the glands of the neck, etc.

Zinc Oxide Ointment.—For abrasions, chafing, cold sores, and rashes.

Quinine.—In tablets or capsules. To be used as directed, for colds, etc.

Cascara.—Laxative; to be used as directed.

Flexible Collodion or Newskin.—Paint over sore to protect and make artificial covering.

Tincture of Iodine.—Dilute in half-hot water, and paint for sprains or bruises.

Oil of Cloves.—For tooth-ache, dampen a small piece of cotton and put in cavity of tooth.

Essence of Peppermint.—For colic of infants, use one drop in two ounces of sweetened water.

Jamaica Ginger.—For stomach ache and cramps, with or without diarrhea.

Boric Acid.—For washing cuts and sores, use one-quarter teaspoonful in one ounce of water. For mouth-wash, nose-wash and eye-wash, use half of the above strength. For dry wounds, use the powder.

Antiphlogistine.—For bruises and sprains apply hot, on a cloth, spread as thick as a silver dollar.

Flaxseed.—When making poultices of flaxseed, make them large, and as wet as possible, but not so soft as to run.

In addition to the above, may be added Epsom salts, rhubarb, vaseline, talcum powder, sweet oil, mustard, or mustard leaves, etc.

Each family will have some special remedies to add to this list, and the supplies should always be kept up, and not allowed to run out. Accidents may occur at any moment, and a life may depend upon having the necessary remedies on the spot.

Superfluous Hair



On the face, neck, hands or arms can not be permanently removed by any other treatment but Electrolysis. Our method is sure, safe, positively permanent, practically painless and altogether harmless. Over 22 years' experience. Six expert operators. Come during summer for treatment if afflicted.

Moles, Warts, Red Veins, Mouse Marks, Tattoo Marks, Small Birth Marks, Cowlicks, Heavy or Joined Brows also eradicated. Satisfaction assured in each case. Consultation free at office or by mail. Booklet "F" and sample of Toilet Cream mailed free.

Hiscott Institute
61 College St. Toronto



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

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

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

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

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

WANTED—A Modern Dairy Farm with Stock and Implements, on shares for three or more years; within milk-shipping distance of any good city in Ontario. Address: F. Murphy, 516, 18 Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta.

WANTED—Work on a stock farm by young man having practical and college training. J. Gaetz, Macdonald College, Quebec.

YOUNG man, age 27, total abstainer, wants situation on dairy farm, by year preferred; has worked among live stock all his life, was 3 years at last place; 4 years at another. A. Lumsden, Ashton, R. R. No. 2.

TAMWORTHS
Choice young boars, ready to wean, for sale.
J. F. BELL
Amber : : : Ontario

POULTRY AND EGGS



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

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

Dirk's Red Mite Killer



One application kills all mites and prevents their reappearance during the season. Keeps fowls free from body lice. Makes scaly legs bright and clean. Keeps lard, pastry and sweets free from ants. Bed-bugs will give no trouble where used. Write to-day for special trial price. Booklet free.

MARSHALL & MARSHALL
Niagara Falls Ontario

Richards' QUICK NAPTHA THE WOMAN'S SOAP

Caution.—Spoons are inaccurate measures for medicines. Always use medicine droppers or measuring glasses.

Poisons should be kept in specially-marked bottles, plainly labelled; and of peculiar shape, or with a small bell tied round the neck, to prevent mistakes being made in the dark.

Help the Canadian Contingent.

The following circular from Geo. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Women's Institutes, explains itself:

Dear Sir,—A number of the Women's Institutes in the Province responded most liberally to the appeal for funds to supply a hospital ship to the Imperial Navy. Many others are prepared to give money donations and to supply articles of clothing, etc., to the soldiers. In view of the fact that many inquiries have been made of the Department, we have circularized the Institutes, giving them authority to send such proportion of the funds on hand as they can spare to the Red Cross Society. They have also been asked to do their part in collecting funds and supplying the articles listed below. Circulars have been sent only to the officers, and we are asking the press of the Province to give publicity to the appeal.

LIST OF REQUIREMENTS.

3,000 Pillows.—Sizes: 18 x 30 ins., 16 x 24 ins., 16 x 16 ins., 14 x 16 ins., and slips for the same.

3,000 to 4,000 Flannel Shirts.—Sizes: 15 to 17½, made of medium weight, gray or khaki color.

10,000 to 12,000 Handkerchiefs.—Size: 18 x 18 ins., made of cheesecloth, which should be washed before made up.

2,000 to 3,000 Cholera Belts.—12 ins. wide and 34 to 44 ins. long, to be made of ordinary yarn, either red or gray, two inches of each end to be knitted with steel needles, and center eight inches, to be knitted with bone needles.

6,000 to 7,000 Pairs of Socks.—Gray preferred.

5,000 "Housewives" or "Mending Kits." Outside to be made of coarse linen, chintz, cretonne, duck, or other smooth, strong material; size, 5½ x 13 ins., interior to be lined with shaker flannel, or any fine woollen material; interior to contain two small pockets, one at end and one in center. Also attach two loose squares, stitched loosely, for pins and needles, etc. Each should contain safety-pins, sewing and darning needles, small straight scissors, buttons (ordinary shirt and bachelor), black darning wool, black and white linen thread, small package of court plaster, and foot-ease powder, if possible. Sew tape on end for ties.

Money donations, as well as supplies, should be addressed to the Treasurer of the Red Cross Society, 56 King Street East, Toronto.

We trust to your co-operation in this good work. Very truly yours,

GEO. A. PUTNAM,
Superintendent of Women's Institutes.

An Old-World Garden.

An old-world garden, bright with many flowers
Whose scents remind me of a by-gone day.

An old-world place, with cool and sheltered bowers,
Where I may dream the golden hours away.

To the sweet peace that comes from far-off years
I give my soul in glad and eager quest.

Outside those walls my heart knew many fears;
Within, I breathe an atmosphere of rest.

Heart-ease is mine within this garden old,
With crimson glory trailing overhead;
Where fragrant wallflowers clad in green and gold

Look up to greet the roses blushing red.

And gentle hands an old-time welcome give,
With kindness beaming o'er the rugged face.

To tell my heart how good it is to live
Beneath the halo of an old-world grace.
—Gilbert Rae, in 'Chambers' Journal.

THE SCROGGIE MAIL ORDER CATALOGUE PROTECTS YOU AGAINST ADVANCING PRICES

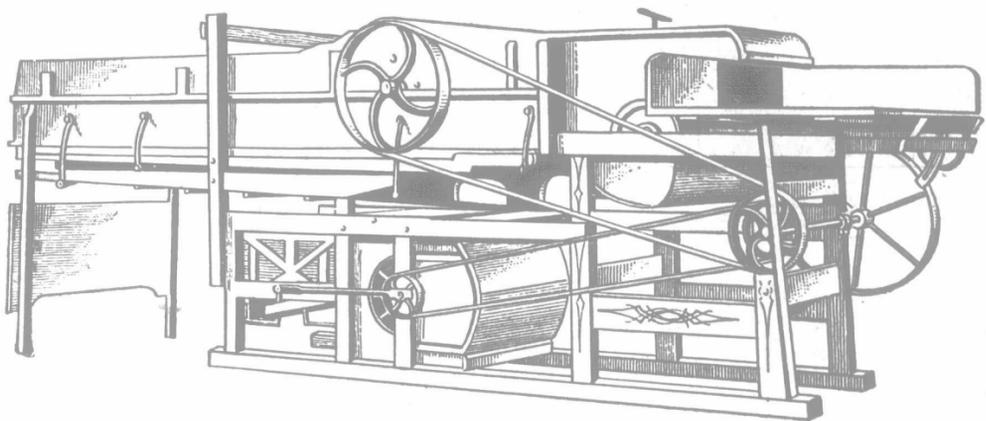
OUR NEW FALL CATALOGUE—192 pages—fully illustrated—16 colored pages—Men's and Women's Garments—latest styles—newest fashions—Children's Clothing—Boots, Shoes, House Furnishings—in fact everything for the home and personal wear and use is JUST OUT. Prices in this Catalogue were established before the war, or even rumors of war. THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE.

Owing to the demand, and as the edition is limited, it will be necessary for you to send for it NOW. A post card will bring it to you at once—POSTPAID FREE.

W.H. Scroggie Limited

Dept. C

MONTREAL, QUEBEC



SEE THIS THRESHING MACHINE AT TORONTO EXHIBITION

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

We shall also have gasoline engines on exhibit at the Toronto Fair. At prices we make you cannot afford to be without an engine. See us at Exhibition or write us.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Limited

1137 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO

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



Let us prepare you for the big business boom that will follow the war. Why do students leave our schools to finish with us? Magnificent new rooms, modern outfit, full staff of teachers (an extra teacher for September). Great demand for male stenographers. Two calls to-day, one government and one railroad. Good chance for young man to chore for tuition. College reopens Tuesday, September 1st.

CADMAN & SON

Box 187, Windsor, Ont.

'1900' Gravity Washer

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

'1900' WASHER COMPANY
357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.



Original and unequalled. Wood or tin rollers. "Improved" requires no tacks. Inventor's signature on genuine.

Stewart Hartshorn

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE STRATFORD ONT.

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

GOOD POSITIONS

Secured for all our graduates in Book-keeping and Stenography during the past year. Excellent success for all our candidates in Civil Service Exams, Chartered Accountancy and Matriculation, at final examinations. Full details of Dominion Courses and new catalogue on request.

Our Staff of graduated Specialists gives individual tuition.

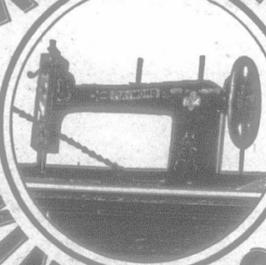
Students may enter at any time. DOMINION BUSINESS COLLEGE, LIMITED Cor. College and Brunswick, TORONTO. J. V. Mitchell, B.A., Principal. 45-G

EFFICIENCY first, last and all the time is the chief feature of the courses of instruction in the



Yonge and Charles Sts., TORONTO
Yes, our graduates succeed. They have that habit. Write for Catalogue.

CANADA'S BEST; THE RAYMOND SEWING MACHINE



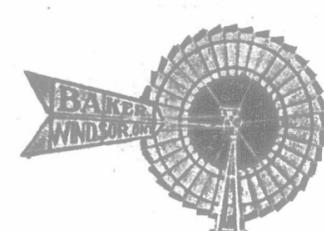
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED

SEND FOR PRICES TO THE MANUFACTURERS: THE RAYMOND MFG. CO. GUELPH, LIMITED, ONT.

PUT UP IN HANDSOMELY FINISHED GOLDEN OAK.

IT DOES PLAIN OR FANCY WORK. SEWS PERFECTLY FROM THE LIGHTEST TO THE HEAVIEST GOODS. GIVE IT A TRIAL.

"BAKER" WIND ENGINES



I am the Best Windmill

Try me on your well. I will make good. Ball-bearing—Easy running. In use wherever the wind blows.



Galvanized Steel Tanks

Sizes and styles for every requirement.

We would be pleased to mail catalogue No. 20, and invite correspondence in territory where we are not represented.

The Heller-Aller Company

Manufacturers of "Baker" Ball-Bearing Wind Engines, Pumps, Regulators, Pneumatic Water Systems, Elevated Tank Systems, Pine and Cypress Tanks, Cisterns, Galvanized Steel Tanks and Troughs, Water Supplies of all kinds.

WINDSOR :: :: ONTARIO

WANTED

Cream markets have advanced, and we are now paying **WAR** prices for good quality

CREAM

We need yours. Write us. CANS SUPPLIED.

TORONTO CREAMERY CO. Limited

Toronto Ontario

SWEET MILK WANTED

Highest prices paid for daily deliveries to Union Station, Toronto. We supply sufficient cans. Write for Particulars.

S. PRICE & SONS, LIMITED

TORONTO :: :: ONTARIO



YOU NEED A FEED COOKER!

Strong, galvanized steel tank, sits right over fire. Cooks quickly. Easy on fuel. Three sizes. Write for catalog.

The Steel Trough and Machine Co., Ltd.

Tweed, Ont.

The Scrap Bag.
SHORTENING.

Do not throw away small pieces of fat from pork, lamb, or steak. Put them on the stove in a pan or agate dish, and cook until there is nothing left but scraps. Then pare a potato, wash clean, cut into thin slices, and cook in the fat for half an hour to clarify it. Strain through a cloth. This will be good to fry doughnuts in, and for all purposes where shortening is needed, except for pie-crust.

LEFT-OVER COFFEE.

Do not throw away the coffee left from breakfast. If you do not care for iced coffee at luncheon, use it for making coffee jelly for dessert.

USE FOR OLD UNDERCLOTHES.

Keep them for housecleaning, for washing windows and lamp chimneys. Old pieces of calico or flannel make good holders to use about the stove. Wash, boil, and dry cleaning cloths when soiled, that they may be ready for use again.

OLD STOCKINGS.

Old stockings are fine for cleaning the stove. Slip your hand into the foot and rub hard; or place an old whisk inside. It will make the sides and front of the range clean and shiny. The legs may be used to draw over the dress sleeves when washing dishes, etc.

TO CLEAN SOILED RIBBONS.

Slightly soiled ribbons may be made to look almost "as good as new" by washing them in gasoline, hanging them out to air thoroughly, then pressing (between cloths) on the wrong side.

TO MEND BROKEN CHINA.

Beat the whites of two eggs to a froth and let them settle; then beat them well together with some grated cheese and a little quicklime. This cement is said to withstand both fire and water.

PAPER BAGS.

Save the paper bags, and when the grease and dirt needs rubbing off the kitchen range, slip your hand inside a paper bag, rub the stove, burn the bag, and the job will be accomplished without soiling your hands.

OLD NIGHTGOWNS.

Old, worn-out muslin nightgowns make excellent covers to put over nice dresses, when hanging them away in the clothespress. They are long enough to keep the dust off the whole dress, down to the bottom of the skirt.

Seasonable Cookery.

WHAT TO DO WITH PEACHES.
Sweet Peach Pickle.—To 4 lbs. of peaches allow 2 lbs. white sugar, 1/2 ounce each of mace, cinnamon and cloves mixed, and 1 pint of the best white vinegar. Pour scalding water over the peaches and remove the skins, stick four cloves in each peach, and drop into cold water. Lay the peaches in preserving-pan with the sugar sprinkled over them, bring gradually to the boil, add vinegar and spice; boil five or six minutes. Remove peaches and place in bottles. Boil the syrup thick, and pour over boiling hot.

Peach Shortcake.—Pare and cut into very thin slices enough peaches to measure three pints when sliced. Put the fruit into a large bowl and sprinkle with a generous cupful of granulated sugar. Let it stand in a cool place for half an hour or more. Mix one quart of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream of tartar, one of salt, and one of sugar, and rub the mixture through a sieve. Now rub into the dry mixture four tablespoonfuls of butter. Add a cupful and a half of milk; mix quickly until smooth dough is formed. This should be divided into six parts, and each part rolled down to the size of a tin pie-plate of medium size. Butter three plates and lay a piece of dough on each. Spread lightly with soft butter, then lay a second piece of dough on each plate and place in a hot oven. Bake for ten minutes. When the cakes are done, tear them apart and spread with the peaches. Put on the

top pieces and heap whipped cream on them. Serve the shortcake at once. It will not be good cold.

Peach Jelly.—Wash and cut into small pieces enough peaches to make three quarts, and putting them into a preserving-kettle with three quarts of cold water, boil gently until they can be mashed smooth. Put a piece of cheesecloth into a sieve, pour the peaches into it and strain the juice through, using pressure to extract as much as possible. When all the juice has passed through, strain it again through a fresh piece of cheesecloth. Wash the preserving-kettle carefully, and measure the juice into it. Set it upon the stove, and as soon as the liquid begins to boil, skim it. Boil rapidly for twenty minutes, skimming frequently. When the juice is first set on the stove, put into a pan (a milk-pan is best) as many pints of granulated sugar as there are pints of juice, and place in oven. Stir often to prevent coloring. When the juice has boiled hard for twenty minutes, add the hot sugar and stir until dissolved, boiling the mixture for five minutes after adding the sugar. Have ready some tumblers standing in a pan of hot water, fill these with the jelly and allow to cool, then set away in a cool, dry place. After three or four days cover the tumblers with round pieces of white note-paper dipped in brandy, then put on the tin or glass covers.

Peach Marmalade.—Put the peaches in a wire basket and plunge them into boiling water for two minutes. On taking from the water, rub off the skin with a coarse towel, then cut the peaches in halves and take out the stones. Measure the fruit and put it in a preserving-kettle. To six quarts of peaches put one quart of water. Cover, and cook for an hour, then add three quarts of granulated sugar and cook for an hour longer, stirring frequently. The marmalade should be thick, smooth, and rather glossy at the end of that time. Put it up in small jars or tumblers, and cover.

To Can Peaches.—One quart peaches, 1 cupful sugar, 2 cupfuls water. Be sure to have the jars perfectly clean and warm. Glass covers are always preferable. Make a syrup of the sugar and water and boil hard for five minutes. Set it back on the stove and let it settle, then skim very thoroughly. Pare, cut in half, and remove the stones from the peaches. When the syrup comes to a boil, put in enough peaches to fill your jar, whatever the size. Boil until tender enough to pierce with a broomstraw. Take the fruit out carefully with a spoon and place in the jar. Fill the jar with boiling syrup, being always careful to cant the jar as you pour it in. If you do this the jar will never crack, as it is likely to do if held perfectly straight or upright. Seal while hot. The peaches may be canned whole if preferred.

Peach Ambrosia.—Pare a small sponge cake of one-half a cupful of sugar, two eggs, a pinch of salt, one teaspoonful of baking powder sifted in one-half a cupful of flour, stir flour in lightly and add one tablespoonful of hot water just before putting into the oven. Bake in a square tin. When cold, take out on a platter or ice-cream dish, and cover with thinly-sliced peaches, sugar to taste, and a cupful of whipped cream.

Peach Flummery.—Pare and quarter enough ripe, juicy peaches to make a pint, put on to stew in one pint of water, and a teacupful sugar, and cook until tender, without breaking. Mix three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch in a little cold water and add to the peaches, stirring constantly. Cook five minutes, then turn into a mold and set away to cool. Serve with cream and sugar.

Fried Peaches.—Pare and cut in half as many peaches as desired. Put a tablespoonful of butter in a frying-pan, place the peaches in with the pit side down. When they begin to brown, turn, and fill the holes with sugar; cook till tender. Serve on a hot platter.

Frozen Peaches.—One quart of quite ripe peaches after they are peeled and cut into pieces, one heaping pint granulated sugar, one quart water, two cupfuls whipped cream. Boil the sugar and water together ten or fifteen minutes, and cool. Rub the peaches through a sieve, add them to the syrup, and freeze. When the beater is taken out, stir in the whipped cream, cover, and set away an hour before serving.

REDUCED PRICES ON FLOUR

On Orders Received by September 12th

LAST week we announced a reduction of 10 cents a bag on orders for 5 bags or more of flour received by Sept. 5th. We have decided to extend this offer until Sept. 12th, but, with the understanding that if flour prices should sharply advance before that time we have the liberty of withdrawing this offer.

On account of the unsettled condition due

to the war, it is altogether impossible to foretell what might happen to the flour market even a week ahead. There are some people who believe flour prices will remain stationary. Others think they will advance. If you are among the latter, you will need no urging to take advantage of our Special Offer. Those who lay in a stock of flour now are at least taking no chances.

Anyone sending us an order for 5 bags or more of

Cream of the West Flour

The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

or for five bags or more of our other flours may deduct 10c. per bag from the prices quoted in the advertisement, provided the order is received at our office on or before September 12th. This offer applies to flour only, not to feeds or cereals.

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

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

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

FLOURS	Per 98-lb. bag
Cream of the West Flour (for bread)	\$3.30
Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes)	3.20
Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry)	3.20

CEREALS	
Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag)	.35
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag)	3.00
Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag)	3.00

FEEDS	Per 100-lb. bag
"Bullrush" Bran	\$1.35
"Bullrush" Middlings	1.55
Extra White Middlings	1.65
"Tower" Feed Flour	1.80
"Gem" Feed Flour	2.00
Whole Manitoba Oats	2.15
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats	2.20
Manitoba Feed Barley	1.75
Barley Meal	1.80
Chopped Oats	2.20
Oatmaline	2.20
Oil Cake Meal (Old Process)	1.90
Imported American Fall Wheat	2.45
Whole Corn	1.95
Cracked Corn	2.00
Feed Corn Meal	1.95

PREMIUMS

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

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

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



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

Anthony Fence



WE manufacture and carry in stock ready for immediate shipment 20 different styles of Farm Fence; also Gates, Galvanized Steel Fence Posts, Anthony Lawn Fence, Poultry and Garden Fence, Fence Stretchers and Staples.

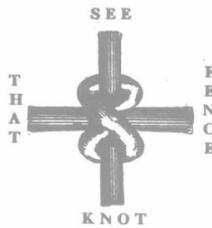
Anthony Farm Fence is made from No. 9 Gauge wire of the best galvanizing. It is tied together with the Neatest, Strongest and Most Compact Tie on any wire fence. When erected it will not bend down at the top or roll up at the bottom.

Anthony Fence is the cheapest on the market when quality is considered. Our motto is: "Not How Cheap but How Good."

If your dealer does not handle our line, write us direct for booklet and full particulars.

The Anthony Wire Fence Co.
of Canada, Limited

Walkerville - Ontario



MONEY IN POTATOES

Don't lose any of it by wasting it for expensive hand labor to harvest your crops.

O.K. CANADIAN POTATO DIGGER

will save its cost in no time by its saving of labor. The purchase of such a machine is one of the best investments the farmer can make. It will repay him dividends of larger profits for years.

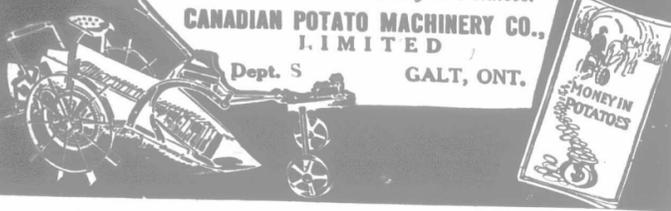
The O.K. Canadian Potato Digger is exceedingly simple in construction and operation. It is designed to avoid undue strain on any one part and built throughout of steel and malleable iron. It digs all the potatoes without damaging them and lays them in a row ready to be gathered.

Investigate the O.K. Canadian Digger and you will see that you cannot afford to be without it. 26

Write for our booklet "Money in Potatoes."

CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO., LIMITED

Dept. S GALT, ONT.



Royal Oak Clydesdales

Will be exhibited at Western Fair, London. Come in and see our offering of Stallions, Brood Mares, Fillies and Colts if in need of such.

We know we can please you.

G. A. ATTRIDGE

MUIRKIRK

L.-D. Phone Ridgetown. P.M. and M.C.R.

ONTARIO

Bringing Home the Cows.

By Charles D. Roberts.

When potatoes were in blossom,
When the new hay filled the mows,
Sweet the paths we trod together,
Bringing home the cows!

What a purple kissed the pasture,
Kissed and blessed the alder boughs,
As we wandered slow at sundown,
Bringing home the cows!

How the far-off hills were gilded
With the light that dream allows,
As we built our hopes beyond them,
Bringing home the cows!

How our eyes were thronged with
visions.

What a meaning wreathed our brows,
As we watched the cranes, and lingered,
Bringing home the cows!

Past the years, and through the distance,
Throbs the memory of our vows.
Oh that we again were children,
Bringing home the cows!

Our Serial Story.

PETER.

A Novel of Which He is Not the Hero.

By F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

Copyrighted by
Charles Scribner's Sons.

Chapter IX.

But Jack stayed on.

This was the atmosphere he had longed for. This, too, was where Peter lived. Here were the chairs he sat in, the books he read, the pictures he enjoyed. And the well-dressed, well-bred people, the hum of low voices, the clusters of roses, the shaded candles, their soft rosy light falling on the egg-shell cups and saucers and silver service, and the lovely girl dispensing all this hospitality and cheer! Yes, here he could live, breathe, enjoy life. Everything was worth while and just as he had expected to find it.

When the throng grew thick about her table he left Ruth's side, taking the opportunity to speak to Peter or Miss Felicia (he knew few others), but he was back again whenever the chance offered.

"Don't send me away again," he pleaded when he came back for the twentieth time, and with so much meaning in his voice that she looked at him with wide-open eyes. It was not what he said—she had been brought up on that kind of talk—it was the way he said it, and the inflection in his voice.

"I have been literally starving for somebody like you to talk to," he continued, drawing up a stool and settling himself determinedly beside her.

"For me! Why, Mr. Breen, I'm not a piece of bread—" she laughed. "I'm just girl." He had begun to interest her—this brown-eyed young fellow who wore his heart on his sleeve, spoke her dialect and treated her as if she were a duchess.

"You are life-giving bread to me, Miss MacFarlane," answered Jack with a smile. "I have only been here six months; I am from the South, too." And then the boy poured out his heart, telling her, as he had told Peter, how lonely he got sometimes for some of his own kind; and how the young girl in the lace hat and feathers, who had come in with Garry, was his aunt's daughter; and how he himself was in the Street, signing checks all day—at which she laughed, saying in reply that nothing would give her greater pleasure than a big book with plenty of blank cheeks—she had never had enough, and her dear father had never had enough, either. But he omitted all mention of the faro bank and of the gamblers—such things not being proper for her ears, especially such little pink shells of ears, nestling and half hidden in her beautiful hair.

There was no knowing how long this absorbing conversation might have continued (it had already attracted the attention of Miss Felicia) had not a great stir taken place at the door of the outside hall. Somebody was coming upstairs; or had come upstairs; somebody that Peter was laughing with—great, hearty laughs, which showed his delight; somebody that made Miss Felicia raise her head and listen, a light breaking over her face. Then Peter's head was thrust in the door:

"Here he is, Felicia. Come along Holker—I have been wondering—"

"Been wondering what, Peter? That I'd stay away a minute longer than I could help after this dear lady had arrived? . . . Ah, Miss Felicia! Just as magnificent and as young as ever. Still got that Marie Antoinette look about you—you ought really—"

"Stop that nonsense, Holker, right away," she cried, advancing a step to greet him.

"But it's all true, and—"

"Stop, I tell you; none of your sugar-coated lies. I am seventy if I am a day, and look it, and if it were not for these furbelows I would look eighty. Now tell me about yourself and Kitty and the boys, and whether the Queen has sent you the Gold Medal yet, and if the big Library is finished and—"

"Whew! What a cross examination. Wait—I'll draw up a set of specifications and hand them in with a new plan of my life."

"You will do nothing of the kind! You will draw up a chair—here, right alongside of me, and tell me about Kitty and— No, Peter, he is not going to be taken over and introduced to Ruth for at least five minutes. Peter has fallen in love with her, Holker, and I do not blame him. One of these young fellows—there he is still talking to her—hasn't left her side since he put his eyes on her. Now begin—The Medal?—"

"Expected by next steamer."

"The Corn Exchange?"

"All finished but the inside work."

"Kitty?"

"All finished but the outside work." Miss Felicia looked up. "Your wife, I mean, you stupid fellow."

"Yes, I know. She would have come with me but her dress didn't arrive in time."

Miss Felicia laughed: "And the boys?" "Still in Paris—buying bris-a-brac and making believe they're studying architecture and— But I'm not going to answer another question. Attention! Miss Felicia Grayson at the bar!"

The dear lady straightened her back, her face crinkling with merriment.

"Present!" she replied, drawing down the corners of her mouth.

"When did you leave home? How long will you stay? Can you come to dinner—you and Methusalem—on Wednesday night?"

"I refuse to answer by advice of counsel. As to coming to dinner, I am not going anywhere for a week—then I am coming to you and Kitty, whether it is Wednesday or any other night. Now, Peter, take him away. He's so puffed up with his Gold Medal he's positively unbearable."

All this time Jack had been standing beside Ruth. He had heard the stir at the door and had seen Holker join Miss Felicia, and while the talk between the two lasted he had interspersed his talk to Ruth with accounts of the supper, and Garry's getting the ring, to which was added the boy's enthusiastic tribute to the architect himself. "The greatest man I have met yet," he said in his quick, impulsive way. "We don't have any of them down our way. I never saw one—nobody ever did. Here he comes with Mr. Grayson. I hope you will like him."

Ruth made a movement as if to start to her feet. To sit still and look her best and attend to her cups and hot water and tiny wafers was all right for men like Jack, but not with distinguished men like Mr. Morris.

Morris had his hand on her chair before she could move it back.

"No, my dear young lady—you'll please keep your seat. I've been watching you from across the room and you make too pretty a picture as you are. Tea?—Not a drop."



In making jams and jellies the least expensive item is the sugar

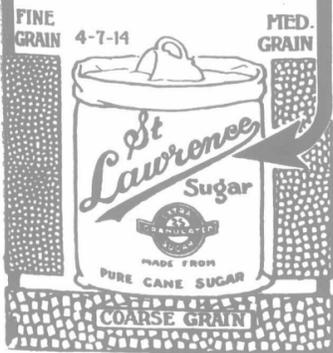
YET the sugar is the most important ingredient because if its quality is not right, your confections will ferment, spoil, not be sufficiently sweet or be flavourless.

With St. Lawrence Sugar results are always satisfactory.

St. Lawrence Extra Granulated Sugar is sold in 2 lb. and 5 lb. sealed cartons, and in bags of 10 lbs., 20 lbs., 25 lbs., 50 lbs., and 100 lbs.

Order a bag of St. Lawrence Extra Granulated Sugar Blue Tag—the Medium Size Grain—This size suits most people best; good grocers everywhere can supply you.

St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries, Limited, Montreal.



"NINE LIVES"
Be sure that you buy your batteries with this trademark

XCELL DRY BATTERIES
are guaranteed to outlive and outlast all other makes. Extra lives have been given to the Black Cat. Write for Catalogue

CANADIAN CARBON CO. - 66 KING ST. W., TORONTO

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

Peach's Curtains—Actual makers' prices
Linen, Underwear, Shoes, Clothing. Write for free book, "Ideal House Decorations" about 1000 illustrations, interesting, charming ideas and suggestions. Saml. Peach & Sons, Box 671, The Looms, Nottingham, England.

"Oh, but it is so delicious—and I will give you the very biggest piece of lemon that is left."

"No—not a drop; and as to lemon—that's rank poison to me. You should have seen me hobbling around with gout only last week, and all because somebody at a reception, or tea, or some such plaguey affair, made me drink a glass of lemonade. Give it to this aged old gentleman—it will keep him awake. Here, Peter!"

Up to this moment no word had been addressed to Jack, who stood outside the half circle waiting for some sign of recognition from the great man; and a little disappointed when none came. He did not know that one of the great man's failings was his forgetting the names even of those of his intimate friends—such breaks as "Glad to see you—I remember you very well, and very pleasantly, and now please tell me your name," being a common occurrence with the great architect—a failing that everybody pardoned.

Peter noticed the boy's embarrassment and touched Morris's arm.

"You remember Mr. Breen, don't you, Holker? He was at your supper that night—and sat next to me."

Morris whirled quickly and held out his hand, all his graciousness in his manner.

"Yes, certainly. You took the ring to Minott, of course. Very glad to meet you again—and what did you say his name was, Peter?" This in the same tone of voice—quite as if Jack were miles away.

"Breen—John Breen," answered Peter, putting his arm on Jack's shoulder, to accentuate more clearly his friendship for the boy.

"All the better, Mr. John Breen—doubly glad to see you, now that I know your name. I'll try not to forget it next time. Breen! Breen! Peter, where have I heard that name before? Breen—where the devil have I—Oh, yes—I've got it now. Quite a common name, isn't it?"

Jack assured him with a laugh that it was; there were more than a hundred in the city directory. He wasn't offended at Morris forgetting his name, and wanted him to see it.

"Glad to know it; wouldn't like to think you were mixed up in the swindle. You ought to thank your stars, my dear fellow, that you got into architecture instead of into Wall—"

"But I am in—"

"Yes, I know—you're with Hunt—" (another instance of a defective memory) "and you couldn't be with a better man—the best in the profession, really. I'm talking of some scoundrels of your name—Breen & Co., the firm is—who, I hear, have cheated one of my clients—young Gilbert—fine fellow—just married—persuaded him to buy some gold stock—Mukton Lode, I think they called it—and robbed him of all he has. He must stop on his house I hear. And now, my dear Miss—" here he turned to the young girl—"I really forget—"

"Ruth," she answered with a smile. She had taken Morris's measure and had already begun to like him as much as Jack did.

"Yes—Miss Ruth—Now, please, my dear girl, keep on being young and very beautiful and very wholesome, for you are every one of these things, and I know you'll forgive me for saying so when I tell you that I have two strapping young fellows for sons who are almost old enough to make love to you. Come, Peter, show me that copy of Tacitus you wrote me about. Is it in good condition?" They were out of Jack's hearing now, Morris adding, "Fine type of Southern beauty, Peter. Big design, with broad lines everywhere. Good, too—good as gold. Something about her forehead that reminds me of the Italian school. Looks as if Bellini might have loved her. Hello, Major! What are you doing here all by yourself?"

Jack stood transfixed!
Horror, anger, humiliation over the exposure (it was unheard, if he had but known it, by any one in the room except Peter and himself) rushed over him in hot concurrent waves. It was his uncle, then, who had robbed young Gilbert! The Mukton Lode! He had handled dozens of the certificates, just as he handled dozens of others, hardly

Visitors to the Western Fair

We extend to one and all a cordial invitation to visit us at the pavilion devoted to the



LOUIS XV. STYLE 105

SHERLOCK-MANNING 20th Century Piano

"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

We have prepared a number of special pianos for the Western Fair, London, and the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

You are cordially invited to visit us during the exhibition and see for yourself the high quality that makes the Sherlock-Manning indeed "Canada's Biggest Piano Value."

These exhibition pianos were made from unusually choice, beautifully-figured veneers, extra care being given to finish and tonal capabilities. Each instrument is a splendid example of the high standard maintained in the Sherlock-Manning workshops.

We also invite you to visit our factory and let us show you around. See every detail of modern piano construction, ingenious machinery, painstaking methods, skilful workmen. You will then gain a full realization of all that stands behind our advertised statements.

We claim to give the biggest piano value offered in Canada, and will back it up with actual proof at the factory, or in your own home. You are thinking of owning a piano, why not get one of these real exhibition pianos, especially when we will ship you one for \$100 less than the price of an ordinary instrument. Order now and have one reserved for you. We will ship it to you direct without delay or from the exhibition, as you please.

Previous years we have always had a demand for three or four times as many exhibition pianos as we could supply. Send your order to Dept. 4 without delay. Catalogue "L" is free on request. Ask for a copy.

Sherlock-Manning Piano Company

LONDON

(No Street Address Necessary)

CANADA

YOU REMEMBER HOW COLD THAT HOUSE OF OURS WAS?

"WELL, no more for us I can tell you. We're putting in a furnace—a Hecla—you bet. I looked them all over and I talked it over with a lot that have put in furnaces round here, and there's no getting past the Hecla. I figure to save considerable on the coal—and then they're none of them dust and gas proof after the first year—none except the Hecla. That's what I found."

HECLA WARM FURNACE
AIR

Yes, write away about the Hecla. We have men ready to spend time to figure out a tight little heating job for you—a job we will be responsible for. If you don't feel ready for that, you surely want that little old book that has shown so many the way to a cozy home. Write for it. "Comfort and Health."

CLARE BROS. & CO., LIMITED
PRESTON, - DEPARTMENT "A" - ONT.

I OFFER YOU A PARTNERSHIP

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



Robinson Bath Tub

has solved the bathing problem. No plumbing, no water-works required. A full length bath in every room, that folds in a small roll, handy as an umbrella. A positive boon to city and country dwellers alike.

Now, I want you to go in partnership with me, but you don't invest any capital. I have vacancies in many splendid counties for live, honest, energetic representatives.

Will you handle your county for me?
I give you credit—back you up—help you with live, ginger sales talks.

Badly wanted—Eagerly bought.

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

Douglas, Manitoba, got 16 orders in two days.
Myers, Wis., \$250 profit first month.
McCutcheon, Sask., says can sell 15 in less than 3 days.

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

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

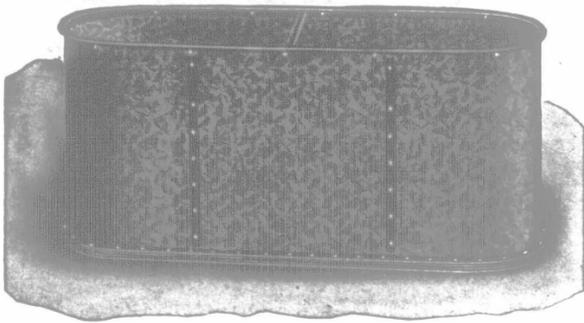
G. A. RUKAMP, GENERAL MANAGER, 70F.

THE ROBINSON CABINET MFG. CO., LTD.

236 Sandwich Street,
WALKERVILLE,
ONTARIO



Wayne Tanks for the Farm



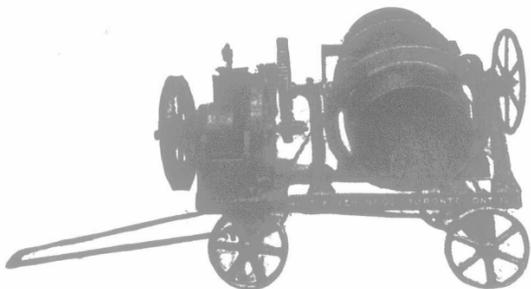
Wayne Round End Tanks for Stock Watering are manufactured in any size desired, from 2 to 40 bbl. They are strong and durable.

Do not fail to see our Exhibit at the London Fair.

Wayne Oil Tank and Pump Co., Limited

Woodstock :: Ontario

This is THE FAMOUS LITTLE WETTLAUER POWER MIXER



The Wettlaufer Concrete Mixer is especially adapted for all Farm Concrete Work—Brick, Block, Barn Floors, Foundations and Silo building. The Wettlaufer Concrete Mixer mixes quickly and thoroughly, and Government test has proven that it makes a concrete that is absolutely impossible to make by hand. This Mixer will save you money on your own Cement work and **You Can Earn Money** by doing work for your neighbors.

Send for catalogue to Farm Dept. W. 3.

We specialize in the manufacture of all kinds of Concrete Machinery
WETTLAUER BROS. 178 Spadina Ave., TORONTO, ONTARIO

**GUNS
TRAPS
ANIMAL BAIT
& All Camp & Trap Supplies**

Everything for the Camp and Trap line at remarkably low prices. "Hallam's Animal Bait" for all flesh-eating animals. "Hallam's Muskrat Bait" for muskrats, and "Hallam's Trail Scent" will materially increase your catch of furs.

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

Write to-day to Department 59
JOHN HALLAM, Limited
111 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO

FREE

"HALLAM'S TRAPPER'S GUIDE"

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

Write to-day to Department 59
JOHN HALLAM, Limited
111 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO

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

glancing at the names. He remembered overhearing some talk one day in which his uncle had taken part. Only a few days before he had sent a bundle of Mukton certificates to the transfer office of the company.

Then a chill struck him full in the chest and he shivered to his finger-tips. Had Ruth heard?—and if she had heard, would she understand? In his talk he had given her his true self—his standards of honor—his beliefs in what was true and worth having. When she knew all—and she must know—would she look upon him as a fraud? That his uncle had been accused of a shrewd scoop in the Street did not make his clerk a thief, but would she see the difference?

All these thoughts surged through his mind as he stood looking into her eyes, her hand in his while he made his adieu. He had determined, before Morris fired the bomb which shattered his hopes, to ask if he might see her again, and where, and if there could be found no place fitting and proper, she being motherless and Miss Felicia but a chaperon, to write her a note inviting her to walk up through the Park with him, and so on into the open where she really belonged. All this was given up now. The best thing for him was to take his leave as quietly as possible, without committing her to anything—anything which he felt sure she would repudiate as soon as she learned—if she did not know already—how undesirable an acquaintance John Breen, of Breen & Co., was, etc.

As to his uncle's share in the miserable transaction, there was but one thing to do—to find out, and from his own lips, if possible, if the story were true, and if so to tell him exactly what he thought of Breen & Co., and the business in which they were engaged. Peter's advice was good, and he wished he could follow it, but here was a matter in which his honor was concerned. When this side of the matter was presented to Mr. Grayson he would commend him for his course of action. To think that his own uncle should be accused of a transaction of this kind—his own uncle and a Breen! Could anything be more horrible!

So sudden was his departure from the room—just "I must go now; I'm so grateful to you all for asking me, and I've had such a good—Good-by—" that Miss Felicia looked after him in astonishment, turning to Peter with:

"Why, what's the matter with the boy? I wanted him to dine with us. Did you say anything to him, Peter, to hurt his feelings?"

Peter shook his head. Morris, he knew, was the unconscious culprit, but this was not for his sister's or Ruth's ears—not, at least, until he could get at the exact facts for himself.

"He is as sensitive as a plant," continued Peter; "he closes all up at times. But he is genuine, and he is sincere—that's better than poise, sometimes."

"Well, then, maybe Ruth has offended him," suggested Miss Felicia. "No—she couldn't. Ruth, what have you done to young Mr. Breen?"

The girl threw back her head and laughed.

"Nothing."

"Well, he went off as if he had been shot from a gun. That is not like him at all, I should say, from what I have seen of him. Perhaps I should have looked after him a little more. I tried once, but I could not get him away from you. His manner is really charming when he talks, and he is so natural and so well bred; not at all like his friend, of whom he seems to think so much. How did you like him, dear Ruth?"

"Oh, I don't know." She knew, but she didn't intend to tell anybody. "He's very shy and—"

"—And very young."

"Yes, perhaps."

"And very much of a gentleman," broke in Peter in a decided tone. No one should misunderstand the boy if he could help it.

Again Ruth laughed. Neither of them had touched the button which had rung up her sympathy and admiration.

"Of course he is a gentleman. He couldn't be anything else. He is from Maryland, you know."

(To be continued.)

Fire in the Forest.

By Enos A. Mills, in Youth's Companion.

Two picturesque pitch-pine stumps stood for years in the edge of a grove near my cabin. They looked as old as the hills. Although they had wasted a little in weathering, they showed no signs of decay. Probably they were the ruins of yellow pine-trees that had perished before my day in a forest fire. The heat of the fire that had caused their death had boiled the pores of these stumps full of pitch. They were thus preserved, and would endure a long, long time.

I often wondered how old they were. A chance to get this information came one morning when some trees that grew round these stumps were blown over. Among those that went down were three large and ancient yellow pines and several smaller lodge-pole pines. These I dissected and studied, with the idea that their annual wood rings, together with the scars and embossments, might give information concerning the death of the old brown-gray stumps.

THE HISTORY OF THE STUMPS.

Two of the yellow pines showed two hundred and fifty-six annual rings; the other showed two hundred and fifty-five. All carried fire scars, received in the year 1781. Apparently, then, the stumps had been dead and weathering since 1781. The annual rings in the overthrown log-poles showed that they started to grow in 1783. Lodge-pole pines commonly spring up immediately after a fire; these had apparently taken possession of the ground as soon as it was laid bare by the fire that had killed and partly consumed the two yellow pines and injured the three scarred ones.

Since the lodge-poles were free from fire scars, since the yellow pines showed no scar after 1781, and since all these trees had stood close about the stumps, it was plain that the stumps were the remnants of trees that perished in a forest fire in 1781.

Later, a number of other trees elsewhere in the grove were called upon to testify, and told a story that agreed with that of the trees close to the stumps. These stumps now are the newel-posts in a rustic stairway.

Near my home, on the slope of Long's Peak, in Colorado, are the records of an extraordinary succession of forest fires. During the last two hundred and fifty years eight large fires and numerous smaller ones have occurred. Each left a black, fire-engraved date mark. The dates of some of these fires are 1675, 1707, 1753, 1781, 1842, 1864, 1878, 1885 and 1900. Each fire burned over from a few hundred to a few thousand acres. In part, nature promptly reforested after each fire; consequently some of the later fires swept over areas that had been burned over by the earlier ones.

Here and there a fire-scarred tree, escaping with its life, lived on to preserve in its fire-branded rings the date of the conflagration. In one old pine I found seven widely separated scars that told of seven different fires.

In addition to the records in isolated trees, there were records also in many injured trees in groves that had survived and in ragged forest edges where the fires had stopped. An excellent check on the evidence given by the annual rings was found in the age of the new tree growth that came up in the fire-swept places beside the injured trees. In most places on the fire-swept areas, a new growth sprang up within two years.

Some fires swept so clean that they left behind no date of their ravages. But in a few places the character of the forest and of the soil in which it stood made me feel certain that the growth had risen from the ashes of a fire, and that I could tell the extent of that fire.

The most remarkable forest-fire records that I ever saw were found in a giant California redwood. This tree was felled a few years ago. Its trunk was cut to pieces and studied by scientific men, who, from the number of its annual rings, found the year of its birth, and also deciphered the dates of the various experiences the tree had had with fire.

This patriarch had stood three hundred feet high, was sound to the core, and had lived through two thousand one hundred and seventy-one years. Its existence began in the year 271 B. C. After more than five centuries of life, in

rest.
a Companion.
pine stumps
of a grove
ed as old as
ad wasted a
showed no
they were
es that had
a forest fire,
had caused
the pores of
They were
d endure a
d they were.
mation came
es that grew
blown over.
n were three
es and sev-
s. These I
h the idea
gs, together
ments, might
the death of

STUMPS.

showed two
l rings; the
and fifty-five.
ved in the
them, the
l weathering
ings in the
l that they
Lodge-pole
immediately
rently taken
soon as it
at had killed
two yellow
scarred ones.
free from
ines showed
nce all these
the stumps,
ps were the
ished in a

r trees else-
lled upon to
that agreed
ow to the
ow are the
rway.
pe of Long's
records of
n of forest
hundred and
and numer-
red. Each
date mark.
e fires are
1842, 1864,
h fire burn-
ed to a few
art, nature
ch fire; con-
fires swept
urned over

scarred tree,
on to pro-
ys the date
ne old pine
rated scars
fires.
in isolated
o in many
had surviv-
s where the
ellent check
the annual
of the new
n the fire-
d trees. In
t areas, a
two years.
a that they
eir ravages.
acter of the
ich it stood
the growth
a fire, and
of that fire.
-fire records
in a giant
e was felled
was cut to
entific men.
its annual
birth, and
the various
with fire.
three hun-
o the core,
ousand one
rs. Its ex-
271 B. C.
es of life, in

the year 245 A. D., it was in the path- way of a forest fire from which it re- ceived a bad burn on the lower trunk. It was one hundred and five years be- fore this burn was fully covered with tissue and bark.

THE BURNS OF TWENTY-ONE CEN- TURIES.

Following this fire came the peaceful procession of twelve centuries. Eleven hundred and ninety-six times the golden poppies came to glorify the green hills of spring, while the songs of mating birds filled woods and meadows. More than a thousand times the aspens ripened and scattered their golden leaves, while this serene evergreen grew and towered more and more noble through the centuries.

Elsewhere the forests were dim with smoke, and on the Sierras, during these centuries, the heroic "big trees" re- ceived many a scar from fire. But not until 1441 did fire again try the veteran. Soon after this burn was healed there came a third fire. This was less injurious than the preceding ones, for the wound that it inflicted healed in half a century.

Higher and more stately the tree grew, and in 1729 it attained the age of two thousand years. At the age of two thousand and eighty-eight years the fourth fire attacked it. This fire burned an eighteen-foot scar upon the trunk of the old tree. In 1900, after the lapse of almost a century, only a small part of this wound was overgrown. This year, 1900, came the reaper, the axman, who laid low this aged and monumental tree!

Judging from the sweep of modern fires, those that burned round the old redwood in bygone days may have at- tained gigantic proportions. When all conditions are favorable, a forest fire sometimes sweeps far and wide for months. In the early seventies of the last century a fire in Michigan burned entirely across the central portion of the state, from Lake Michigan to Lake Huron. It spread ruin over a strip of territory forty miles wide by one hundred and eighty miles long.

THE MIRAMICHI FIRE.

In 1825 the Miramichi fire in New Brunswick, spreading as fast as a man could run, roared through a forest area twenty-five miles wide by eighty miles long in less than ten hours. So intense was the heat that most of the animals of the woods, and even the fish in the streams, perished with the forest.

Fires burn with varying degrees of de- structiveness. In time of drought al- most every kind of forest is in- flammable, and some forests are always inflammable. Under favorable con- ditions a forest fire generates intense heat, consumes every fibrous thing in its track, and leaves nothing but ashes on the rocks and earth. Commonly, how- ever, only the trash on the ground and the foliage of the trees is consumed.

What starts forest fires? Some are started by lightning; others are kindled by meteors that are flung from the sky, or by fire that is hurled or poured from a volcano. A few are caused by spon- taneous combustion. But most fires in the forest are set by man. Down through the ages primitive and civilized men have frequently set fire to the forest. These fires were set sometimes accidentally, sometimes intentionally. The forest has been fired to drive out game, to improve pasturage, to bewilder the enemy during war, and to clear the land for the plow.

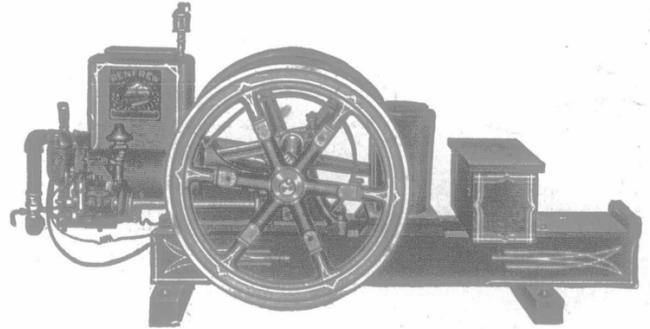
During the last fifty years a great number of the fires have been due to man. But men are beginning to realize that most fires can and should be pre- vented, and also that if a fire does get a start, it can and should be ex- tinguished before it does much damage.

Many trees that held their own, and perhaps slowly improved, under primi- tive conditions, either lost territory or deteriorated after the torch of civiliza- tion came. Man's repeated surface fires consumed many young trees; the heaps slashed and burned in clearing the land generated an intense heat and created a far more deadly blaze than any started by nature; with brush-heaps man also set fire to forests that nature had never succeeded in lighting.

Repeated fires in Michigan have changed a million productive acres into sandy wastes; the same cause has

Read What Farmers Say About It!

FOR the past two years we have been telling the readers of the Farmer's Advocate a great deal about the **Renfrew-Standard**. Some of the things we have said may have seemed almost too good to be true, so this time we are going to let farmers who have bought this engine do the talk- ing. In that way you will see that our statements about this engine have been more than verified by users.



of 6 h.-p. operating the same machine has used 5 gallons of gasoline in 6½ hours. My engine worked with more ease than the others. So, gentlemen, you need have no fear in saying that you have the most economical engine of all other engines that I know of."

Mr. Edward Saville, of Oakwood, Ont., says: "I think the Renfrew-Standard is the best and easiest to start, and the most reliable engine made. The self-starting device is a treat. Just one little push and off she goes, in any kind of weather. I can recommend it to be the best for any farmer's power, as we have put it to the test."

Renfrew Standard

It starts without cranking

Mr. J. J. Bellamy, of Kirkton, Ont., who made a test of the Renfrew-Standard and two other engines, says: "I have to-day just completed a test of your 4 h.-p. Renfrew-Standard engine along with two other makes of engines, and I find in grinding grain under the same load and conditions the three engines compare as follows: The 3 h.-p. engine (name on request) at a cost of 6c. per 100 lbs. The 4 h.-p. engine (name on request) at about 5c. per 100 lbs. The 4 h.-p. Renfrew-Standard at less than 2½c. per 100 lbs. As a consequence I decided in favor of your engine."

(On request we will send the names of the other engines. Also full details of the amount of grain ground, gasoline used, etc., etc.)

Mr. Donat Boisvert, of Normandin, Que., writes us like this: "I am pleased to let you know that I have been asked by the Syndicate of the threshing machine to go with my 6 h.-p. Renfrew-Standard engine and operate their threshing machine, saying that their (name on request) engine was not giving them satisfaction, and that it consumed 10 to 12 gallons of gasoline per 10 hours. I am pleased to certify that all the gasoline I used during 10 working hours was 5 gallons. I may also say that another (name on request) engine

Mr. A. B. Barraclough, of Headfort, Ont., writes: "We have used the Renfrew-Standard 6 h.-p. engine which we received from you some months ago and have tested it in every possible way where an engine could be tested. We run a No. 7 Peter Hamilton Cutting-box and Blower with the 6 h.-p., and can blow dry corn 30 feet high (dried corn is harder to cut than green corn), and in cutting straw we were unable to stick the engine. I, myself, have used all kinds of engines, and I can safely say that this is the best engine I have ever handled. I can work it hard all day long on 4 gallons of gasoline, and am pleased to recommend it to any one intending to purchase a gasoline engine."

We have scores of letters on our files from satisfied users, but we haven't the space to print any more here. Neither have we room to describe the Renfrew-Standard engine, but we will send a catalogue on request.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited, Renfrew, Ont.

Agencies almost everywhere in Canada.

Modern Lighting, Cooking

and

Ironing in the Farm Home

See the Exhibit of the

DAVIS LIGHTING SYSTEM

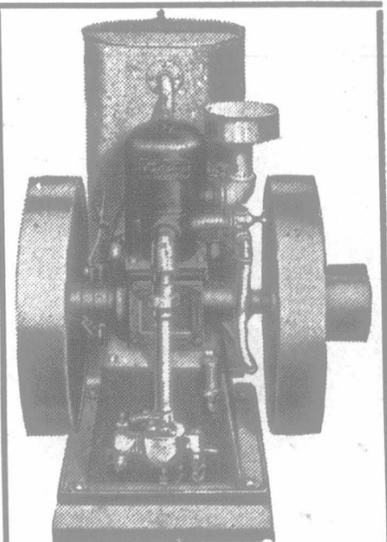
at the

London Fair (Machinery Hall) and Ottawa Fair (Howick Hall)

Write us for literature. Tell us how many rooms you have, and we will give you an estimate without obligation.

Davis Acetylene Company

Buttery Street, Niagara Falls, Ontario



High-class Gasoline Engines FOR FARM USE

Strong, Reliable, and Easy to Operate. Send for Circular.

McKeough & Trotter, Limited

CHATHAM :: ONTARIO

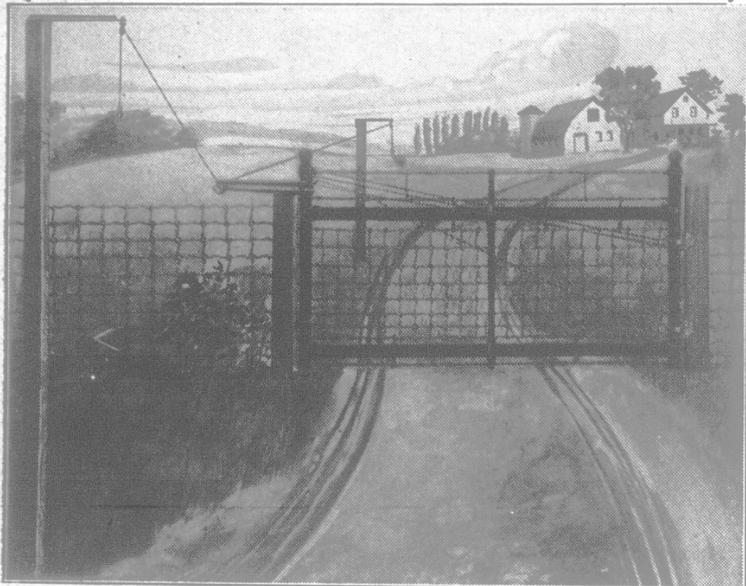
HAMPSHIRE SWINE AND LINCOLN SHEEP

Both sexes and all ages; from imported stock. Prices reasonable.

C. A. POWELL, R.R. No. 1, Ettrick, Ont.

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

SELF-OPENING GATE



At last! A self-opening, a self-closing gate that works perfectly on ball-bearing hinges, and even more important, a gate frame that will stand any strain.

You cannot afford longer to deprive yourself and family of this convenience and safeguard at your front drive.

Absolutely guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Every part annealed steel or malleable and unbreakable.

Don't fail to see this gate working at Toronto, Ottawa and London fairs.

Canadian Gate Co. Limited, Guelph, Ontario

Quickly
Cuts

**RUST
STAIN**

From
CUTLERY



A sprinkle of Old Dutch Cleanser on a cloth and a few rubs on knife or fork works wonders.

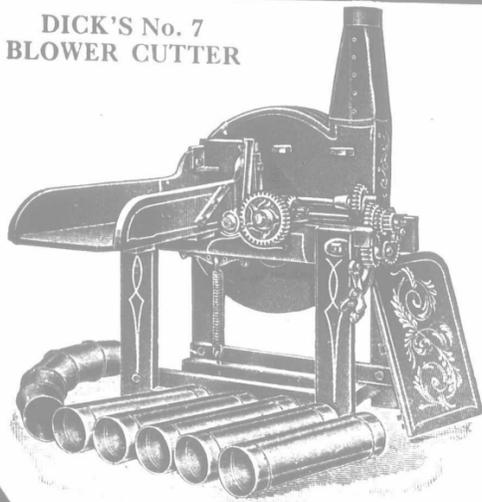
The original brightness is quickly returned and easily retained.

Try it for removing sticky and unyielding substances.

Large
Can 10c

Keep a Can
Handy

DICK'S No. 7 BLOWER CUTTER



When Filling Your Silo

You want a CORN CUTTER and BLOWER that will do the work and do it right.

Our No. 7 BLOWER CUTTING BOX (10-inch mouth) will do BETTER WORK, QUICKER and CHEAPER than most others.

You can easily fill 35-foot silos with our No. 7 and a 6 h.p. engine.

Write for full particulars. Our prices will interest you.

DICK
AGRICULTURAL
WORKS

Bolton, Ontario

changed stately forests in the Ozark Mountains into thickets and stunted scrub. Fires often skin the land and expose the rocks; there are places both in New England and the Rocky Mountains that impressively show this kind of damage.

Repeated surface fires have injured enormously the Southern hardwood forests; they have damaged millions of trees so that they have become hollow or punky-hearted. These fires have burned off limbs or burned into the trunks or the roots and made openings through which many kinds of fungi entered the hearts of the trees, to doom them to rot and decay.

The deciduous or broadleaf trees resist forest fires better than the coniferous or evergreen trees. Pines and spruces "take fire" much more readily than oaks and maples, because of the resinous sap that circulates through them; moreover, the pines and spruces, when heated, give off an inflammable gas which, rising in front of a forest fire, adds to the heat and destructiveness of the blaze. Considered in relation to fire, the coniferous forest is a poor risk because it is oily, and a deciduous forest is a good risk because it is damp.

Another advantage possessed by broadleaf trees lies in the rapid growth of their seedlings. Surface fires annihilate most tiny trees. Whereas two-year-old chestnuts, maples, and, in fact, many of the broadleaf youngsters, are three feet or more high, and are able to survive a severe surface fire, two-year-old white pine, Englemann spruce or long-leaf pine are barely two inches high—just fuzzy-topped matches stuck in the earth, that perish in a flash from a single breath of flame.

The ability to send up sprouts, which most deciduous trees possess, is also a very great advantage in the fight against fire. A fire may destroy a deciduous forest and all its seeds without injuring the potent roots beneath the surface. The year following the fire most of these roots send up sprouts that swiftly grow to replace the fallen forest. Among the so-called pine families, the ability to send up sprouts or shoots is confined to the redwood.

Some pine families endure fire much better than others. The "big tree," the redwood, the yellow and sugar pines will survive a far hotter fire than their relatives; for their vitals are protected by a thick sheath of slow-burning bark.

On the other hand, the lodge-pole pine, with its thin, resinous bark, quickly succumbs to fire. Despite this disadvantage, the lodge-pole has emerged from the numerous fires of the last fifty years with its territory greatly extended. It probably is the only Western tree that has won territory during these years of frequent fire. Most trees have lost ground.

The characteristics that enabled this tree, with the aid of fire, to extend its possessions are its seed-hoarding habit and its love of sunshine. The lodge-pole is a prolific producer of seeds; these it hoards, and often has upon it a dozen or more crops at once. Generally, fire kills a lodge-pole forest, but does not consume it; it does, however, so heat the cones that they open and drop their seeds. The seeds are winged and light; they are scattered afar by the wind.

In the ashes, under the full glare of the sun, the seedlings thrive. These conditions are deadly to the seedlings of most trees. The lodge-poles grow in height rapidly, and become the pioneer or nurse forest for another forest that will in time supplant them.

For the lodge-pole cannot long hold the area thus won. The ability of young trees to thrive in the sunlight, and also that of both young and old trees to tolerate shade, contribute to the success and determine the succession of forest trees. The lodge-pole does not do well in the shade. By and by tree seedlings that can grow in the shade find openings within the lodge-pole forest. These grow, multiply, and in time overtop and exclude the light—the life—from the trees that followed the fire. In from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty years the lodge-poles are completely displaced by other trees. But let another forest fire sweep by, and back comes the lodge-pole again.

Gossip.

In writing us for change of advertisement, the Forster Farms at Oakville, Ont., remark that their crop of ram lambs is large this year, and of excellent quality. Owing to the fact that they are fitting up a new sheep farm this year, the flock will not be represented at the fairs. The lambs offered for sale are by two good sires, and have individual merit which qualifies them for mating with the graded flocks, or as headers for pure-bred flocks. They are Dorsets, and the right kind to produce early lambs.

SUNNYHILL HOLSTEINS.

Sunnyhill herd of Holsteins, the property of W. A. Rife, of Hespeler, Ont., ranks among the many good herds of which this Province leads the Dominion. High-class individuality is most marked throughout the herd. While official testing has not been pushed to the extent the ability of many of the cows deserve, yet 22 lbs. has been reached in the little testing that has been done, and the splendid figure of 12,000 lbs. for the year reached in private test for the two-year-old, Pussie Boutje, De Kol, and this could be duplicated by other two-year-olds if a record was kept. The stock bull in service is Pontiac Segis Avondale, a grandson of the great King of the Pontiacs, with 102 A. R. O. daughters. His sire was out of a 31.71-lb. daughter of the famous Hengerveld De Kol, and his dam out of a 31.70-lb. daughter of King Peiter, whose dam was the 33.31-lb. Blanche Lyons De Kol. Many of the younger things, including an extra good young bull out of a 22-lb. dam, are sired by Sir Korndyke Boan, a son of the renowned Pontiac Korndyke, and out of a 32.17-lb. daughter of the same great sire. This is surely the kind of breeding that will reproduce. Other of these young things are out of 40-lb. two-year-olds, and 60-lb. three-year-olds per day. Look up this splendid herd when in want of Holsteins.

BUENA VISTA OXFORDS.

The famous old flock of Oxford Down sheep, owned by J. Cousins & Sons, of the Buena Vista Farm, at Harriston, Ont., is still to the front with a well-grown and well-covered lot of lambs for this season's trade, sired by the English and Canadian sweepstakes winner, Langford Jewel 10th (imp.), bred by Reading. There are not many Oxford Down lambs in Canada sired by a ram of the calibre of Langford Jewel, and when it is remembered that these lambs' dams were sired by Hamptonian 136 (imp.), and their dams again by Hampton Hero 4th (imp.), all of them prizewinners on both sides of the water, it can easily be imagined that this year's crop of lambs must be up to a high standard of excellence if there is anything at all in breeding. Yorkshire swine is another line of breeding receiving especial attention by the Messrs. Cousins. Their breeding stock is all of Oak Lodge strains, which is their best guarantee of type. For sale are a number of both sexes ready to ship. In Shorthorns, at the head of their dairy-bred herd, is the ideal Shorthorn dairy-type bull, Cecil Grey 86824, by Waverly, dam by Ben Lomond (imp.). Write your wants.

Book Review.

NEW BOOKS.

The following new books have been received, and may be had through this office, postpaid, at prices indicated.

Productive Horse Husbandry, by Carl W. Gay, D.V.M., B.S.A., Professor Animal Husbandry, University of Pennsylvania. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co. Price, \$1.65.

Productive Swine Husbandry, by Geo. E. Day, B.S.A., Professor of Animal Husbandry, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co. Price, \$1.65.

Productive Poultry Husbandry, by Harry R. Lewis, B.S., N. J. College of Agriculture. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co. Price, \$2.10.

The Imperial Year Book, published by A. E. Southall, 402 Coristine Building, Montreal. Price, \$1.50 in cloth; \$1.00 paper binding (not for sale through this office).

Questions and Answers

1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
 2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
 3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
 4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

Toad Flax.

Will you please tell me, through your valuable paper, the name of enclosed weed, and if a very bad one, and how best to destroy? R. C.

Ans.—This weed is commonly known as toad flax, or butter and eggs. It is not considered one of the bad weeds, although it may give considerable trouble when it becomes thoroughly established in plots. Often it appears only in patches, and consequently it can be dug out. In a field where a rotation of crops is practiced, it does not persist very strongly. If you are only troubled with small patches of it, we would advise that you hoe that portion of the field very thoroughly, and in the ordinary short rotation which should follow, it will not be a very great factor for evil. In a pasture field it is a different proposition, and there it can be spudded out or pulled out. This is the only practicable remedy in a pasture field.

Filling Silos with Carriers.

1. Having built a thirty-foot silo, would like to know if filling by carriers would be satisfactory, and what length of carrier would be required for filling?
 2. What horse-power in a gasoline engine would be required? W. H. D.

Ans.—1. The system of filling silos with a small cutting-box and carriers is giving considerable satisfaction where people are contented to fill their silos slowly. In fact, some prefer this rather than filling quickly and being obliged to fill later after it settles. Provided you placed your cutting-box ten feet from the silo, and allowing one foot for the carriers to operate above the top of the silo, it would require about 32½ feet of carriers to reach the ground. However, your cutting-box will stand some distance from the ground, and the carriers, of course, would start from it. Not knowing the nature of cutting-box you intend to use or the height of same, it would be difficult to state exactly what number of feet of carriers would be required, but under most conditions, 30 feet of carriers would be sufficient.

2. A six-horse-power gasoline engine would do this work with a small-sized cutting-box. It would not be wise to get one of any smaller power.

Gossip.

HILLCREST TAMWORTHS.

The regular and steady increase in demand for Tamworths bred in the Hillcrest herd of Herbert German, of St. George, Ont., is an infallible indication of their superior type and quality. Repetition of orders for any particular line of pure-bred stock from any particular section of country, year after year, is pretty conclusive evidence that the breeder breeds the quality of stock the trade demands, and ships true to representation. This is the exact condition of things at the Hillcrest farm in connection with the breeding of Tamworth swine. For the last twelve months Ontario and Quebec have taken the entire increase of the herd, and asked for more than could be supplied at certain times. The imported blood represented in the herd by sires is, Imp. Knowle King David, Ralleston Raymond (imp.), Cholderton Golden Star (imp.), Mannan's Pride (imp.), British Chieftain (imp.), and many are strongly infused with the blood of the several-times Canadian champion, Colwill's Choice. Individual merit and big size is a predominant characteristic of the dozen or more brood sows. On hand are a large number of young boars and sows getting up to breeding age that are certainly hard to duplicate in the matter of nice, straight type and quality. Write your wants.

TRY IT!

**The Livingston Brand
 Oil Cake Meal
 The Old Reliable**

Successfully used in the feeding of live stock for many years. Fattens cattle. Increases yield of milk and cream.

Three Grindings—Fine Ground, Pea Size and Coarse Ground

TRY IT!

Also Linseed Meal and Flax Seed

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

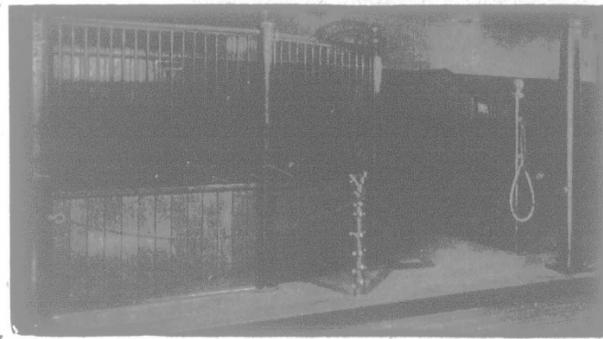
**The Dominion Linseed Oil Co.
 MANUFACTURERS Limited
 Baden, Ontario Montreal, Quebec**

Please Mention "Farmer's Advocate"

Modern Stable Fittings

When planning your stable equipment, be sure your fittings are durable as well as sanitary. We make a specialty of high-grade stable equipment, and would recommend that you consult our illustrated catalogue "B"—of interest to every horse owner.

**THE TISDALE IRON STABLE
 FITTINGS COMPANY, LIMITED
 364-370 Richmond St. West, Toronto**



Prove the "BISSELL" by Its Work

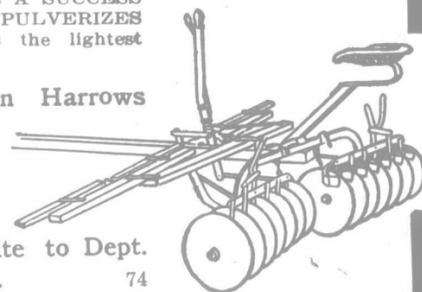
Do the gangs on your Harrow crowd together and raise out of the ground if it is hard? They won't do this on the "Bissell." The "Bissell" is so designed that THE GANGS CAN'T CROWD OR BUMP together no matter how hard the ground may be.

Tough soil won't stick the "Bissell." It stays right down to its work and pulverizes the ground thoroughly.

We ask you to take a "Bissell" out into the field and test it beside other Harrows. Then you

will HAVE PROOF that it is A SUCCESS ON HARD LAND—THAT IT PULVERIZES THE BEST—and that it is the lightest draught.

Post yourself fully on Harrows before buying. We put our name on every Harrow so that you will know it is genuine. Ask your local dealer, or write to Dept. W for free Catalogue.



T. E. Bissell Company, Limited, Elora, Ont.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Reduced Fares to Toronto

For Canadian National Exhibition Fare and One-Third

August 31st to September 11th inclusive, from all Stations in Canada, Cornwall, Ottawa and West.

Special Round-trip Fares

will be in effect on certain dates.

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

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



LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR
 Good Jobs are easily obtained by competent men. Our diploma qualifies you for Government chauffeur's license examinations. Our course embodies the actual repairing of all makes of automobiles and driving through the trafficked thoroughfares of a large city. The lectures are simple, yet thorough and instructive. Special course for owners and prospective owners. Special facilities for lady students. Write to-day for free booklet.

Edward W. Cameron, Principal
TORONTO AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL
 Successors to Y. M. C. A. Automobile School
 283 Broadview Ave., Toronto, Ont.

The Salvation Army Homes Wanted

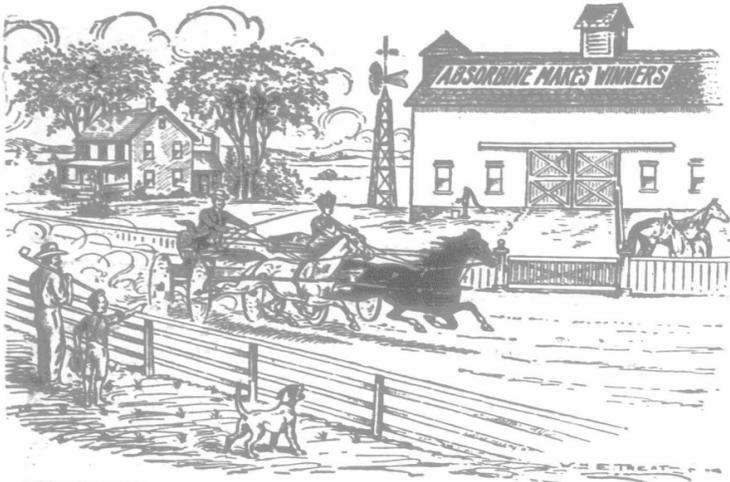
A number of boys and girls are available for immediate placing, ages 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years, also 10 to 15.

For full particulars apply to:

LT. COLONEL TURNER
 Immigration Secretary
 22 Albert Street, Toronto, Ont.

BULBS

TULIPS, HYACINTHUS, NARCISSUS, for fall planting. Ask for Bulb Catalogue.
GEO. KEITH & SONS,
 124 King Street, East, Toronto, Ontario
 Seed Merchants since 1866.



ABSORBINE makes winners whether on the track or in a brush with the pride of your neighbor's stable. It limbers up the muscles and takes out the kinks—strengthening and invigorating.

Keep your horses fit and they will work better, feel better and develop their utmost speed. ABSORBINE will keep your horses in condition or will put a bruised, strained animal in condition. It is used by successful trainers and breeders because it is dependable and a safe, pleasant liniment to use.

ABSORBINE THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

Does Not Blister or Remove The Hair and Horse Can Be Used

It is a mild and pleasant liniment to use—does not stain or leave a greasy residue. It is soothing, cooling, healing and powerfully penetrating—a true discutient and resolvent liniment. Allays pain promptly and takes out soreness and inflammation. In addition it is an

Antiseptic and Germicide

containing no minerals or poisons and therefore harmless to the most sensitive tissues. Effective in Poll Evil, Quittor, Sores, Lacerations, Bruises, Cuts. No danger of infection or proud flesh formations where ABSORBINE is used.

It is economical as only a few drops are required at an application. A bottle of ABSORBINE, diluted as per formula on label, makes three gallons of effective liniment at a cost of 80c. per gallon. This diluted liniment is also antiseptic and germicidal.

Use ABSORBINE To remove Bursal Enlargements, Bog Spavins, Thoroughpins, Puffs, Shoe Boils, Capped Hocks, Swollen Glands, Infiltrated Parts, Thickened Tissues, Rheumatic Deposits, Enlarged Veins, Painful Swellings and Affections; to reduce any strain or lameness; to repair strained, ruptured tendons, ligaments or muscles; to strengthen any part that needs it.

\$2.00 per bottle at druggists or sent to you charges paid. Book free.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 258 Lyman's Bldg., MONTREAL, CAN.



"Grey Dan," weight 1,612 lbs., being weighed on an

Aylmer Three-Wheel Wagon Stock Scale

CAPACITY 2,000 LBS.

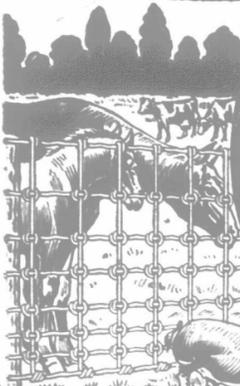
Delivered at any Railway Station in Ontario, complete with rack.

\$35.00

Government Certificate accompanies each scale. Scale shipped same day as money received.

THE AYLMER PUMP AND SCALE COMPANY, LIMITED, Aylmer, Ontario.

PEERLESS-PERFECTION



Fencing for All Purposes

There is scarcely a fence requirement that we cannot fill directly from our stock, no matter whether it be farm, poultry or ornamental fencing. We carry the largest stock of fencing and gate carried by any one company in the Dominion.

Every Rod Fully Guaranteed

PEERLESS Fencing is well known for its non-rust qualities. Many of our customers have testified to this fact. Examine any piece of PEERLESS Fencing in your neighborhood. Compare it with fences of any other make. You will find little or no rust on the PEERLESS. The longer you can protect a fence from rust just that much longer will it continue to stand up and do business. Send for our literature and learn about this high grade fence. Probably your dealer handles it. Dealers wanted in unassigned territory.

Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co.

Limited
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
HAMILTON, ONT.

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

False Spikenard.

Accompanying this card is a plant. Can you please tell me, through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," the name, and if it is a poisonous plant, or if the berries are edible? T. W. J.

Ans.—These are the berries of the false spikenard, also called false Solomon's seal, and technically named *Smilacina racemosa*. The berries, although not edible for human beings, are not poisonous. Plants that produce fleshy berries, do so to tempt animals of some kind, mostly birds, to eat them. The pulp is nutritious to the animals that choose the fruit, and the hard-shelled seeds pass through the intestine undigested. If the pulp were poisonous the plan would be defeated. J. D.

Not Ginseng.

Finding a good description of ginseng in your paper, I would like to know if the enclosed is the same. Its berries were red, about the size of mountain-ash berries. Where can a person get a book on ginseng? C. V.

Ans.—The root received is false spikenard. Its berries are speckled, ruby-red, while those of ginseng, when ripe, are uniformly scarlet-red. In ginseng, the berries, when numerous, make a ball-like bunch; the leaves are all at the top of the stem. The roots of the two plants look something alike, but their taste is quite different. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, publishes a pamphlet on ginseng culture, which a Canadian can get for ten cents. A very good book on ginseng may be had through this office at 50c., postpaid. J. D.

Killing Wild Oats and Ragweed.

I have a field that is bad with wild oats and ragweed. I want to sow next spring with oats, to cut green for hay. Would it be better not plowed this fall? Had I better gang-plow this fall, and allow the wild oats to sprout in the spring before working? The following year I would like, if advisable, to seed down. Do you think by this course the field could be cleaned? J. K.

Ans.—We would advise you to plow the land rather lightly this fall, and keep the top worked up until freezing-up time. Then, early in the spring, as soon as the land is fit to cultivate, use the cultivator once or twice, and harrow down fine, leaving for a week or ten days, allowing everything to sprout, then work up thoroughly again. This should rid the land of many of the wild oats, and be sure and cut the oats for hay early, because wild oats mature earlier than tame varieties, and it is necessary to have them cut before they reach the milk stage, otherwise they will go on to maturity, and seed will germinate in the land the following year. If you seed down, leave the field down for at least four years, better five. This will kill the wild oats, and if you keep the ragweed from seeding it will die out.

Ripening Tomatoes.

Kindly advise me the quickest way of ripening tomatoes? J. O. S.

Ans.—Tomatoes will probably ripen quickest when picked from the vines and placed in a position where they are exposed to the sun. However, we understand this question as being of a commercial nature, and can suggest no way of ripening tomatoes quickly other than keeping the ground thoroughly cultivated so the minimum amount of moisture will be evaporating from the soil. The evaporation of moisture uses up heat, leaving the ground and the atmosphere contiguous to it cold. Heat is the prime essential in ripening tomatoes, and tomato-growers realize this and cultivate thoroughly, and follow this with hoeing after the vines have gotten so large as to preclude the use of the horse. It is said that commercial fertilizers, nitrogen and potash, will hasten ripening, but they have to be applied earlier in the season. We know they will increase the crop, but at this season of the year it would be useless to apply them for the purpose in question. The nearer the fruit is to the ground the quicker it will mature, as the atmosphere cools off more speedily in the night than the soil does, consequently, they should not be trellised high, or otherwise kept at any distance from the

ground. Pruning the vines will sometimes admit sunlight and hasten maturity.

Treating Wheat for Smut.

What is the best preparation to use to treat wheat for smut, and what quantities per bushel. I have heard bluestone was sometimes used, but don't know how it is applied. J. L. F.

Ans.—The formalin treatment is recognized as the best method of treating wheat for smut. There are two ways of treating wheat. It may either be immersed in sacks in the preparation, or it may be spread on a clean floor and sprinkled. In the case where the wheat is immersed in the solution, it should be mixed in the proportion of one pound of formalin to between thirty-five and forty gallons of water, the wheat to be immersed for twenty minutes. In case of sprinkling, mix one pound of formalin with ten gallons of water, and sprinkle it over the grain until the latter is quite moist, then cover with sacks for a couple of hours, after which time it may be dried and sown. Wheat not used for seeding purposes, will be suitable for feeding even after treated in this way. Formalin can be procured at any druggists. This treatment, it should be remembered, is efficient only in case of bunt, or stinking smut.

Making Lawns.

I wish to make some new lawn about my house, and to renew the old lawn, which were badly destroyed in the course of rebuilding last year. Sodding would be out of the question. Would it be advisable to re-seed them this fall, and top-dress with straw manure to protect from frost? What mixture of seed would be best to use, the soil being heavy, clay loam? Any advice or suggestion which you may offer through the columns of your paper, will be much appreciated. A. D. S.

Ans.—So far as possible, it is advisable to work all lawns before seeding them down, and where the lawn has been mutilated through building, we would advise that you work it up very thoroughly, and if possible work in a little fine manure which is as free as possible from weed seeds. Some good loam mixed with heavy clay loam, also has a very good effect. As for grass seeds, which, when combined, make a good mixture, we can recommend nothing better than Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top Grass, and White Dutch Clover, equal parts. The White Dutch clover is rather expensive, and some people prefer not to have too much clover in their lawns. If you have strong opinions of your own on this matter, you might reduce the quantity of White Dutch clover. We would, furthermore, advise that you inspect these seeds before sowing them, seeing that they will germinate, and that they are free from weed seeds. Weeds in a lawn are extremely objectionable. If you could sow the seed during the early part of September, and the weather was favorable, it might be expeditious to do so, but unless the young plants get a very good start they are quite likely to winter-kill. Covering them with straw manure will tend to prevent heaving through intermittent freezing and thawing, and thus protects the young plants. However, unless you can seed the lawn down during the early autumn, it will be advisable to leave the lawn until spring, and do a thorough job then. As for the old lawn which you wish to rebuild, there appears to be no better course than to sow the seed early in the spring, perhaps on the old snow, or on a fresh fall of snow, and thus let it get a good start. A little doctoring with commercial fertilizers or liquid manure on these spots, will assist it very much in the beginning. On these odd spots you have two chances by seeding at once and scratching it over, and then if you fail to have a stand in the spring, seed again. Use lots of seed, so what is lost by heaving or winter-killing will not be missed.

"It's funny, ain't it, that everybody in our family's some kind of an animal?" "Some kind of an animal, Bobby? What do you mean?" "Why, mother's a deer, you know." "Yes, certainly." And my baby sister's mother's little lamb, and I'm the kid, and dad's the goat."

KODAK



Follow your business closely

by keeping not merely a record of weights, but also a Kodak picture record of your stock at various ages, and the development under different food conditions,—file in an album for reference. Such a record will enable you to follow your business more closely, because it is a record you can keep, and the pictures will tell the facts.

KODAKS, \$7.00 and up.
BROWNIES, \$1.00 to \$12.00.

Ask for free catalogue at your dealers, or we will mail it.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LTD.
592 King Street, W., Toronto

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Spurrey.

I write to learn the name and nature of the enclosed weed. It seems likely to choke out the grain crop.

D. B.

Ans.—This is a well-known weed in the Maritime Provinces, where it goes by the name of spurrey, or corn spurrey. It has chickweed-like flowers; indeed, it belongs to the same family; whorls of thread-like leaves about an inch long; slender, branching stems, and numerous small, brown seeds. It may be treated in the stubble like other annual weeds. It does not give much trouble on fields where a crop rotation is pursued. In some parts of Europe it has been sown for sheep pasture.

J. D.

Cultivating For Wheat.

As there are so many stiff-tooth, or, rather, stiff-leg cultivators in use, do you consider they are as good as a gang-plow immediately after harvest? Would you advise their use for preparing a field for fall wheat instead of plowing? There are different sizes of feet, such as two-, four-, six-, eight-, and ten-inch feet, and one can go five inches deep with them by using four horses.

A. R. W.

Ans.—In preparing a field for fall wheat we do not think it is advisable to omit plowing unless it be on a clean pea stubble or a summer-fallow. If it is a barley or oat stubble, it is almost necessary in order to get the best possible seedbed, to plow the land, but we would not advise plowing it very deeply. From four to five inches should be enough, and a two-furrowed plow rightly handled will do this work very well. We have, however, seen fields very well worked up with the stiff-toothed cultivator which you mention. It takes a good many strokes with this machine, however, to get the land in as good a condition as one shallow plowing will make it. We do not believe that it pays to sow wheat on land poorly prepared, and we would not hesitate to advise a man to plow. If the land has many weeds, wheat should not be sown, and if a few have made their appearance in the field, a deeper plowing should be given. Plow first, and then use the cultivator several times over the field. For after-harvest cultivation the cultivator may be used to good advantage, as it aids in the germination of weed seeds.

Summer-Fallow—Preparing for Roots Etc.

1. I have nine acres of ground which has been cropped with oats for three years in succession. I intend to summer-fallow this field next summer, and manure it, sowing wheat on it in the fall. Should this field be plowed and worked up well this fall? Would it be advisable to sow buckwheat on it next spring and plow down with the manure to help enrich the soil? What rate per acre should the buckwheat be sown?

2. In preparing ground for roots another year, should sod be manured and plowed down this fall, or would it be better just to plow the sod and manure it in spring?

3. Is one compelled to keep a gate near road to prevent tag cattle from entering and destroying property during the daytime? If not, what measures should one take to prevent same?

B. B.

Ans.—1. The field would be the better of a shallow plowing this fall, followed by light top cultivation. We would prefer working the field as a bare fallow if you have the time to do it properly, especially where you have manure for the land. Some sow buckwheat to good advantage, but it is of questionable value as a green manure, and a heavy growth of it is said to produce acidity in soil. If you sow it, half a bushel to the acre would be enough.

2. For corn, spring plowing of the sod is generally preferred. For mangels, fall manuring and plowing is best, and for turnips, either is satisfactory, although the more that is done in the fall, the better the farmer's position in the spring.

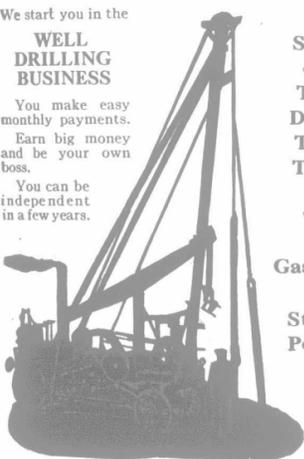
3. You are not compelled to keep a gate at the road. The roaming stock may be impounded and damages placed upon them. It is generally good policy to notify the owner of the stock to take care of them before action is taken.

We start you in the

WELL DRILLING BUSINESS

You make easy monthly payments. Earn big money and be your own boss.

You can be independent in a few years.



Write at once for illustrated catalogue and specifications.

THE STAR DRILLING MACHINE COMPANY
478 Washington Street, Akron, Ohio

Sent on Ten Days' Test Trial

Gasoline or Steam Power



\$18 PER SET

F.O.B. Toronto

28-inch and 32-inch diameter, 4-inch by 3/4 tire. Built to fit any axle.

Write for Catalogue.

ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS
With Grooved Tires
NORMAN S. KNOX,
47 Wellington Street E., Toronto, Ontario
Electric Wheel Co., Quincy, Ill.



The Sprucedale Stock Farm

Have now for quick sale

Clydesdales and Hackneys
Good types of the breeds.

Also Holsteins of all ages.

A. WATSON & SONS

R.R. No. 1 :: St. Thomas, Ont.
Phone Fingal via St. Thomas, Ontario

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDERS,
WIND PUFFS,
THRUSH,
DIPHTHERIA,
SKIN DISEASES,
RINGBONE,
PINK EYE,
SWEENY,
BONY TUMORS,
LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN,
QUARTER CRACKS,
SCRATCHES,
POLL EVIL,
PARASITES.

REMOVES

BUNCHES or BLEMISHES,
SPLINTS,
CAPPED HOCK,
STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY

Always Reliable. Sure in Results.



None genuine without the signature of
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Sole Proprietors & Distributors for the
U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

NOTHING BUT GOOD RESULTS.

Have used GOMBALT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for more than 20 years. It is the best blister I have ever tried. I have used it in hundreds of cases with best results. It is perfectly safe for the most inexperienced person to use. This is the largest breeding establishment of trotting horses in the world, and use your blister often.—W. H. RAYBOND, Prop., Belmont Park Stock Farm, Belmont Park, N.Y.

USED 10 YEARS SUCCESSFULLY.

I have used GOMBALT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for ten years; have been very successful in curing curb, ringbone, capped hock and knee, bad ankles, rheumatism, and almost every cause of lameness in horses. Have a stable of forty head, mostly track and speedway horses, and certainly can recommend it.—C. C. CHAMBER, Training Stable, 900 Denning Street, New York City.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

No More Sore Shoulders



"Safety First"

Remember, Mr. Farmer, that the above slogan applies to your horses as well as yourself—that a risky purchase by you may mean great hindrance in the work you receive from your horse.

Ventiplex Pads are known the world over as the "more horse power pad." Being absolutely porous they absorb the perspiration of the horse (acting on perspiration as a blotter does on ink) keeping him dry and cool underneath the collar—and free from gall sores, the very ingredients of Ventiplex tending to heal and prevent them.

Ventiplex Pads can be cleaned when dirty—will always hold their shape, and for wearing qualities are unequalled.

Your absolute satisfaction is our guarantee. See "Ventiplex" at your dealers, or if he can't supply you, write us.

Booklet free, address Dept. C.

Burlington - Windsor Blanket Co., Ltd.
TORONTO. - ONT.



Fabric Pat'd. Nov. 24, 1908.

When Writing Mention The Advocate

Yes, They Have Arrived!

Our new importation of

PERCHERON STALLIONS



the last lot that will leave France for many months to come, probably for years. Quick action is necessary for parties wanting a Percheron Stallion, for the supply is limited and will not be replenished. We have them, two, three, four and five years of age, Blacks and Greys. Winners from first prize up at the big Nogent Show, horses that will easily reach 2100 lbs. when conditioned, standing on faultless, clean flat bone, the nicest

kind of slope of postern and the big wide feet, and with the perfect ideal of draught bodies, positively the best lot we ever had and we will prove it to your satisfaction when you come to see them, and our prices and terms are the best procurable.

R. HAMILTON & SON
Simcoe, - - - Ontario

"THERAPY"

A Complete Veterinary Drugs Pharmacy



A remedy for every disease, with full instructions as to how to use each remedy; 33 different kinds of the purest drugs and chemicals used to prepare "THERAPY."

Price, by mail, \$4, sent direct on receipt of price.

CONSULTATION by letter answered free of charge by our VETERINARY DOCTOR.

Our "CEREALINE," by 15-lb. pail, the best TONIC; its use will make your horse more vigorous, and of a bright appearance. Price, \$1.25 per pail.

We carry a complete line of the purest drugs; if you require some of any kind, let us hear from you, and we will quote at very low price.

The National Stock Food Co. Limited
Write for literature. OTTAWA, ONT. Agents wanted.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Lightning Rods.

I am enclosing two plans, one of our house, the other our barn. Would you kindly let me know what you think of our lightning-rod system? It is copper rod. During an electric storm recently, one of our chimneys was struck, right beside the point (as you will see by illustration), knocking off three rows of brick, but doing no other damage. I would like to ask you a few questions concerning it.

1. Should points be more than three inches higher than chimney, and should they be quite close to chimney?
2. Should lightning have struck the chimney if the house was properly rodded?
3. Was it the rod which prevented the lightning coming down chimney and into the house?
4. What is the proper use of rod? Is it to carry the electricity from the earth and distribute it in the air, or to carry the lightning to the earth?
5. Should the hay-fork track and litter-carrier track be joined to the lightning-rod on barn?
6. What distance should points be apart?
7. Are staples the proper thing to fasten rod on with?

Ans.—1. Points should be about 18 inches higher than the chimney, and should be close to it. Indeed, they are better fastened to the chimney itself.

2. If the point had been on the chimney no damage would have been done.

3. In all probability the rod prevented the stroke from going into the house. The current took the rod at the point where it went round the chimney, and from there followed the rod into the ground.

4. The proper use of the lightning-rod includes both functions, namely, to allow the charges in the earth and air to gradually leap from or to the points, and thus prevent a stroke, in most cases; also, to carry off strokes if they should occur.

Show Ring Stallions & Mares



Of all draft breeds.

Percherons heading the list.

If you want a good, big stallion, well climated, and will win in the show ring, you will do well to correspond with me, or better still, come and see them. I believe strongly in importing stallions as colts and maturing them here, as they are more successful in the stud. These horses have proved this by their success in the stud this past season. Under these circumstances I feel safe in guaranteeing our stallions all foal-getters and our mares breeders. We also offer

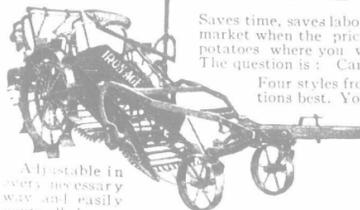
**Hackney French Coach
and Standardbred**

Prices very low and terms to suit purchaser. Grenville is midway between Montreal and Ottawa, C. P. R., C. N. R., three trains daily from each of these cities.

J. E. ARNOLD Grenville, Quebec

Costs less to keep in repair than any other elevator digger

Digging Potatoes with an IRON AGE



Adjustable in every necessary way and easily controlled.

Saves time, saves labor, gets all of the potatoes, helps you get to an early market when the price is right. Digs, separates thoroughly, drops the potatoes where you want them, and in most cases fairly well sorted. The question is: Can you afford to be without a digger?

Four styles from which to choose the one that suits your conditions best. You pay for and your horses draw only what you need.

We have been making Diggers 10 years, and know what to build for this work. Our booklet "D" tells the whole story in an understandable way. May we send it?

The Bateman-Wilkinson Co., Limited
410 Symington Ave., Toronto, Ont.

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

5. Both the hay-fork track and litter-carrier track should be connected in the system. One end of the track should be connected to the rod, and the other end either connected to the rod or grounded direct.

6. There is no set distance apart for points. Generally speaking, they are placed from 20 to 30 feet apart, although if short points are used they are sometimes placed as close together as 15 feet.

7. Staples are all right.

W. H. D.

Cementing Pig Pen.

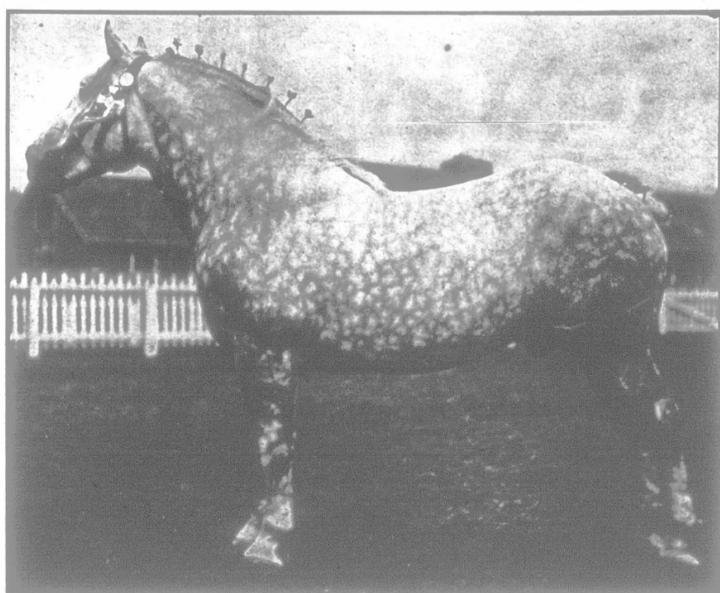
How would you put a cement floor in a hog-pen? The building is 20x24 feet. How would you lay out the building, in divisions and gangways? K. C.

Ans.—In putting a cement floor in a hog-pen, all that is necessary is to get a sufficient depth of cement and to have the top with a fall to carry off moisture to the back of each pen, and it is well to have a gutter run along the back to carry this out at one corner of the pen, that is, each individual pen will slope back from the trough and to one corner. A thickness of about four inches of gravel and sand, with a finishing coat of cement, should be enough. It is better to have a raised portion in one corner of each pen, covered with plank, as a sleeping-place for the pigs. The troughs next the gangway should be of cement. This arrangement will aid greatly in keeping the pens clean, as all the liquid manure will run back and away from the feeding end of the pen. Be sure and place the raised portion in the dry, rear corner. We cannot say just what is the best layout for your pen, 20 x 24 feet. We do not know how many pens you wish to have. We would advise having the gangway four or five feet wide along one side, with the pens running off it, and possibly a little feed-room in one end of the pen. You could arrange three or four very good pens in this manner. Cement for the floor would not need to be stronger than one to eight or nine for the bottom, and one to three for the finishing coat.

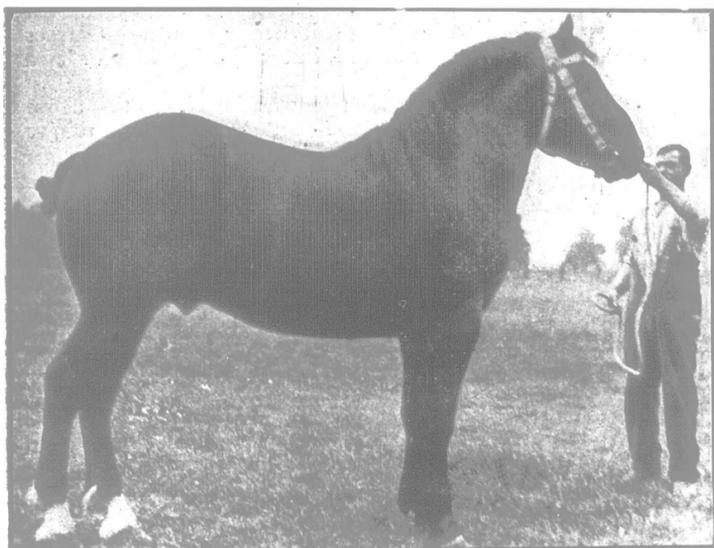
PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES



Lenoir Imp. (4443) (102974)—3-year-old Percheron Stallion.



Ichnobate (3858) (82207)—6-year-old Percheron Stallion.
Champion at Toronto 1913.



Mardi Imp. (4441) (109091)—2-year-old Percheron Stallion.

A Fresh Importation

just landed from France. The best we have ever imported, and we have imported some good ones.

The war in France has put a stop to any further export of horses, and all intending buyers should get busy and make their selections before the supply runs out.

See us at the Toronto Exhibition.

Hodgkinson & Tisdale

BEAVERTON, ONTARIO

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Hay and Corn.

I would like you to tell me, through your valuable paper, what you think about the value of a ton of hay compared with a ton of feed corn. I would like to know if a ton of corn is worth, or is of as much food value, as a ton of hay.

J. B.

Ans.—We do not know whether this corn is intended for silage or to be cut and cured. Jordan claims that when hay is worth \$10 per ton, good silage is worth \$2.62 per ton. We should say that good silage is worth between \$3 and \$4 per ton, and well-cured corn fodder, with plenty of cobs, should be worth at least half as much per ton as good hay. In fact, under certain circumstances, it might be worth considerably more.

Regarding Rye.

1. Kindly tell me, through the columns of your paper, how much rye to sow per acre?
2. When should it be sown?
3. Also what is considered a good yield?

J. W. M.

Ans.—1. 12 bushels per acre is considered a fair seeding.
2. It should be sown preferably during

Ontario Veterinary College

Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

AFFILIATED WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

110 University Ave., Toronto, Ontario, Canada

College Reopens October 1, 1914. N. B.—Calendar on Application.

E. A. A. GRANGE, V. S., M. S., PRINCIPAL.

BREEDING AND QUALITY
Clydesdales
STALLIONS AND FILLIES

There never was a better bred lot imported, and their standard of character and quality is the highest and my price the lowest.
G. A. Brodie, Newmarket, Ont. L.-D. Bell 'Phone

SHIRES, SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS

Quality in Shire Fillies, and one two-year-old Stallion. Shorthorns of all ages; young bulls and heifers a specialty. Lincolns, Shearling rams and ewes. Ram and ewe lambs for the choicest breeding and individuality. Come and see us.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS :: L.-D. 'Phone :: WESTON, ONTARIO



CLYDESDALES

R. B. PINKERTON, ESSEX, ONT.
Long-Distance 'Phone.

Imported and Canadian-bred. With over 25 head to select from, I can supply, in either imported or Canadian-bred, brood mares, fillies, stallions and colts. Let me know your wants.

Clydesdales Shires

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

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

the month of September, but the early part of October will do.

3. In a report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries the average yield of rye per acre was placed at 16.4 bushels, as compared with 20.7 bushels for fall wheat. In plot tests at Guelph, a five-year average for Mammoth White rye, the best-yielding variety grown there at that time, the yield was reported at the rate of 63.3 bushels per acre, comparing very favorably with the best wheats. The yield, will, of course, depend upon weather conditions and the nature of the soil upon which it is grown. However, the comparison between the rye and fall wheat will give you some idea of the comparative yields per acre.

Veterinary.

Wound Does Not Heal.

Yearling colt was castrated two months ago, and one of the wounds has not healed, but continues to discharge pus.

E. C. W.

Ans.—Flush the wound out well once daily with a four-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. If this treatment is not followed by a healing of the wound in two or three weeks, the colt will have to be castrated, and the wound opened up freely, and all diseased tissue removed. It will require a veterinarian to operate. In some cases a fistula like this forms after castration, and its cause cannot be explained.

V.

SURE CURE FOR THRUSH

Worst Cases Yield to Douglas' Egyptian Liniment

Mr. J. L. Boyes, Secretary of the Napanee Driving Park Association, has had a good deal of experience with thrush on horses' feet, and has tried various remedies. He writes: "I have cured bad cases of diseased feet or thrush on horses with Egyptian Liniment with two or three applications, after calomel, salt, coal oil, etc., had completely failed to do the work. I consider it a waste of time to use anything but Egyptian Liniment for thrush."

Such an emphatic statement from an experienced horseman speaks volumes for Douglas' Egyptian Liniment. Another man who has found it most effective is Mr. John Garrison, Morven, Ont. He says: "One of my horses had thrush so bad that his feet became offensive, and the neighbors advised me to shoot him. Before doing so, I decided to try Egyptian Liniment, and in a short time my horse's feet were as sound as ever."

Twenty-five cents at all druggists. Free sample on request.

DOUGLAS & CO.

NAPANEE :: :: ONTARIO

Kendall's Spavin Cure
The Old Reliable Horse Remedy



THOUSANDS of farmers and horsemen have saved money by using Kendall's Spavin Cure for Spavins, Curb, Ringbone, Splint, Bony Growths and Lameness from many other causes. It keeps horses working. A \$1 bottle may save a horse for you. Get a bottle the next time you are in town. Sold by druggists everywhere, \$1 a bottle, 6 for \$5, also ask for a copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse"—or write to

Dr. B. J. KENDALL—COMPANY
Enosburg Falls, Vermont 80

HICKMAN & SCRUBY

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England
Exporters of Pedigree Live Stock of all descriptions

We are the only firm in Great Britain who make this their sole business, and therefore offer advantages not obtained elsewhere. When our Mr. A. J. Hickman started this business seven years ago, he did not know a single foreign breeder. This year we have exported more stock to order than any other firm in Great Britain. This is a fact which talks. The frequency with which we buy stock from English breeders means that we can do business with them on more favorable terms than can be done by anyone else. No one should import draft horses, beef or dairy strains of cattle, or mutation breeds of sheep, without first getting full particulars from us. Highest references on application.

STRONG SLEEK HORSES

ready and willing to work—good health, higher prices when selling, if fed on

"MAPLE LEAF"

Oil Cake Meal
Write to-day for free sample and prices.
Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Limited
Toronto, Canada

Notice to Importers

C. CHABOUDEZ & SON
205 rue La Fayette, PARIS, FRANCE
If you want to buy Percheron Horses and Mares, I will save you time and money and all trouble with papers and shipment. Will meet importers at any landing port. I am acquainted with all breeders and farmers. Thirty years' experience. Best references. Correspondence solicited.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles for trial. Guaranteed to cure Inflammation, Colic, Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Fevers, etc. Agents wanted. **DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ontario**

Clydesdales and Shorthorns Young stallions of superior quality; certain winners at the big shows. Young bulls and some heifers bred from cows milking up to 52 lbs. a day. Come and see them. **PETER CHRISTIE & SON, Manchester P. O., Ont., Port Perry Station**

Great Athletic Book 25c
A book worth its weight in gold to those who want to be athletic, healthy and good wrestlers. **Farmer Burns, Manager** of the **Frank Gotch** wrestling school, has written this book. It contains the best of physical culture. **Free** with these ads. **Mail** your order and book. **Send only 25c** and we will return you the book. **Write today.** Landed in Canada by **Farmer Burns School of Wrestling, 444 Home St., Omaha**

Questions and Answers.
Veterinary.

Infectious Ophthalmia.

Some of my cattle have sore eyes, and the disease is spreading in my herd. One heifer is blind. The eyes swell and run water, and a white film forms over them. **W. B.**

Ans.—This is infectious ophthalmia. In rare cases it causes permanent blindness, but except in very rare cases continued treatment results in a recovery. Isolate the diseased in a comfortable stable, exclude drafts and the rays of the sun. Give each a laxative of from 1/2 to 1 lb. Epsom's salts, according to size. Get a lotion made of 20 grains sulphate of zinc, and 20 drops fluid extract of belladonna, mixed with 2 ounces distilled water. Bathe the eyes well three times daily with warm water, and after bathing put a few drops of the lotion into each eye. **V.**

Lame Horse.

Horse has gone lame. I think there is a sprained ligament. I first noticed it after a long drive. There are some parts puffy, and one has burst. **FARMER'S WIFE.**

Ans.—This must be an abscess caused by a bruise, as sprained ligaments do not form pus. Flush out the cavity three times daily until healed with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. Then, if there be any lameness and enlargement, blister with two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaslin. Clip the parts. Tie him so that he cannot bite them. Rub well with the blister daily for two days. On the third day apply sweet oil, and turn loose in a box stall. Oil every day until the scale comes off, and then, if necessary, tie up and blister again. **V.**

Bony Enlargements.

About two months ago an enlargement appeared on the inner surface of metatarsal bone, commencing about 2 1/2 inches below the hock, and extending all the way down. It is now about three-quarters of an inch thick, but does not project on the front of the bone. A similar enlargement is now appearing on the other leg, in exactly the same position. **J. B.**

Ans.—This is an enlargement of the bone, probably caused by concussion. No doubt the filly is predisposed to such conditions, and the exciting cause is running around the fields. Treatment is not often effective. You may be able to reduce the one, and probably check the growth of the other, by rubbing well once daily with a liniment made of four drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and four ounces each of alcohol and glycerine. **V.**

Rheumatism—Umbilical Hernia.

1. Heifer calf, born January 1st, 1914, during the cold weather was kept near the stable wall where it was very cold. She seemed to have been chilled, and became stiff and lame. Her knees are now enlarged and hard. Sometimes the swelling nearly disappears, and then reappears. She eats, feels and looks well.
2. Bull calf, born March 5, had a swollen navel. Now there is a soft bunch as large as a man's two fists, which, when pressed, disappears, but reappears as soon as pressure ceases. He is not doing well. **W. O. P.**

Ans.—1. The symptoms indicate rheumatism, no doubt contracted while in cold, damp quarters, during the winter. Keep in dry, comfortable quarters. Bathe the swollen joints well three times daily with hot water, and after lathering rub well with hot, camphorated oil. Give her 10 grains salicylic acid three times daily.

2. This is umbilical hernia (navel rupture). A cure can be effected by an operation by a veterinarian. By arranging a bandage around his body so that it will press the intestine into the abdominal cavity and keep it there for three or four weeks, you might effect a cure, but it is difficult to keep the tissue properly reduced, and the quickest and best method of treatment is an operation. **V.**

WAR!

The Farmers' Opportunity

Never before have circumstances combined so favorably to make money for the farmers of Canada. **HIGH PRICES** on all kinds of stock will be the rule from now on. **Be prepared** for it, condition and fatten your stock by feeding

Wodehouse's Animal Invigorator

Thousands of farmers are using it and finding it exceedingly profitable. For raising swine and calves and fattening beef cattle there is nothing in the world like it.

Quotation from the market report of the Toronto Globe of August 19th: "Fat cattle wanted. Poor were neglected. Run was mostly of inferior quality. Packers were not eager buyers for any other class than good fat butchers. Medium and inferior stuff were neglected, and commission men were advising shippers of this in despatches yesterday. Fat stock will sell, but anything inferior is a risky deal."

The wise farmer should take warning from the above and feed **Wodehouse's Animal Invigorator** and receive the highest price for his stock.

POULTRYMEN!

If you are not using **WODEHOUSE'S POULTRY INVIGORATOR** you are not getting the best results and making the money you should from your flock. As an egg producer and conditioner its success has been marvelous.

You will find in almost every town and city a merchant who is handling **Wodehouse's Famous Preparations.**

- Wodehouse's Animal Invigorator**—Unequaled for all kinds of stock.
- Wodehouse's Poultry Invigorator**—The chicken fanciers' best friend.
- Wodehouse's Creameal**—The perfect food for calves and pigs.
- Wodehouse's Lice Killer**—Sure death to all vermin.
- Wodehouse's Baby Chick Food**—The purest of all Baby Chick Feed.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Wodehouse Invigorator Limited
Hamilton, Ontario

Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ontario

HAVE STILL A NUMBER OF **CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES**

of that rare selection made in 1913. They are a combination of size and quality, with a good many of the mares in foal to noted sires. A visit to our stables will be money in your pockets, as we have the goods and prices that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

Myrtle, C. P. R.

Brooklin, G. T. R.

Oshawa, C. N. R.



Imp. Stallions CLYDESDALES Fillies Imp.

To the Clydesdale men of Canada we wish to say we have some of the best show material in this country. More size, more style, more quality, more character and better breeding than ever before, in both stallions and fillies.
JOHN A. BOAG & SON. Electric cars every hour. **QUEENSVILLE, ONTARIO**

Royal Oak Clydesdales Present offering: 5 Imported Mares (4 with foal by side), 3 yearling fillies (1 Imp. and 2 Canadian Bred), 1 Canadian Bred Yearling Stallion, 1 Canadian Bred 2-year-old Stallion, 1 Canadian Bred 6-year-old Stallion. Parties wishing to complete their show string should inspect this offering or communicate with me.
G. A. Attridge, Muirkirk, Ont. P.M. and M. C. Ry. L.D. Phone, Ridgeway



Mount Victoria Clydes and Hackneys

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

Imported CLYDESDALE Stallions

Yes, they are here, our 1914 importation, and if you want a big, young stallion with the best legs, ankles, feet, action, breeding and character you ever saw at a price a poor man can pay, come and see our lot.
BARBER BROS., GATINEAU PT., QUE.

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

THE BEST LINIMENT OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's Caustic Balsam IT HAS NO EQUAL

For —It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, or Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Boils, Corns and Bunions

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use.

REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than \$120.00 paid in doctor's bills."

A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat Chest Cold Backache Neuralgia Sprains Strains Lumbago Diphtheria Sore Lungs Rheumatism and all Stiff Joints

DR. HESS Instant Louse Killer

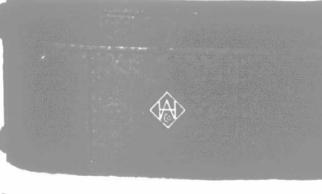
Kills Lice on Poultry and Farm Stock It kills them as soon as it gets to them—that's why it's called Instant.

Sifting-top cans. 1 lb. 35c; 3 lbs. 85c (duty paid). If not at your dealer's, write Dr. Hess & Clark Ashland Ohio



GALVANIZED STEEL TANKS

91 to 1,218 gallons



Our trade mark appears on all our tanks, guaranteeing the quality and workman-ship.

THE HELLER-ALLER CO. Windsor Ontario

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Gossip. THE PETTIT SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES.

For upwards of half a century, the internationally-renowned herd of Scotch Shorthorns owned by W. G. Pettit & Sons, of Freeman, Ont., has held a banner position as second to none other in either this country or the country to the south, and many of the leading herds in both countries of to-day were founded and many times strengthened by purchases from the Freeman herd.

IRVINDALE SHORTHORNS.

The Irvindale herd of Scotch Shorthorns owned by John Watt & Son, of Salem, Ont., has the honor of being one of the very oldest-established herds in Canada, as well as being strongly infused with the blood of the most noted bulls the breed has ever known in this country.

CLOVERDALE BERKSHIRES.

Cloverdale Stock Farm, the property of C. J. Lang, R. R. No. 1, Hampton, Ont., lies in the County of Durham, five and a half miles from the town of Bowmanville, and one and a half miles from Solina Station, on C. N. O.

The range with pure white enamelled steel reservoir stamped from one piece. The

McClary's Pandora Range reservoir is seamless and clean enough to use in cooking, and preserving. See the McClary dealer.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle and Oxford Sheep For sale; good young show bulls and females also a few Oxford rams. Thos. B. Broadfoot :: G.T.R. and C.P.R. :: Fergus, Ontario

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

We have seven yearling bulls and seven bull calves from 7 to 12 months. All reds and roans, and of choice breeding. We have some extra good imported mares for sale, also some foals. If interested, write for catalogue of their breeding.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont. Burlington Junction, G.T.R. Bell 'Phone

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM—ESTABLISHED 1873

CLYDESDALES, SHIRES, HACKNEYS AND PONIES, SHORTHORN CATTLE AND LEICESTER SHEEP. Having recently purchased the well known Cargill Herd of Shorthorns we are now offering for sale,

20 YOUNG BULLS LEICESTERS Several from imported dams. A few young COWS. Also have some choice

for sale. Our Motto "The Best is None Too Good". J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont. Weston, C.P.R., G.T.R., and L.D. 'phone

FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS

Imp. stock bull, Royal Bruce=55038= (89909) 273853, for sale or exchange. Royal Bruce is a choicely-bred Bruce Mayflower; was imported by Mr. Arthur Johnson for his own use, and was his herd-header at the time of his dispersion sale.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, ERIN R. R. NO. 2. L. D. 'Phone. ERIN STA., C. P. R.

100 Escana Farm Shorthorns 100

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

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

SHORTHORNS

I have ten young Shorthorn bulls, some fit for service now. Part of them are bred and made so that they are fit to head the best herds in any country; some of them are bred from the best-milking Shorthorns, and the prices of all are moderate. I have SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLD rams and ewes of all valuable ages. Write for what you want. I can suit you in quality and price.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario

Meadow Lawn Shorthorns

We are offering Proud Monarch No. 78792 for sale, as we have a number of his heifers of breeding age. He is sound and right in every way, and any one wanting a right good sire would do well to come and see him. He is a bull of outstanding merit. To see him is to make you wish you owned him. Also young bulls and heifers that will please the most exacting buyers. L.-D. Phone.

F. W. EWING, R. R. No. 1, Elora, Ont.

Glenallen Shorthorns

We offer for sale some of the best young bulls we ever bred, Scotch or Booth breeding, low, thick, mellow fellows of high quality; also our stock bull Climax =81332= sired by Uppermill Omega.

GLENALLEN FARM, R. R. Moore, Mgr. Ailandale, Ontario

IRVINE DALE SHORTHORNS

Herd is headed by Gainford Select (a son of the great Gainford Marquis). A number young bulls of choice breeding and out of good milking strains. Also a few heifers.

J. WATT & SON, SALEM, ONTARIO ELORA STATION

BELMONT FARM SHORTHORNS

We are offering 20 heifers from 1 to 3 years, daughters of the 1913 Toronto Grand Champion, Missie Marquis 77713, Scotch and Scotch Topped, several of them show heifers.

FRANK W. SMITH & SON, R. R. No. 2, Scotland, Ont. Scotland Station, T. H. & B. L. D. 'Phone.

Springhurst Shorthorns

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

Harry Smith, HAY P. O. ONT.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

We have a nice bunch of bull calves that will be year old in Sept. and are offering females of all ages; have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman =87809=.

One stallion 3-years-old, a big good quality horse and some choice fillies all from imported stock.

A. B. & T. W. Douglas, Long-distance 'Phone Strathroy, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Scotch Bates and Booth, yes, we have them pure Scotch, pure Booth and Scotch-topped Bates. Young bulls of either strain. Heifers from calves up. One particularly good two-year-old Booth bull, ideal dairy type.

Geo. E. Morden & Son :: :: Oakville, Ontario

Salem Shorthorns

Herd headed by Gainford Ideal and Gainford Perfection, sons of the great Gainford Marquis. We are generally in shape to supply your wants in either sex.

J. A. WATT, Elora, Ont., G.T.R., C.P.R. Telephone and Telegraph

By Auction **Scotch, Scotch-topped & R.O.P. Shorthorns** By Auction

HAVING SOLD MY FARM, I WILL ON

Friday, September 18th, 1914

At the farm, two miles from **Hensall Station, G. T. R.**, sell by auction my entire herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, numbering 29 head: 14 mature cows, 4 yearling heifers, 6 heifer calves, 4 young bulls, and the stock bull, Golden Edward 90499. This herd represents the results of a lifetime's breeding. They are an essentially high-class lot, many of them ranging from 1600 to 1700 lbs. in weight, carrying a wealth of flesh, and all are in prime condition; also among them are cows officially qualified for the R. O. P. records.

TERMS: 6 months on bankable paper, or 6% per annum off for cash.

Conveyances will meet all morning trains at Hensall station.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION

Capt. T. E. Robson, Auctioneer.

A. G. SMILLIE, R.R. No. 2, Kippen, Ont.

CODE WILL FORM
MAKE a perfectly legal and unbreakable will in your own home. A Code Will Form protects your family, prevents disputes. All for 25c. (full instructions with each form). At your book-seller or stationer or from
25c
The Copp Clark Co., Ltd.
 490 Wellington St. West, Toronto

For Sale
Dairy Shorthorn Bull
 Bred by noted English Breeder. A choice dual-purpose sire. A few English Berkshire young pigs from imported stock.
F. WALLACE COCKSHUTT
 "Lynnore Stock Farm"
 BRANTFORD :: :: ONTARIO

Shorthorns and Lincoln Sheep

Three bulls, 11 months, a number of younger cows with their calves, cows in calf and yearling heifers for sale. Good individuals. Good pedigrees. Inspection solicited. Nine Lincoln ewes, thirteen lambs, one imported ram. The following in show condition: Two-year-old and yearling ram, also four yearling ewes.

J. T. GIBSON Denfield, Ont.

Oakland 53 Shorthorns

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

WOODLAND FARM

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

Spring Valley Shorthorns

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

Shorthorns For Sale

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

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

Shorthorns—Young bulls and heifers of the best type and quality, ready to calve, and to grow; good milkers, good milking of cows.
THOMAS GRAHAM, R.R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

Gossip.

R. Honey & Sons, of Brickley, Ont., in ordering a change of advertisement, write that they have recently added to their stock a small flock of Cotswold sheep, from which a choice pair of ram lambs are offered to the trade. These will be sold reasonably. In Holsteins, some choice tested and untested females are offered, also a pair of bull calves and an extra fine bull ten months old, from Lakeview Burke Payne, a brother of a 24-lb. three-year-old heifer. In Yorkshires, young pigs of either sex are for sale. Write for further particulars.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS AT DUNDRENNAN.

Breeders interested in Clydesdales, and familiar with the Toronto, Guelph and Ottawa shows, will remember the splendid type and quality of stock exhibited by Peter Christie & Son, of Manchester, Ont., and owners of the beautiful Dundrennan Farm, situated a short distance from the town of Port Perry. Of the many excellent young Clyde stallions exhibited by this firm in past years, none have measured up to the standard of superior excellence and quality of the yearlings being fitted up for this year's shows. Ton of Gold 15816 is a brown, with size, character, quality and type fit to compete with the best imported yearlings. Sired by Imp. Homestake, a son of the famous Silver Cup, dam Imp. Harmony, he has four numbered dams. Another with superb quality is Dunure Ivory 16171, a bay, by Imp. Dunure Souter, dam Ivory's Queen 24018, by Imp. Black Ivory. He, too, has four numbered dams. Sir Acme 16172 is a brown with three numbered dams, a colt with lots of character and size, sired by Imp. Acme, dam Cordelia 3330, by Imp. Sir Erskine. These colts are all for sale. The most promising-looking lot of milking Shorthorns we have yet seen was our opinion when looking through the herd. Averaging from 35 to 52 lbs. a day on ordinary feed and pasture is certainly a paying proposition, and these cows do it. On line breeding they practically all trace to Beauty (imp.), by Snowball. One of the best is Miss Dundrennan, a big, splendidly-balanced roan. She has been hand-milked continuously, and for three months gave an average of 52 lbs. a day, and now, after eight months, is giving 30 lbs. a day. Without a doubt she is one of the best dairy Shorthorns in Canada, and capable of making a big record. Two of her daughters, a two-year-old and a yearling, look good for making great cows. Lady Martha, a half-sister, is equally as good. Lady Dundrennan, a 40-lb. cow, has a nice bull calf by the stock bull, Ben Scott, a dirt-bird son of Imp. Ben Lottend. The herd is a large one, and the several young bulls coming on are the kind and bred the way the demand calls for to-day among breeders paying attention to milk production in Shorthorns. There are also a number of one- and two-year-old heifers that will surely make good at the pail.

We Will Not Exhibit at Fall Fairs
 COMPARE OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING

LITTER CARRIERS

DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO FARM
 GOODS SATISFACTORY OR YOUR MONEY BACK

Litter Carrier.....	\$16.00	Removable Section.....	\$1.50
Feed Carrier.....	16.00	Hinge for Swing Pole.....	3.00
Steel Track, per foot.....	.10	Two-way Switch.....	3.00
Hangers, 5 ins. long, each.....	.07	Three-way Switch.....	4.00
" 10 " " ".....	.09	Floor Hooks, ½ in.....	.06
" 15 " " ".....	.11	Bracket Nails, per lb.....	.06
Hangers, adjustable, 5 ins., ea.....	.14	Cable for Guys, per ft.....	.03
" " 10 " ".....	.16	Track Couplings, each.....	.10
" " 15 " ".....	.18	Track Bumpers.....	.10
Brackets, each.....	.06		

FREIGHT PAID IN ONTARIO

R. Dillon & Son, Mill St., Oshawa
 Also Stalls, Stanchions, Calf and Bull Pens, etc.

Scotch SHORTHORNS English

If you want a thick even fleshed heifer for either show or breeding purposes, or young cows with calves at foot, or a thick, mellow, beautifully fleshed young bull, or a right good milker bred to produce milk, remember I can surely supply your wants. Come and see.

A. J. Howden, Columbus, P.O. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R.

We have a full line of

BULLS AND FEMALES

on hand. We have nothing but the best Scotch families to chose from. Our cows are good milkers.

A. F. & G. Auld, Eden Mills, P.O.

GUELPH 5 MILES ROCKWOOD 3 MILES

R.O.P. Shorthorns--R.O.P. Jerseys

For the first time we are offering for sale Shorthorn cows and heifers with official R.O.P. records; with their official records is high-class individuality. Young stock of both sexes to offer. Also an extra good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from imported sires and dams.

G. A. JACKSON, Downsview, Ont., Weston Station.

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

Maple Grange Shorthorns

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

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

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

When Every Milking Counts

TRADE MARK: PRO-FAT, L.E. PROFIT



FEED DRIED BREWERS GRAIN AND WATCH THE MILK FLOW INCREASE.

As a body builder and Milk Producer there is nothing like "PRO-FAT" for your cows. "PRO-FAT" is a wholesome, nutritious feed. It increases the milk flow and ensures the quality. Every milking counts in real profits.

"PRO-FAT" FEED

is scientifically prepared from DRIED BREWER'S GRAINS. They have proven their food value to hundreds of leading dairymen.

For Hogs, Try Our Malted Corn Feed.

Let us send you the names of some of the big users, together with our booklet. It tells how to increase the milk flow. Write now.

THE FARMERS' FEED CO., Limited.

108 Don Esplanade, Toronto, Ontario

Woodbine Holsteins

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

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

3 Holstein Bulls

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

R. M. HOLTBY,

Phone. R. R. No. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT. Manchester and Myrtle Stations.

Maple Grove Holsteins

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

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

CLOVERLEA DAIRY FARM HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Pontiac Norine Korndyke No. 18773 whose grand-dam's record averaged 27.10 lbs. butter in 7 days and 4.48% fat. We have but one bull left for sale; he is 2 yrs. old, sure and quiet; also a few choice Holstein grade heifers.

GRIESBACH BROS. Collingwood, Ont. Long-Distance Phone.

HOLSTEIN BARGAINS

Our fine young herd bull, Ted Mercena De Kol. No. 19166, born Apr. 25, 1913, show bull. Good worker. Sire and dam choice individuals. Cost us \$110 as a calf; price \$75. Three months old bull calf from imp. unregistered dam that gave over 17,000 lbs. in a year. Sire the great bull Cornelius De Kol. An elegant calf that will work wonders in a dairy herd. Only \$35. Dispersing herd. Glenoro Stock Farm, Rodney, Ont.

The Maple Holstein Herd

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

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

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

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

Mention this Paper.

Gossip.

ALLOWAY LODGE SOUTHDOWNS.

The importation of Southdowns which are now being exhibited at the leading shows, both here and on the American side, by Robt. McEwen, of Byron, Ont., are, Mr. McEwen believes, a better lot in all than those with which he won out at the shows last year. These sheep were all selected by himself, from the two leading flocks of England, those of Capt. McCalmont and Lady Wernher, and while the importation comprises only sixteen head in all, it includes some of the best Southdowns that could be purchased in England, and the fact that two ram lambs from the first-prize pen at the Royal, and a shearling from the second-prize pen, were in the importation, shows that the best in the estimation of the Englishman and of the Canadian are nearly identical. During the past decade, when sheep in almost every Province of the Dominion have been steadily decreasing in numbers, the Southdown has held its own, and, in fact, has very materially increased its numbers. This breed, by its steady rise in popularity, has proven itself a moneymaker to the mixed farmer, and seems to be coming to its own here.

The Southdown flock exhibited by Alloway Lodge in the Canadian West this season, won every first and championship for the breed at the leading shows, and a gold medal for the best fat sheep, any breed, at Brandon, and every first in the fat class at Regina and Edmonton. These sheep, with two exceptions, were all bred by Mr. McEwen, and many of them are staying in the West to go into some of the leading Southdown flocks there.

SOME NEW RECORDS IN THE LAKEVIEW HERD.

Method worked out from science and experience, and conducted with persistency, will certainly lead to success. This is a business axiom that has been the guiding feature on the Lakeview Farm of E. F. Osler, at Bronte, Ont., not only in his Holstein-breeding operations, but throughout the entire farm management. Persistent improvement is annually in evidence in the producing ability of the Holsteins as exposed by the official R. O. M. and R. O. P. tests. Following is a list of the tests just recently conducted: Queen Inka De Kol, mature, seven days, butter 27.53 lbs., milk 727.1 lbs.; thirty days, 111.70 butter, 3,055.4 milk; R. O. P. for twelve months, 24,278 lbs.; best day's milk, 109.4 lbs.; seven-day test, twelve months after calving, 20.34 lbs. butter, 407.4 lbs. milk. This we believe is a world's seven-day record twelve months after calving. This cow has again just freshened and will be re-tested, and is expected to easily reach 30 lbs. Her calf this time is a bull that should be worth considerable as a herd-header. Pet Canary Countess 2nd, three years old—Seven days, butter 27.14, milk 506.9; thirty days—butter 110.23, milk 2,273, which makes her the Canadian thirty-day three-year-old champion. Eleven months after calving she made, of butter, 17.55 lbs.; milk, 311.9 lbs. Her R. O. P. test is not concluded. Lakeview Daisy, mature—Seven days, butter 28.30, milk 696; thirty days, butter 114.14, milk 2,924 lbs.; best day's milk 104 lbs. Emma Pauline De Kol, four years—Butter 26.66, milk 567.6; thirty days, butter 106.33; milk 2,555.3 lbs. Lakeview De Kol Duchess, three years—Butter 24.33, milk 489.6 lbs.; thirty days, butter 95.67, milk 2,064 lbs. This cow is a daughter of the senior stock bull, Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, and makes the sixteenth daughter of his to enter the official records. The others, as two-year-olds, range from 14 to 20 lbs. He is but a young bull yet, and will surely in another year or two be recognized as one of the greatest sires of the breed in Canada. The junior stock bull is Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona. Only one of his daughters has come to milk as yet, and she, at two years and two months of age, made in seven days 17.33 lbs. butter and 446.2 lbs. milk. This is a remarkable showing for the first trial, and looks like a bright future for this bull as a sire. This is the kind of breeding the young herd-headers carry that are always on hand for sale.

Prepare Your Calves for the Prize-ring by Using

Gardiner's Calf Meal

The Perfect Cream Substitute

"The Best by Test." "It Sure is Good."

WRITE FOR PRICES

GARDINER BROS., Sarnia, Ont.

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE

Does all you could wish of a poultry fence and more. Built close enough to keep chickens in and strong enough to keep cattle out. Even small chicks cannot get between the close mesh of lateral and vertical wires. The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires, together with intermediate laterals, will take care of a carelessly backed wagon, or an unruly animal and spring back into shape immediately. The wires are securely held together at every intersection by the PEERLESS Lock.

The Fence That Saves Expense
It never needs repairs. It is the cheapest fence to erect because, owing to its exceptionally heavy top and bottom wires, but half the usual amount of lumber and posts are required.

Send for Literature and address of nearest agent. We also make a complete line of farm and ornamental fencing. Agents nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in unassigned territory.

Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba Hamilton, Ontario

Riverside Holsteins

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

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

Beaver Creek Stock Farm

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

ALBERT MITTFELDLT

WELLANDPORT :: Smithfield Sta., T. H. & B. R. R. :: ONTARIO

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

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

E. F. OSLER, - - BRONTE, ONT.

FAIRVIEW FARMS

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

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

Holstein Cattle (Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, herd sire)

Stock for sale. Large herd to select from.

HAMILTON FARMS - ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

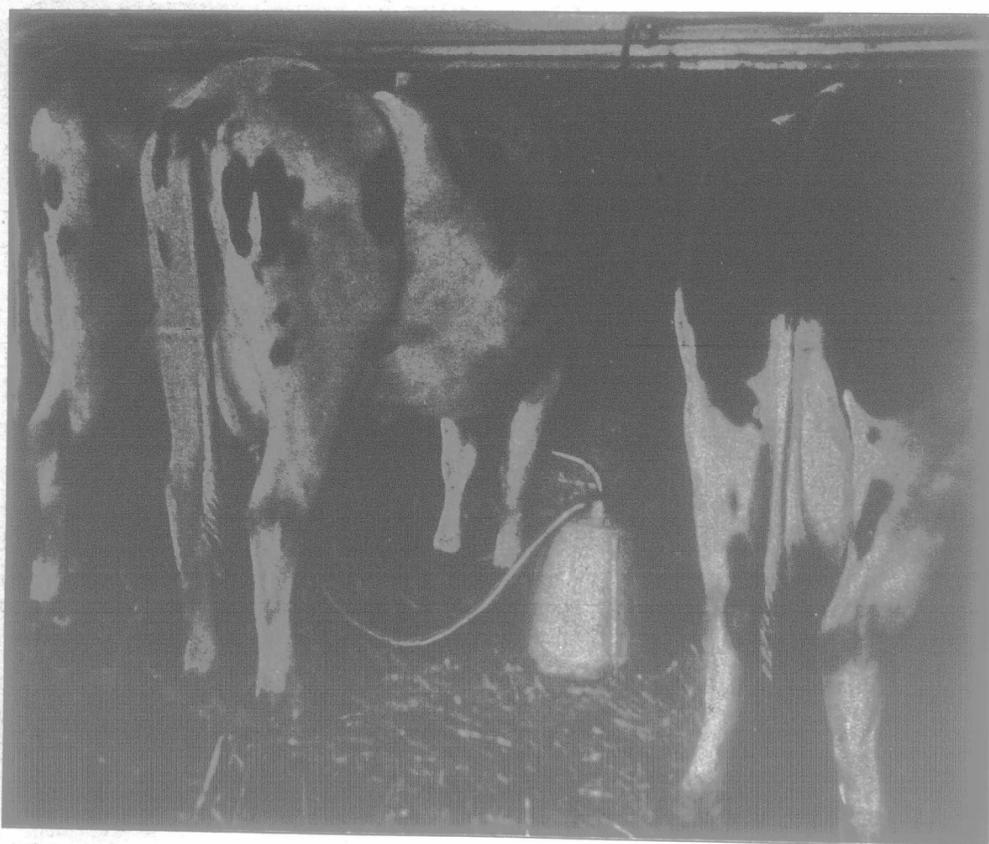
SUNNY HILL HOLSTEINS

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

WM. A. RIFE :: :: HESPELER ONT.

HINMAN

The Universal Milker



The HINMAN at work in Mr. Jno. Dawes' Stable, Belmont, Ontario.

The HINMAN is chosen by the Shrewdest buyers.
January the 1st, 1914, the HINMAN Milked its first forty cows in Canada.
July the 1st, 1914, the HINMAN milks 3072 cows in Canada.

COMPARE ALL MACHINES AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

Price \$50.00 per unit.

H. F. BAILEY & SON

Sole Manufacturers for Canada

GALT

::

ONTARIO

::

CANADA

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
and it remains to-day the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser
Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
75 Church Street - Toronto, Ont.

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

A FEW
Pure-bred Ayrshire and
Pure-bred French-Canadian
Bulls for Sale
Correspondence or visit solicited.

E. A. SHANAHAN, Secretary,
Merchants Bank Building, Montreal, Canada

Brampton Jerseys We are busy. Sales were never more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from Record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any show ring.

B. H. BULL & SON :: :: **BRAMPTON, ONTARIO**

Don Jerseys Young bulls of breeding age, young cows and heifers, got by our richly bred stock bulls Fontaines Boyle and Eminent Royal Fern, and out of prize-winning and officially record dams. **David Duncan & Son, R.R. No. 1, Todmorden, Ontario**

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

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

City View Farm For Record of Performance Ayrshires. Present offering: two choicely-bred young bulls. Will sell cows or heifer- by personal inspection only.
Jas. Begg & Son, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ontario

Dungannon Ayrshires Quality Bred on particularly cool lines. I have for sale females of all ages, and four young bulls, 8, 10, 15 and 18 months old; sired by Barcheskie Scotch Earl Imp. **W. G. Hensman, R.R. No. 4, Essex, Ont., Essex Station, M. C. R.**
The average milk yield of our herd is 10,000 lbs. annually for all ages. High-class in breeding and individuality. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale. **W. H. FURBER, GOBOURG, CNT.**

Questions and Answers, Miscellaneous.

Bee Moth—Propagation of Currants—Cemeteries—Transplanting Trees—Scaly Legs.

1. Kindly tell me how to prevent the bee moth destroying the empty honey-combs while they are stored away for use next year?
2. The best way to propagate currant bushes, and what time to take cuttings.
3. Where to find out what the law is here in Ontario in regard to public cemeteries where all denominations bury. Do the different churches, by their members, appoint the trustees of such cemeteries, or are they appointed by the vote of lot-holders?
4. If there is any powerful machine for lifting and placing trees too large to transplant by hand work. If so, please tell me where it is manufactured, and by whom?
5. What can be the matter with my hens? They have large lumps on their legs, which form under the scales. At first the scales just begin to stick out and seem large, but later become great chunks of dry, scaly matter, which can be pulled off, leaving the leg raw. The legs must be itchy, as the hens pick at them, but I cannot see any mites or signs of life on them. Please tell me if this is infectious, and give cure. Only five of my hens are affected yet.

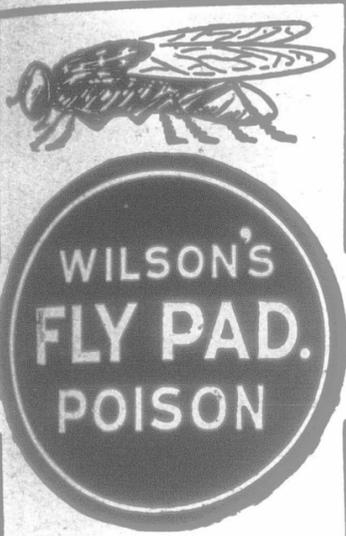
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. There is less trouble from the bee moth where the Italian bees are used, and during the summer months it is sometimes advisable to keep them in such a way that the bees will themselves keep them clear of the moth. They are sometimes placed above the colony with a queen excluder beneath and a frame of brood above, or they may be placed below the colony, which necessitates the worker bees going in and out among them. The bee moth will do no injury during cold weather, as it requires summer temperature for their development, consequently there is little danger from the waxworms during winter if they are stored away and suspended about two inches or more apart. If the waxworms are spinning their webs and become established before cold weather sets in, they can be destroyed by fumigating with brimstone, or more effectively by placing them in a large box and fumigating with carbon bisulphide. This is a volatile and very inflammable gas, so it is dangerous to have it brought in contact with fire in any way. Place a pint or a quart of carbon bisulphide in an open dish above the combs. The vapor which is formed is heavier than air, and settles down through the combs, destroying the worms.

2. Cuttings from currants may be made either in the autumn or during the winter. Some growers heal cuttings during the winter and take them in in moist sawdust in the cellar, and plant them in the spring. The custom has been to make the cuttings the latter part of August or the first of September, and plant them in the nursery row at once. The cuttings should be made about six to eight inches long, and care should be taken to make the base of the cuttings square across and just below a bud. The upper cut should be made at least one-half inch above the top bud, so there is no danger of the wood drying out back of the top bud, for a strong growth is desired at that place. The cutting should be placed six to eight inches apart, in furrows three feet apart, and deep enough that only the top bud or two will be above ground. This allows for a very strong root system. When the cuttings are placed in the furrows in August or September, it will be well to mulch them with straw or coarse manure to prevent heaving through intermittent freezing and thawing.

3. Not knowing the circumstances connected with this cemetery, we can do no better than refer you to the Cemetery Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914.

4. We know of no machine manufactured especially for the purpose of transplanting large trees. It is so uncustomary, and generally speaking, so impracticable, that we know of no machine having been made for the purpose. Sometimes trees are transplanted in the fall of the year, but any trees that you could not take out and move on a stone-



KILLS THEM ALL!

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers all over Canada.

Announcement

W. H. HARE of OTTAWA has established a selling agency for Ontario with headquarters at Ottawa for the sale of Field Engines (Gasoline and Kerosene) and the Ann Arbor Columbia Hay Presses. Mr. Hare will be glad to meet his old friends and customers at Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions where these machines will be shown.

Address enquiries to:
26-28 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.
139 Spruce Street, Ottawa.

Investigate the spraying question from a coldly business standpoint and you'll buy a **SPRAMOTOR**

We'll forward you the proofs of its superiority, in any style or class, to any other spraying outfit on the market. Write to-day.
B. H. HEARD SPRAMOTOR,
163 King Street, London, Canada



Dorset Horn Ram Lambs

25 Choice Ones Offered

Our farm this year has produced some of the best Ram Lambs in its history. Get one for your pure-bred flock or to cross with your grade ewes. Dorset rams are unexcelled for crossing. Produce the profitable early lambs.

Write for Prices.

FORSTER FARM

OAKVILLE :: :: ONTARIO

1900 SPRINGBANK 1914 OXFORDS

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

W.M. BARNET & SONS,
FERGUS, R. R. No. 3, ONTARIO.
Long-distance Bell phone.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

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

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

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

Every man engaged in mixed farming should have a small flock of sheep. The Southdown is the ideal mutton breed, and is the hardiest and most adaptable to conditions in this country. Write for circular and descriptions to

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

Oxford Down Sheep I have sheared to 250 lbs. of showing quality, got by a Hobbs bred ram that was 2nd at the Royal; their dams were by a Stilgo bred ram. Also very choice ram lambs. R.J.HINE, R.R. No.2, St.Mary's, Ont.

boat would be a doubtful proposition when you come to move it in any other way.

5. This is no doubt scaly leg, the result of mites, which exist under the scales of the leg. It is quite possible that you would not detect them, as they are very small. Have the henhouse clean and dry, and treat the hens by washing their legs first with soapy water, after which apply lard and sulphur mixed in the proportion of a small cupful of lard to a spoonful of sulphur. Several applications may be required, but it will ultimately result in a cure. Some poultrymen recommend using kerosene oil applied with a toothbrush, and scrubbing vigorously, but the foregoing treatment has been recommended by experimental poultry institutions, and is quite satisfactory.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Warts on Teat.

Cow has numerous small warts on her teats which are so bad that she can hardly be milked. Also yearling heifer has large wart on udder. This is a large one, being about three inches in diameter.

B. S.

Ans.—We have heard of warts of this kind being cured by repeated applications of castor oil. If the warts have restricted necks, they may be removed by tying a cord or strong thread tightly around the base and leaving it there for some time. This will cut them off. If the cow is not milking, and you can apply the remedy, butter of antimony applied with a feather, being careful not to touch any other portion of the teat but that upon which the wart grows, will soon remove the warts. Care must be taken in applying this remedy or an ugly sore may result. Warts on cows' udders and teats should be treated when the cows are dry.

Plowing for Potatoes.

I have a few acres of new meadow land that cut over two tons of hay per acre. There is a very heavy crop of after-grass on it, most all clover. Would you advise plowing this under this fall for potatoes? If so, how much fertilizer should I use, or would the clover contain the same ingredients as the fertilizer? If this land was not plowed, would the heavy crop of after-grass do any damage to next year's crop? I would like very much to have your advice on this.

B. C. M.

Ans.—You might plow this fall or next spring. The after-grass should do no damage to next year's crop. We cannot say how much fertilizer your land requires. The plowing down of clover would considerably increase the fertility of the land. If you have it, a light dressing of barnyard manure would help, or you might try a mixture of 130 lbs. nitrate of soda, 370 lbs. acid phosphate, and 160 lbs. of sulphate of potash per acre, or some of the mixed fertilizers advertised in these columns.

Spraying Mustard.

What is the best formula for spraying mustard in a field of grain, and what time is best to spray it? What is the best kind of a sprayer, and where procured, or could an ordinary sprayer be used?

E. C.

Ans.—Copper sulphate or the ordinary bluestone mixed in the proportion of 8 to 10 pounds of bluestone to 40 gallons of water, is one effective solution for killing mustard. Others again use from 60 to 80 pounds of iron sulphate to 40 gallons of water. In the latter case, 80 pounds are generally used, and does efficient work. The field is sprayed when the young mustard plants are up to a good height and have broad leaves. The field should not be left until the mustard is in bloom. As for spraying equipment, there is no one machine made for this work. There are many power machines and hand pumps made that will do this work, and during the season many of them have been advertised in these columns. A power machine would, of course, be easier, but the ordinary hand pump will do effective work if the pumper will work hard enough to keep up 100 pounds of pressure. The attachment generally used for spraying potatoes is most efficient, and can be procured through the same firms.



**Shropshire Sheep
Berkshire and Tamworth Swine**

We are offering an exceptionally fine lot of lambs this fall; large, heavy and extra well covered. We could furnish some excellent lambs for the ring or rams to head the flock. Photos in this advertisement show some of the rams and ewes they are bred from.

Berkshires and Tamworths for sale, all ages. Extra fine lot of choice pigs for exhibition purposes.

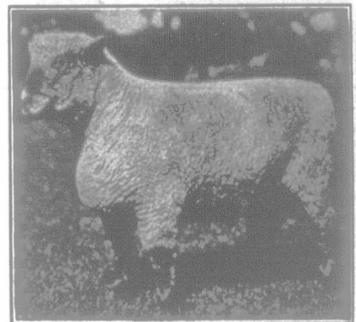
W. A. MARTIN & SONS

CORBYSVILLE :: :: BOX 38 :: :: ONTARIO



**FARNHAM
FARM
OXFORD
DOWNS**

The Oldest Established Flock in America.



We exhibited for thirty years and held the Champion Flock until 1908, when we decided to cease showing. Our present offering is a few superior flock headers, also an Imported four-year-old ram, bred by J. T. Hobbs; first and champion at Toronto, 1911. Also seventy superior yearling ewes and a splendid lot of this season's ram and ewe lambs by Imported sires; all registered.

Prices reasonable.

Henry Arkell & Son, Route 2, Guelph, Ont., Canada.
C.P.R., Arkell and Guelph. G.T.R., Guelph.

MAPLE VILLA
Oxford Down Sheep
Yorkshire Hogs

Sired by Adonis Imp. 57495, and out of ewes that have won many prizes at big and local shows. I have high-class flock headers and high-class ewe lambs, also shearlings, of both sexes. Yorkshires both sexes, any age.
J. A. Cerswell : R.R. No. 1 : Beeton, Ont.

Shropshires and Cotswolds I have now for sale 30 extra large well covered shearing rams, 100 shearing ewes and a very fine lot of lambs from my imported ewes. Will be pleased to book orders for delivery later of any kind wanted.
JOHN MILLER, R. R. No. 2, CLAREMONT, ONT. Claremont Station, C. P. R. 3 miles
Pickering Station, G. T. R. 7 miles. Greenburn Station, C. N. R. 4 miles

Spring Valley Shropshires

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

GET THIS CATALOGUE

SAVE MONEY



The Best Ever

issued: Guns, Rifles, Ammunition, Fishing, Tackle, Baseball, Golf, Tennis, Lacrosse, Camping Outfits, all Summer and Winter Sports. We want

Every Man

who Hunts, Fishes, or plays any Outdoor Game to get our large free Catalogue. Prices right, satisfaction guaranteed. Immense stock, prompt shipment

You save money by getting Catalogue to-day.

T. W. Boyd & Son,
27 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal

R.M.S.P.
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS
— BY —
TWIN-SCREW
MAIL STEAMERS
FROM
St. John (N.B.)
AND
Halifax (N.S.)
SPECIAL FACILITIES
FOR TOURISTS
For Illustrated Folders, Rates, etc., apply to the Agents of The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; or in HALIFAX (N.S.) to PICKFORD & BLACK, Ltd.

Cider Apples Wanted

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

BELLEVILLE CIDER & VINEGAR CO.
Hamilton Ontario

GOOD LUCK
Cotton Seed Meal
Is a valuable concentrate to use where a large milk production is desired. Price, \$1.80 per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Toronto. Send for 500 pounds to-day and give it a trial.
CRAMPSEY & KELLY
Dovercourt Road - TORONTO

Poland Chinas—Canada's champion herd can supply stock of either sex at the most valuable ages, pairs not akin. See them at Toronto and London shows. Also good CHESTER WHITES and select young SHORT-HORNS prices easy.

GEO. G. GOULD,
R. R. No. 4, Essex (Formerly Edgar's Mills)

TAMWORTHS—Some choice young sows, bred for summer and fall farrow; also a lot of boars 2 and 3 months old. Write for prices.
JOHN W. TODD, R.R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.

Morrison Shorthorns and Tamworths Bred from the prize winning herds of England. Have 12 young sows bred to farrow in Sept. and Oct., dandies, and also a number of boars fit for service. Also choice cows and heifers of the very best milking strain. **CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.**

Sunnyside Chester Whites—Last fall and winter shows' champions, male and female, as well as many lesser winners, are now breeding in our herd; young stock, both sexes, any age. **W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont.**

TAMWORTHS
A choice lot of boars and sows from two to four months old.
HERBERT GERMAN, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

Duroc-Jersey Swine bred for fall farrow; a few boars ready for service; also one Jersey bull, 11 months, and two bulls, 6 months old, out of high-producing dams.
MAC CAMPBELL & SON, Northwood, Ont.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Rye and Vetch for Manure.

I intend sowing some fall rye and vetch this fall for pasture and green manure. Would it be advisable to sow it on land that has a crop of oats on it now? The land is a loam, dry, and well drained. If it would be advisable, how much rye and vetch should be sown to the acre, and at what time should it be sown? I intend planting corn in same field next summer. C. M.

Ans.—We see no reason why fall rye and vetch would not be all right on land which is growing a crop of oats this year, used as a green manure. You might sow about a bushel and a half of rye, and from a peck to half a bushel of vetch to the acre. If it is intended to pasture next spring, it might be sown late in September. If you want any pasture from it this fall, however, it should be sown much earlier. Rye and vetch are used to a considerable extent in some localities for plowing down for green manure, and we do not know of anything which would serve your purpose better.

Rye and Vetch for Pasture—Cutting Alfalfa.

Some time ago I saw in an "Advocate" the advice to sow in the corn at the last cultivating, rye and hairy vetch, so that next May there would be a good cover to plow down for green manure.

1. How would you sow it?
2. Would it make good pasture this fall or in the spring?
3. I sowed alfalfa on June 20th, and have a splendid catch. Some say to run the mower over it in the course of a week or so, and leave it on the ground for manure, and others say not. Which would you advise me to do?

J. A. McK.

Ans.—1. We have never sowed this crop, but it would seem that the only satisfactory method would be to mix the seed and sow it by hand on the corn just previous to the final cultivation of the corn crop. It would be necessary to work it in, in order to get the seed to germinate.

2. Under favorable conditions some good feed might be produced this fall, and if not pastured too closely, doubtless would make fine feed next spring. We may say that we are broadcasting rape in a part of our corn at Weldwood this year, to be pastured this fall after the corn is cut.

3. From experiences which we have had with alfalfa, we would not advise cutting it the first season, although some have had good success from this practice. If it does not get too high, do not cut.

Lice, Hog Pasture, Turkeys Ailing.

1. Will you kindly let me know what is good to kill blue lice on calves? They are three months old, and getting very thin. I think the lice are the cause of the trouble with them.

2. I would like to know if rape is good feed for hogs in summer, and what kind of ground to sow it on?

3. Will you tell me what kind of green food you would advise for hogs?

4. I have a flock of turkeys that are getting the red head. They are getting delicate. What will help them? I feed them oat meal, bread, and sweet milk, still they are droopy. They are not lousy. J. B. M.

Ans.—1. Some of the proprietary dips and insect powders advertised in this journal should clean the calves of lice. We have also used successfully a mixture of ordinary cement and hellebore, four parts of cement to one of hellebore, dusted thickly along the backs of the cattle, and rubbed well into the skin. Some claim that cement alone will do the trick.

2. Rape is an excellent summer feed for hogs. It may be grown on almost any class of soil, but does best on a damp, rich loam.

3. As a green food for hogs, there is nothing better than rape, red clover, or alfalfa.

4. We do not know what you mean by the red head in turkeys. There is a disease called blackhead, which is very deadly. Any diseased birds should be isolated, and those not affected placed on clean runs.

Fill Your Silo
Quicker with Less Power

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

Peter Hamilton
Feed Cutters and Silo Fillers

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

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

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

The
Peter Hamilton Co.,
Limited
Peterborough, Ont.

Sold by all John Deere Plow Co. dealers

Berkshires and Leicesters

We are offering fifty high-class Berkshires all ages, including our show herd from such noted sires as, Oliver's Hero (22247), Goldicote Clipper (Imported) (30179), and Premier Baron (27367) and from prize-winning dams.

We have also twenty Leicester ewes and rams to offer yearlings and lambs sired by Tom Templeton 3rd, 13338, his sire being Connaught Royal, Imported 12906. The sire of the others being Shakespeare Duke 15812, his sire being the noted prize-winning ram Matt Templeton (Imported) 11116, winning many champion prizes for A. and W. Whitelaw. Anyone wanting Berkshire swine or Leicester sheep, write:

ADAM THOMSON, R.R. No. 1, STRATFORD, P.O.
SHAKESPEARE STATION, G.T.R.

ELMGROVE STOCK FARM

Hampshire Swine and Pure Bred Poultry

A choice lot of Hampshire pigs for sale, bred from prize-winning stock, also pure-bred Poultry, Turkeys, Ducks and Geese.

Write for Prices.

J. H. RUTHERFORD

BOX 62 :: CALEDON EAST :: ONTARIO

Large White Yorkshires Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported or from imported stock from the best British herds. Write or call H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. Long-distance Phone C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Newcastle Tamworths, Shorthorns, and Clydesdales. For sale at once:—Two choice sows in pig, 2 years old; one extra choice year-old sow bred; boar ready for service; sows bred and ready to breed; choice lot of pigs nearly ready to wean; all from the choicest stock on both sides. 3 choice young bulls 10 to 12 months old; several heifers bred to my present stock bull Broadlands; all from splendid milking dams. One registered 3-year-old filly; one 5-year-old and a 12-year-old Brood mare, all of splendid quality; prices right. A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Ont., L.-D. Phone.

Sunnybrook Yorkshires In improved large English Yorkshires, we can supply either sex, eight weeks old and up, sired by our 1913 Toronto and Ottawa Exhibition Champion boar Eldon Duke (32228) and from prize winning sows, also pigs not akin. Correspondence solicited.
WM. MANNING & SONS, WOODVILLE, ONTARIO

THE SPRUCEDALE STOCK FARM
YORKSHIRES AND HOLSTEINS Yorkshire sows for sale, some bred and some ready to breed.
A. WATSON & SONS, R. R. NO. 1, ST. THOMAS, ONT.
Phone Fingal Via St. Thomas.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.
H.M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, Cainsville, P.O., Ont. Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

We have little to spare from our own herd but can fill orders from other herds of different ages up to car load lots. A few choice March 31st
BOARS on hand. Prices right. We will be pleased to meet all our old friends and new ones at our exhibit at the leading fairs.
Alex Hume & Co., Campbellford, Ont. R. R. No. 3.

CLOVERDALE LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
Thirty sows bred for fall farrow; boars ready for service; young stock of both sexes, pairs not akin. All breeding stock imported or from imported stock from the best British herds.
C. J. LANG :: R. R. NO. 1 :: HAMPTON, ONT.

NO MORE LICE OR MITES!



THE most serious drawback to poultry health and prolific laying is body lice. Before the troublesome vermin get a chance at the young chicks, spray or paint the walls near the roosts—also nests, roosts and dropping boards with

Pratts LIQUID LICE KILLER

Then finish the job by giving the birds a thorough dusting with

Pratts POWDERED LICE KILLER

thus quickly and effectually ridding your fowls of those murderous, blood-sucking pests that sap their energy and seriously interfere with laying.

At your dealer's.

"Your money back if not satisfied"

Write your name and address on margin of this ad., tear out and mail with 10c. for 160-page Poultry Book.

Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Limited

Dept. "1" Toronto. P-14

Turkey, Turkeys and Chickens

The only way you can successfully raise turkeys and other young poultry to market size is by using Royal Purple Roup Cure. From now until the middle of November is when you lose your profits. Your turkeys die off from swelled head, spotted liver, white diarrhoea, etc. These diseases can be entirely eliminated by the use of this Roup Cure.

Read what Mr. Gottfried Wein, of Crediton, Ont., wrote us on January 3rd, 1914: "Last fall we had a large flock of fine turkeys, when they began to die from roup and swelled head. We lost several a day after being sick about one week. Mr. Zwicker, of Crediton, advised me to use Royal Purple Roup Cure. Several of the birds were then affected with the disease. To my surprise, I not only saved the sick birds, but did not lose one turkey after using this cure. We had equally as good success with our hens, which were dying in numbers. I can heartily recommend it."

Mr. Faulds, of London, states that he had 70 Black Minorcas (show birds) that came in from the country last year, where he sent them to be hatched and reared, and they were running at the nostrils and in bad condition generally, and he put them in a healthy condition in ten days by using Royal Purple Roup Cure.

If your poultry are infested with hen lice, they will not thrive. This can be stopped by using a small quantity of our Royal Purple Lice Killer, and our Royal Purple Poultry Specific used in the food will bring your chickens and turkeys to market size a month earlier than you could possibly do without it.

Royal Purple Roup Cure: 25c.; 30c. by mail.
Royal Purple Lice Killer: 25c. and 50c.; 30c. and 60c. by mail.
Royal Purple Poultry Specific: 25c., 50c. and \$1.50; 30c. and 60c. by mail.
We will send one tin of Roup Cure, one tin of Lice Killer and a \$1.50 tin of Poultry Specific by express, prepaid, any place in Canada east of Winnipeg upon receipt of \$2.25.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

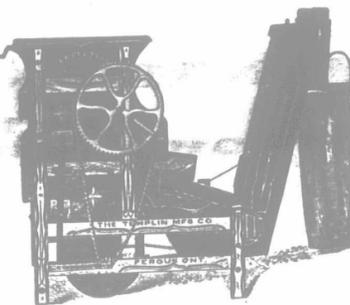
THE W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO., London, Ont.

We manufacture all kinds of farm stock and poultry remedies. Write for one of our Eighty-page Booklets on the Common Diseases of Stock and Poultry. We will send this to you absolutely free.

PERFECTION

SEED AND GRAIN SEPARATORS

Are used exclusively on the Government Farms at the O.A.C. (Guelph), Harrow, (Ont.), Truro, (N. S.), Farnham, (Que.), and Charlottetown, (P. E. I.), after testing other makes. They cost a little more than the old style. So does your binder more than the reaper or cradle. Other mills are being thrown away daily for the Perfection, when a trial is made. The Perfection is guaranteed to turn twice as easy as any other mill, will do work no other mill will attempt, will do it faster than others, and do it right. Built on an entirely new principle. Has greater screening capacity. The fan at the bottom merely blows out the chaff after the complete separation of the grains and weeds. With other manufacturers we refused to exhibit outside at Toronto this year. Fuller description in free circular "A." See nearest agent or write:



THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., FERGUS, ONTARIO

A Pension for Life

For yourself and wife under a Life Rate Endowment Policy in the London Life Insurance Company

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres on main road, near market, with season's crop; two sets of buildings, price reasonable for immediate possession. Might consider a small farm in exchange. This is one of the best farms in Elgin County, with about the best buildings. Apply

BOX W, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, LONDON :: ONTARIO

Ill health the reason for selling.

Gossip.

AYRSHIRES OF QUALITY.

A flying visit by the field representative of "The Farmer's Advocate," to the beautiful and well-appointed stock farm, Dungannon, at Cobourg, Ont., a few days ago, found everything in connection with the farm cropage looking most promising, and guaranteeing an abundance of the various fodders necessary for the large herd of Ayrshire cattle, Yorkshire swine, and flock of Leicester sheep. The Ayrshires were found, as is always the case on this noted farm, in prime condition, and looking every inch capable of sustaining the splendid average they have made for several years of 10,000 lbs. for the year for the entire milking herd. Chief stock bull in service is the Toronto and London first-prize winner, Heatherlea of Menie, a son of the richly and high-producing-bred bull, Springhill Cashier, and out of the big, well-balanced cow, Maggie Mitchell of Menie. He is a typical Ayrshire all over, carrying his balance from end to end. Parties wanting Ayrshires, either cows or heifers, or a nice, level, well-bred young bull, would do well to visit this herd or write the Manager, W. H. Furber, Cobourg P. O., Ont., for particulars.

THE BEST EVER AT BLAIRGOWRIE.

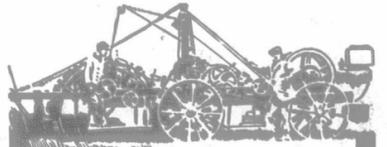
John Miller, Jr., of Ashburn, Ont., has, during the last year, made a vast improvement in the general complexion of his pure-bred stock-breeding operations. As is well known, nothing of grade or ordinary breeding has a place on the Blairgowrie Farm. Registered Glydesdales, Shetland and Welsh Ponies, Shorthorn cattle, and Cotswold sheep, are his specialties. The Shorthorn herd is now about fifty-four strong. Their individual merit and rich, popular breeding, is the best ever seen on this noted farm that has produced so much high-class stock in past years. On blood lines, there are Cruickshank Duchess of Glosters, Village Girls, Lady Madges, Miss Ramsdens, Marr Claras, Brawith Buda, Lavenders, Rosewoods, Kilblean Beautys, Minas, and Clarets, bred directly from imported stock, big, thick, level and smooth, and any of them are for sale, which includes females of all ages. In young bulls, there are about a dozen, the oldest being an 18-months-old red Ury, a roan 12-months-old Mysie, and an 11-months-old White Rosewood. All are in splendid condition, and parties wanting high-class Shorthorns should visit this herd. In Cotswolds, there is a big selection in rams, shearlings and lambs, and the same in ewes. Make a note of it, and write early for a choice selection.

STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES.

The famous show and producing herd of imported and home-bred Ayrshires, owned by Hector Gordon, of Howick, Que., have held a high position among the leading herds of this country for many years. They have many times appeared in the judging rings of the big shows, from the Maritime to the Prairie Provinces, and have very many times swept the board of practically all the leading prizes. This must mean something when it is repeated year after year. In all this vast country there is no man who knows the finer points of an Ayrshire better than Mr. Gordon, and all his purchases and all the retainers of his herd are his own selection. This accounts for the strictly high-class quality of the herd as a whole. At the big show at Ormstown, Que., in June last, where 350 Ayrshires were out for competition, Mr. Gordon won first on the senior yearling bull, Netherton Lochinvar (imp.); first on mature cow in milk on the big, grand cow, Lessnessock Pansy 2nd (imp.), and this in a class of fifteen; first on graded herds in a class of eight entries; second on four best cows in milk, besides many other awards on younger things. With a herd of upwards of a hundred head of high quality, it is worthy of serious consideration to parties wanting Ayrshires to visit this noted herd before making their selections.

Visitor in the Park—"Can you tell me if this tree belongs to the acanthus family?"

Keeper—"It do not; it belongs to the Town Council."



Get a Line on The Buckeye at the Fair

YOU'VE heard about this wonderful ditch-digging machine. You've read about the money it has made and saved for farmers. But perhaps you've never seen the machine itself in operation. You should, and here's your chance.

The latest type of:

BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER

A perfect trench at one out

will be on exhibition at the Canadian National Stockman's Fair, Toronto, Aug. 29th to Sept. 14th.

A Buckeye representative will show how simply and easily the Buckeye operates, and will demonstrate its capacity by actual work.

The Buckeye will cut 100 to 150 rods a day. It cuts a ditch that is perfectly straight, uniform in size and true to grade. It does the work at a small expense and out-classes hand labor methods from every angle.

Put your drainage problems up to this man in charge of our exhibit. Let him tell you how to solve them with the Buckeye. He will also show you how you can make from \$15 to \$18 a day doing contract work for your neighboring farmers.

Get the Buckeye Book of Facts T at the Fair or direct from us.

THE BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER COMPANY

Findlay, Ohio
Builders also of Buckeye Open Ditchers and Buckeye Gas Engines for Farm Use.

Harab FERTILIZERS

Write for FREE Fertilizer Booklet and prices.

THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED West Toronto, Ont.

Mother—"Tommy, if you're pretending to be an automobile, I wish you'd run over to the store and get me some butter."

Tommy—"I'm awful sorry, mother, but I'm all out of gasoline."

"STA-RITE" GASOLINE ENGINES

Always "sta-right" because we have done away with a lot of springs, hooks, trinkets, etc., common and troublesome in many makes of engines.



When you get a "Sta-Rite" you are sure that it will always be "on the job" when you want it—"they start right" and "Sta-Rite."

Mail the coupon at the bottom for the book that tells you why. If you are interested in a Separator learn about the Empire—or, if your herd is small, the Baltic, the smallest of which sells at \$15.

Active Agents wanted in territories where we are not now represented.

THE EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED TORONTO and WINNIPEG

Please send your book on. Mark which you are interested in.

Sta-Rite Engines.....

Baltic Separators.....

Empire Separators.....

Name.....

Address..... F2



They fill the game bag

FOR successful shooting in field or marsh and high scores at the traps, use **Dominion Shot Shells**

Absolutely uniform and dependable—producing complete shooting satisfaction.

The crimp on each shell is firm and hard, the action in pump guns is positive. The shooting of one shell shows the qualities of every other—close pattern; sure, quick primers; high velocity; even pressure; moderate recoil.

Ask your dealer for the "Canuck," the quick load for fast shooting. Other popular shot shells: Imperial, Regal, Sovereign and Crown. Sold everywhere.

Send 10 cents postage for set of colored game pictures.

Dominion Cartridge Company, Limited
817 Transportation Building
MONTREAL



"The only ammunition entirely made in Canada."

TRADE MARK
Wilkinson Climax B
REGISTERED
Ensilage and Straw Cutter

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

Made in two styles—mounted for immediate use. We also make larger type machine for custom work. Ask your dealer about this well known machine and write us for new catalog showing all styles.

THE BATEMAN-WILKINSON CO., LIMITED
618 Campbell Ave.
Toronto, Canada

MAKE YOUR ENTRIES FOR

The Western Fair

LONDON, ONTARIO

September 11th to 19th, 1914

Be a prizewinner and have your live stock in the parade every day.

\$28,000.00 in Prizes and Attractions
ONTARIO'S GREAT LIVE STOCK EXHIBITION

Two Speed Events Daily. Fireworks Every Night.

The best programme of attractions ever offered. Dog Show commences Tuesday, Sept. 15th. Entries for Dog Show close Sept. 8th. General entries close Sept. 10th.

Special railway rates for exhibitors. All tickets good till Sept. 21st.

W. J. REID, President. A. M. HUNT, Secretary.

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Heaves.

I have a mare that has heaves. I have been told that black antimony will cure it. Is this so, and how much is a dose?
W. E.

Ans.—Heaves are incurable. Any preparation of antimony, if given for any length of time, causes fatty degeneration and disintegration of fibre, hence does the patient irreparable and permanent injury. Any drug that can be given gives only temporary relief. All that you can do is feed sparingly on bulky food of first-class quality; good straw better than hay of any but first-class quality. If working, feed well on grain and sparingly on hay, and dampen all the food given with lime water. If possible, avoid working shortly after a hearty meal.
V.

Lame Mare.

Mare is lame in off fore leg. It does not seem to be in the foot. The ankle is swollen and sore. I have clipped the hair off and have been bathing it and applying liniment, which has helped it, but she is still quite lame when walking fast or trotting. I cannot let her have rest until the fall work is over.
H. E. G.

Ans.—The mare should have rest, and the fetlock joint be blistered. All that you can do and still work her, is keep on bathing with cold water, and after bathing apply your liniment, and in about one-half hour after you have applied the liniment, apply a bandage that has been soaked in cold water. It would be wise to try how she will work with a bandage on the joint, and if it gives her some ease continue it, but at all events keep one on when she is standing in the stable at nights. It is hard to treat such cases without giving rest, and it is possible she may get so bad that you will be forced to lay her off work.
V.

Yeast Treatment for Sterility.

I have a mare that has failed to conceive, and am trying the yeast treatment. Will you give full details about the preparation of the yeast, and its administration. Also at what stage of oestrus it should be used.
R. O. A.

Ans.—The stage of oestrus in which the treatment is administered is immaterial, and will depend upon the time you wish to breed the mare. Place an ordinary yeast cake in a vessel and add sufficient water to dissolve it, and allow it to stand for about 12 hours, then add sufficient water to make a quart, and allow this to stand for 18 to 24 hours. Then heat to about 100 degrees Fahr., and with a syringe that has been sterilized in boiling water, or by other means, inject the fluid into the vagina and allow the mare to stand quietly for about an hour, when she should be bred. Do not insert into the vagina your hand, a sponge, or anything except the nozzle of the syringe.
V.

Miscellaneous.

Price of Corn in the Field.

Would you kindly advise me what the price of corn per acre would be in the field—a standing crop. It is fodder corn, planted for silo, but I am obliged to sell it in the field. It is an average good crop, tall, even, and well eared. I have been told it would average about ten tons to the acre.
A. E. M.

Ans.—Corn in silo is considered to have a value of \$2.50 per ton at least. It will cost between 60c. and 75c. per ton to ensile the crop, which should give the corn in the field a value of \$1.75 per ton. If your corn will average ten tons per acre, it should have an approximate value of \$17.50 per acre as it stands. These figures, however, would have to be manipulated by the purchaser of the corn, for if he lives some distance from the field, his cost of ensiling might be increased considerably, which, to him, would lessen the value of the corn in the field. This is only a basis of calculation for you and those with whom you may deal, but some corn is considered worth more than \$2.50 per ton in the silo, and some can ensile for less than 75c. per ton. However, these are approximate figures, and should be sufficient for you and your customers to base calculations upon.

Certain-teed

ROOFING

IS SOLD BY

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.
Limited

Head Office :: 65 Yonge St.
TORONTO

Four retail yards in Toronto

We carry a complete stock of

Lumber	Doors
Lath	Frames
Shingles	Sash
Posts	Hardwood
Sheeting	Flooring
Building Paper	Beaver Board

Certain-teed Roofing

Write, wire, or telephone for prices and catalog.



The General says:-

There is no *beforehand test* by which you can know how long a roof will last.

But when you buy

Certain-teed

ROOFING

you also buy the responsibility of the three biggest roofing mills in the world—to make that roofing make good for 15 years at least. See that *Certain-teed* label is on every roll or crate.

Your dealer can furnish *Certain-teed* Roofing in rolls and shingles—made by the General Roofing Mfg. Co., world's largest roofing manufacturers, East St. Louis, Ill., Marseilles, Ill., York, Pa.

TO FARMERS

SUMMER SEASON AND FALL

Secure good help and make 12 months' engagement to prevent disappointment next spring. Farm help supplied from the Old Country. Utmost care given in selecting the right class of help to fill each individual requirement. Write stating particulars.

New Magnificent Steamers for Direct Canadian Service

ANDANIA ALAUNIA
ASCANIA AUSONIA
AURANIA, 14,000 tons' building. One Class (II) Cabin. Lowest rates.

Apply:
Cunard Steamship Company Limited

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT
114 King Street, West,
TORONTO, ONT.



IMPERIAL SEPARATORS

New and rebuilt. Some splendid bargains for farmers' own use. Send for rebuilt list.

THE ROBERT BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD.

SEAFORTH ONTARIO

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Gossip.

R. J. HINE'S OXFORDS.

As an importer and breeder of Oxford Down sheep few men in this country have reached the standard attained by R. J. Hine, R. R. No. 2, St. Mary's, Ont., as proof of which it is only necessary to look back to his sweeping successes at the big shows. He is still breeding Oxfords. His breeding ewes carry the blood of such famous flocks as those of Wilsdon, Treadwell, Hobbs and Stilgo, and out of them, sired by a Royal winner of Hobbs breeding, are some particularly choice shearing rams up to 250 pounds in weight, low, thick fellows, perfectly covered; also a number of extra good ram and ewe lambs. Write Mr. Hine your wants.

Geo. D. Fletcher, of Green Grove Stock Farm, Erin, Ont., R. R. No. 2, writes: "My imported stock bull, Royal Bruce =55038= (89909) 273853, now offered for sale in 'The Farmer's Advocate,' was bred by Robert Bruce, Heatherwick, Scotland, and is of the Bruce Mayflower family, which produced the Toronto champion bull, Prince Sunbeam, and the two champion bulls, Robert the Bruce and Silver Chief, as well as many other famous winners. Royal Bruce was the first choice of all the bull calves in the Heatherwick herd in 1904. He is registered in the English and American herds. Royal Bruce is sired by the great Wimple bull, Winning Hope (80283), by Golden Hope, dam Sittytton Yet (61833), from the same dam as the renowned William of Orange. Few animals in any country contain as great a percentage of the richest Cruickshank blood as Royal Bruce. Though ten years old, he is in good bloom, and as active and useful as ever. His calves have been great sellers, and some of them may appear at Toronto this fall."

A. J. HOWDEN'S SHORTHORNS.

General individual merit, characterized by popular breeding, heavy-fleshing and show-ring quality, is aptly descriptive of the large and uniformly-balanced herd of pure Scotch and English-bred Shorthorns that make the high-class herd of A. J. Howden, of Columbus, Ont., a continuation of the continental-famed herd so long and successfully carried on by Arthur Johnson, of Greenwood, whose failing health compelled him to turn his breeding operations over to the son-in-law, and these, in conjunction with the large and high-class herd that for so many years held their place among the leading herds of the far-famed Shorthorn-breeding county of Ontario in the hands of John Howden, father of the present owner, make a herd of excellence, strength and merit second to none in the country, for it is very doubtful if in the fifty and more years that have passed since these herds were founded by their previous owners, was the standard quite so high as now, and this is particularly true of the younger things, gets of the previous and present stock bulls, Lord Lavender 70558, a beautifully bred Lavender, and Nonpareil Lord 87184, by the Cecilian-bred bull, Ben Cecil, by Imp. Ben Leonard, dam Dalmeny Nonpareil 6th (imp.). Nonpareil Lord is exceptionally well fleshed and balanced, a dark roan, and a show bull of no common order. Among the large number of one- and two-year-old heifers, only one or two can be mentioned, but those are representative of many others. One is a light-roan two-year-old Duchess of Gloster, by Lord Lavender. She would take a lot of beating in any ring. Another, same age, is a Miss Ramsden, by same sire, a big, thick heifer. Still another is a roan Nonpareil, by Lord Lavender. Anything in heifers is for sale, as well as a number of choicely-bred young cows with calves at foot. In young bulls the selection is exceptionally good, ranging in age from seven to ten months. One of them, a Cruickshank Butterfly, is a red, sired by Nonpareil Lord, and dam by Imp. Royal Prince. This is a mellow, extra-fleshed youngster, and his breeding is the best. Two others nine months old each, are by Lord Lavender, and both from English foundation, a thick, well-fleshed pair, and their dams did not need a nurse cow to raise them. Others belong to the Village, Missie and Crimson Flower tribes. All these young bulls are for sale, and their quality and breeding is all that could be desired.

Protect Your Stock and Grain

With a Durable Weather-proof Roof.

Certain-teed

(Quality Certified — Durability Guaranteed)

Roofing is the best you can buy. Don't confuse this with ordinary "Make-shift" roofings. *Certain-teed* is guaranteed for 15 years and inside each roll we furnish modern ideas for laying it. *Certain-teed* Roofing has stood the test for years—it has made good in all climates and under the most severe conditions. For your own protection, accept no substitutes—be sure the *Certain-teed* Quality Label is on each roll.

Use

"Standard" Wall Board

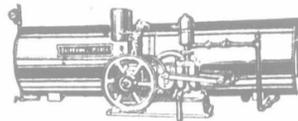
Because

It is cheaper than lath and plaster.
You only pay for the actual board used—doors and windows are not included in your estimate.
It is much more easily and quickly put on than lath and plaster.
It is a non-conductor—your house is warmer in Winter, saves coal; cooler in Summer, saves ice.
It retards the passage of sound.
It won't cause woodwork to warp, twist and open up at the joints like wet plaster does.

Ask your dealer for prices; if he does not handle our lines, write us for samples and prices.

The Standard Paper Co., Limited

109-111 George Street, Toronto, Ontario



A Fairbanks-Morse Water System can be quickly and easily installed on any farm.

It will furnish you with an abundance of running water in the house, stable, creamery or wherever wanted. At the same time it affords you ample protection from fire.

Many styles—hand or power operated. Write for Booklet "Fairbanks-Morse Water Systems."

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

Montreal
Quebec
St. John
Ft. William

Winnipeg
Saskatoon
Victoria

Farm Engines
Scales
Tractors
Grinders
Feed Mills
Windmills
Pumps
Lighting Systems
Spraying Outfits

Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods



Excelsior Life Insurance Company

ASSETS - - - - \$ 3,500,000.00
INSURANCE IN FORCE \$20,000,000.00

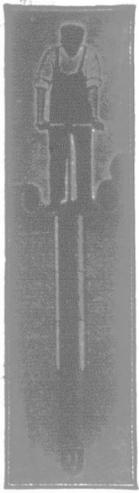
To liquidate that mortgage—to provide for old age—apply to-day for an Endowment Policy.

Head Office:
TORONTO

Excelsior Contracts Are Up-to-date.

Desirable Vacancies For Agents.

You Can Dig 40-foot Wells Quickly Through Any Soil



With Our Outfit At \$12.00

Write us to-day, and learn how you can start a profitable business, digging wells for others, on an investment of but \$12.00. Works faster and simpler than any other method. 100-foot outfits at \$25.00.

Write us for full information.

Canadian Warren Axe & Tool Co. Limited
15 Carlton St., St. Catharines, Ontario

PEERLESS INCUBATORS AND BROODERS



Canadian made hot water machine; self-regulating; copper tanks; strong double walls; ten year guarantee.

PEERLESS BONE CUTTERS

Automatic positive feed; — practical in design — strongly built; — best on the market.

PY-CO POULTRY SUPPLIES

Poultry food; roup cure; lice powder; diarrhoea remedy; tonic tablets; disinfectant; sulphur candle, etc.

LEE MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED
PEMBROKE ONT.

Water! Water!!



Portable Well Drilling Machinery and Well Drilling Tools

The most successful Drilling Machine ever operated in Canada.

Perfect pipe driving and pipe pulling attachments. Catalogue and full particulars on application. Local agents wanted. \$6,700 in six months earned with one of our machines. Well casing carried in stock.

Listowel Drilling Machine Co., Listowel, Ontario.

ASK FOR Rices's Salt

The purest and best for table and dairy use.

North American Chemical Co., Clinton, Ont.

Gossip.

THE NOTED GARDHOUSE HERD.

Handed down from father to son for three generations, the noted Shire stud, Shorthorn herd and Lincoln flock, of John Gardhouse & Sons, of Weston, Ont., have held their high standard of excellence for many decades, and to-day, after all these years, are very much stronger than ever before. Although for many past years turning out their full quota of winners at the Toronto and London Exhibitions, this year's candidates for honors will be found a little stronger than in any past year, and this is applicable to both the Shires and Shorthorns. Of the former, the splendid two- and three-year-old fillies are extra good. Bred from champions on both sides, they show it in their fine quality and draftiness, which is also applicable to a particularly choice two-year-old stallion, Watnall King, whose sire and dam were both Toronto champions. The Shorthorns, as a herd, in the matter of breeding, quality, and modern type, are unsurpassed by any other herd in the country. Numbering some eighty head, imported and bred from imported stock, they present the ideal attained after many years of careful and systematic breeding, and, as stated above, the contingent fitted for this year's shows are up to a high standard. There will be a full quota of junior and senior herds out, and all interested should look them up at Toronto and London. The flock of Lincoln sheep are, as usual, up to the standard, and for sale are shearing rams and ram lambs, also ewes.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS BY AUCTION.

A. G. Smillie, two miles from Hensall Station, on the G. T. R. line from London to Wingham, has sold his farm, and on Friday, Sept. 18th, will sell by auction his entire herd of twenty-nine Shorthorns. There are fourteen cows in calf, four yearling heifers, six heifer calves, four young bulls, and the stock bull, Golden Edward 90499, a roan rising two years of age of a type and quality fit to head any herd in the country, sired by Nonpareil King 79819, dam Golden Flower (a Cruickshank Brawith Bud), by Prince Gloster. A combination of the blood that courses through the veins of this bull, Nonpareil, Brawith Bud and Duchess of Gloster, is among the best known, and must necessarily show itself in reproduction. All the females of breeding age are in calf to him. The young bulls to be sold, and the younger heifers, were sired by Bandsman's Model 88661, by the Cruickshank Butterfly bull, Imp. Bandsman, dam Cranberry Lass, by the Princess Royal, Imp. Greengill Victor. This, too, is right choice breeding. Preceding him in service, and the sire of many of the younger females, was Royal Brand, a Charlotte-bred son of Imp. Blood Royal. Ahead of him again was Scottish Signet, a Jilt-bred son of Imp. Old Lancaster, dam Scottish Queen (imp.). Still farther back was Sailor's Peer, a Mildred-bred son of Imp. Scottish Peer, dam by Imp. Royal Sailor. The breeding line of the female side of the herd is Scotch and Scotch topped. Of the latter, the majority of them trace to Young Mary (imp.) 557. They are a big, thick lot of cows, ranging in weight from 1,600 to 1,700 lbs. and over. Two of them were officially tested in R. O. P., and both qualified. Another ran three months and took sick with stomach derangement, which spoiled her test. She was doing extra well. On blood lines, the others are pure Scotch. It is seldom indeed that so choice and uniformly thick-fleshed a lot of cattle are seen in one herd. All are in the best kind of condition, and only two are over six years of age. Every one of them of breeding age is a regular breeder, and all are right in every way. The young bulls, averaging along about nine and ten months of age, are a splendidly-balanced lot, straight in their lines, and in good condition. On the whole, no one will be disappointed in the quality of these cattle, which will positively be sold on the day of sale. Conveyances will meet all morning trains from London on the south, and Kinardine and Wingham on the north. Write for catalogue to A. G. Smillie, R. R. No. 2, Kippen, Ont. Capt. T. E. Robson, of London, will conduct the sale.

Low Prices Still Hold

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

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

Those who have mislaid our catalogues and information on roofing may obtain copies by sending their addresses on postal cards. Now more than at any other time it will pay you to plan building improvements. Write to-day.

The Galt Art Metal Company, Limited
150 Stone Road, Galt, Ontario
Cor. Richard and Pine Streets, Winnipeg, Manitoba

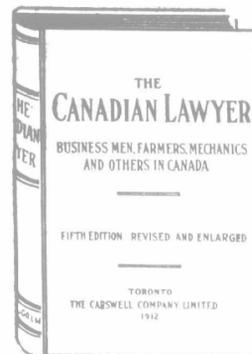
Famous Fleury Plows

No other plow RUNS SO SMOOTHLY—has such EASE for HORSES and COMFORT for the PLOWMAN as Famous Fleury Plows. Nearly 100,000 of these plows—from first to last—have turned the BEST FURROWS Ontario has known.

We are the makers of the "Original No. 21," the LIGHT DRAUGHT No. 13, and the best One-horse Plow in Canada, No. 15 A. These plows are IMITATED and often given the same number by nearly all larger Canadian plow manufacturers. For one reason only, because these FAMOUS FLEURY PLOWS SURPASS ALL OTHERS in QUALITY of work in the field—in COMFORT for MAN and ease for horses.

Buy only the ORIGINAL and BEST

J. FLEURY'S SONS, AURORA, ONTARIO, CAN.
Medals and Diplomas: World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris.



The Canadian Lawyer

OR
How the Farmer Can Keep Out of Law Suits

The "Canadian Lawyer" is a book that will protect the farmer against the sharp practice of agents or any person else, who might like to get him into a tight place. It is just what farmers of Canada have been looking for, for some time. It gives the most important provisions of the Laws of the Dominion and of each of the Provinces. The information is given in simple, everyday language, so that farmers will be able to do a great deal of their own business strictly in accordance with the law, without having to pay each time for a little bit of ordinary advice.

It also gives simple and correct Forms for the preparation of all kinds of legal documents that a farmer would ever have occasion to use. Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale are explained fully—how to make them, the law in regard to them, and when to use them. Similar information is given regarding Cheques, Liens, Notes, Land Mortgages, Promissory Notes, Receipts and wills; Instruction as to Exemption from Seizure for Debt; the Law in regard to Live Fences; the use and form of Powers of Attorney; the Law in regard to Trusts and Trustees, and in fact everything else that a farmer would require to know. The book contains 153 pages, price \$2.00 in good cloth binding, and will be sent, postage paid, when cash accompanies the order. Send your order direct to the publishers: **The CARSWELL COMPANY, Limited, 19 Duncan St., Toronto, Can.**

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

Should be used on all grain, root and fruit crops. Applied to old pastures or meadows it brings them back into good heart. It is a wonderful clover producer, and should always be employed in seeding down.

BASIC SLAG has been used in the Maritime Provinces in increasing quantities for fifteen

years. The consumption last season was over twenty thousand tons. What pays the Nova Scotia farmer to use will be found equally profitable in Ontario.

All agricultural authorities recommend BASIC SLAG.

For pamphlets and further information, write to:

The CROSS FERTILIZER CO. Limited, Sydney, Nova Scotia

PREVENTING FIRES

Every City, Town and Village spends much money each year to reduce fire loss—buying equipment, installing pumps and pipe lines, buying hose—to put fires out.

They pass by-laws to prevent fires—regulate building, electric wiring, fire limits, and that sort of thing.

The Farmer cannot have adequate equipment for fighting fires after they start—but he can prevent fires.

In the last twelve years, 66 1-4 per cent. of the barn claims settled by forty insurance companies in Ontario were due to lightning.

And Lightning Rods, properly installed, are almost absolute protection. Prof. Day, of the O.A.C., says: "That out of every thousand dollars' worth of damage done to unrodded buildings by lightning, nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars would be saved if those buildings were properly rodded."

No building equipped with UNIVERSAL RODS has ever been burned or damaged by lightning, and they protect thousands of buildings.

Please send a card for our Catalog.

THE UNIVERSAL LIGHTNING ROD CO.

Makers of the Rod with the Lock-Joint HESPELER, ONT.

PAGE FENCE

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

No. of bars.	Height.	Stays inches apart.	Spacing of horizontals.	Price in Old Ontario.
5	37	22	3-4-10-10	18c
6	40	22	3-4-7-5-10-10	21
7	40	22	3-4-7-7-10-10	22
7	48	22	3-4-7-7-10-10	22
8	42	22	3-4-7-7-10-10	23
8	42	16 1/2	3-4-7-7-10-10	26
8	47	22	3-4-7-7-10-10	26
8	47	16 1/2	3-4-7-7-10-10	29
9	48	22	3-4-7-7-10-10	29
9	52	22	3-4-7-7-10-10	31
9	52	16 1/2	3-4-7-7-10-10	31
10	48	22	3-4-7-7-10-10	31
10	48	16 1/2	3-4-7-7-10-10	33
10	52	22	3-4-7-7-10-10	33
11	55	16 1/2	3-4-7-7-10-10	36

ALL FULL NO. 9 GAUGE

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

SPECIAL POULTRY FENCE

No. 9 top and bottom, bal. ce No. 12 gauge, stays 8 inches apart:

18 bar, 48 inch	\$ 42	Walk gate, 3 1/2 ft. opening	\$2 25
20 bar, 60 inch	47	14 ft.	4 50
Tools, per set	5 00	12-ft. gate	4 00
25 lbs. staples	75	13 ft.	4 25
25 lbs. wire	70		

PRICES INCLUDE DELIVERY WITH FENCING.

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

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED

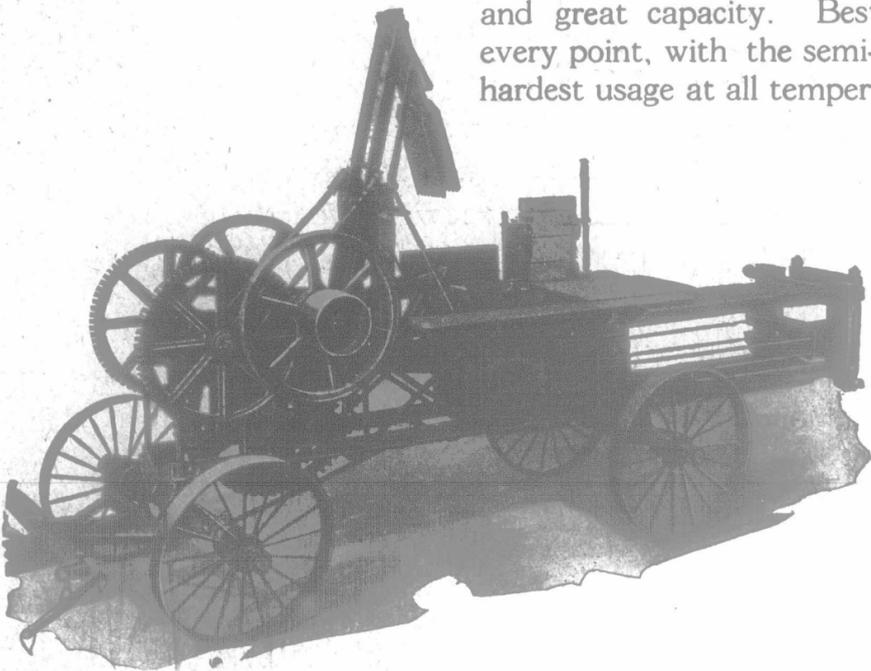
King St., W., and Atlantic Ave., Toronto
Walkerville, Ont.

Efficiency!

The Watchword

This is the **COLUMBIA Hay Press**---the reliable hard service baler, so favorably known throughout the Dominion.

Mechanically constructed by experts, it insures for you ease of operation and great capacity. Best of material at every point, with the semi-steel gearing, gives the ability to withstand hardest usage at all temperatures. Equip yourself with the.



THE ANN ARBOR COLUMBIA HAY PRESS

Ann Arbor
"THE BALER FOR BUSINESS"

Saves $\frac{1}{3}$
Baling
Cost

EFFICIENT ANN ARBOR COLUMBIA

and bale the hay in your district at a profit.

Meet me at the Toronto Exhibition and let me tell you why the **Ann Arbor** has won its great reputation.

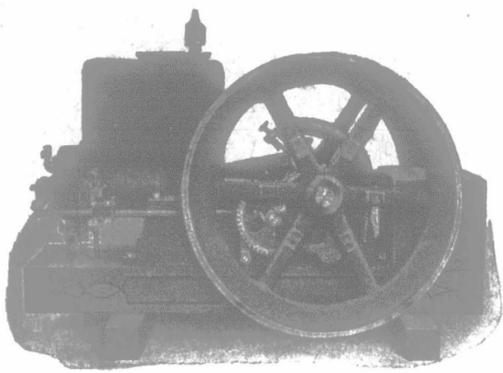
We can show you three types of **Ann Arbors** at our exhibit on the grounds. You should see them.

W. A. HARE.

Manufactured by the ANN ARBOR MACHINE CO.
Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Field Engine Kerosene and Gasoline

THE KING OF ALL ENGINES



The Field Type W
Sizes 1½, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12 and 15 h.-p.

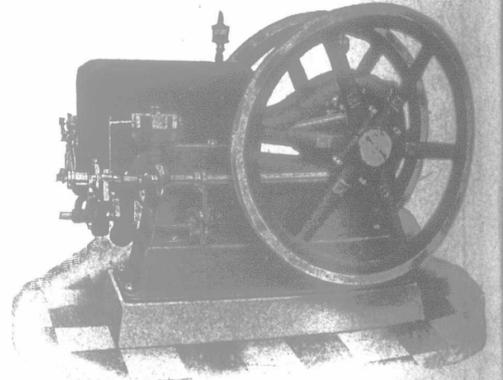
And every engine has a
five-year guarantee

The Best in Quality at the
price of cheap engines

No cranking on Field Engines

Runs on half the fuel of
the ordinary engine.

THE FIELD STANDARD



Sizes 10, 12, 15, 18, 25, 30, 35 and 50 h.-p.

Largest producers of high-grade engines in the world.

Don't Fail to See the **FIELD ENGINE** Exhibits at the Fairs

W. A. HARE, Manufacturers' Representative

Ann Arbor Hay Presses, Field Gasoline and Oil Engines

139 Spruce St., OTTAWA, ONT.

26-28 Adelaide St. W., TORONTO, ONT.

148 Carling St., LONDON, ONT.