

SEPTEMBER 14, 1916

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PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



Vol. LI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 21, 1916.

No. 1252



A great help on a busy day

ONCE a week at least there is a big day centering around the kitchen range. The boiler takes up a lot of room, and there is the dinner to cook—because no woman wants to serve "wash-day dinners."

The range should take care of both the dinner and the washing. And if you have a Pandora, it will.

Set the boiler on the long way of the Pandora—not on top, but right down in the pot holes. That leaves two of the hot front holes free for cooking, and at the same time keeps the boiler on the boil. Should you have to add coal to the fire, you can do so without taking off the lids or disturbing your cooking.

This is the sort of range every woman should have—one that saves her time on busy days. It is almost as important as the saving of coal, for which the Pandora is famous.

McClary's Pandora Range

Before you invest in a new range investigate the Pandora. If you would like to know why the Pandora gives a lifetime of perfect service, why it saves coal, why it saves time, we will be glad to place the reasons clearly explained in your hands. The Pandora has a glass oven door, a white enamel removable reservoir, wonderfully smooth working grates, and dozens of features that are illustrated in our new booklet, "The Magic of the Pandora." You may secure one by mailing the coupon to the factory.

Tear off this Coupon

Kindly send me a copy of your booklet, "The Magic of the Pandora."

McClary's

- London
- Toronto
- Montreal
- Winnipeg
- Vancouver
- St. John, N.B.
- Hamilton
- Calgary
- Saskatoon
- Edmonton

Name

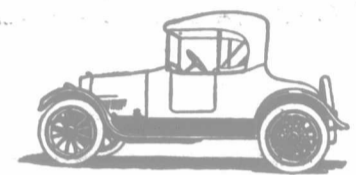
Address



Announcing The Reo Models and Prices

Two Important Price Reductions—Two Interesting New Models

*Prefaced by a Few Pertinent Paragraphs
Pertaining to the Reo Policy and Program*



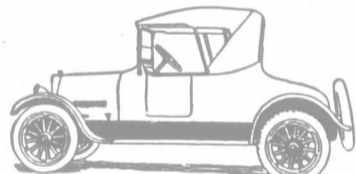
The New Four-Cylinder, 3-passenger Reo Roadster, \$1225



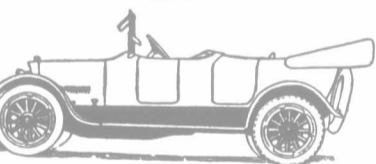
The New Reo the Fifth, "The Incomparable Four," \$1225



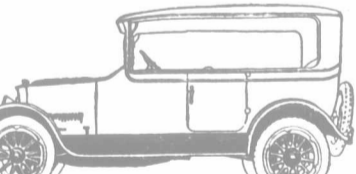
The New Four-Cylinder Reo Enclosed Car, \$1400



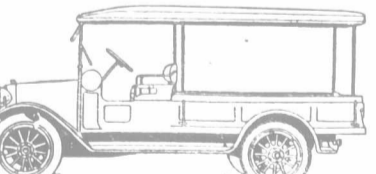
The New 4-passenger Reo Six Roadster, \$1600



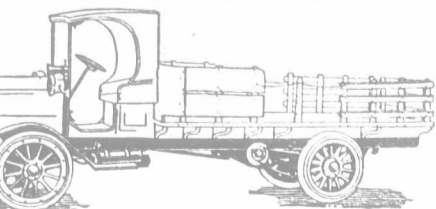
The New 7-passenger Reo Six Touring Car, \$1600



The New Reo Six 7-passenger Sedan, \$2350



1500-pound Reo "Speed Wagon," \$1425



2-ton Reo Truck (Chassis only, with Driver's Seat and Cab), \$2150

FIRST LET US SAY, since it is relevant at this time, that Reo has not, is not now, and will not be concerned in, or a part of, any merger, combination or consolidation with other automobile concerns.

THE AIR HAS BEEN FULL of rumors of proposed plans for the uniting of several rival concerns for weeks past. The wildest rumors have gained currency and some credence.

ANY CONCERN THAT COULD by its financial standing lend strength, by its organization and experience lend confidence; or by its reputation lend respectability to such a plan, has been mentioned in the gossip.

AND SO REO, THE PIONEER—financially one of the strongest in the world—has been much discussed, much coveted by promoters.

THAT'S WHY WE SAY at this time—and we desire to make it as strong and clear as words can convey—Reo is not and will not be one of these.

REO WILL CONTINUE to do business at the old stand in the old Reo way, striving from day to day to give to Reo buyers just as much of value as our experience and facilities will permit—and that, as you already know, has always been just a little more than you could obtain elsewhere.

WE HAVE NOTHING TO SELL, we Reo folk. Nothing save the legitimate product of our factories.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS—not promoters. Merchandisers—not stock manipulators.

THAT WHICH WE HAVE we prize so highly none other could see the value we'd put on it.

WE HAVE A PERMANENT business—of how many other automobile concerns can that be truly said. That asset—who can inventories—who appraise?

NO; WE HAVE NOTHING TO SAY against such combinations, nor against those who make or who join them. Undoubtedly they are good—for those on the inside.

WE WILL SAY THIS THOUGH—that the spirit of "I've got mine, so I don't care," which is invariably preceded by "When I get mine, etc."—has, in our opinion, seriously retarded this great industry and lowered the general standard of the product.

TOO FEW HAVE BUILT for permanency—too many, alas, for the quick clean-up.

GROOMING A BUSINESS for such a coup involves forcing production to the limit to show paper profits—and the result is a product of mediocre quality at best.

THE REO POLICY IS SUCH; the Reo product is such; Reo reputation is such; that this business is as sound, as permanent, as sure as any other business in the world—in or out of the automobile industry—bar none. It is so regarded by bankers and business men the world over.

ASK YOUR OWN BANKER—he will tell you.

SO WHAT COULD WE GET in return for this business (honestly get, of course) that would be a fair exchange.

THIS BUSINESS WAS CONCEIVED IN PRIDE—and that pride of achievement is its greatest guarantee of quality in the product to you—and of its permanence to us.

THEN THERE'S THAT OTHER ANGLE that some might call foolish sentiment but which we, old fashioned Reo folk, regard most seriously—namely, the obligations we have assumed toward distributors and dealers and buyers of Reo Motor Cars and Motor Trucks.

COULD WE, IN HONOR, entrust to any other the fulfillment of those obligations—and enjoy the money we had received? YOU SEE, WE ARE OLD FASHIONED—very old fashioned, we've been told.

BUT THIS IS AN AD and we should talk business—"hard cold business" in an ad. So we'll say no more on that subject. Leave it to those who are interested in such things—those who have a price.

YOU WANT TO KNOW—everybody always wants to know—what models Reo will make the coming year, and the price of each.

OF COURSE THERE ARE NO NEW MODELS—new chassis models we mean. You do not look for, do not expect, do not want new chassis models from Reo.

THAT ISN'T THE REO WAY. Refinements—of course. Detail improvements—wherever and whenever we can find a place or a way to make them.

NEW BODY TYPES—YES—and some that put Reo in the highest class of cars in looks as well as in performance and longevity. We'll treat of each in turn.

REO THE FIFTH COMES FIRST, of course. First not only among Reos, but among motor cars.

FOR THIS IS THE GREATEST automobile ever built, we verily believe.

THIS IS THE SEVENTH SEASON that Reo the Fifth has been standard in practically its present form.

NO; THE PRICE WILL NOT BE CHANGED this season. We will not increase—we cannot lower it.

ACTUAL COST OF MAKING is now more (\$50 more) than when the present price, \$1225, was set a year ago. And we had made this model so long; had so refined and perfected manufacturing processes; had reached such an high state of efficiency in production; and cut dealer's discounts so low that we had, then, reached rock bottom.

TODAY YOU SEE OTHERS increasing prices all along the line. They must do so. They have no choice.

ORDINARY BUSINESS RULES dictate that we also "tilt" the price of Reo the Fifth \$50 at least.

BUT REO PRIDE PROMPTS that we absorb the extra cost, as we have for months past, and keep the price where it is until conditions will, happily, return to normal.

THE FOUR-CYLINDER ROADSTER—same wonderful chassis, same price, is the smartest thing on wheels—the most popular car in the world among physicians, and all professional and business men. Also \$1225.

TO SUPPLY A GROWING DEMAND for an enclosed body on Reo the Fifth chassis, we have planned to build a limited number. The quality will be Reo—which is to say, excellent. The top is rigidly supported at front and rear. Removable glass panels convert it into a veritable limousine for winter and these discarded and with jiffy curtains (which are also furnished) it is an ideal summer touring car. The price is \$1400.

THE NEW REO SIX will continue in its present popular forms—the 7-passenger touring car and the classy 4-passenger roadster; and we will make a limited number with Sedan bodies to supply an insistent demand for this type of body on this splendid chassis.

THE PRICE IS REDUCED \$100 on the 7-passenger and roadster models. Now \$1600.

NOW YOU WONDER, and naturally, how we can reduce the price of the Reo Six models and not the Four—especially after what we have just told you about the increased cost of production.

THIS POPULAR REO SIX is now in its third season. It has passed the same stages through which its great four-cylinder namesake went—initial costs have been absorbed, charged off. And in accordance with that unswerving Reo policy we give the buyer the benefit and set the price at \$1600, duty paid, f. o. b. Lansing, Michigan.

WE WILL MAKE A LOT MORE of those 4-passenger Six Roadsters the coming season. We underestimated the appeal and the demand for this model. It proved one of the most popular Reos ever built.

THE SIX SEDAN speaks for itself, though, truth to tell, an illustration does it scant justice.

YOU MUST SEE IT where you can study its artistic lines and faultless finish to fully appreciate this latest Reo which we price at \$2350.

NOW A WORD ABOUT THE TRUCKS since 90 per cent of all Reo automobile distributors also handle Reo motor trucks.

PRICE OF THE 1500-POUND REO "Speed Wagon" has been reduced to \$1425, duty paid, f. o. b. factory.

SAME REASON—SAME POLICY—reduced cost of manufacture despite higher present cost of materials—as enunciated in speaking of the Reo Six.

AND THAT TWO-TON REO. What shall we say? What need we say? We submit, it is the greatest 2-Ton motor truck in existence. Has been standard for longer. Has given greater proof of its sturdiness and efficiency and low cost of upkeep.

IF WE ARE TO JUDGE by that over-demand, we may well assume that we could sell all that we could make were the price \$3500 instead of \$2150.

AND FINALLY A WORD about the big general plan—a brief reiteration of the Reo policy.

WE STILL ADHERE to our determination never to make more Reo cars or trucks than we can make and make every one good.

TEMPTATION IS GREAT of course. Dealers protesting, buyers begging for more Reos. But we know—we know—on what solid foundation this Reo success was built; and we'll jealously guard that policy to the last.

RATHER THAN INCREASE the quantity we shall strive always to improve the quality so that, as the art advances and cars generally improve, still Reo will continue to be known as—"The Gold Standard of Values."

All prices are, duty paid, f. o. b. Lansing, Michigan

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY
REO MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY
Factories: Lansing, Mich., U. S. A.



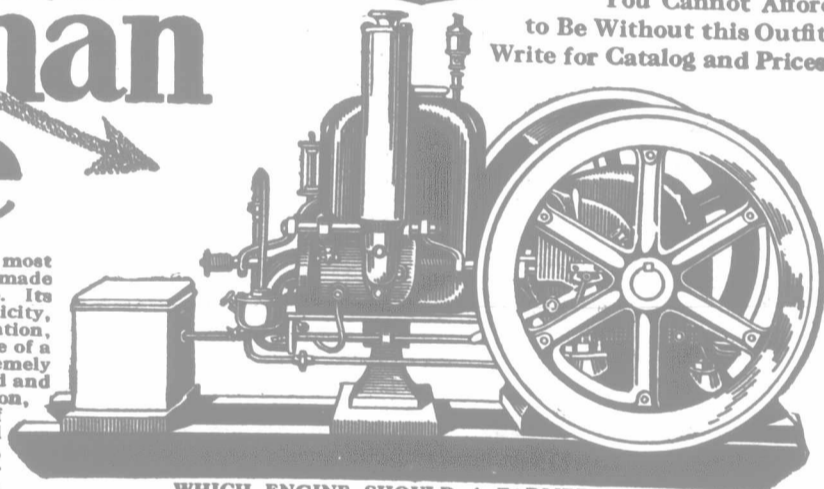
How Canadian Farmers Saved Twelve Million Dollars in One Year

In 1901, Canadian farmers paid \$24,228,515.00 for hired labor. Although, in 1911, the number of weeks of hired labor was 317,622 less, it cost the farmers more by \$10,226,003.00. The cost of farm labor advanced to such an extent that if, in 1911, Canadian farmers had hired as much help as they did in 1901, it would have cost them \$12,862,327.00 more than the same amount did ten years previous. What explains the decrease of 7% in the amount of hired farm labor in the face of a 200% to 300% increase of farm products? The explanation of this puzzling situation, in which there was less farm labor hired and more farm work done, is threefold:—(1) Hired farm labor is getting scarce. (2) Hired farm labor is getting more expensive. (3) Power and Equipment are replacing hired farm labor and actually doing more work at less cost. So many men have enlisted for the War that all lines of industry, including farming, are suffering for workers. Soon it will be almost impossible to get experienced and reliable farm labor. Farmers should be aroused to these facts, and should supply themselves with mechanical helps, such as Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Pumps, Water Systems, Tanks, Saws, Grinders, Silos, Silage Cutters and Fillers, Stable Fittings, Litter Carriers, etc. The most important of these is the Gasoline Engine, for without it very few mechanical helps can be operated.

*The
Farmer's
Right
Hand—
the Iron
Hand of Power*

Chapman Engine

The Chapman Engine is recognized as the most powerful farm engine made in Canada. It is made in four sizes: 2-h.p., 5-h.p., 7-h.p., and 10-h.p. Its construction is reduced to the utmost simplicity, containing the fewest parts, without complication, and developing its full rated h.p. It is capable of a variation of 250 to 400 r.p.m. It is an extremely light gasoline user, has fly ball governor, speed and fuel regulator; has a straight line valve motion, a non-leakable cast-iron fuel tank, and one of its principal features is the fact that the vital mechanical parts, such as the timing device, governor, gears, valve control, etc., are contained in a cam box of cast iron, which perfectly protects these parts from injury; this cam box may be removed without taking down the engine. The engine is built very heavy, which makes it absolutely steady when running. The Chapman Engine is so good, others try to imitate it, but the best points are covered by patents, and they are found exclusively in the Chapman Engine.



You Cannot Afford to Be Without this Outfit. Write for Catalog and Prices.

WHICH ENGINE SHOULD A FARMER BUY?
In selecting an engine, the farmer has to choose from a few really high-class Gasoline Engines. First among these is the Chapman Engine. It has proved itself by many years' use on Canadian farms. It was designed for farm use and most perfectly suits its purpose. It is famous for durability, solidity, economical operation, and freedom from "troubles" and delays due to breaks and repairs. The Engine to Buy is the Chapman. Let us send you a Descriptive Book, FREE for the asking.
ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Limited
93 ATLANTIC AVE., TORONTO. Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary

Nothing pays for itself so quickly as a reliable Wood Saw. It enables the farmer to clean up many a cord of logs, tree branches and waste timber. Our Saw Frames are made entirely of steel and have every device for safety and efficiency. Write for folder. In the past few years, there have been a number of important improvements in Feed Grinders. Our latest model shows several features which are of great advantage. It would be a pleasure to us to send you a copy of our Grinder Catalog. We carry all kinds of Pumps—domestic indoor cistern and well pumps, and large pumps operated by windmill or gasoline engine. Engine operated pumps are a necessity in every farm. By having a windmill or engine to pump the water and with one of our litter carriers, one man can take care of 25 to 40 head of cattle.

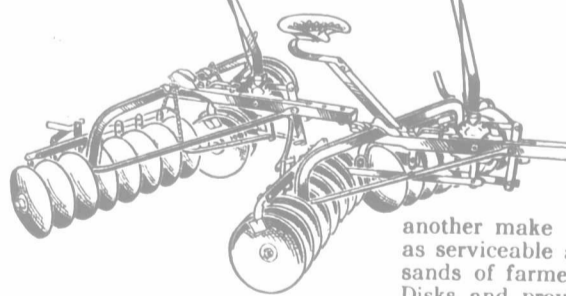


WRITE FOR PUMP CATALOG



When Building—specify
MILTON BRICK
Smooth, Hard, Clean-Cut. Write for booklet.
MILTON PRESSED BRICK COMPANY
Milton, Ontario

Sizes for Horses or Tractors



Use the Bissell Double Disk Harrows. They have great capacity for cultivating, and have made a record for working the soil better than other Disks—in fact, you won't be able to find another make of Disk Harrow nearly as serviceable as the Bissell. Thousands of farmers have tested Bissell Disks and proved them to have the "knack" for doing the best work. They are simple in design, durable and Built for Business. Write Dept. W for Booklet. Man'd exclusively by—
T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, Ltd., Elora, Ontario



IN THE CLOTHES CLOSET
YES, it folds up flat and you can roll it out of the way like a hoop. Takes up no more room, and weighs but 12 lbs. The
PEERLESS FOLDING TABLE
is a positive necessity in every home. Saves the dining room table from scratches and abuse. May be set up instantly when required for cards—sewing—afternoon teas. Your Furniture Dealer has it, or will get it for you. Ask him.
HOARD & CO., LIMITED.
Sole Licensees and Manufacturers London, Ont.

Need a new STOVE?

Send for this Book TO DAY

Shows Gurney-Oxford line complete with prices
Our new Catalogue shows you through the largest stove, furnace, etc., etc. foundries in the British Empire. Quotes new, low freight paid prices on Gurney-Oxford stoves, ranges, feeders, heaters, heating system, etc.
Shows why our enormous output and 70 years' experience makes them lower priced yet and better than ordinary stoves. Explains our 100 day trial offer.
Ranges from \$18 up
This book is a splendid guide to stove buying. Send for a copy to-day. Use the form below. Address—
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Toronto

Name _____
Address _____
Write your name and address above tear this out, and mail to us.
819

Certain-teed Roofing

The General can well afford to guarantee CERTAIN-TEED for such long periods, because he knows that no better roofing for farm and other buildings can be made. CERTAIN-TEED is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years according to ply (1, 2 or 3). And this liberal guarantee is backed by the world's largest manufacturer of roofings and building papers. Experience has proven that CERTAIN-TEED outlasts its guarantee and is very different from cheap, ready roofing sold by mail. CERTAIN-TEED is safer than wood shingles, looks better than galvanized iron or tin, is easier and quicker to lay and cheaper than either. Get CERTAIN-TEED from your local dealer, whom you know and can rely upon. Sold by good dealers all over Canada at reasonable prices.
General Roofing Mfg. Co.
World's Largest Manufacturer of Roofings and Building Papers
Distributing centers: Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, St. John's, N.F., Halifax, Regina, Brandon, Calgary, Vancouver.

Three Men, Read This!
Best 2-inch Wire-lined Suction Hose in 15-, 20- and 25-ft. lengths.
Our price, 37c. per ft.
Write for our Illustrated Catalogue "Engineer's Bargains" Also General Supplies for Farmers
Windsor Supply Co.
Windsor, Ont.

Barrett Money Savers for Farmers

MADE IN CANADA

It's the Little Things that Count

A TINY acorn makes the mighty oak with its numerous uses for man. Noble buildings result from placing small stones or bricks one on top of another. It's the little things that count in life. It's attention to details that means success.

Right now, around your home and farm, there are little things that you would be too wise to neglect if they were called to your attention. Read the seven short paragraphs on this page. They may mean the difference between profit and loss.

CREONOID—Real economy consists of getting a product that is cheap to start with and lasts a long time. Such is Creonoid, the famous lice destroyer and cow spray. With this wonderful product you have care-free live stock.

And you know the importance of this. A little on the woodwork of the henery will drive away mites. Use it in the piggery and stable. It means healthy live stock; more eggs from your hens; more milk from your cows; more flesh from your porkers. You need Creonoid. It's animal insurance.



EVERLASTIC ROOFING—You don't know the real value of a good ready roofing until you've seen Everlastic. No better "rubber roofing" made at anything like the price. It means insurance against leaks and protection against the weather. Everlastic presents to the weather a tough well built surface that wears wonderfully. And it's easily laid without skilled labor. Before you pay more and get less, try Everlastic on your next roofing job. You will find it a great comfort.



AMATITE—Just think of a ready roofing that greatly improves a building's appearance and doesn't need painting. That's Amatite. Then consider that Amatite is not high priced in spite of its fame and fitness. Once you have seen this roofing you will want it for all your steep roofs and sidings. Each roll of Amatite covers 100 square feet allowing a 3 inch lap. Send for sample.



EVERJET—Everjet Elastic Paint is the best carbon paint ever made. It will add to the life of any felt or metal roof. And its glossy, permanent black surface adds beauty. It will keep your roofs watertight and wear-proof. Your farm implements will also last longer if you keep them painted. You need Everjet to "keep things up".



ELASTIGUM—Get a can of Elastigum and watch the annoyance and expense of little repairs vanish. Elastigum is a tough, adhesive, elastic cement. It seals leaks, joins or relines gutters, fixes imperfect joints, stuffs cornices, refashes chimneys. And it makes all these things permanently sound. Adheres to wood or metal and is waterproof. It is cheap and easy to use, being applied with a trowel. Handy in a hundred different places.



CARBONOL—Chemistry cannot make a more widely useful or more effective disinfectant than Carbonol. It has a thousand uses in every home and is invaluable to farmers. When you clean house, a little Carbonol in the water will kill germs and odors. If you cut yourself, Carbonol solution will heal the cut and prevent blood poisoning. Use it in the sick room to prevent contagion. Sprinkle garbage pails with it. Disagreeable odors as well as flies will disappear. Carbonol is carbolic acid minus the danger. You can't afford to be without it.



WOOD PRESERVATIVE—Here's the first chance for you to use the wonderful preservative qualities of Creosote without the difficult, expensive closed-cylinder method of applying it. Grade-One Creosote Oil is a boon to the average landowner because it can be applied by spraying, brushing or dipping. It penetrates deeper than any other. It is permanent. It destroys fungi, keeps out moisture and prevents rot. You can make cheap fence posts and woodwork last 20 years. Let us tell you how.

Sold by good dealers everywhere. Send for new "Money Saver" Booklet.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
THE CARRITE-PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED
ST. JOHN, N. S. HALIFAX, N. S. SYDNEY, N. S.

PEERLESS PERFECTION

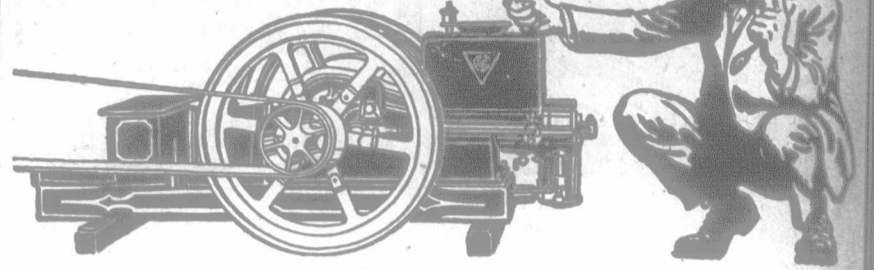
applies to our Poultry Fencing just right. It keeps your chickens at home—and their enemies out. Each intersection securely locked—the kind that stays "put."

Peerless Poultry Fence

is made of the best Open Hearth steel fence wire—tough, elastic and springy—and will not snap or break under sudden shocks or quick atmospheric changes. Our method of galvanizing prevents rust and will not flake, peel or chip off. The joints are securely held with the "Peerless Lock," which will withstand all sudden shocks and strains, yet Peerless Poultry Fence can be erected on the most hilly and uneven ground without buckling, snapping or kinking. The heavy stay wires we use prevent sagging and require only about half as many posts as other fences. We also build Farm and Ornamental Fencing and gates. Write for catalog. AGENTS NEARLY EVERYWHERE. LIVE AGENTS WANTED IN UNASSIGNED TERRITORY. THE HANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.



"I've seen a lot of engines but the ALPHA is in a class by itself"



THE more a man knows about gas engines the stronger is his recommendation of the Alpha. Users of the Alpha who have had lots of engine experience will tell you that the Alpha gives them the most power for the fuel consumed, is the least troublesome to keep in good working order, costs the least for repairs, and that they can always rely on it to give them plenty of steady power when needed.

The fact that the Alpha is not affected by cold weather is one of its good points that is especially appreciated by Canadian users. The speed and fuel consumption of the Alpha are accurately regulated to all loads by the quickest acting and most sensitive governor ever used on a gas engine. There is no waste of fuel and the engine runs steadily under all loads—light, heavy or varying.

The Alpha has no troublesome batteries. It starts and operates on a simple low speed magneto. The entire ignition system is remarkably simple and assures you of a hot, fat spark at all times. You can use either gasoline or kerosene for fuel.

The strong recommendation the Alpha gets from its users is the result of features that you can readily appreciate when you see the engine or the illustrations and descriptions in our large catalogue. Send for a copy of this catalogue at once. Read it carefully and you will agree with Alpha users that this engine is in a class by itself, and gives you the most for your money.

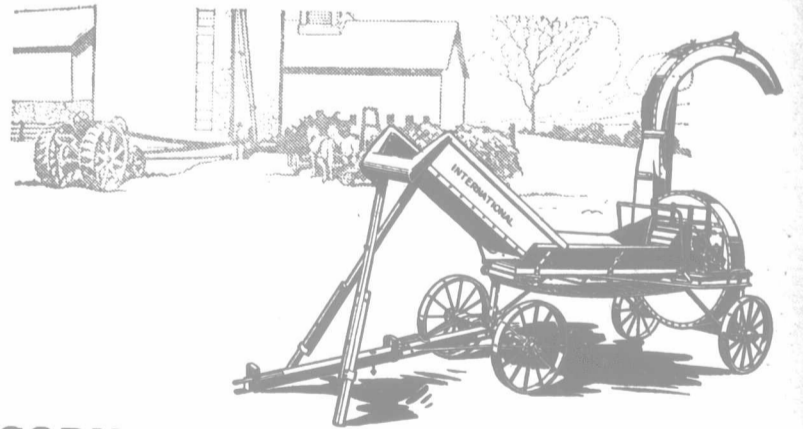
Alpha Engines are made in eleven sizes—2 to 28 H.P. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, with hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

How Do You Fill Your Silo?



CORN—Always a wonderful crop—is more of a king each year. That is not to be wondered at since ensilage is proving so cheap and economical a feed. More and more we realize the extra profits in the all-year-round use of green fodder.

In the same proportion INTERNATIONAL Ensilage Cutters have grown popular. Here are some INTERNATIONAL big points: There's the famous special concave knife, with inward shear cut, cutting at outer edge first, hence the greatest volume is cut near the shaft with least power. The handy knife-grinder that is always on the machine grinds one of the two sets of knives while the other is working. It's a water stone, leaving the temper in the knives. Perfect adjustment of knife blades to cutter bar can always be maintained, saving power and doing good work. Heavy channel steel frame, trussed, hot-riveted, so that working parts can't get out of line. Self-feed keeps cutting always even; silage may be cut in various lengths. BLOWER pipe is adjustable to any angle; silage may be delivered to a silo of any height. Full equipment of safety devices.

These features make the INTERNATIONAL the best to buy. See the local agent who sells them. Write to the nearest branch house for the interesting booklet, "A Silo for Every Farm."

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

BRANCH HOUSES: WEST—Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; N. Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask. EAST—Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; Quebec, Que.; St. John, N.B.



The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE
AND
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

LI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 21, 1916.

1252

EDITORIAL.

Keep the plow going. Be prepared for next year.

Use "Farmer's Advocate" fair reports if anxious to purchase a few winners.

Put plenty of men in the silo to tramp. Save the silage by the exclusion of air.

The man with a woodlot on his farm does not shiver at the prospects of a coal famine.

Germany still maintains that she is fighting a defensive war. She is at least on the defence.

The success of a fair does not always depend upon the number of entries. Quality counts.

Making a first exhibit at a county fair paves the way to the championship at the big fair later on.

It is not hard to find someone who thinks he can do the other fellow's job better than it is being done.

It might pay to buy a little cottonseed meal for the dairy cattle this year and save some of the coarse grain for the pigs.

"The man worth while is the man with a smile, when everything goes dead wrong." A good loser gets there in the end.

No better indication of the way the war is going could be had than the entrance of Roumania on the side of the Entente and the change of front in Greece.

It is fortunate that the big railway strike in the United States was averted. No matter who is the cause of strikes the people always suffer by them.

When politicians show extreme friendliness, carry a broader smile than usual, and put a great deal of warmth in their universal handshake, look out; an election looms up on the horizon.

Unnatural conditions are making some rich at the present time, but those who stand behind production in the period after the war will be safest. Canada has a new crop of rich men since the war began, but the best crop for the country is the multitude of steady individuals who produce over a period of years.

The School Fair may be a good place to kindle the boys' and girls' interest in exhibiting, and they may go on to greater things at the larger fairs in later life, but judges must be careful in their placings that they do not discourage by making unjustifiable awards. The only way to make sure placings are right is to have a good reason for them and make it known to exhibitors. This is the educational part of the school fair.

"Because of the war" everything bought for the household or the farm has gone away up in price, but when the same explanation, coupled with that of adverse weather conditions, is made by the farmer to account for a necessary rise in the price of dairy products and other things from the farm the public asks for an investigation. Such would be a good thing, and should be applied to all things which have "jumped" since the war began. It would show the farmer making the smallest profit of any and entitled to all he gets, and more. It might not be so re-assuring for some others.

Farm Management.

Sometimes officials connected with agricultural departments and agricultural colleges are criticized for their tendency to get too far away from the farm. They may get scientific at the expense of practical knowledge, which can only be gained through rubbing shoulders with the farmer, his son and the hired man. To know conditions it is necessary to get on as many farms as possible and find out what is going on. Just in this connection there is an opening right now for considerable investigation work which would later be of inestimable value as a basis for teaching farm management in our agricultural colleges, schools, and to short course classes. Farm management in Ontario, or in Canada for that matter, is little understood. That much of it is bad management is well known. That there is much good management is also a fact, but so little is known of the subject in a general way, as applied to Canadian agriculture, that no one seems sure where the leaks occur, and no one, consequently, has a cork to stop them. To get at the matter thoroughly an investigation taking in a large number of farms in each of several districts is necessary. Actual farm conditions must form the basis of the work. Get right down to the problems of the 50-acre, the 100-acre and the 200-acre farmer. Study his methods; tabulate the results; find out what is wrong and what is right. Then evolve something definite as to system. There is work here for the District Representative, or for someone who is in touch with conditions, has had practical farm experience, and can insert the probe and pull out the pellet. Farm management, the biggest consideration on the farm for it covers in all its many ramifications, has been the most neglected of all subjects by agricultural teachers. Farmers are plentiful but good managers are few. Colleges and schools should train more to manage better.

A Dangerous Season.

This year will be remembered by every farmer, whether he lives on clay land, loam, or on the sand, for it "got" them all. Jupiter Pluvius poured and poured in the spring to the delight of the sand farmer, to the disadvantage of the loam farmer, and to the exasperation of the clay farmer. And then he stopped suddenly and drought burned up the crops on sand, scorched them on loam, and baked them on clay. The result is a shortage of coarse grain and coarse feed. To further add to the troubles, the crop out West was hit by rust, hail, and locally by frost, until feed from that quarter will be scarce. This means high prices for all feed this winter. Feed is scarce on Ontario farms. Many silos will not be filled this year. Roots in many fields are practically a failure. Straw is short and oats and barley a poor crop. The one redeeming feature is that hay is plentiful. What will happen? We do not know, but it is all too likely that many farmers will sell themselves "shy" of live stock rather than buy sufficient high-priced feed to run them over until spring. Selling too much is dangerous. Prospects for live-stock prices were never better. If the country is sold short of good breeding stock, it will take years to get it back and it is not long till next July and August when a bumper crop may be harvested, which, without stock to turn it to valuable meat or milk, might not be worth any more in dollars and cents than this year's light crop yield. A big crop of grain with no stock to feed it to always brings a small price per bushel. It would pay to save the breeding stock.

Already signs of the "clean out" are in evidence. We were talking to a packer a few days ago who said that at the present time good brood sows were coming into the packing house for slaughter so far advanced in

pregnancy that foetuses had hair on them. What will happen the hog industry if this goes on? The fall litters are lost, and, worst of all, the tried breeding stock is gone and it takes time to get breeding stock back. Pigs, being grain eaters, the hog industry is likely to suffer most. Sheep and cattle can be run through with hay the basis of their ration, but there is a danger that a number of good, useful, breeding cows will go to the butcher when they are really needed in the herds.

To make it worse, stock are not going to go into the stable in the best condition this fall. Pastures have been bad. A summer silo would have been a big lift on many farms. More corn must be grown in Ontario. The best feeders of the future will plan to feed summer and winter, and corn is the crop for bulk and aggregate feeding value. This has been a dangerous season. Avoid the greatest danger by keeping all the breeding stock possible to run over winter.

Encourage the Young Breeder.

The remark is often heard at a big exhibition like the National, held annually at Toronto, that the small breeder has very little chance of winning much of the prize money. A close observation of the show for many years back seems to substantiate the belief. Faces do not change much. The same breeders are there year after year and the same men are "in the money year after year." True, they have choice stock and deserve to win, but it seems, sometimes, that the show is above and beyond the man with two or three pure-bred animals, or even a small herd or flock. He looks at the line-ups and says to himself "what chance would my heifer or my filly have in that class?" and goes away decided not to attempt it. Big showmen should be made of men who start on a smaller scale. How can they be started? Controller Foster, of Toronto, hit upon a good idea when he suggested offering \$500 in prizes for competition between young breeders in the ring and in judging. Get the young men started. Encourage competition among them. At some of the state fairs, across the border, a live-stock judging competition is a feature of the entire live-stock department. It is the right time right now to start here in Canada.

County Seed Exhibits.

The grain and seed exhibits at our fall fairs, with the exception of those exhibits put on under the Field Crop Competition, are a disgrace to this grand old province. We quite agree with Dr. Zavitz who stated in an article in our Annual Exhibition Number this year that they should be improved or dropped. The bag or bushel of wheat, stuck back under a table of vegetables and upon which there is no name and no particulars as to method of seeding and growth is not, as a rule, a very educative feature of a fair. And, too, it is more than likely a perennial visitor, making the rounds of six or eight fall fairs each year for money and for money alone. We have often wondered if it would not be much better to have county grain and seed fairs separate and held in the winter when everyone could attend and find time to listen to lectures on grains and seeds and have the desirable qualities of both thoroughly explained. The District Representative could help greatly with such work and the grain and seed would get the prominence to which it is entitled. Farm crops depend largely on good seed.

The old man who defined executive ability as the art of getting the credit for all the hard work that somebody else does was about right. Some politicians have executive ability of this kind.

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by

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Public Sentiment Would Help the Dairy Industry.

Quite frequently little incidents occur, having a direct bearing upon the trade in dairy products, which point to the fact that Ontario dairymen should give the enterprise in this Province some very serious and broad-minded consideration. Occasionally the Dairy Standards Act, recently placed on the Statute Books, caused mild, little ripples to rise on the now quiet waters of the dairy industry, but when the war is over and the unusual demand ceases, coincidentally with a period of reconstruction, the character of which no one can foretell exactly, it may require more drastic legislation to soothe the troubled waters upon which Ontario makers and dairymen generally may find themselves at sea. The situation is briefly thus: instructors, inspectors and all men interested in the trade acknowledged the superiority of Quebec butter and that produced in the Western Provinces. However, the industry in Ontario was well established along certain lines; the home market was good and only through a campaign of education and instruction, extending over a period of years, did the authorities hope to alter things for the better. Nevertheless, prices were moderate and heed was being given to the advice intended to eventually bear good fruit. Suddenly the scene was changed. Europe sprang to arms, farm produce increased in value, and milk products of the staple nature soared to exceptional heights. During the more prosperous days the plea for better quality did not meet with such response, which was not unexpected, and now it is felt that only a sharp decline in prices will cause the dairymen and makers to recognize the importance of reorganizing their business along more modern lines. The signing of peace terms will undoubtedly mark the end of such values for cheese and butter as we have been receiving, and after this Ontario, Quebec and the Prairie Provinces will compete in a somewhat restricted market on a straight quality basis. That is the time and those are the conditions we should be prepared to meet.

The creamery butter exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition was significant in this regard. A search for Ontario prize winners in the list of awards

will reveal to all how more up-to-date methods in other provinces have been responsible for a superior product. In Quebec a large portion of the milk to be made into butter is separated at the creameries, which gives the maker more control of the factories which influence the quality. Furthermore the entries which are sent west for exhibition come from a district which is thoroughly organized and any sample not up to the standard for quality is turned back. The law would probably not forbid any exhibitor making an entry, but public sentiment in the Province of Quebec would, if his product would do otherwise than bring credit and honor to the home industry. They have started right in the Western Provinces where old-time methods were never practiced. It is, consequently, an easy matter for them to go on and improve all the time. If we could exchange our customs, traditions and ideas for strictly up-to-date methods, and a strong public sentiment in favor of quality, this banner live-stock Province of the Dominion would be able to place a product, qualified to meet any competition, on the market. There is too much local feeling, too much fear of losing patrons, too little regard for the future, and altogether too much lack of public sentiment on the part of makers and milk producers throughout the Province of Ontario. Let us get together on this matter, take some pride in the output of our farms and our herds and make our dairy products as good, or better, than any placed before the public.

The Cost of Consolidated Schools.

The advantages of uniting school districts to form a consolidated school are numerous and weighty. But though the expense of running the single school would undoubtedly be less than the expense of continuing the three or four small schools which would be abandoned, yet the cost of transporting the pupils at public expense is fairly high and usually results in increasing the total cost. Undoubtedly the cost is usually greater though some advocates of the system dislike to admit this. Consolidation does cost more in the aggregate, but surely it ought to cost more for it provides a better school system and a more efficient education.

Farmers are very cautious and canny where money is concerned and the persistent and most general objection to consolidation is usually on this account. But let us see the experience of those who have tried it and draw our own conclusions from their experience.

Aggregate Cost.

Two small schools at Bridgen and McKinley, Manitoba, were merged into one consolidated school called Bridgenley in 1909. The average enrolment at Bridgen was 26 for the five years previously and the average attendance was only 10, that is to say, only 38% of the pupils attended as a rule. The statistics for McKinley were: enrolment 18, and average attendance 9, or only 50% attended usually.

This is surely a bad record for the old system. Under the new consolidated system the average attendance rose to 67% and for those who were conveyed the average attendance was 75%. And yet this is not a record for Manitoba as the average attendance of some schools for conveyed pupils was as high in some cases as 80%, 85% (in two schools), 90% at Melita, and 94% at Tenlow, where no fewer than 35 pupils were conveyed daily; thus every one of these 35 children had almost perfect attendance.

The statistics for 1908-09 showed the value of transportation, for in the McKinley district where pupils were conveyed, the average attendance was 95% of the enrolment, while in Bridgen, where pupils had to walk, the average was only 45%. Where conveyance was to be had the attendance was more than twice as good, and the children had comfort both going and coming.

The cost per pupil some years before consolidation was as high as \$75; since consolidation the cost is little more than half that sum. The tax rate before consolidation was 8½ mills, and since consolidation only 11 mills, a very slight increase in the district which contains 24 sections and hardly feels the difference, which is more than compensated for by the superior advantages. Yet this school is only a partial consolidation, condensing two schools into one. Two vans, costing \$100 and \$120, ran on routes of four miles each, and were not heated in winter.

Isabella Consolidated School.

Another successful consolidated school exists at Isabella, Manitoba, into which the districts of Isabella, Shamrock and Rothesay were merged in 1912 without a single adverse vote. An extension to the old Isabella school was made, resulting in two good rooms properly heated, and a school site of four acres. Since consolidation the school has more than doubled its enrolment, some pupils who did not attend on an average one month in six have not lost a day since transportation was furnished by the Board. The school now teaches beyond Grade VIII and enough pupils attend these higher classes, who, if their parents had to pay for them outside, would cost \$2,500 for board and tuition. Two vans (costing \$195 and \$33 extra for sleighs) travel between 10 and 11 miles for the round trips, taking 13 and 14 pupils respectively. The greatest

distance any child travels is about six miles. The yearly cost of operating the vans is \$500 and \$525. The cost of building the addition, including cloakroom, coalroom, teacher's room, manual training room, reflooring and painting the old building and refitting it with new individual desks and heaters, came to \$2,200.

The important point is that in the old Isabella district the school tax was between \$10 and \$11 per quarter section, and in the consolidation district the tax is only between \$12 and \$13.

Surely in this case the increase is infinitesimal but consider also the enrolment which has more than doubled, the attendance which is now 80% instead of 53% and 70% in two of the old districts, the better accommodation, the comfort of going to school and the opportunity of taking higher grades of work under two teachers, with more individual attention. No wonder the parents declare they would refuse to go back to the old conditions and would just as soon go back to the sickle, the dog-team, and the Red River cart.

Starbuck Consolidated Schools.

This is a typical example of a different kind of school where the total attendance is 117 and of these 59 are conveyed daily in vans. It comprises the merged districts of Kinlough, Holyrood and Starbuck, where the average attendance before consolidation was only 46%, 54%, and 48% respectively. In other words, only half the pupils were in the habit of being present. This is a village consolidation consisting of 59½ sections of land and the village of Starbuck, and has a total valuation of \$165,300. Previous to consolidation the average school tax was 15 1/10 mills on the dollar or \$9.75 per quarter section. For three years after consolidation the tax was 22 mills on the dollar or \$13.90 per quarter section, or an increase of \$4.15 over the average of the three districts. Two vans cost \$2.90 a day each and the third costs \$3.65, but in the latter case the driver is obliged to run a second van when necessary without further pay. These vans never miss a trip.

What do the sections get for this increase of taxes? They have a school site of 10 acres costing \$1,000, a white brick school on a stone foundation, with four large classrooms and a cloakroom for each, a laboratory for physics and chemistry, an apparatus room, and a library, a basement with two playrooms, excellent heating arrangements, good water supply, and sanitary offices such as exist in a city school. The staff consists of a male principal and two female assistants, who teach all grades of the elementary school and those leading to second and third class teachers' certificates. This last feature is an excellent one as the country children will be enabled to qualify themselves for the teaching profession at home, without boarding away from home during a high school course.

Are all these advantages worth an extra tax of \$4.15 per quarter section? Would the farmers of the eastern provinces be willing to pay this small amount for these extra advantages? We leave it to our readers.

Roblin Consolidated School.

This is probably the largest rural consolidation in any Canadian province as it combines no fewer than six rural school districts, and comprises 94 sections of land and the village of Roblin. In 1912 seven vans conveyed 100 children daily, the routes varying from 5 to 9 miles at a cost of \$3 to \$4 a day per van, the average being \$3.30. Only one trip was missed that year on account of the driver's sickness. Four teachers (two men and two women) are the staff, but more will be needed. These teachers prefer the new systems as they have more company and better boarding facilities. Here is the solution of the difficulty of retaining teachers in rural districts.

The financial aspect is best left in the secretary's own words in his report on 1912.

"Regarding financial matters which are important, but not the most important, the Provincial Government gave a grant of \$500 for starting a consolidated school, a grant of \$200 for raising the school to intermediate standing, and still pays the annual grant of \$130 for each of the schools consolidated, in our case, six times \$130 or \$780 in all. The municipality pays the usual grant of \$240 for each of the schools consolidated, in our case six times \$240 or \$1,440 in all. In addition, we receive from the Provincial Government a quarter of the van bill, in our case \$1,100. In future the Government will pay one half of the van bill. The balance was made up by a school tax of \$12 on a quarter section or 15 mills on the dollar. This was sufficient to pay all expenses for 1912. The taxes were less than in some rural districts where only three or four children attend. We made no attempt to save money, but got everything that was necessary, our motto being 'A GOOD SCHOOL FIRST.' The residents would not return to the old method if it cost twice as much."

Here lies the secret. Local pride and effort, backed up by satisfactory government assistance. These consolidated schools get the sum of several grants formerly paid to the separate districts. This is the same as before. The initial grant of \$500 is only paid once. The only additional grant is the government's offer to pay half of the cost of transportation and \$20 a month for each teacher employed, and \$20 also in respect to every teacher formerly employed, but now unnecessary. These grants of course are considerable, but in view of the higher salaries prevailing in the West, are not excessive. The Department of Education in Manitoba has succeeded in giving such grants that the extra local cost is not burdensome to rural tax payers.

The return for the extra expense is easily seen, but is even more than is apparent on the surface, for a larger number of pupils attend regularly and the school terms are longer. Further, higher grades are taught which formerly were impossible and a larger number of pupils are enrolled. Pupils have a far superior education, in more comfort and better conditions and return home every night. The true cost, however, is not seen in the aggregate. A much fairer basis of estimation is the cost per pupil per day or per month or per annum. In North Dakota in 1912 this worked out as follows:

Cost per pupil per day, city schools.....	24 cents
Cost per pupil per day, rural consolidated schools.....	28 "
Cost per pupil per day, non-consolidated rural schools.....	35 "

In Iowa for 1912 the average cost of tuition per pupil per month is as follows:

County	Consolidated Schools	Non-consolidated Schools
Washington.....	\$1.77	\$2.99
Mitchell.....	2.04	3.37
Marshall.....	2.53	3.88
Dickinson.....	1.80	3.59
Emmet —(1) Armstrong.....	2.82	
(2) Dolliver.....	3.65	3.13
Clay —(1) Lake.....	1.93	3.66
(2) Webb.....	2.73	3.66
Story.....	2.73	3.23
Winnebago.....	1.94	3.48
Buena Vista—(1)—Marathon.....	1.88	
(2) Newell.....	2.34	3.73
(3) Truesdale.....	3.29	

The attendance is higher and the average cost of tuition lower because of better attendance; any plant that runs to capacity is more economical.

In Illinois the same story is told of 1912. Twenty-three districts were condensed into eight. Formerly 653 children were enrolled, under consolidation 940 were enrolled. The eight consolidated schools gave high school courses, lasting in half the cases the full four years of high school work.

In Indiana in 1912 the following table shows the comparative cost per annum:

Cost per pupil, based on average daily attendance	Consolidated (High School Dept. included).	Non-consolidated. (No High School Departments).
Fuel.....	\$ 2.21	\$ 2.85
Repairs.....	1.37	1.82
Janitors.....	2.15	.97
Teachers.....	28.16	30.67
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Transportation.....	\$33.89	\$36.31
	15.23	0.00
Total.....	\$49.12	\$36.31

It is seen that the cost of a pupil in a consolidated school is \$2.42 a year cheaper, but with transportation included is \$12.81 dearer than in the district schools. But the consolidated schools were open a month longer, employed better teachers at higher salaries, employed a male principal and maintained high school departments. The return for the money invested in a consolidated school and for the money spent in operating it, is very much greater than the return on money spent in the old fashioned red school house which it supplanted. The self binder costs more money than a scythe and the steam thresher costs more than the flail, but no farmer would go back to either of these obsolete instruments.

The facts and figures in this article have all been extracted from official reports of Departments of Education, State Superintendents and special bulletins and reports. They may therefore be accepted as accurate.

SINCLAIR LAIRD,
Macdonald College, Que.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

We have, in Canada, a great many different kinds of spiders—jumping spiders, running spiders and ambush spiders, which build no webs but which either seek their prey or lie in wait for it, and also a large number of species which construct webs. These webs of many different types, irregular nets, sheet-webs, funnel-webs, and most perfect of all the orb-webs.

All the orb-weaving spiders use two kinds of silk in making their webs, a tough, inelastic non viscid silk, and an elastic, sticky silk, these being produced by separate silk-glands.

In beginning the construction of an orb-web the spider selects some outstanding point, elevates its abdomen and spins out a thread, which is carried off by the current of air. After a while this thread comes in contact with some object and adheres to it, when the spider pulls it taut and fastens it to the object on which it is standing. It now passes over this bridge and strengthens it by adding more lines of silk as it goes back and forth over it. It next proceeds to lay the foundation lines of the web and this it does by fastening a thread to some point, passing over the

bridge, spinning a line as it goes and holding this line clear of the bridge with one of its hind legs, and attaching the second line to some other point. In this way several foundation lines are laid connecting with one another and with surrounding objects, and leaving an open space in the middle in which the orb is to be built. The first part of the orb to be laid is a line stretching across the open space and passing through the point which is to be the centre of the orb. In laying this line the spider walks on the foundation lines, spinning out the new line and carefully holding it up so that it does not become entangled with the lines on which it walks. It then walks to the point which is to be the centre of the orb, fastens a line there, carries it to one of the foundation lines and attaches it. In this manner all the radii of the web are laid down. The centre of the web is then strengthened by a network of threads. The next operation is the spinning of a spiral line on the radii, the turns of this spiral being fairly wide apart. All the silk, except that used for the attachment of lines, used up to this time is dry and inelastic, and the spider now proceeds to spin the sticky spiral. In making this spiral the spider begins at the outer margin of the web, and lays down the turns of the new spiral between those of the old, cutting away the old spiral as the new one is laid. Thus the old spiral is used only to hold the radii in place while the viscid spiral is being spun, and to walk on while laying the sticky spiral. In spinning this sticky line the spider fastens it to a radius and then moves on spinning out the thread as it goes to the next radius, but before attaching it here it draws out more silk from the spinnerets than is required to reach from one radius to the other, so that the viscid line is somewhat

or of any spiders in the northern States, need be feared by man. It is in fact extremely hard to induce a spider to "bite," and in the cases where experimenters have succeeded in making spiders pierce their fingers, the only effect has been a prick like that of a needle and quite as harmless. All the reports which we see of the dire results of "spider bites" are really cases of blood-poisoning, which have been surmised to be due to the "bite" of a spider, and have as such been worked up into a good "story" by some newspaper reporter.

THE HORSE.

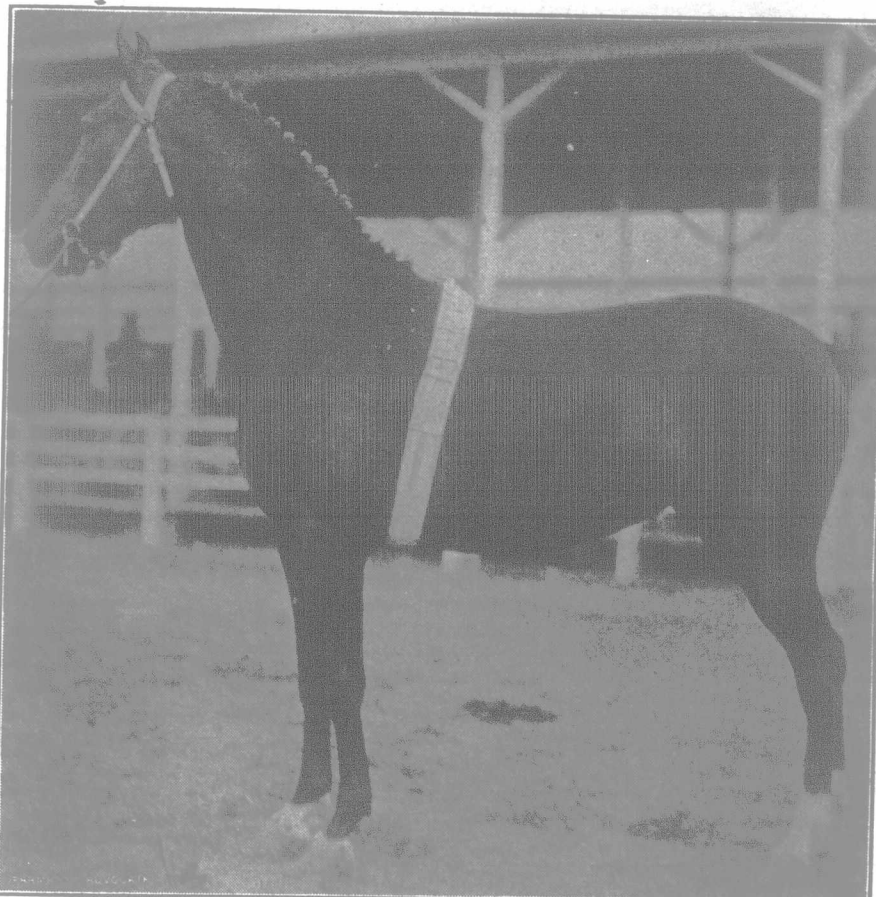
Joint-Ill and Heredity.

Professor G. H. Wooldridge, Royal Veterinary College, London, Eng., in the course of a paper read before the members of the Royal Counties Veterinary Medical Association, made some remarks on the vexed question of joint-ill. One aspect of the subject which has given rise to a good deal of discussion is that of heredity. Here is what the Professor says: It has been suggested that infection may be hereditary in that the succeeding progeny of some mares become affected, and this view is somewhat supported by those few reported cases in which the joints of foals are enlarged at birth, the result of intra-uterine infection. In my view, however, although that may occur, a more common hereditary feature is that all the progeny of certain dams have a very slowly cicatrizing umbilicus due to a rather large umbilical ring, and obviously

such an hereditary condition must be regarded as a predisposition. Another reason for progeny developing the condition year after year is frequently that they are born in the same old places without proper care having been taken to disinfect them. In fact that is the case to such an extent that one might almost regard the disease as one of old foaling and calving boxes and of old lambing folds. I have known a farm where year after year most of the foals developed joint-ill. They were all born in the same big, roomy loose box, the only attempt at disinfection being occasional white-washing of the walls. Good results were only obtained when the farmer, who would not pay attention to detail, was persuaded to allow his mares to foal out at grass as the lesser of two evils. This was immediately successful, and the mares which were thought to be transmitting it were proved "not guilty."

The Professor had also some remarks on the use of vaccines and sera. "I think," he said, "I ought to sound a note of warning against a line of treatment that is likely to be very disappointing, as it appears to be based on no reasonable foundation. I refer to the indiscriminate use of vaccines and sera. I can, perhaps, understand a practitioner trying almost anything suggested by a well-worded advertisement and accompanied by a plausible leaflet, for a condition of which the treatment is already very unsatisfactory and disappointing. But why add to the disappointments? Vaccines and sera in certain definite and specific affections have undoubtedly proved of the greatest possible value, but I am afraid that their reputation will be endangered by the indiscriminate use of alleged specific vaccines and sera. The affection we are now considering may be brought about by any of a large variety of organisms apparently either singly or in combination, and though I do know of disappointments following the use of so-called vaccines for joint-ill I know of no satisfactory proof of their usefulness. And I may say the same of a considerable number of other cases of the unjustifiable use of alleged curative and preventive vaccines and sera."—The Scottish Farmer.

A more thorough understanding of the problems connected with farm management might help some agriculturists in their work. Our agricultural colleges have not in the past paid sufficient attention to this department of farm work as a special subject. District Representatives should be well equipped by a thorough training in this necessary phase of farming. Keep in touch with the farm and farmers.



Model's Queen.
Champion Hackney mare at Toronto, owned by Jos. Telfer, Milton West.

slack. This slackness allows this thread to be easily stretched by an insect which strikes it and thus the insect becomes more surely entangled by coming in contact with other turns of the spiral.

When the web is completed many species of spiders remain at the hub of the web and wait for prey to strike the web, while others build a tent above or at one side of the web, and remain in this retreat. In the case of the latter they make a "trap-line" connecting the hub of the web with their tent, and rest with one or more of their feet on this line so that its vibration will tell them when prey has struck the web, when they rush out along this line and seize the prey.

Spiders kill their prey by piercing it with the chelicerae, a pair of organs at the front of the head, each of which ends in a long sharp claw. Near the tip of this claw is an opening, connected by a duct with the poison glands, which are situated in the anterior part of the body. Thus, when a spider pierces its prey, it injects into it some venom from these glands.

Most of the web-building spiders stab their victims, then dart back to a safe distance. If, after a few moments, the prey is still struggling violently, the spider may stab it several times. It then approaches the prey and, pulling out a sheet of silk from its spinnerets with one hind leg, thrusts the sheet against the insect, and rolls it over and over so as to swathe it in the sheet of silk.

Spiders take only the fluids from the bodies of their victims, pressing it out with the chelicerae and the pedipalps, which are the second pair of appendages on the head, and sucking it up by the action of the sucking-stomach, which is supplied with powerful muscles by which suction may be exerted.

While spiders kill their victims with the venom that they inject into them, the "bite" of none of our spiders,

LIVE STOCK.

Ringworm—Goitre.

Ringworm is a contagious disease to which all classes of animals, and man, are subject. Calves and young cattle appear to be more susceptible to it than other animals, but no age renders an animal immune. It is a purely skin disease and is due to the presence of a vegetable parasite which is readily capable of being conveyed from one animal to another by direct contact, the hands of attendants, pails, clothing, the contact of one animal with the stalls, etc., of affected animals, etc. In horses the harness or blankets worn by an affected animal, if worn by another horse will in all probability become the medium of infection. In like manner, curry-combs, brushes, rubbing cloths, etc., that are used on an affected animal of any class if used on other animals become a fertile cause of infection.

Symptoms.—While any part of the animal may be the seat of the trouble, the skin around the eyes and face and on the neck and back, appears to be the favorite seat. The first symptoms noticed are usually an itchiness, which is soon followed by a slight form of eruption which soon assumes the appearance of little yellowish scales of a circular form, the mass of scales forming a circular space—hence the name "ringworm." A variable number of these circular patches may be noticed on different parts of the body. They are of a yellowish color when fresh, but become lighter in color as they grow older, the hairs become bristly, some broken off and some become split. When the disease is not checked the spots become more numerous and the animal suffers acutely from itchiness, and sometimes rubs against solid objects so hard as to cause bleeding. If a scale be removed and the under surface examined by a magnifying glass, the parasite can be seen.

Treatment.—In order that the spread of the disease may be checked, it is necessary that great care be taken to avoid the conveyance of the virus from the diseased to healthy animals. Where practicable, it is well to remove all non-infected animals to non-infected quarters. If this cannot be done the diseased animals should be isolated and the quarters in which they had been kept should be disinfected by thoroughly sweeping and then giving a thorough washing with an insecticide, as a 10-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, or one of the coal-tar antiseptics or a coat of hot lime wash with 5 per cent. crude carbolic acid. This precaution is advisable on account of the virus lodging in stalls, bedding, etc., and infecting other animals. Local treatment

consists in moistening the scales with warm water and soap, or sweet oil, and then applying an insecticide as tincture of iodine, or an ointment made of 2 drams white hellebore to an ounce of vaseline, or in fact any good insecticide, once or twice daily until cured.

Goitre or Bronchocele: Goitre or Bronchocele is an enlarged condition of the thyroid gland. Animals of the various classes of any age are liable to this condition, but we wish to discuss the trouble when appearing at or shortly after birth. The thyroid gland is situated in the throat at the commencement of the windpipe. It consists of two lobes, one on each side, joined by a narrow band. Each lobe is ovoid and consists of minute vesicles surrounded by a plexus of minute blood vessels. The gland has no duct, but is plentifully supplied with blood-vessels, and secretes an albuminous fluid which becomes absorbed into the blood. The function of this gland is unknown. The lobes of the gland can be felt in an animal of any age, and, as stated, are liable to become enlarged (either one or both lobes) at any age. In foetal life it is quite large, but usually becomes reduced before birth. In some cases, especially in lambs and calves, it is of abnormal size at birth. This is more frequently noticed in lambs than in any other class of stock, and sometimes the enlargement is so great that respiration is interfered with, and the young animal is weak and unthrifty and not infrequently dies.

The cause of the enlargement is not well understood. Some claim that the condition in the young animal is the result of insufficient nourishment for the dam during the period of gestation. Others claim that it is caused by the pregnant animal consuming water that contains a too great percentage of lime.

Symptoms.—The symptoms cannot readily be mistaken, either or both lobes of the gland are enlarged, sometimes at birth and sometimes not until a variable time after birth. If both lobes are enlarged there will be a well-marked, movable lump at each side of the throat, there not appearing to be any connection between the two, but appearing both to sight and manipulation to be two separate lumps. If only one lobe is involved, of course one side is normal. These enlargements are not sore to the touch, and in most cases do not apparently interfere with health, but in some cases, more particularly in lambs, they interfere with respiration and strength.

Treatment.—In many cases treatment is not necessary, as the glands gradually become reduced without it, but treatment is wise in other cases and in all cases hastens reduction. It consists in rubbing well once daily with an ointment made of 2 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium mixed with 2 ounces vaseline, or other ointment or liquid containing a large percentage of iodine or one of its compounds. WHIP.

The best place to put the newly-weaned lambs is on a second crop clover field or on a piece of rape which has been sown for the purpose. A little care should be exercised when they are first introduced to this new feed. Coming from dry pastures they are liable to eat a little too much and there is some danger of bloat, although this is not a common trouble with sheep. It would be safer, however, not to turn the lambs on either the green clover or the rape when it is wet and it is wise to see that the lambs are pretty well filled up on some other feed they like before they are turned on this green feed, so that there will be less danger of them gorging themselves. It would be better to turn them on for an hour and take them off again for a day or two than to lose one or more through bloating or acute indigestion.

All newly-weaned lambs require some feed other than that obtained from the field if they are to make the best gains. Particularly will this feeding be found profitable with pure-breds to be kept or offered for sale for breeding purposes. Ram lambs are always harder to feed and require more feed than the ewe lambs. It would be wise to erect a little shelter in one corner of the field where the lambs may enjoy the shade and to some extent get away from the flies. In this shelter, or near it, place a trough from which the lambs may get a light feed twice daily of a mixture of oats and bran and for the ram lambs possibly a little nutted oilcake added. We have seen them do very well on oats alone but a little grain after weaning makes a wonderful difference in the gains made.

A small, special trough should be arranged near the shelter and in it should be kept a goodly supply of salt. It is surprising the amount of salt that sheep will eat where they have access to it at all times.

And water must not be forgotten. It is absolutely essential, particularly in the hot, dry fall season, that the lambs get plenty of fresh water. Their troughs should be supplied twice daily. Of course if there is running water in the fields the lambs will do even better, and where there are trees for shade they enjoy the breezes which trees always seem to stir up.

When separating at weaning it is always well to go over the lambs with the shears, square them up a bit, remove all docks and make them as attractive as possible. This pays when prospective buyers visit the flocks, even though they are not buying lambs. It gives them a better impression of the entire flock and of the owner as a sheep breeder.

Flushing the Ewes.

Many seem to think that when the lambs are weaned the ewes do not require any particular care with regard to feed. This is a mistake. Experience has proven that a great deal of the success of the following year's lamb crop depends upon the care and feeding of the ewes the fall before, and upon the condition the ewes are in at the time of service. Ewes from which the lambs are weaned now should not be bred for three or four weeks. They, like the lambs, should be turned upon a field of fresh clover or rape and it is as important that they be fed grain in small quantities as it is that the lambs get it. Of course grain is scarce and dear this year and should be judiciously handled, but, in any event, give the ewes good pasture if any is available on the farm and give them a rest between lamb-weaning and breeding time. It would be better to have the lambs come a month later and have a larger number of big, strong youngsters than to be in a hurry about breeding this fall: and there is the other phase to be considered this year when feed is scarce, the later the lambs the less feed required through the winter. It would be better to have them dropped on grass next spring than to have them come early with insufficient feed for the ewes.

Before the ewes are turned out, go over them with the clippers as in the case of the lambs only be more careful to remove all tags and square them up nicely. Exercise the same care in turning them upon the green feed as in the case of the lambs and where possible accustom them to come into the buildings at night. We mention this because it may have some bearing on the breeding season. It is generally easier on the ram, and better results follow, where he is kept inside away from the ewes during the daytime, is judiciously fed and is turned out with them at night.

Flushing ewes simply means feeding them well and getting them up into good condition before they are bred. The ewes composing the flock will, on the whole, give a larger number of strong, healthy lambs when they are gaining in flesh at the time of service rather than when bred in failing flesh, or thin, just after a hard season with the lambs. It must be remembered that lambs four or five months old, continually dragging at the ewes pull them down very rapidly in flesh and lower their vitality. This is why it is important that the ewes be fed up before they are bred. Every flock-master likes to get as many strong, living lambs as possible, and the fall of the year is the time to start. In the Old Country sheep are sometimes let down in flesh after the lambs are weaned even though they may not be in very high fit at the time. Of course it is necessary that the ewes be dried off and it is advisable in some instances to keep them on dry pasture for a few days after the lambs are from them and before they are turned on the rich, succulent feed. Any that are heavy milkers must be watched that udder trouble does not develop. Where udders fill up and show a tendency to become hard it will be necessary to milk the ewes out once or twice. After they are fairly well dried up there can be no danger from turning them out on green feed, provided they are gradually accustomed to it. As a general thing ewes in this country are thin enough without any further

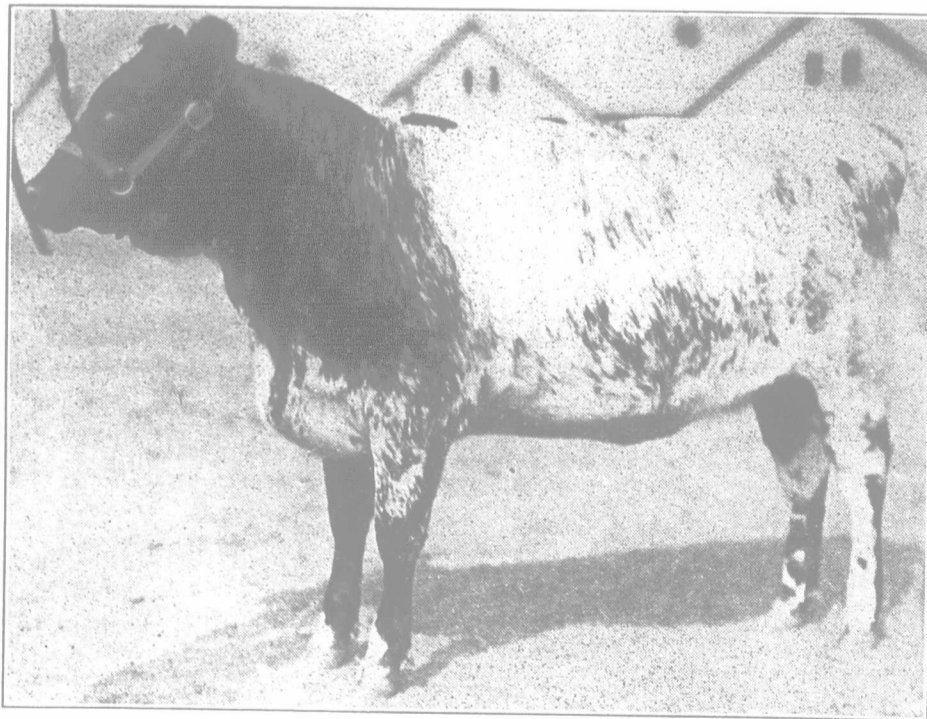
Weaning Lambs and Flushing Ewes.

As a general rule, lambs would be the better of fairly early weaning. After the average lamb has reached the age of from four to five months, he will do better to be placed apart from the ewes on good, fresh pasture and well fed, rather than being left with the dam. Breeders of pedigree sheep and those who maintain show flocks usually make it a point to have their lambs dropped early in the season and they wean shortly after midsummer, or when the lambs are about the age stated. The bulk of the lambs raised in the country, however, are not pure-bred, or where they are, are bred and fed under average farm conditions and so are not dropped so early in the season nor are they weaned much before the middle of September or first of October. The average farmer makes the mistake of weaning his lambs on the day he intends to turn his stock ram with the ewes. This is generally too late to be the best practice for either lambs or ewes. The lambs will generally do better if called upon to feed themselves, and the ewes certainly require a rest between the time the lambs are weaned and the next breeding if a large crop of lambs is to be had the following year.

Weaning the Lambs.

Lambs should be taken away from the ewes and fastened in a field some distance from that in which the ewe flock is to be run after separation. So long as the lambs are left with the ewes they will depend upon their mothers for the greater portion of their sustenance and will not rustle about and secure as much feed as they should, besides, pastures upon which the ewe

flock, with the lambs, have run throughout the season are liable to be rather close-cropped, dry and unpalatable. It should be remembered that sheep, both old and young, are a class of stock that require frequent changes of pasture. Weaning the lambs assures them fresh pasture for a time. It is absolutely necessary that the sexes be divided. The ram lambs and the



Britannia.

First-prize senior calf and junior champion Shorthorn female, Toronto. Owned by A. F. & G. Auld, Guelph.

ewe lambs will not do well running together and there is a danger of course of the ewe lambs breeding. Right here we might mention that with anything but pure-bred stock all ram lambs should be made wethers in the spring. Wether and ewe lambs may be run together without difficulty and this, in itself, is no small consideration on many farms, for it is not every farm that has more than one field of nice, succulent clover or rape in which to turn the lambs at weaning.

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letting down when the lambs are weaned. It is more necessary to feed them up rapidly. Where at all possible and particularly with pure-bred flocks the feeding of a few oats will aid materially in rapidly putting flesh on the ewes. Get them in good heart before breeding and the results will show that the extra feed was justified. A flock that has been brought up rapidly before the ram is turned with them usually gives more lambs, stronger lambs, and they are all dropped more nearly together, the weaning season not being spread over so long a period. Plenty of water and sufficient salt are just as essential for the ewes as for the lambs. It is good practice also, with both lambs and ewes, to rub a little pine tar on their noses when they are caught at time of separation. Be careful to keep the ram lambs away from the ewes and also to ensure that they do not break in with the ewe lambs. It spoils ewe lambs if they get with lamb. They never properly grow up afterwards and it is generally poor policy to breed them.

THE FARM.

Glimpses of Colorado.

BY A CANADIAN FARMER ON A TOUR.

One young man brought up in our neighborhood took up a farm in Colorado, but, after struggling for some years, was forced to give it up. He left the place and the State, driving his team and the stock that remained, glad to get away before he was utterly destitute. Another acquaintance attracted by the cheap land in a new district invested in a farm, but the weather, which for a few years had been less arid than usual, making it possible to grow crops, reverted to its normal drouth again, and the farm proved to be nothing but a bill of expense. Another friend, who had been a successful farmer in Iowa and had retired to enjoy a well-earned leisure, got restless after a while. Hearing of a rush of settlers to a newly opened locality in Colorado, he thought he might as well be in it as the rest and make a little, too. He selected his homestead, bought a team and waggon, built a little house, and, having got settled, proceeded to bore for water. He tried every likely place, but never struck any, and, having stayed nine months and seen no rain, sold his outfit (at considerable sacrifice) and left.

Knowing of these experiences and having little other knowledge of the State, my impressions of Colorado before visiting it were altogether unfavorable. It is quite true that the eastern half of Colorado is practically a desert. And it seems such a pity. As seen from the train on the way from Denver to Kansas City, no finer lying land can be seen. Not dead flat and not rolling, it slopes gently up and down in a way that leaves nothing to be desired. And so for hundreds of miles. The soil seems first class also. But it lacks the needful rain, and there is no water to be had for irrigation purposes.

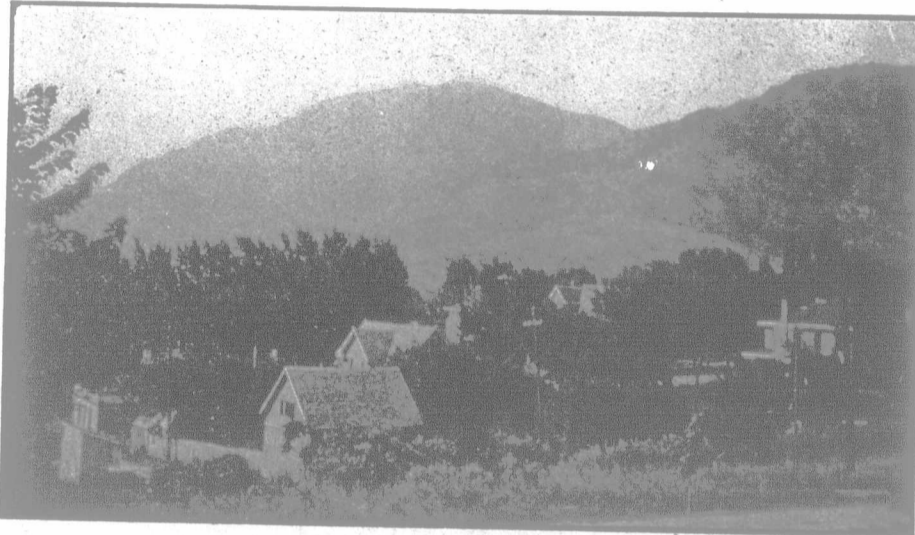
It is not utterly useless, however. On either side of the line traversed the whole surface is covered with a short grass, and now and again a herd of fine cattle can be seen. Miles apart they are, of course, as are also the herders' shacks.

But Colorado is not all a plain. The western, and larger half, is a "sea of mountains." The traveller who, as I did, leaves Salt Lake City in the evening, via the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. for Denver, awakes next morning in the canyon of the Rio Grande, having already entered Colorado. The railway is built close down beside the river, and as it proceeds up stream, the canyon becomes narrower and deeper, until the train is running in a mere slit in the granite rock which towers hundreds, even thousands of feet, on either side. After a time the depth grows gradually less, as does the size of the stream as the ascent continues towards its source. Bye and bye the stream diminishes to a mere trickle and the canyon vanishes as the train comes out on an upland plain, the Great Divide, 10,400 feet above sea level. All about are rocky peaks, one of which, Mt. Massey, is over 14,000 feet high and snow-capped. Travelling along at this high altitude and going through a short tunnel at the very apex, the train at length begins the descent. The route is by the side of another river, the Arkansas. Beginning but a mere creek, it grows in volume and the valley becomes deeper and more precipitous. As with the Rio Grande, so here the valley widens occasionally, sometimes to miles, with bottom lands level and exceedingly rich, where fruit trees and farm crops relieve eyes tired of rock, but these are but interludes. Soon again the open space is left behind, and the train as before runs winding on its narrow bed beside the river. This canyon of the Arkansas is known as the Royal Gorge. Deeper and darker it grows as the descent continues. Tributaries of the stream enter it almost at right angles, each having cut its way through hundreds of feet of towering rock. One of these cross gorges in particular looked as if it might have been cut with a mighty knife, so narrow was the slit and so deep and smooth the walls. At one point the Royal Gorge is so narrow that the railroad, unable to find a road-bed, passes over an iron bridge 200 feet long, suspended from girders mortised into the granite walls above. At its greatest depth the height of the walls on either side is 2,627 feet above the track.

Suddenly, almost as if from a tunnel, the train shoots from the gorge and is out upon the plains of the prairie, which extend without a break eastward to the Missouri river. Pueblo is soon reached, and here, with change of cars, the route to Denver takes a right angle turn, going north instead of east. It had taken about

twelve hours to climb the gorge of the Rio Grande, cross the divide, and go down through that of the Arkansas, the distance being over 300 miles.

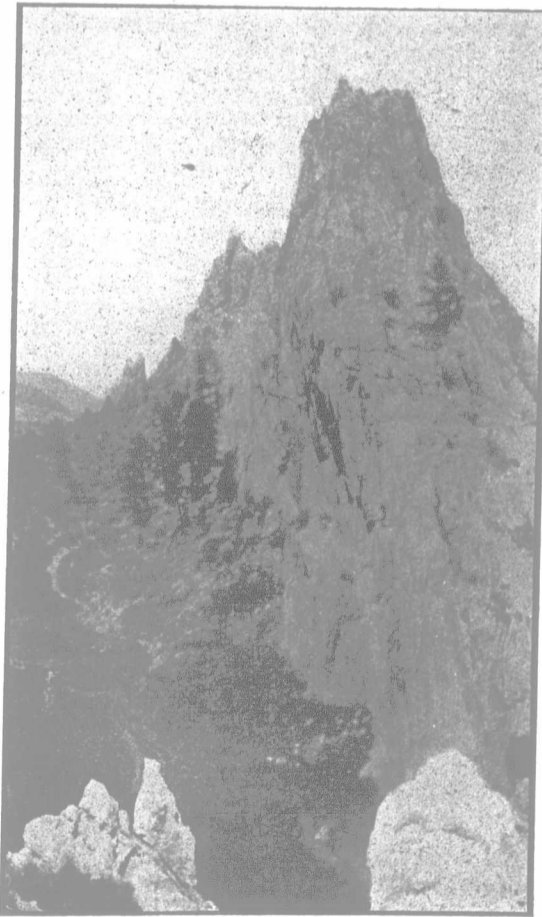
Going north the 115 miles to Denver, passing through the beautiful town of Colorado Springs on the way, one has for the whole distance the bold front of the mountain on the left hand, while on the right spreads out the unbroken expanse of the prairie. The division between the mountain and prairie sections of the State is clean-cut and abrupt. The Rockies in this part of the range are unique in this respect. In the Canadian Northwest the foothills have first to be crossed, and then subsidiary ranges, before the giant peaks are reached. That is the rule in mountain ranges. The greater heights are attained only after being prepared



Town of Boulder, Mountains in the Background.

for by gradually increasing elevations. But in Colorado the rule is broken. There the mountains heave up to full height directly out of the plain. As one writer has put it, the change is so abrupt that it seems as if one could sit on the prairie and lean his back against the mountain.

The plain just east of the mountains, otherwise barren from lack of sufficient rain, has been rendered amazingly productive by being irrigated, the streams which rush down from the heights supplying the water. This irrigated strip is of varying width, dependent upon the quantity of water obtainable. In some places it extends 100 miles out. Looking over such a district from a height, the country seems dotted over with



Steeple Rock, Colorado Springs.

small lakes. Some of these are natural, but many are artificial, and are simply reservoirs from which water is released in times of shortage.

Unlikely as it may seem, Colorado leads in the quality and yield of its field crops. Colorado potatoes are known all over the West, are exported in great quantities to the far West and round about, and bring the highest price. The main other money crops are sugar beets and fall wheat. There are many beet sugar factories which take care of that crop and have a steady patronage. As to fall wheat yields, it might be wiser

to say nothing, for fear of bringing discredit on all the statements here given. Let this suffice. I never before saw such heavy crops, and after seeing many fields in shock, did not question the claim that 65 bushels per acre was not an uncommon yield.

But the mountain territory, though seemingly worthless, has a value beyond merely supplying water for irrigation. Who has not heard of Pike's Peak and Leadville and the Cripple Creek district. Immense wealth in gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc, etc., has been mined from those forbidding rocks. Denver owes its existence principally to its smelters. The whole Rocky Mountain range, indeed from the Yukon down through British Columbia, Montana, Colorado, and on through Mexico, seems to be rich in precious ores. One is led

to wonder if the mighty thrust which heaved up the deep, underlying rocks into that noble range and laid bare their treasures were to be applied elsewhere, would like riches be revealed? Deep down below where we stand there may be hidden untold wealth of the precious metals. It may be so. Let others worry; a farmer's business is with the treasures on the surface of the earth, not with those that lie thousands of fathoms below.

Mountains have another use. In common with the delicate grace and beauty of flowers, with the wondrous forms and colorings of clouds, and with the sparkle and

rush of waterfalls, they were made to be seen. Man has a nature that calls for something more than can be got by gathering and grubbing. No human being can be imagined such a clod as to be wholly unmoved except by material values and things. Mountains make their appeal to this finer grain in our nature. Permit personal experience in illustration.

Arriving at Colorado Springs after dark, a stay overnight was made. The next morning was beautifully clear and fresh, as rain had fallen the day before. So different it seemed from the hard, dry, rainless climate west of the Rockies, where several weeks had just been spent. Looking westward, the round-topped cone of Pike's Peak was seen at a distance of nine miles, showing above the lesser but yet mighty ramparts of rocks between. North and south, as far as the eye could reach, stretched the same majestic, towering mountain front, and all bathed in the light of the morning sun. Imagination revelled in the sight. Age-long, immovable calm, strength beyond measure, and (with the sunlight playing on those dazzling heights) glory, were all suggested. The emotions produced are probably similar to those excited in some people when stirred and "raised" by the beat and thrill of band music. Others are moved beyond expression by the glories of a sunset. To others the sudden sight of a beautiful flower moves to feelings "too deep for words." As with these, so with mountains—they were intended for human delight and uplift.

Colorado Springs, Denver 75 miles north, and Boulder, a little town 30 miles farther north, were the places visited. They are all situated on the plain close to the mountain front. They are at an average altitude of 5,000 feet above the sea. The climate is dry and pleasant. Many families from the Southern States spend their summers there to escape the heat and incidentally to save the lives of their babies. There are any number of mountain parks and resorts within easy reach. Boulder, where the most of our time was spent, is a university town and a health resort for consumptives, and altogether a pleasant place in which to live.

Talking over the whole tour at some length with a professional man whose name is well known to FARMER'S ADVOCATE readers, he unexpectedly asked: "Of all the places you saw on your travels, where would you rather live?" Not having thought of such a question, I was somewhat at a stand for a minute, and then answered, unhesitatingly, and would answer again: "In Colorado, east of the mountains." T. B.

Forest Fires.

BY PETER MCARTHUR.

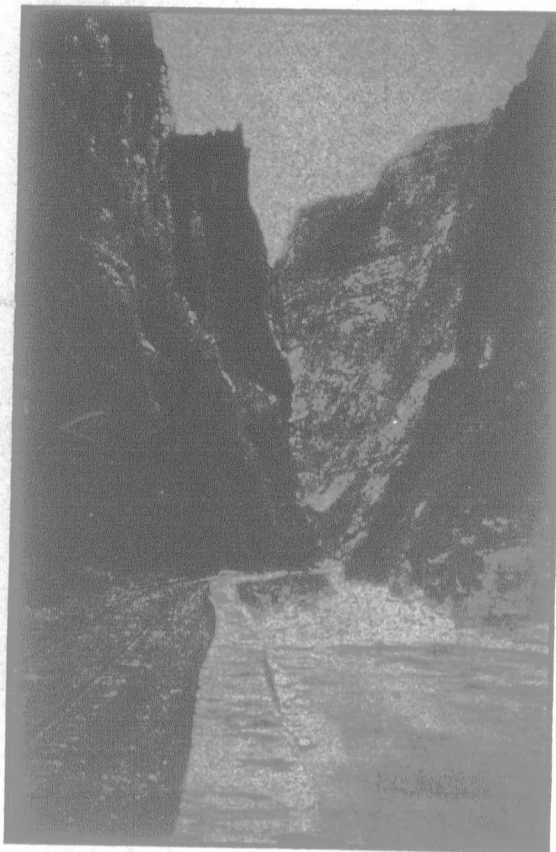
This week I received a letter from a correspondent in New Ontario which raises a number of important points that are worthy of comment and consideration. It is from a man who is doing pioneer work, and his point of view in regard to forest fires is so startling as to take one's breath away, but it lays bare the real problem and indicates just where the Conservation Commission and the Provincial Government should begin to work in order to prevent such a horror as we have had during the past summer. My correspondent writes:

"The recent holocaust prompts me to write of the ever-present question of bush fires. In nearly every periodical I have picked up writers seem to be positively certain that all fires occurring in this district are absolutely preventable and caused entirely by carelessness or neglect. The pioneers of New Ontario undoubtedly

had a hand in lighting these fires themselves for the purpose of clearing their land for cultivation. Some of the very people who perished in the flames have no doubt helped to make this fire themselves—not with murderous or malicious intent, but for the purpose of making the wilderness productive. One writer recommends that more money be spent on the prevention of forest fires—that more wardens be appointed to patrol certain districts. My opinion, and that of many of my fellow-pioneers, is that there are too many fire rangers already. Right here, on the job, fire ranging is looked on as nothing more than a great example of political pull—the hardest part of which is to land the job—after which there is nothing to do but take a good long summer holiday near some pleasant lake or stream where the fishing is good. No! Forest fires in New Ontario are not preventable. Being for the most part composed of resinous woods, such as spruce, balsam, pine, tamarac, etc., this country must burn! Human effort and ingenuity are powerless to prevent it! Until the bush is burned this country will not be the good farming country which it is undoubtedly destined to be. To prevent fires, the country would have to be abandoned, for while settlers are clearing land there will always be fires. A paper that I have been reading to-day says that the Government has posted notices in conspicuous places throughout the country warning the settlers against fire. True, they have; but the notices might as well be blank cards, for all the good they do. They are printed in English and Italian, and read something like this: 'If you see a fire, put it out.' Then follows a threat to the effect that any person found guilty of lighting fires anywhere in the bush will be heavily fined. The irony of it! In a country where one can barely scrape a living until he has a clearing, he must break the law which forbids him to light fires in order to make that clearing."

My correspondent appears to think that he has settled the question, when he has merely stated the problem. It is certain that the land must be cleared, but it is by no means certain that the best method of doing this has been found. A method which entails the loss of millions of dollars worth of property and hundreds of lives must be abandoned, even if it means the abandonment of the country. The price in property and life is too high. Of course, he is right in scorning the prohibitions of the Government. If the authorities wish the law to be obeyed, and at the same time to have the land cleared, they should set scientists and engineers to the task of figuring out just how the land can be cleared without the recurrence of these devastating fires. When

they have learned how this can be done, they should give practical demonstrations, and then inflict appropriate penalties on those who worked along the old, wasteful and dangerous lines. Although my correspondent thinks that there is nothing to do but to let the country burn, I am not convinced. But I can see quite clearly that it is both foolish and useless for the authorities to try to control these forest fires until they have developed a better way to do the work of



The Royal Gorge, Colorado.

pioneer clearing. Although the question is tragic, my correspondent's attitude reminds me of the attitude of the Chinese in Lamb's essay on Roast Pig. The first man who discovered the deliciousness of roast pig made the discovery while pawing around in the hot ashes of a pig-stye that had been burned down with a litter of sucking pigs inside of it. Being delighted with the roast sucking pig, the only way he could think of to procure another feast was to burn down another pig-stye. When the people of the country learned how good roast sucking pig was, they all began to burn down their pig-styes, until finally the government had to interfere, and the scientists of that day, on studying the question, found that sucking pigs could be roasted in an oven even better than in the fire caused by burning down a stye. I have enough confidence in the scientists of the country to believe that if they undertake the task, they can soon find a method of doing the work of clearing the land without endangering life and property. I feel certain that if any business concern were undertaking the work of clearing the land, it would soon find experts who would do the work in a way that would be both safe and economical. Apparently, the whole trouble has been left to pioneers who take the same fatalistic attitude to the work shown by my correspondent. If other settlers feel the same about it as he does, we may look for similar disasters year after year. The course that the Government should adopt is clear. Regulating laws are worse than useless. What we must have is a demonstration of how this dangerous pioneering work can be done safely and cheaply. When such a demonstration has been made and proven entirely practical, it will be time enough to pass stringent laws regarding the methods to be used. My correspondent also gives a very interesting analysis of the wood pulp industry, in which he shows clearly that the raw material is practically presented to the paper manufacturers of the United States for nothing. He also analyses the lumber industry and the system of lending money to the settlers. He shows that what they need is not help, but justice and fair dealing. These matters, though important, are second to the question of fires which involve so great a loss of human life, and I shall leave them to be dealt with in a future article. My correspondent's letter convinces me that much must be done to improve pioneer conditions in the newer districts before any effort is made to locate the returned soldiers as settlers. It would be both cruel and unjust to locate them where they would have a life-long struggle in conditions almost as trying as those of the battlefield.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

The Storage Battery.

The average owner of a car looks upon a storage battery with fear and trembling, not because there is anything imposing about it, but rather because the dark, heavy receptacle seems to be filled with mystery. There is just one thing to remember about any storage battery, that is to care for it constantly and tenderly. When you see that it is not holding up, you should take immediate action as any delay is extremely dangerous and inconvenient. A number of situations can arise which will affect the efficiency of the battery. Sometimes cars are shipped from the factory and remain in transit for many days, and upon their arrival at their destination the dealer or owner does not immediately recharge them. Sometimes, too, new machines are allowed to remain on the showroom floor and are constantly tampered with by prospective customers, so that the battery runs down before it is given any attention. Of course, it is possible for the generator to be out of order, and it is also very easy for a break or ground in the circuit to prevent a surplus current from recharging the battery. Perhaps, also, neglect has more to do in the development of a weak battery than any other cause. Physicians, veterinary surgeons and other professional men who do a great deal of night driving, must realize that a battery is called upon for tremendous energy to keep the lights, the ignition and starter in constant running order. We know of many farmers who have purchased a car in the busy season, and, after working all day in the fields, have taken it out for long rides at night. The extra energy required for the lights is a constant drag upon the battery, and if the agriculturist does not speed his car up at frequent intervals, and continues to run it only after dark, he will find the battery losing its "pep" slowly and surely. Neglect also contributes to a weakening condition when the owner fails to refill the battery on the first and fifteenth of each month with distilled water. In most cars you will find a plate upon which is engraved complete instructions, and a warning not to forget that the battery needs distilled water.

When you find that your battery is not giving maximum service, do not take it to an inexperienced individual for tampering purposes, but rather have some expert charge it. The latter will revivify it gradually, so that the heat will never be above 100 degrees Fahrenheit. A hydrometer syringe is called into use, and as long as the gravity keeps rising the electricity must be allowed to go into the battery in order that its highest power may be attained. A quick charge slips away quickly; a long, low charge passes out the way it enters. Perhaps we have gone

too far in this article without explaining that a battery is not a mechanical proposition, but an electro-chemical one. Electrolyte is the substance used, and this name is a trade term, meaning no more nor less than an acid solution. When you place your hydrometer syringe in the cells, it should read between 1,275 to 1,300 in each one, and when the indicator shows 1,250 or less, it is high time to become concerned.

When you are handling a set of gears, you can keep them so well oiled that their life is prolonged indefinitely. You cannot lubricate a battery, however, because, as we have already stated, it is electro-chemical. Nothing can be done towards drawing out its life that is normally done where steel and iron are concerned. Hence, a battery's life is shorter than that of a mineral mechanism. We make this point clear, because when your battery fails you are rendered helpless on the road. You may be able to travel an enormous mileage and never do much to the battery, but some day it will stop suddenly, just as an overworked horse drops dead, and you will find that a large expenditure is required where a small one, paid out at the proper time, would have saved many dollars and much trouble.

The company's guarantee that goes with the battery is not a whit different from a warranty of any other kind. Abuse is not included. There are cases where batteries have been turned out with defects and have proved inefficient, and in such instances the makers have never failed to provide proper replacements. In most cases, however, the trouble has been entirely due to neglect, and so the owner has had no recourse from the manufacturer. You must regard your battery in just the same light as you consider a tire. When the latter is pounded over the road, under inflated, left out in the hot sun, or skidded, damage is bound to result, and an adjustment from the rubber company cannot be demanded reasonably. So it is with a battery. If you fail to constantly provide distilled water, leave your ignition switch open a long time before the starting pedal is pushed down, allow visitors to put the lights on and off, leave the car standing for many hours with lights burning and the motor running slowly, you will take out of the life of the battery the force that sooner or later you will require in an emergency. Do not make the excuse that there is anything difficult about a battery. A child can provide it with all the care it requires, and do not say that you cannot get distilled water, for all druggists keep it in stock constantly, and should you find it impossible to procure a supply at any point, all that it is necessary to do is to leave some sort of earthen vessel out in the open air where it can gather rain water that is free from any metallic contamination.

AUTO.

Size of Pulley.

Why you should figure the correct size of pulleys, and how to do it. Many operators have the correct idea as to the size of pulleys required; they guess and get it approximately correct. But this is as close as they get to the proper size. It is far better to take a little time and get the best possible results. Some think it is a very hard problem. Careful study of any of the rules in books or catalogues will quickly show how simple the problem is. We give here simple methods of solving every-day problems. Every gas engine man should invest a dollar in a speed indicator. The pulley on the engine is called the "driver pulley," and the one on the machine is the "driven pulley," as it is being driven by the engine. When a line shaft is operating a number of machines, the speed of this line shaft must be first found.

Rule.—The diameter of the driver pulley multiplied by its speed, equals the diameter of the driven pulley multiplied by its speed.

The following cases will make the rule clear:

Case 1.—Given the size of the driver pulley and its speed and also the size of the driven pulley, find the speed of the driven pulley.

Rule.—Multiply the diameter of the driver pulley by its speed, and divide the result by the diameter of the driven pulley.

Example.—Driver pulley is 10 inches in diameter. It runs 600 R.P.M. (revolutions per minute). Driven pulley is six inches in diameter. Therefore,

$$\frac{10 \times 600}{6} = 1000 \text{ R.P.M.} = \text{speed of driven pulley.}$$

Case 2. Given the size of the driver pulley and its speed, and speed at which the driven pulley should be run. What will be the diameter of the driven pulley?

Rule.—Multiply the diameter of driver pulley by its speed and divide the result by the speed of the driven pulley, the result will be the diameter of the driven pulley.

Example.—Driver pulley is 10 inches in diameter. Its speed 600 R.P.M. Driven pulley should run 1000 R.P.M. Therefore,

$$\frac{10 \times 600}{1000} = 6 = \text{number of inches in diameter of driven pulley.}$$

Case 3. Given the size of driven pulley and the speed at which it should run, also size of driver. How can the speed of the driver which will give the desired speed on the driven be determined?

Rule 3. Multiply speed of driven pulley by its diameter. Divide the result by diameter of driver

pulley, and result will be the desired speed of the driver pulley.

Example.—Driven pulley is 6 inches, and should run 1000 R.P.M. Driver is 10 inches in diameter. Find the desired speed on the driver pulley.

$$\frac{1000 \times 6}{10} = 600 = \text{speed of driver in R.P.M.}$$

Case 4 Given the size of driven pulley and the speed at which it should run, also speed of driver pulley. How can size of driver pulley be obtained?

Rule 4. Multiply speed of driven pulley by its diameter. Divide result by the speed of the driver

pulley, and the result will be the size of driver pulley. Example.—Driven pulley 6 inches in diameter, speed 1000 R.P.M. Driver pulley speed 600 R.P.M.

$$\frac{1000 \times 6}{600} = 10 = \text{Diameter of driver pulley in inches.}$$

Here is an example of trouble through lack of thorough understanding:

The catalogue said: "The grinder requires 4-8 H.P. and may be run 400-800 R.P.M. It is equipped with a 6-inch pulley." A man who has a 4-H.P. engine bought the grinder, intending to use his engine, which has a 12-inch pulley. He does not take pulley sizes into

account, starts his engine, opens up the grinder, and the engine stops. He knows his engine can develop 4-H.P., so decides the trouble must be in the grinder, and returns the grinder. The 12-inch engine pulley, running 400 R.P.M. belted to a 6-inch pulley on the grinder, made it run 800 R.P.M. At 800 R.P.M. the grinder required an 8-H.P. engine. Cases are often more complicated than this, but it illustrates the point.

A man bought an engine to build a home-made tractor, and got the necessary gears, but he located them so that a large gear was driving a small one, instead of the other way. This made his engine travel 12 miles per hour, a little too fast for good plowing. Get the most power by figuring carefully for your requirements.

Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

A Warning.

It is an old saying that "murder will out." So will any mean act against a fellowman. The world is a small place after all. We have just received a letter from a subscriber in England complaining that one of the competitors in the Essay Competition, recently closed, committed plagiarism to such an extent that he practically copied his essay from a pamphlet sent out by a Toronto seed firm with packages of squash seed. This pamphlet told, in a few of his own words, how one, Wm. Warnock, grew a squash weighing 404 lbs., and which was exhibited at the World's Fair, St. Louis. We have read the pamphlet carefully and find most of the sentences in one of our competitor's essays word for word as in the pamphlet. Fortunately this competitor did not receive one of the special prizes. He did get rather liberal payment for the article. He might have won a prize, in fact, was considered "in the money" for some time. Think what a wrong it would have been to some other boy whose work was his own honest effort. It may be that the boy in question grew his squashes as described. We hope so. One thing is practically certain, however, he copied his essay. If he had expressed the ideas or described the work in other words it would have been excusable, but to use the same sentences was too bold. Honesty is the best policy, and the time to start is in early life.

Choose Your Life Work.

The time comes in every boy's life when he must decide on his life-work. Just because he was born on the farm is no logical reason why he should spend all his days tilling the soil. Some of the brightest and most successful business and professional men acquired the habit of shouldering responsibility and of being self-reliant when aiding their parents to wrest

a living from the old farm. But, it must be remembered that it is the few men who have made a success of life that we hear about; not the thousands who merely exist in the great metropolis. Their system of living and their thoughts are seldom printed. They made a wrong choice of an occupation, and now, too proud to acknowledge defeat, they continue the struggle for existence. Many of these same men would have made a success on the farm. Thus the choice of an occupation is one of the most important decisions the young man is called upon to make. His success depends upon his following the pursuits for which he is naturally adapted and which appeal to him. In doing this the chances are that the line in which he will be of most use in the world will be followed. The greatest satisfaction in life is usually secured when one is doing the work that he can do best. While the advice of parents and friends should be considered, the final decision must be made by each individual for himself. To follow father's occupation is not always the wisest course, although, in the majority of cases, the young man who has lived and worked on the farm until he is eighteen or twenty has had a good apprenticeship that, while a valuable training for any occupation, is likely to be of most value in farming. If he has been an observant student of his work, he should be in a position to handle the varied phases of farm work to advantage.

However, when between fifteen and twenty years of age the average young man is restless and undecided, and the other fellow's job always looks best. Too often the different occupations are not fairly compared. We are prone to consider the disadvantages of one occupation against the advantages of another. This is not fair. Every job has its advantages and disadvantages, and both should be justly considered.

Long hours of work is the big bugbear of farm life, but it should be remembered that the professional

and business men who make a success, also work long hours under conditions and environment that are not so congenial as those under which farmers labor. The vast majority of city workmen are cogs in a big machine. Their hours of labor and the pace at which they must work are set for them. It is the minority that own the business and dictate the terms. Compared with this, the majority of the tillers of the soil plan their own work, set their own hours, and work out their own destiny. The glare of the city may be lacking, but wholesome environment is substituted. The independence of farm life must be seriously considered. A young man who had left home to try his fortune elsewhere, recently remarked that he had to leave home before he could appreciate the advantages of farm life. In the world of commerce a man's pride often receives a rude shock.

The fact of receiving a pay check at the end of each week or month appeals to many. True, it is a pleasant feature of working for somebody else, but when comparing the city salary or wage with farm returns, remember that from two to three dollars a day is above the average wage. From six to nine hundred dollars a year, and from that must come rent, which may take almost a third. If one owns his house, taxes eat a big hole into the returns. Living is expensive anywhere, but the city dweller pays hard cash for practically everything that goes on the table. The farmer gets a portion of his living at first cost and gets it fresh.

After serving several years of apprenticeship an energetic man may climb above the average scale of wages paid in the city and become financially independent. Those who do were cut out for their work and would probably have made a failure elsewhere. Make up your mind what you should do, and then bend every effort to be a success. When balancing farm work against city work, always remember that farming is a worthy occupation and calls for the best that is in a man.

THE DAIRY.

"Golden Rule" Cream Payment.

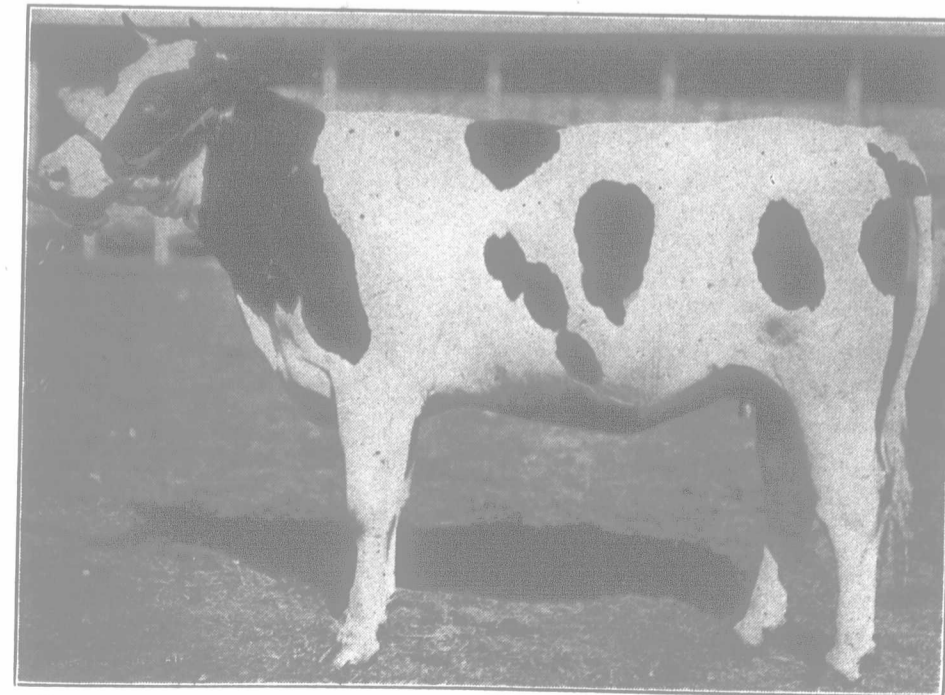
EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The Ontario Dairy Standards Act will come into force in this province in a few months. Regarding the payment for milk at cheese factories, the Act is explicit—it gives a choice of one of two ways, fat or fat plus two. In regard to the payment for cream on a quality basis, the reading of the Act is altogether too indefinite and leaves room for the development of much hard feeling between maker and patron; this because it is left altogether to the maker to decide whether a patron's cream will or will not make good butter. This legislation, I believe, would be much more desirable from the standpoint of both maker and patron were the grades explicitly defined, as is the case in the Western Provinces. Did Grade One call for a cream sweet in flavor, of even consistency and testing at least 30 per cent. butter-fat, there would be little room for dispute, and the Act would stand a much better chance of weathering the storm of opposition which is sure to arise when it comes into effect. In fact, the storm is already brewing.

I am a creamery patron, and it is as such that I would like to see our new dairy legislation in force. Nothing could be more unjust than the way in which proceeds are divided at the creamery to which we ship our cream, and the same method, I understand, is used almost universally in this province. Butter-fat content alone is considered. Jack Jones keeps two or three cows and ships cream about once a week. From its odor and its appearance one would suppose that the cream can stand in the corner of the cow stable behind the cream separator, or near the kitchen stove. In warm weather his can is likely to be so badly fermented that it takes a heavy fence wire to keep the lid on. Blue mould grows a luxuriant crop inside the can. And Jack Jones gets just as much for that old, sour, foamy stuff as John Brown, his neighbor, who handles his cream as if he expected to eat the butter himself. He keeps his separator clean, and the milk from his stable is good enough for a retail milk route. He puts up ice, and his cream goes to the creamery clean in flavor and just the kind to make good butter.

Jack Jones and Bill Brown meet on pay day. Both produce their cream checks. Both find that they have gotten the same price per pound butter-fat. Jones gives a hearty "Ha, ha," at the expense of his neighbor, and congratulates himself on the trouble he has been saved. Brown goes home to consider the advisability of expending work and money to pro-

duce good cream when poor stuff brings the same price. He will be an altruistic man indeed if he too does not become a little slack in his methods.



Shadelawn Ina Queen.

Junior champion female at Toronto. Owned by A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.

our cream is paid for on a quality basis and old, foamy stuff brings several cents a pound less than well-kept cream, a lot of the Joneses will line up with the Browns, and all will make an effort to give their cream a little more attention. For many, however, the lesson will be a hard one, and should there be any doubt as to the honesty of the grading there will be such a row as to make life miserable for many a creamery proprietor and maker and might imperil the success of the new legislation. So far as possible, the responsibility should be taken off the maker. Definite standards, such as have not yet been incorporated in the Act, would be a great help in this direction. If along with definite standards we could take the grading out of the maker's hands altogether and have it done by official testers, the most skeptical patron would hardly have room for a kick. One such tester could do the testing for several creameries and cheese factories. His salary and expenses could be paid by the syndicate of factories for which he works, and the expense to each would not be great.

Just one more criticism of the Act. The time at which it is to come in force is as indefinite as the Act itself—by order of the Governor-in-Council. This is hardly satisfactory to a lot of us who have long been chafing under an unjust system and looking forward to better days when Ontario would take her place alongside our Western Provinces in the adoption of "Golden Rule" dairy legislation. There is still time at the next session of the Provincial House to

amend the Act, supplying definite standards, provision for independent testing, and setting a fixed date for the act to come in force.
Halton Co., Ont. F. E. E.

POULTRY.

Blackhead in Turkeys.

Turkeys are generally considered to be the most difficult fowl to raise—at least, they appear more delicate when young and more subject to disorders of the system when nearing maturity than chickens or water fowl. After bringing the flock safely through the first month or two, it is very discouraging to the poultryman to see the half-grown flock growing smaller, due to the ravages of disease. Blackhead is more to be dreaded than any other trouble. Symptoms do not become apparent until the disease has got such a hold on the system that treatment has little effect. Blackhead is a disease that destroys turkeys in every part of the world where they are raised. It is contagious and affects the liver and caeca or blind pouches of the intestines. If the birds can be kept strong and vigorous, they are able to put up a good fight against effects of the germs when they enter the system. However, a delicate bird has a poor chance of ever reaching maturity if the disease is in the flock. The disease makes great headway in the midsummer months, if the season is damp. While young birds are most susceptible to attacks, old birds are not immune.

There are several marked symptoms whereby the disease is recognized, and this time of year the flock should be seen every day and carefully inspected to see if all are in normal health. One diseased bird may carry the infection to the entire flock. Birds first appear less active in their search for food, and when fed, show lack of appetite. Diarrhoea is nearly a constant symptom, being due to inflammation of the caeca. As the disease progresses, dullness and weakness is more pronounced, the wings and tail droop, and a peculiar discoloration of the head is often noticed. The birds appear listless and pay little attention to what occurs about them. Most of the affected poultts die unless prompt measures are taken to combat the disease. On examining a bird that has died of blackhead, the caeca will be found to be thickened and clogged with cheesy contents. The liver is usually more or less enlarged and covered with yellowish or yellowish-green spots.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Care should be taken to keep the breeding stock strong and healthy. Any new stock should be secured from a flock in which the disease has never made its appearance; even then a thorough inspection should be made of the birds before placing them in a flock. If possible, keep turkeys by themselves and do not keep them on the same ground continually. Pigeons, sparrows, rats and mice are believed to carry the parasite that causes the disease. These should be excluded as far as possible from the houses and runs occupied by the turkeys. If a bird dies of blackhead, it should be promptly buried, or, better still, burned. Birds that appear sick should be killed and their bodies destroyed. Thorough disinfection of the house, roosting places, feed trough, and

drinking fountains should be made. Radical measures are necessary in order to stamp out the disease that is a great handicap to the success of the turkey industry. Up to the present, blackhead has proved the most difficult of all diseases to prevent or to eradicate. The parasites infect the soil, thus increasing the difficulty of eradicating the disease. Applying freshly burned lime to the ground most frequented by the birds is recommended.

It is necessary that the attendant pay particular attention to the flock at regular intervals, and isolate any birds that appear a little dumpy. Advanced cases of blackhead are considered incurable, but the following remedies may prevent infection: Sulphur, 5 grains, and sulphate of iron, 1 grain, or benzo-naphthol, 1 grain, and salicylate of soda, 1 grain. These remedies should be preceded and followed by a dose of Epsom salts (10 to 30 grains), or one-half to three teaspoonfuls of castor oil. One woman claims she saved a large portion of her flock by using a teaspoonful of muriatic acid in one quart of water. This was kept before them. The feed consisted of a warm feed of moistened shorts in the morning, with a grain ration of wheat and oats. If a success is to be made with turkeys, every precaution must be taken to prevent this dread disease making its inroads into the flock. Beginners should be particularly careful to guard against infection.

HORTICULTURE.

Farm Vegetable Storing.

A Middlesex vegetable grower writes:

"Next in importance to growing in variety and quantity vegetables for summer and autumn use on the farm table comes storing a plentiful supply for winter eating, when, because of the season's restricted condition, they are even more necessary to a wholesome diet. The article on storage in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for September 7th was therefore timely and helpful, and the request for suggestions from experience deserves response.

"Table beets I have found the least satisfactory winter keepers, because they become very leathery through drying out; but by putting a couple of inches of moist sand in the bottom of a light box and covering them closely with the same material to exclude the air, have kept them fairly well for a time. Red table carrots, a most desirable winter vegetable, are less troublesome, and keep edible well on until spring, handled about the same way as carrots. Dig them in good time, however, during clear weather and top them in the garden. Parsnips I find best left in the ground as long as possible. Like celery, they require time and cold weather to bring out the flavor and mellow the texture. For winter use they have to be covered as carefully as beets to prevent withering. I leave more than half of them in the ground until spring, when you get parsnip quality par excellence as the result of the freezing. Then as soon as practicable lift and remove to the cellar in boxes before spring sprouting begins, and keep covered with damp sand or earth. Squash, so easily grown and so wholesome, gives trouble through rotting very easily once taken indoors, but chiefly, I believe, because not placed in a dry place. Many cellars and cellar floors are damp, and squash won't stand that. Lay them singly on boards or a shelf. A cool temperature is desirable, but be sure it is dry.

The same is true, I think, of table pumpkin. A little frost on the foliage of celery does not hurt, but store before severe freezing and choose a day when the plants are dry—free from dew, rain or snow. Do not handle if frozen. For home use store in a cool, moist place like the corner of a cellar, where there is no furnace and where the temperature will not drop below freezing. I leave some earth clinging to each bunch of root, and set up on floor or in large boxes about ten or twelve inches deep, bedding each root separately in about three inches of damp sand or mould. Some "heel in" with moist sand, and then place boards eight or nine inches wide on edge between the rows of bunches. Before storing, trim off blighted or decaying leaves. If tomatoes remain green as frosts approach, they can be ripened on the vines, hung in a shed or back kitchen; or by picking the green fruits and placing them on straw in the hot bed or cold frame, they will ripen nicely under the glass sash along into December if the weather is not severe. Because of their odor and bulk, the house cellar is not a desirable place for cabbage storing. I have kept a few fastened by the roots to wires or the "overlays" in a basement stable cellar, but it must be one free from frost, and also from rats, which often play havoc with vegetables. The main point is to keep cabbages dry and cold, but not to freeze them. If pitted out of doors, be sure to avoid a low spot where water may run in and lodge. I have seen successful market gardeners carrying large quantities of cabbage through the winter on slatted shelving as already suggested in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, the temperature advised for these and other vegetables being about 50 degrees. Onions are not hard to keep in slatted boxes, or crates holding, say, a bushel each if dried thoroughly in the sun and the tops removed before taking indoors. They may be left in a dry shed or in the barn until severe frosts begin."

A Suggestion Re Vegetable Exhibits

The recent vegetable exhibit at the Canadian National suggests the necessity of some change in that department when the Fair extends over a period of two weeks. While the season has been very unfavorable for the production of show material, it seems altogether probable that fresh vegetables should not be allowed to stand on exhibition for such a long period at any time. The displays of fruit erected in another wing might be duplicated during one week in the vegetable wing at the Toronto Fair. If exhibits of all kinds of garden herbs and vegetables were properly arranged and labelled with the names of the different varieties, they would be at the same time attractive and educative. These could be disposed of and their place taken by the straight vegetable classes, such as now make up the vegetable exhibit. Other ideas may be more valuable to the management than the one just set forth, and it would be well to make them known. This, of course, will require a slightly larger appropriation for the vegetable department, but it represents a very important industry in this day and age, and any difficulty in that regard could possibly be overcome. This is merely a suggestion. The matter should be given some consideration, however, for a two-weeks' display of the same vegetables does not seem consistent with the quality and character of the product.

Sherbrooke Fair a Success in Spite of Bad Weather.

The Eastern Townships Agricultural Association's Annual Fair, held from Sept. 2nd to 9th this year, in spite of considerable bad weather, again proved a complete success. The opening days were particularly dull and wet, and the grounds were not in the best of condition as a result. The total attendance was up to the mark, however, and on Wednesday and Thursday the record was broken, over 25,000 being present on each of those days.

The live stock showed a falling off in numbers, but the quality of the animals shown was very good. Quite a number of exhibitors of other years were not out this year, while a few new ones were showing. The greatest decrease in numbers occurred in the horse classes; cattle and sheep were not quite so numerous, and the swine were about as usual.

Very interesting and instructive features were the exhibits by the Wool Division of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, the Dominion Experimental Farm, the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, and by Macdonald College. A great number of farmers availed themselves of the opportunity of getting information along various lines from the men in charge of these exhibits.

The rain interfered with the track events somewhat, a number of the races being postponed until Saturday. The live-stock parades each afternoon were made a strong feature, and evoked much interest.

HORSES.

While the number of exhibitors in the Clydesdale section was smaller than last year, yet many good individuals were shown, and most of the classes were strong. Some of the exhibitors were: R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.; W. Nussey, Howick, Que.; S. & W. R. McGerrigle, Ormstown, Que.; Sherbrooke Stock Syndicate; Milton Porter, Simcoe, Ont.; C. E.

Standish, Ayer's Cliff, Que.; and B. S. Ingham, Hillhurst, Que.

In the stallion classes Ness won the aged class on Sir Spencer, with the Sherbrooke Stock Syndicate second, Standish third, and Ingham fourth. Three year-olds: 1, Ness; 2, W. R. McGerrigle. Two-year-olds: 1, Porter; 2, Passow. In year olds, Ness was the only exhibitor. Ness won the diploma, special prize and gold medal on Sir Spencer for stallion any age, and also the gold medal for mare any age on Ruby Jean.

In the Canadian-bred classes, S. McGerrigle was first in the stallion any age class, with McLaw's Fashion, a promising two-year-old horse that was afterwards sold to T. H. Hassard, of Markham, Ont. G. W. Montgomery got second in this class. In Canadian-bred females, W. Nussey won first, and J. W. Logan second. Single mare or gelding in harness: 1, Ness; 2, S. McGerrigle. Pair of mares or geldings in harness: 1, Ness; 2, S. McGerrigle; 3, E. T. Yale.

Among the Percheron exhibitors were Milton Porter, Simcoe, Ont.; J. E. Arnold, Grenville, Que.; Sherbrooke Stock Syndicate; Jos. Bernier, O. I. Statton, J. G. Smiley, and the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co. Porter won first in the aged-stallion class, and the diploma for stallion, any age, on Kodi, a horse of high quality and good action. Arnold was second in the aged class, with the Sherbrooke Stock Syndicate third, and Jos. Bernier fourth. Three-year-olds: 1 and 2, O. T. Statton. Two-year-olds: 1, Porter; 2, Statton. Year old, Brompton Pulp Co. Arnold was first on filly or gelding three years old, and Smiley won first place on filly or gelding two years old and on brood-mare with foal, while Porter took first in the aged-mare class, and the diploma for brood-mare any age.

Quite a number of animals were shown in the Belgian and Norman class. The principal exhibitors

were: A. Gingras, J. E. Arnold and M. J. Ste. Marie. Arnold won the aged-stallion class on Duc, a high quality Belgian; A. Gingras getting second and third places. The diploma for stallion, any age, was also awarded to Arnold's Duc.

The exhibitors of Canadian horses included A. Denis, St. Norbert, Que.; R. Sylvestre, Clairvaux, Que.; R. Poulin and Hilton Ross. Denis won first in the aged-stallion class, and the diplomas on stallion any age and on female any age.

The heavy Draft classes were strongly contested. G. W. Montgomery, Wm. Nussey, S. & W. R. McGerrigle, H. H. Fuller, J. W. Logan, W. H. Martin, E. C. Rose, and the Brompton Pulp & Paper Co. were the principal winners. J. W. Logan captured the diploma for female any age.

In General-Purpose class H. H. Fuller, H. E. Hodgeman, W. J. McCurdy, and R. F. Collins divided most of the honors. J. R. Bordeur judged the general-purpose horses, while A. Scharf made the awards in the heavy classes.

The light-horse classes were not as strong as in other years. An interesting exhibit was shown by J. E. Jamieson, of Lennoxville, consisting of a string of ponies of Welsh and Hackney Pony extraction.

BEEF CATTLE.

Representatives of the Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus breeds constituted the greater part of the beef classes this year. Not many Herefords were shown, A. E. Alger being the principal exhibitor. J. W. Watt, of Elora, Ont., was a new exhibitor of Shorthorns, while F. M. Cromwell, M.P., of Cookshire, Que., did not show this year. Other exhibitors of Shorthorns were: C. Guy Bishop, Marleton, Que.; Wm. Loomis, John Adams, Cookshire; A. E. Alger, Eaton, Que.; W. E. Hunt, Ayer's Cliff; H. J. Elliott, Danville, Que.; and G. R. Mooney, Inverness, Que.

Watt captured most of the honors in Shorthorns, his herd being in very good condition. He took both senior and junior herd championships, and all male and female championships except the senior female, which was won by Roderick. Watt won the grand female championship on a senior heifer calf.

In the Aberdeen-Angus classes the principal exhibitors were: J. A. McLeod, Cobourg, Ont., and Wm. Channon, Oakwood, Ont. Mr. McLeod is perhaps the oldest exhibitor in the business, having 66 years experience in the show-ring. Channon's herd was in the pink of condition and won all the championships except senior and grand male, which were secured by McLeod's aged bull. Channon's herd afterwards got the silver cup for the largest and most creditable turnout of pure-bred beef cattle as shown on parade. J. H. Grisdale, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, judged the parades, while Prof. H. Barton, of Macdonald College, placed the other beef classes.

DAIRY CATTLE.

The competition in Holsteins was not as strong this year as it was last, when D. A. McPhee's herd was showing. The exhibitors this year were: Harding Bros., Wellsford, N. B.; J. J. Alexander, St. Louis de Gonzague, Que.; C. C. Hanson, Dixville, Que.; L. H. Parker, Hatley, Que.; Francis Clark, Harold Wise and W. J. Arbery. Harding won most of the honors, getting both senior and junior herd diplomas, senior and grand championship for males, and senior and grand female championships. W. J. Arbery captured the junior male championship, and Hanson the junior female championship.

Ayrshires were shown by G. Montgomery, Phillipsburg; D. T. Ness, Howick; J. Ste. Marie, Moe's River; A. Phanoef, St. Norbert; W. D. Parker, Compton; and A. Gingras, St. Cesaire. Montgomery and Ness had the best herds and shared most of the honors. In the male classes, Montgomery won the aged, year-old and junior bull calf sections; Gingras getting first on two-year-old bull, and Ness first on senior bull calf. The female classes were strongly contested, the aged class being won by Montgomery,

who also got second place, with Phanoef third. Cow, three years and over, in calf, dry: 1 and 2, Ness; 3, Parker. Cow, three years old, in milk: 1, Phanoef; 2, Ness; 3, Montgomery. Ness and Montgomery divided the awards on most of the young classes. The senior herd diploma, the senior male, grand male, senior female, and grand female championships were all won by Montgomery. Ness captured the junior herd, junior male and junior female championships. The special prize offered by the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association for four animals, get of one sire, was won by Ness, with Montgomery second, and Phanoef third. The special for two animals, progeny of one cow was also won by Ness, with Ste. Marie second, and Phanoef third.

Jerseys were shown by Edwards and Alexander, Hillhurst; W. H. Martin, Warden; and H. C. Bayley. Competition was not so strong this year, as the Ruiter herd of Cowansville was not shown. Edwards & Alexander secured most of the honors, getting the special given by the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club for bull and four females any age. Other breeds shown were Guernseys, Brown Swiss and French-Canadians, the number and quality of the exhibits being much the same as in previous years. In the dairy competition C. C. Hanson won both the silver and bronze medals in the class for cows, three years and over. In the heifer class, the silver medal was won by Edwards & Alexander, and the bronze by J. J. Alexander.

Ayrshires were judged by J. H. Grisdale; Holsteins by R. S. Stevens, of Ancaster, Ont.; and Brown Swiss, French-Canadians and Jerseys by Prof. E. S. Archibald.

SHEEP.

The feature of the sheep section this year was the exhibit of Oxfords belonging to E. Barbour, of Hillsburgh, Ont. This flock was in first-class show condition and presented a splendid appearance, capturing practically all the honors. H. & N. Allan, of Newcastle, Ont., were the strongest exhibitors of Leicesters,

while A. Ayre, of Bowmanville, showed a strong and high quality exhibit of Cheviots, Southdowns and Dorsets. Other exhibitors of Southdowns were Guy Car and H. Elliott. H. H. Fuller had the strongest showing of Shropshires, winning the diploma in this class. Lyster Bros., Kirkdale, Que., made a good showing of Hampshires. The competition in Hampshires was not so strong this year because of the absence of the Oughtred flock from Marbleton. The Cotswold and Lincoln classes were fairly well represented. Jas. Bryson, of Brysonville, Que., judged the long-wooled breeds, while A. A. McMillan, Macdonald College, judged the short wools.

SWINE.

The swine exhibit at Sherbrooke is never very large, but this year the quality was good. Yorkshires were shown by McCullough Bros., Sutton; W. W. Phelps, South Stukely, and A. Gingras, St. Cesaire. McCullough won the diploma for pen of one boar and two sows. W. W. Phelps and P. Sylvestre showed Tamworths, Phelps getting the diploma. W. H. Martin, Warden, was the only exhibitor of Berkshires. Poland Chinas were exhibited by G. Chicoine and W. Sylvestre, and Chester Whites by A. W. Bradley, P. Sylvestre, and R. Sylvestre. The export bacon class was won on Yorkshires by A. F. Ward, Lennoxville, with A. Gingras, St. Cesaire, second on Tamworths. L. Lavallee made the awards in swine.

JUDGING COMPETITION.

Considerable interest was shown in the judging competition this year. Contests were held in heavy horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, market lambs, bacon hogs, grain and potatoes. The contestants were divided into two classes, farmers or farmers' sons, and members of agricultural colleges. About thirty men entered this event, and some good judging was done. The competition was under the direction of W. G. MacDougall, of Lennoxville.

The Western Fair Goes on to Greater Things.

The Western Fair is essentially a live-stock show, and as such deserves the patronage of the live-stock breeders of Western Ontario. This year's show was well up to last year's high-water mark, and in some departments was stronger than upon that occasion. The exhibition opened with the best of weather, and large crowds attended each and every day. The show throughout seemed to please the people very well. The Main Building was well filled with the usual display of manufactured products. The Horticultural Building contained some very pleasing and educative special exhibits, such as those put on by the Dominion Experimental Farm, the Ontario Department of Agriculture, a special display of vegetables from the Field Crop Competitions, and a special competition in fruits put on by the Middlesex Fruit Growers' Association. The Hospital for the Insane had their usual fine exhibit, and, taken on the whole, these two buildings contained displays well up to those of former years. It has been a hard year for the vegetable and fruit grower, but the exhibits were a credit to the growers, considering the drought which has prevailed in Western Ontario for so many weeks. We noticed one improvement in that there was a larger entry of grain and it was better displayed, the boxes being placed on tables instead of under them.

The live-stock department of the show furnished keen competition in most of the classes. Horses overflowed their stabling and a few were to be found amongst the cattle. Beef and dairy cattle were never more numerous nor of a higher quality at the Western Fair. Sheep furnished keen competition in nearly every breed, and the hog pens were well filled. We have previously stated that the Western Fair management would do well to build their show around the live-stock department, and in this particular we might again mention the fact that better accommodation for judging is absolutely essential if progress is to be made. This year, the breeding classes of horses were judged at the far end of one of the horse barns, at a considerable distance from the place where the cattle were judged, and the spot selected would not compare too favorably with some good farmers' yards. A number of good horses were judged under unfavorable conditions for exhibitor, for judge and for spectator. The horse ring, this year, had one good feature, however, it was handy to the barns, and some exhibitors were well pleased with this. The cattle rings, as we have many times stated, are altogether too small, and this year they were overcrowded worse than ever, and parked automobiles took up the remaining space adjacent to the cattle ring to such an extent that the Holstein judge was obliged to work in alleys here and there, which did not give the best of satisfaction. It would be more satisfactory to the farmers and stockmen who attend the show if all the breeding classes of heavy horses and of cattle could be judged in one ring, as at Toronto. This would not necessitate any great expenditure as there is plenty of space now taken by an enlarged Midway, which might be utilized for a live-stock judging ring, with a small judge's stand erected in the centre and reasonable seating capacity at the ring-side. Two hundred dollars

spent in this way would certainly improve conditions greatly.

We also heard the remark, and we believe that it should be heeded, that it would be, from the stockman's viewpoint, a great improvement were the judging not to commence until Tuesday and to be spread over the various days, up until Thursday at least. This would give farmers and stockmen who come to the Fair in largest numbers on Wednesday and Thursday an opportunity of seeing the awards made. It would be a good thing for the Fair, as it would please more people.

The military display and the Grand Stand performance were features of the show well worth seeing, and the management is to be commended upon their work in this regard.

There was a good showing of automobiles, various types of engines and some farm machinery, and special displays of manufactured products in the various buildings drew large crowds.

The new Process Building contained the Dominion Government wool exhibit, the egg exhibit, Hydro appliances, and a few exhibits of goods in process of manufacture.

One very noticeable feature of the Exhibition was the large number of automobiles in which farmers had driven to see the Fair. Never before have we seen so many farmers' automobiles at an exhibition. Western Ontario is prosperous.

The Management, including Secretary, Directors and ring managers, were always courteous, and did everything in their power to aid exhibitors and spectators in having an enjoyable and profitable time at the Fair.

HEAVY HORSES.

The exhibit of heavy horses was probably the best that has been seen at the Western Fair for some years. Clydesdales, as is commonly the case, were the strongest feature of this end of the show. Heavy Drafts furnished some keen competition, and Percherons and Shires were represented by some of the choicest of the breed in Canada. A little improvement might be made in this department if the classes were run off a little faster, and an effort was made to keep the judging to schedule time. Too much time is lost in getting out the entries. We believe that this could be best overcome by having an official catalogue with time set distinctly for the judging, and if the exhibitors were not out on time to go on with the schedule.

Clydesdales.—The showing of Clydesdales was stronger this year than it had been for several years. Competition was keen in every class; in some it was stronger than at the Canadian National a week ago. Several breeders that showed at Toronto brought a number of their winners to the Western, and a number of local breeders had out some choice individuals. The

quality, finish and action that distinguishes the Clydesdale makes it the popular breed. It seemed a pity that the judging of the splendid line-ups of the best known breeds of horses could not be scheduled for a day when farmers are in attendance. As it was this year, exhibitors and a few breeders were the only spectators.

The class of aged stallions was a particularly strong one. Nine choice individuals faced the judge, who had no easy task in picking out the first five. Lord Gleniffer and Alert, first and second at Toronto, again appeared in competition. The former, with his aristocratic bearing and fine set of feet, headed his class, and also secured the grand championship. Herminius, a strongly-built, closely-coupled, muscular horse, with the right kind of feet and legs, worked into second place, and Alert was forced one step farther down the line. He is a splendid stamp of horse, with flinty legs and deep, broad feet. Considering the company he was in, it was no disgrace to stand anywhere in the money. In fourth place stood Earl Dudley, a horse with masculine appearance. He is a deep, thick, strongly-coupled horse, and a nice mover.

Four three-year-olds answered the call, and Diamond and Bonnie Flisk, from the Claremont stables, held the same positions as they did at Toronto. They are both well-balanced horses and possess quality throughout. Silver Head, an attractive horse of clean-cut quality and a true, snappy mover, went third, with Sir Baron Wallace, a blocky horse, in fourth.

Graham Bros. had four entries in the two-year-old class. They were the same horses as they had out in Toronto, and the placings were the same. All four are horses of the right stamp, with excellent quality of legs and feet.

Mendell Prince was first in a class of four yearlings. He is a strong colt, with smooth, clean limbs, and the best of feet, that can move in a manner that should please the most critical. Baron Revolt, a colt of much the same build and quality, secured the blue ribbon, and Royal Arthur, a nice, tidy colt, came third.

Stronger classes numerically of brood mares have been seen in the Western Fair show-ring. However, the three that answered the call were choice individuals that have appeared on different occasions in the ring.

Newbigging Beauty, third in her class at Toronto, stood second to Royalette. She is a strong, well-made mare, with desirable kind of feet and action. She appeared to better advantage than at Toronto. The winner, a champion on several occasions, is still a show mare. While scarcely as forward in flesh as she has appeared in the past, she still maintains that quality which is sought after by Clydesdale breeders. Her large, well-balanced body, supported on clean, flinty limbs and deep, broad feet, secured for her the red ribbon. Bell Heather, a mare with substance, and heavy muscling, was third.

Four three-year-old fillies came before the judge. Lady Lister and Bessie Scott again competed for first place, with the honors going the same as they did last week. The former is a show mare of high quality. She has a well-balanced body, with substance and strength of parts. There is quality right to the ground, and she carries herself in an attractive manner. Besides winning her class, she was awarded the championship. Bessie Scott has scarcely the substance of the winner, but

very little fault can be found with her make-up. She has a strong loin, is heavily-muscled, and has clean legs, with smooth, angular joints, set on deep, broad feet and springy pasterns. Denholmhill Princess was in too strong company to go higher than third. She is possibly a trifle rangier than the winner, but is the kind of filly that one would expect to give a good account of herself in the future. She has substance and quality, but hardly to the same degree as her competitors.

There was a good showing of two-year-olds. Diana's Choice, a growthy, thick-bodied filly, well ribbed-up and showing smooth, flinty legs and the best of feet, stood first, with Nellie Carruchan, a showy, strong-topped filly with excellent quality of legs, in second. Jean Armour, a winner in her class last year, came third. She is a nicely-turned, well put together filly, with underpinning that could not be criticized very much.

The yearling class was headed by Mendell Queen, a show colt that combines type, substance, quality and action. In close second was Royal Daisy, a filly of much the same conformation as the winner and showing quality throughout. While her feet are good, they lack a little in size when compared with the winner. Mendell Princess was not in form. She was recovering from an accident and showed a little shallow in the body. However, she has the quality of legs and feet that are desired. Below her was Edith Cavell, a blocky type of filly in high flesh.

Only two foals were shown. Hogg's colt, a strong-framed capacious youngster out of Royalette, won over a well-built colt with clean, smooth legs and ankles from Batty's stable.

Exhibitors.—Thos. McMichael & Son, Seaforth; J. M. & H. C. Robson, Denfield; A. Watson & Son, Forest; Brandon Bros., Forest; Graham Bros., Claremont; Hugh McLean, Wyoming; Geo. Wilkinson, London; W. F. Batty, Brooklin; W. W. Hogg, Thamesford; A. McCort & Son, Bolton; Webster Bros., Glencoe; John Hutchinson, Thamesford; W. Fletcher, Ostrander.

Awards.—Aged stallion: 1 and 3, Graham Bros., on Lord Gleniffer by Sir Ronald, and Alert by Baron's Pride; 2, Brandon Bros., on Herminius by Count Victor; 4, McLean, on Earl Dudley by Royal Edward; 5, McMichael & Son, on International by Price Romeo. Stallion, three years: 1 and 2, Graham Bros., on Diamond by Dunure Diamond, and Bonnie Flisk by Bonnie Buchlyvic; 3, Robson, on Silver Head by Silver Stamp; 4, Watson, on Sir Baron Wallace by Mimulus. Stallion, two years: Graham Bros., on Peer by Baronette of Balladoch, Auchenharoie by Auchenflower, Figure Pearl by Everlasting, and Reminder by Dunure Diamond. Stallion, one year: 1 and 3, Graham Bros., on Mendell Prince by Mendell, and Royal Arthur by Royal Baron; 2, Watson, on Baron Revolt by Lochinvar; 4, Wilkinson, on Pride of Fanshaw by Larson's Pride. Brood mare: 1, Hogg, on Royalette by Royal Edward; 2 and 3, Batty, on Newbigging Beauty by Atahnalka, and Bell Heather by Moncrieffe Marquis. Filly, three years: 1, Graham Bros., on Lady Lister by Mendell; 2, Bessie Scott, on Dux; 3, Hogg, on Denholmhill; Princess by Brigader Gerrard; 4, Webster Bros., on Walnut Hill Jean by Broadholm Prince. Filly, two years: 1, Graham Bros., on Diana's Choice by Scotland Champion; 2, Batty, on Nellie Carruchan by Gallant Carruchan; 3 and 4, Hogg on Jean Armour by Dunure David, and Denholmhill Blossom by Marmalades; 5, Watson, on Nancy Hugo by Hugo Stamp. Yearling fillies: 1 and 3, Graham Bros., on Mendell Queen by Mendell, and Mendell Princess by Mendell; 2, Fletcher, on Royal Daisy by Bohrangies; 4, Hutchinson, on Edith Cavell by Sir Edmund; 5, Wilkinson, on Larson's May Queen by Larson's Pride. Foal of 1916: 1, Hogg, on Denholmhill Royal by Dunure Friendship; 2, Batty, on Halma by Lord Gleniffer. Champion stallion: Graham Bros., on Lord Gleniffer. Champion mare: Graham Bros., on Lady Lister. Stallion and three of his get: McLean, on Earl Dudley.

Clydesdale Specials.—In the imported sections of this class the same winners as in the open class were awarded the prizes.

There was a good show for Canadian-bred championship in stallions between International, McMichael's big, thick, high-quality, Toronto winner and Robson's Silver Head, a stylish, typey, three-year-old and a nice, strong, true mover. The latter won.

Batty had a big, upstanding, clean-limbed, true-moving filly, and won the class.

The two harness specials furnished little competition, but good representatives of the breed were forward.

Exhibitors were the same as in the open and heavy-draft classes.

Awards.—Best imported stallion: 1 and 2, Graham Bros., on Lord Gleniffer, and Peer. Best imported mare, Graham Bros., on Lady Lister. Best Canadian-bred stallion, J. M. & H. C. Robson, on Silver Head. Best Canadian-bred mare, Batty, on Hillside Ethel. Best single mare or gelding in harness, Batty, on Parkfergus Meg. Best pair of Canadian-bred mares or geldings in harness, Asa Downham.

Shires.—The Shire show was not large but compared favorably with that of other years. Competition was not keen in most classes. Johnston Bros., of Croton, fresh from winning at Toronto, took most of the money. Their aged stallion, King Junior, had a run for his money to defeat Burr's big, clean-limbed, strong-going Parkside Major. King Junior is a wonderfully thick, tidy, strong-constituted horse and finally won, and later was made champion stallion. Nothing sensational was out that was not shown at Toronto and reported last week.

Exhibitors.—Johnston Bros., Croton; John F. Burr, Brigden; Webster Bros., Glencoe.

Awards.—Aged stallions: 1, Johnston Bros., on King Junior by Palterton Forest King; 2, Burr, on Parkside Major by Sandycroft Major. Stallion, two years old: 1, Johnston Bros., on Prince Charles of Lambton by Prince Charles of Waresley. Stallion, one year old: 1, Johnston Bros., on Croton Forest King by King Junior. Champion stallion, Johnston Bros., on King Junior. Brood mare with foal: 1 and 2, Johnston Bros., on Grey Fuchsia by Proportion, and Dewstow Fuchsia by Dinsmore Professor; 3, Burr, on Parkside Countess. Filly, three years old: 1, Webster Bros., Glencoe. Foal: 1 and 2, Johnston Bros. Champion mare, Johnston Bros., on Grey Fuchsia. Stallion and three of his get: 1, Johnston Bros. Two mares: 1, Johnston Bros.

Heavy Drafts.—A great deal of interest always centres around the Heavy Draft classes at the Western Fair, and this year was no exception. There was a light showing in some of the classes, but on the whole competition was keen, and this was probably, outside of the open Clydesdale class, the best of the show.

In the aged stallion section Glen Rae, a horse which has won honors for several years at this Show and also at Toronto, had his colors lowered by King Darrel. This was a close decision, and some judges might have reversed it, but on the form displayed King Darrel looked to most of the ring-side talent to deserve his place. Both are good horses, and little could have been said against the judging had either won. There were no three-year-old stallions, and of three two-year-olds Duke of Ardlethan, a nice quality, clean-limbed horse, with none too good action, went first.

A particularly choice colt was thrown out of the yearling class on account of age rules. He would have won his class easily had he been allowed to compete, but he was entered wrongly, and only two colts remained after he had left the ring. Of these Prince Carruchan, by Gallant Carruchan, won handily.

The brood mare class brought out a good line-up of mares, few of which were in high fit. Some looked as if they had been doing their share of the work and raising a colt besides, which is the best way for a farmer to make money out of his mares. Queen of Fairview, the winner, showed good quality, and is a nicely-turned, big draft mare.

In the class for three-year-old filly or gelding, Hodgins won on a big, thick, strong-boned, straight-moving roan, which was afterwards a strong contender for championship honors, and was only beaten by the winner of the two-year-old section, Hillside Ethel, a rather up-standing mare, but showing extremely good quality and high-class action. She walked away with the championship rosette after a contest with the former mare.

Exhibitors.—Thos. McMichael & Son, Seaforth; Hugh McDougal, Tiverton; William Fletcher, Ostrander; O'Neil Bros., Denfield; William Rae, St. Mary's; W. Sullivan, Brigden; Robt. Duff & Son, Myrtle; Webster Bros., Glencoe; A. Downham, Thamesford; W. J. Henderson, Thamesford; Wm. Rinn, Seaforth; W. F. Batty, Brooklin; C. Hodgins, Wyoming; A. A. McMillan, Thamesford; John F. Burr, Brigden; J. Hutchinson, Thamesford.

Awards.—Stallion, aged: 1, McDougal, on King Darrel by King Thomas; 2 and 3, McMichael, on Glen Rae by Great Britain, and Lord Ronald. Stallion, two years old: 1, Fletcher, on Duke of Ardlethan; 2, McMichael, on Happy Jack; 3, O'Neil Bros., on Belivan. Stallion, yearling: 1, Duff & Son, on Prince Carruchan; 2, Rae, on Raemore Major. Champion stallion: McDougal, on King Darrel. Brood mare, with foal: 1, Duff & Son, on Queen of Fairview; 2, Webster Bros., on Walnut Hill Jennie; 3, Downham, on Evelyn Kate; 4, Henderson. Filly or gelding, three years old: 1, Hodgins; 2 and 3, Henderson; 4, McMillan. Filly or gelding, two years: 1, Batty, on Hillside Ethel; 2, Burr; 3 and 4, Henderson. Filly or gelding, one year old: 1, Hutchinson; 2, McMichael; 3, Batty. Foal: 1, Rinn; 2, Batty; 3, Downham. Champion mare: Batty, on Hillside Ethel. Stallion and three of his get: 1, McMichael & Son, on Lord Ronald. Pair in harness: 1, Wm. Furse, Thamesford; 2, Jas. Borland, Innerkip.

Percherons.—The Percheron exhibit at London was choice, what there was of it. Some of the classes were not well filled, but in all those in which there were entries the breed was well represented.

The aged stallion class was the best of the lot, and Irade had little trouble in standing at the head of the list, as he did at Toronto, and finally winning the championship. He is a big, thick horse, hard to fault, and goes particularly well for a Percheron and shows a high quality of bone. His stablemate, Lampyre, was a good second. This horse has scarcely the scale of the winner, but is a good representative of the breed. Kossuth, a horse showing nice quality and a fairly good mover, went third, with Imperial Royal, not so well fitted, in fourth place.

Of two three-year-olds, Nogent, a nice, thick, strong-topped, deep-middled, quality colt, was placed first.

In two-year-olds, Elliot's Buech Joffre had to take second place to Parish's Tinto, a bigger colt and a little more developed.

There was only one brood mare out, Kalmouck, a big, strong mare of high quality and a fair mover, winning the red and finally beating Campbell's Karabosse, a nicely-turned three-year-old, for championship.

Exhibitors.—T. D. Elliot & Son, Bolton; D. Jackson, Wilton Grove; G. D. Hutchinson, Ingersoll; J. Guest, London; Jas. Parish, St. Thomas; W. W. Gordon, Arthur Dobson, Weston; Geo. Campbell, Lambeth; Wm. H. Robinson, London.

Awards.—Stallion, aged: 1 and 2, Elliot, on Irade and Lampyre; 3, Jackson, on Kossuth; 4, Gordon, on Imperial Royal. Stallion, three years old: 1, Hutchinson,

on Nogent; 2, Guest. Stallion, two years old: 1, Parish, on Tinto; 2, Elliot, on Buech Joffre. Stallion, one year old: 1, Dobson. Champion stallion: Elliot, on Irade. Brood mare, with foal: 1, Dobson, on Kalmouck. Mare, three years old: 1, Campbell, on Karabosse 2nd. Filly, two years old: 1, Dobson, on Mayflower; 2, Robinson, on Linda. Foal: 1, Dobson. Best mare: Dobson, on Kalmouck. Stallion and three of his get: Jackson, on Kossuth.

Agricultural Horses.—There were some good line-ups in the class for agricultural horses, and, on the whole, this was one of the most interesting parts of the entire horse exhibit.

Three very good brood mares, with foals, turned out, Arbogast Bros. finally winning on a nice, clean mare, and a good mover. Downham got first and second on two good three-year-olds.

Two-year-olds probably furnished the best section of this class, five answering the call of the judge, four being Clydesdales and one a Percheron. The winner was a particularly choice filly, nice on top and at the ground, and a good mover. She was a little larger than the second-prize filly and showed a little better action. The harness class brought out two very nice pairs, O'Neil winning on the same team which was shown here last year. This team also carried off the prize in the Farmer's Special in a class of five in rather keen competition. They are a hard team to beat, both being high quality, good going, nicely ribbed-up individuals.

Exhibitors.—Arbogast Bros., Sebringville; R. Stonehouse, Petrolia; A. A. McMillan, Thamesford; A. C. Downham, Thamesford; Thos. McMichael, Seaforth; J. F. Young & Son, Embro; Chas. C. Day, Thamesford; S. Jones, Clinton; F. Yake, London; Hugh McLean, Wyoming; D. Jackson, Wilton Grove; W. J. Henderson, Thamesford; Wm. S. O'Neil, Denfield; A. O'Neil, Denfield; Wm. Briggs, Denfield.

Awards.—Brood mare and foal: 1, Arbogast Bros.; 2, Stonehouse; 3, McMillan. Filly or gelding, three years: 1 and 2, Downham; 3 and 4, W. S. O'Neil. Filly or gelding, two years: 1, Young; 2, Day; 3, McMichael; 4, Jones. Filly or gelding, one year: 1, McLean; 2, Jackson; 3, Yake; 4, Downham. Pair in harness: 1, A. O'Neil 2, McMillan. Farmer's Special: 1, A. O'Neil; 2, Briggs; 3, Downham; 4, McMillan.

John Gardhouse, of Weston, judged all the heavy horses.

LIGHT HORSES.

The breeding classes of light horses were not exceptionally well filled, although some good animals were in the ring in most of these. Harness classes were well up to their usual strength, and on the whole the light-horse exhibit was considered very creditable. We only give the awards in the breeding classes.

Thoroughbreds.—The show of Thoroughbreds did not furnish much competition, although some good individuals were entered. Some classes were without an entry.

Exhibitors.—James McFarlane, Ailsa Craig; John Coventry, Woodstock; Alex. Coventry, Sweaburg; W. H. Shore, Glanworth.

Judge, W. H. Millman, Toronto.

Awards.—Aged stallion: 1, McFarlane. Stallion three years old: 3 and 4, John Coventry. Stallion, one year: Alex. Coventry. Champion stallion, McFarlane. Brood mare with foal: 1, McFarlane; 2, Alex. Coventry. Filly or gelding, three years: 1, Shore. Filly or gelding, two years: 1, McFarlane. Filly or gelding, one year: 1, McFarlane. Foal: 1, Alex. Coventry; 2, McFarlane. Champion mare, McFarlane.

Standard Breds.—The aged-stallion class was the best of this breed. Some other classes had no entry, and in most competition was limited.

Exhibitors.—T. D. Elliot & Son, Bolton; L. O. Charlesworth, Blyth; H. Raison, London; Jos. Pinkney, Stratford; J. H. McKay, Harrington; Webster Bros., Glencoe; Andy Brown, London; E. Long, London; Geo. McColl, St. Thomas.

Awards.—Stallion, aged: 1, Elliot; 2, Charlesworth; 3, Raison; 4, Pinkney. Stallion, three years old: 1, McKay; 2, Webster. Champion stallion: Elliot. Brood mare with foal: 1, Brown; 2, Long. Filly or gelding, two years: 1, Pinkney; 2, McColl. Foal: 1, Brown; 2, Long. Stallion and three of his get: Pinkney.

Roadsters.—Of the light classes the Roadsters furnished perhaps the strongest competition, and were watched with interest during the placing of the awards.

Exhibitors.—J. M. Ovans, Atwood; Jos. Pinkney, Stratford; F. N. Case, Burgessville; Morley Harding, Ettrick; Bert C. Ratz, Tavistock; Gus Campbell, Lambeth; Ed. Mantz, Shakespeare; Thos. McMichael & Son, Seaforth; McPherson Bros., Southwold; J. H. Banford, Salford; Ira Mabee, Aylmer.

Awards.—Brood mare, with foal: 1, Ovans; 2, Pinkney; 3, Case; 4, Harding. Filly or gelding, three years old: 1, Ovans; 2, Ratz; 3, Campbell; 4, Mantz. Filly or gelding, two years: 1, McMichael; 2 and 3, MacPherson; 4, Case. Filly or gelding, one year: 1, Ratz; 2, Banford. Foal: 1, Ovans; 2, Pinkney; 3, Harding; 4, Case. Champion mare: Mabee.

Hackneys.—The Hackney exhibit was not a particularly strong one. Graham Bros.' Colorito won the aged stallion class and was finally made champion, and Husband won the championship for mare, any age. Few of the classes were well filled.

Exhibitors.—Graham Bros., Claremont; Henry M. Douglas, Glenvale; A. Watson & Sons, Forest; John O'Neil, Dorchester; Wm. R. Johnston, London; W. F.

Batty, Brooklin; J. F. Husband, Eden Mills, and Norman McLeod, Embro.

Awards.—Stallion, aged: 1, Graham Bros., on Colorito. Stallion, three years old: 1, Douglas; 2, Watson. Filly or gelding, three years: 1, O'Neil; 2, Johnston; 3, Batty. Filly or gelding, two years old: 1, Husband. Filly or gelding, one year old: 1, Husband. Foal: 1, Husband; 2, McLeod. Champion mare: Husband. Champion stallion: Graham Bros.

Carriage and Coach.—Some of the sections in the class for carriage and coach horses were well filled, while others had no entries. Horses on exhibit made a good showing.

Exhibitors.—Frank A. Smith, Pt. Burwell; F. N. Case, Burgessville; W. H. Shore, Glanworth; Norman McLeod, Embro; G. M. Anderson, Guelph; Monroe & Gilbert, Glencoe; Jno. O'Neil, Dorchester; T. H. Shore, Glanworth; McPherson Bros., Southwold; W. Empey, Pt. Burwell; Jos. Pinkney, Stratford; W. F. Batty, Brooklin, and Sir Henry M. Pellatt, Toronto.

Awards.—Stallion, aged: 1, Smith; 2, Case. Champion stallion: Smith. Brood mare: 1 and 2, W. H. Shore; 3, McLeod; 4, Anderson. Filly or gelding, three years: 1, Monroe & Gilbert; 2, O'Neil; 3, T. H. Shore. Filly or gelding, two years: 1, MacPherson Bros.; 2, Anderson; 3, Empey; 4, Case. Filly or gelding, one year: 1, T. H. Shore; 2, Pinkney; 3, Anderson; 4, Batty. Foal: 1 and 2, W. H. Shore; 3, McLeod; 4, Anderson. Champion mare: Pellatt. Farmer's Special, single in harness: 1, D. J. Mitchell, Glencoe; 2, Chas. Armstrong, Paris; 3, Bert Ratz, Tavistock; 4, Monroe & Gilbert. Double, in harness: 1, G. H. Smith, Delhi; 2, Monroe & Gilbert; 3, O'Neil; 4, Frank Smith.

Ponies.—Best Shetland mare: Hastings Bros., Crosshill. Best Welsh stallion: 1 and 2, J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; Best Welsh mare: 1 and 3, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Hastings Bros. Mare, under thirteen hands: 1, J. F. Husband; 2, F. N. Case; 3, J. H. Banbury. Filly or gelding, two years: 1, J. H. Banbury. Filly or gelding, one year: 1, J. F. Husband; 2, F. N. Case. Foal: 1, Husband; 2, Case; 3, Lloyd-Jones.

BEEF CATTLE.

There was a grand showing of the beef breeds at the Western Fair this year. Practically all classes were filled with choice individuals. Herds fresh from winning at the National were able to secure the lion's share of the prize money, but local breeders gave some a run for their money, and in some classes worked to the head of a strong line-up. In the Shorthorn classes the animals were new to Western Fair spectators, as only one of last year's exhibitors was present with his herd. Herefords were particularly strong both in number and quality. The "Doddies" made a splendid showing and impressed onlookers with their smoothness and finish.

Classes of all three breeds were judged at one time, in a ring not sufficiently large to accommodate properly the numbers that represented one breed. Crowded conditions such as were experienced this year do not give exhibitors an opportunity to show their animals to advantage, and it also handicaps the judge in his work. The Western Fair has become a popular rendezvous for stockmen of Western Ontario, and they are deserving of every consideration in the way of accommodation for showing. Without live stock a fair would fall flat; in fact, it is the keystone.

Enlarged show-rings, seating accommodation for spectators, judging on three days of the week instead of one, and catalogues containing the entries of stock and program of judging, would tend to make the livestock end of the fair more interesting and educative. Too much Midway and the large number of autos in the grounds crowded the stock into a very small space. No doubt, improvement of conditions will come in time.

Herbert Lee, Highgate, judged the Shorthorns; H. D. Smith, Hamilton, placed the awards on the Herefords, and J. Watt, Elora, officiated with the Angus.

Shorthorns.—Visitors at the Western Fair saw many choice individuals in the Shorthorn breed judged on Tuesday forenoon. In some classes there was an outstanding winner, but in most it took a particularly strong animal to win. The entries were, on the whole, well fitted and showed in good form. A few were a trifle out of condition, and consequently did not show to best advantage. Several herds were fresh from Toronto, but two or three local herds made it interesting for winners at the National.

Lavender Sultan, a show bull with substance and quality, won the aged class, with Graham's Canadian Statesman, a deep, thick, smooth animal and a splendid handler, a close second.

Sea Gem's Pride had no opposition in the two-year-old class. However, it would take a particularly strong bull to win over him. He has desirable conformation and shows character, which is looked for in a herd leader. Finally he won the senior and grand championship.

Only one senior yearling was brought out, but there was no discounting his quality or conformation. He is a right good individual.

The junior yearling class was represented by three animals. They made a strong class, which was won by Campbell, a local breeder. The bull is a splendid-lined individual, and is of the right type to make a valuable animal to place at the head of a herd. Rosemary Sort, a smooth bull, but with barely the scale of the winner, was second.

Four senior calves made the strongest line-up of bulls brought out. Escana Model, junior champion bull at Toronto, again won his class and the championship at London. He is a deep, low-set, evenly-fleshed,

smooth bull with excellent handling qualities. A stablemate of much the same stamp was second, and Sultan's Commander, a white bull in which very little fault could be found, stood third.

The junior calf class was also a strong one, but Sultan's Choice, a deep, thick youngster, won out, with Kyle's Gold Mine second.

Broadhook's Rose 3rd stood at the head of a class of three aged cows. All were big, strong, breedy cows, but a little inclined to patchiness behind.

Lady of the Valley 7th, a blocky, well-finished cow, was second, and Meadow Queen, from the same stable, third.

There were four animals in the cows-in-milk class, and Cecilia Lavender, a cow of beef type and conformation, but descended from a milking strain of Shorthorns, won the red ribbon, and Lady Butterfly, showing strong indications of being a producer, stood second. She is a big cow, and shows dairy type to a more marked degree than the winner. Broadhook's Hadley, a big cow of much the same stamp as Lady Butterfly, worked into third place, with Golden Drop, fourth.

Only two animals were out in the two-year-old class. This was rather a difficult class to judge, as both heifers had splendid type and conformation, and showed quality to a marked degree. Sultan's Lady finally secured the red ribbon, and Golden Drop 20th came second.

Blossom's Fragrance and Jealousy 7th were the only competitors in the senior yearling class. Both have Shorthorn type and character. The former has a particularly strong constitution and good handling quality. The latter is a shade rough behind, but is a deep, thick animal.

There was a struggle for first place in the junior yearlings. Escana Beauty 2nd, a deep, broad heifer, with good lines and good indication of Shorthorn character in the head, won first, and was also made grand champion female. Her stablemate, Escana Blossom, won the blue ribbon, and Silver Queen, a strong, well-balanced heifer was third, with three animals below her.

The senior calves made a good showing. Escana Missie 3rd, a beautiful calf with excellent quality, stood first, with Escana Beauty 3rd, a very deep, thick heifer, but a little patchy at the tail-head, second. In third place was Roan Lady 9th, a nice type of heifer, but with a little less scale than the winner.

The junior calf class was five strong, and the judge pondered some time before finally making the awards. Finally, Escana Broadhooks, from the Mitchell herd, won out. As a calf, she cannot be faulted much. Next to her was Broadhook's Sweetheart, a straight-lined calf and a good handler. Golden Drop, a choice individual, was third, with two below her.

Exhibitors.—D. A. Graham, Wyoming; John Gardhouse & Son, Highfield; Kyle Bros., Drumbo; J. Weir, Ayr; Mitchell Bros., Burlington; G. Campbell, Lambeth; Pritchard Bros., Elora; D. McPherson, Southwold.

Awards.—Aged bull: 1, Gardhouse & Sons, on Lavender Sultan; 2, Graham, on Canadian Statesman. Bull, two years: 1, Kyle Bros., on Sea Gem's Pride. Bull, senior yearling: Weir, on Spring Valley Dreadnaught. Bull, junior yearling: 1, Campbell; 2, Mitchell Bros., on Rosemary Sort; 3, Pritchard Bros. Bull, senior calf: 1 and 2, Mitchell Bros., on Escana Model and Escana Commander; 3, Gardhouse, on Sultan's Commander; 4, McPherson, on Willard. Bull, junior calf: 1, Gardhouse, on Sultan's Choice; 2, Kyle Bros., on Golden Drop; 3, Pritchard Bros.; 4, Weir, on Perfection Pride. Cow, aged: 1, Gardhouse, on Broadhook's Rose; 2 and 3, Kyle Bros., on Lady of the Valley 7th and Meadow Queen. Cow, in milk: 1, Gardhouse, on Cecilia Lavender; 2, Pritchard Bros., on Lady Butterfly; 3, Graham, on Broadhook's Hadley; 4, Kyle Bros., on Golden Drop 14th. Heifer, two years: 1, Kyle, on Golden Drop 20th; 2, Gardhouse, on Sultan's Lady. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Gardhouse, on Blossom's Fragrance; 2, Kyle Bros., on Jealousy 7th. Heifer, junior yearling: 1 and 2, Mitchell, on Escana's Beauty 2nd and Escana Blossom; 3, Gardhouse, on Silver Queen; 4, Kyle Bros., on Lady of the Valley 9th. Heifer, senior calf: 1 and 2, Mitchell Bros., on Escana Missie 3rd and Escana Beauty 3rd; 3, Gardhouse, on Roan Lady 9th; 4, Kyle Bros., on Lady of the Valley 10th. Heifer, junior calf: 1, Mitchell Bros., on Escana Broadhooks; 2, Gardhouse, on Broadhook's Sweetheart; 3 and 4, Kyle Bros., on Golden Drop 23rd and Lady of the Valley 11th; 5, Graham, on Broadhook's Lass 3rd. Senior herd: 1, Gardhouse, headed by Lavender Sultan; 2, Kyle Bros., headed by Sea Gem's Pride. Junior herd: 1, Mitchell Bros., headed by Escana Model; 2, Gardhouse, headed by Sultan's Choice; 3, Kyle Bros. Four calves, bred by exhibitor: 1, Mitchell; 2, Gardhouse; 3, Kyle Bros. Three animals, get of one sire: 1, Mitchell; 2, Gardhouse. Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1, Mitchell; 2, Gardhouse. Senior and grand champion bull: Kyle Bros., on Sea Gem's Pride. Junior champion: Mitchell Bros., on Escana Model. Senior champion, female: Gardhouse, on Broadhook's Rose. Junior and grand champion, female: Mitchell, on Escana Beauty 2nd.

Herefords.—Four well known herds were in competition in the Hereford classes. L. O. Clifford's herd was in the pink of condition and the aged animals showed to the best advantage. It had been very successful on the Western show circuit and at Toronto. At London the majority of red and blue ribbons went to the Clifford and Reynolds herds. The Skippon herd was represented by several strong, typey individuals, but on the whole they lacked a little in finish. O'Neil Bros. had entries in most of the classes and secured a fair share of the money. They have good stock, but it was brought out in field condition. This herd would have shown to better advantage had it been fitted. There was strong competition in practically

every class. In the yearling and calf classes seven or eight animals entered the ring.

The aged bull class was headed by Lord Fairfax, a low-set, deep, thick animal showing quality throughout and with a strong, masculine appearance. Brendo Boy, a splendid individual, but a little more upstanding than the winner was second, with Doc Publisher in third place.

Alvin Fairfax and Brae Real 3rd strove for the first place in the two-year-old bull class. The former is a large, smooth, growthy individual and secured the red ribbon. The latter, while barely as large, is no mean animal. He is a typey bull and possesses excellent quality. Majestic was a little out of condition and had to take third place.

O'Neil Bros. had a well-built yearling bull that would have stood up fairly well in a large class. He is only in working condition, but he has the conformation that could carry a finish.

The calf classes were strong numerically and showed a line-up of growthy youngsters fairly uniform in type and conformation. Reliance headed the senior class and Mark Fairfax was the pick of the juniors and went on to the junior championship.

Seven aged cows stood in the ring with Miss Armour Fairfax at the head. She is a splendid representative of the Hereford type and shows quality to a marked degree. May Queen, a stablemate, was second, with Rosalind, a cow with substance and of the desired type third. Several strongly-built, useful cows remained unplaced.

Della Fairfax, a particularly smooth, showy heifer, was first in a class of five two-year-olds. In second place stood Miss Brae Real 2nd, a splendid individual but with scarcely the substance of the winner. O'Neil Bros. won the yearling heifer class on April Rose, a growthy, breedy heifer, with straight lines. Nine senior calves made a particularly strong class, and first and third places were won by Skippon, on two smooth, blocky youngsters. Junior calves were out in large numbers and made a hard class to place, as there was a variation in age, consequently there was lack of uniformity in size. However, the majority of the entries were in show form and possessed the conformation desired in a Hereford calf.

Exhibitors.—L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; G. E. Reynolds, Elora; Thos. Skippon, Hyde Park; O'Neil Bros., Denfield.

Awards.—Aged bull: 1, Clifford, on Lord Fairfax; 2, Reynolds, on Brendo Boy; 3, Skippon, on Doc Publisher; 4, O'Neil Bros., on Clayton Ronald. Bull, two years: 1, Clifford, on Alvin Fairfax; 2, Reynolds, on Brae Real 3rd; 3, O'Neil Bros., on Majestic. Bull, one year: O'Neil Bros., on Clayton's Reflection. Bull, senior calf: 1, Reynolds, on Reliance; 2, and 3, Clifford, on Ronald Fairfax and Donald Fairfax; 4, Skippon, on Dales Dream 2nd; 5, O'Neil Bros. Bull, junior calf: 1, Clifford, on Mark Fairfax; 2, Reynolds, on Reliance 2nd; 3, 4, and 5, O'Neil Bros. Cow, three years and over: 1 and 2, Clifford, on Miss Armour Fairfax and May Queen 3rd; 3, Skippon, on Rosalinda; 4, Reynolds, on Durham Beauty; 5, O'Neil Bros., on Prime Lass. Heifer, two years: 1 and 3, Clifford, on Della Fairfax and Miss Brae 81st; 2, Reynolds, on Miss Brae Real 3rd; 4, Skippon, on Rose Leaf; 5, O'Neil. Heifer, senior yearling: 1 and 2, Clifford, on Belle Fairfax and Miss Brae 56th. Heifer, junior yearling: 1 and 3, O'Neil Bros., on April Rose and Angelic; 2, Reynolds, on Twin; 4 and 5, Skippon, on Rosella and Rosaria. Heifer, senior calf: 1 and 3, Skippon, on Sylvia and Rosemary; 2 and 4, Clifford, on Amy Fairfax and Blanche Fairfax; 5, O'Neil, on Mercury. Heifer, junior calf: 1, Reynolds, on Miss Reliance 4th; 2, Clifford, on Queen Fairfax; 3, 4 and 5, O'Neil Bros., on Desdemona, Ringdome 2nd, and Bailey's Heir. Senior herd: 1, Clifford, headed by Lord Fairfax; 2, Reynolds, headed by Brendo Boy; 3 and 4, O'Neil Bros., headed by Clayton Ronald. Junior herd: 1, Clifford; 2, Reynolds; 3, O'Neil; 4, Skippon. Herd, four calves; bred and owned by exhibitor, 1, Clifford; 2, Reynolds; 3 and 4, O'Neil Bros. Three, get of one sire: 1 and 2, Clifford; 3, Reynolds; 4, O'Neil Bros. Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1, Clifford; 2 and 3, O'Neil Bros. Senior and grand champion bull: Clifford, on Lord Fairfax. Junior champion: Clifford, on Mark Fairfax. Senior and grand champion, female: Clifford, on Miss Armour Fairfax. Junior Champion, female: Clifford, on Belle Fairfax.

Aberdeen-Angus.—The showing made by the Doddies attracted considerable attention at the Western Fair this year, and many favorable remarks were heard regarding the smoothness and finish of the animals brought out. The herds that carried away many of the honors from the National appeared at London, and competition was increased by the entries from the herd of Col. R. McEwen, of Byron. The Angus is essentially a beef breed that possesses smoothness to a marked degree. The entries were mostly all deep, thick-bodied, low-set individuals, the kind that gives good returns for feed consumed. Indications are that this breed is gradually becoming more popular. Bowman won the championship in bulls, and Lowe secured like honors with females.

There was a hot fight between Young Leroy and Jock of Glencairn for first place in the aged-bull class. Two slightly different types were represented. While both animals were deep-ribbed and thick, the former was a trifle the lower set, and not only won his class but carried off the grand championship.

There was keen competition in the senior yearling class between representatives of the three herds, Elm Park Kelso, a typey, thick bull, secured

first place, but his competitors were not far behind him in quality or conformation. Bowman had no opposition in the junior yearling class, although Beauty's Leroy would stand high in a strong class, as he is a straight-lined, smooth, well-fleshed, typey bull, and succeeded in winning the junior championship. There was no discount on the quality of bull calves exhibited. Bowman was first in the senior class, with Elm Park Rare Goods, and Lowe headed the junior class with Middlebrook Rover 7th. McEwen secured the blue ribbon in both classes. They are all well-moulded youngsters, and are of the desired quality.

All female classes were fairly well filled, and many choice animals appeared before the judge. Practically all were brought out in show form. Lowe had a particularly choice heifer in the two-year-old class, in Middlebrook Beauty 6th. She appeared in excellent form and had little difficulty in winning the championship. Middlebrook Pride 17th, from the same herd, carried off the honors in the junior yearling class. She was possibly a trifle rangier than her competitors, but she is a beautiful heifer with a hide of kid-glove quality. Bowman's entries in this class were deep, thick, low-set, useful heifers, and gave the winner a run for the money.

McEwen had a right good calf in the junior class. She is a straight, smooth, typey heifer, and doubtless will be heard from again. In second place Lowe had a strong, breedy calf, but scarcely as thick as the winner. Bowman was third in the class, with a growthy calf of much the same build as the winner, but with barely the quality.

Exhibitors.—James Bowman, Guelph; John Lowe, Elora; J. D. Maitland, Queenston; Col. R. McEwen, Byron.

Awards.—Aged bull: 1, Bowman, on Young Leroy; 2, Lowe, on Jock of Glencairn. Bull, two years: Bowman, on Elm Park Wizard 4th. Bull, senior yearling: 1, Bowman, Elm Park Kelso; 2, Maitland, on Brigadier of Larkin Farm; 3 and 4, McEwen, on Marshall of Woodcote, and Kintro. Bull, junior yearling: 1 and 2, Bowman, on Beauty's Leroy, and Earl of Larkin Farm. Bull, senior calf: 1, Bowman, on Elm Park Rare Goods; 2, McEwen, on Trojan of Alloway; 3, Lowe, on Middlebrook Prince 5th. Bull, junior calf: 1, Lowe, on Middlebrook Rover 7th; 2, McEwen, on Blackbird of Alloway. Cow, three years and over: 1, 3 and 4, Bowman, on Elm Park Rosebud 17th, Elm Park Rosebud 15th, and Elm Park Rosebud 5th; 2, Lowe, on Middlebrook Pride 9th. Heifer, two years: 1, Lowe, on Middlebrook Beauty 6th; 2 and 3, Bowman, on Elm Park Keepsake 17th, and Elm Park Rosebud 20th; 4, McEwen, on Pride of Beverley. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Bowman, on Emmeline of Larkin Farm. Heifer, junior yearling: 1, Lowe, on Middlebrook Pride 17th; 2, 3 and 4, Bowman, on Elm Park Pride 15th, Elm Park Witch 6th, and Elm Park Keepsake 18th; 5, McEwen. Heifer, senior calf: 1, Bowman, on Elm Park Emmeline; 2, McEwen, on Alloway Trojan. Heifer, junior calf: 1, McEwen, on Alloway Barber; 2 and 4, Lowe, on Middlebrook Pride 17th, and Middlebrook Pride 18th; 3, Bowman, on Elm Park Rosebud 26th. Senior herd: 1 and 3, Bowman; 2, Lowe. Junior herd: 1, Bowman. Herd of four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor: 1, McEwen; 2, Lowe. Senior and grand champion bull, Bowman, on Young Leroy. Junior champion, Bowman, on Beauty's Leroy. Senior and grand champion female, Lowe, on Middlebrook Beauty 6th. Junior champion female, Lowe, on Middlebrook Pride 17th.

Fat Cattle.—The entries in the class for fat cattle were not particularly numerous, but most of the stock brought out was in the pink of condition. Practically all were of the deep, thick, low-set type, and well fleshed. Two or three were a little rough at the tail head, but on the whole they were fairly smooth.

Exhibitors.—Pritchard Bros., Elora; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; Kyle Bros., Drumbo; D. A. Graham, Wyoming.

Awards.—Steer, two years and under three: 1 and 3, Pritchard Bros.; 2, Clifford. Steer, one year: 1, Kyle Bros.; 2, Pritchard Bros.; 3, Graham. Cow, or heifer, under three years: 1 and 2, Kyle Bros.; 3, Pritchard Bros. Steer calf, under one year: 1, Kyle Bros.; 2, Pritchard Bros. Pair of export steers: 1 and 2, Pritchard Bros.

DAIRY CATTLE.

The showing of dairy cattle this year surpassed that of former years both in numbers and quality. Many of the entries came direct from the Canadian National and found strong competition in entries from local herds. In more than one class the local stock secured the coveted prizes. Holsteins were strongest in numbers, but Ayrshires made a good showing in every class, while the strong line-up of Jerseys was a surprise to stockmen. It is doubtful if the aged-cow class of any breed showed as uniform a lot of matrons of recognized dairy type as did the Jerseys.

The large number of entries in every class of the three dairy breeds crowded the judging rings to their capacity. In fact, the Holsteins were lined up on the drive-way. Increased entries of all breeds of stock, together with a gradual improvement of quality is a good sign of the times.

Prof. Archibald, Central Experimental Farm, judged the Holsteins, and W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, made the awards in Ayrshires and Jerseys.

Holsteins.—The Black and White breed was strongly represented in every class. The entries are getting larger and the quality and uniformity of type

are improving each year. With the exception of one herd, the same animals that appeared at Toronto were present at London. Several local breeders increased the competition and were able to nose into placings well to the top in several classes. Many Toronto placings were reversed to the satisfaction of some but to the chagrin of others. The judge followed strictly dairy type and conformation. In the female classes an animal had to possess the qualifications of a producer to win.

Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd., the senior and grand champion at Toronto this year, again carried off the honors, although he was given a run for his money. He is a big, strong animal in excellent form. Sir Reginald, from the herd of Cline and Carroll, worked into second place. Like the winner, he has masculine capacity and appearance. He possesses the qualifications of a dairy sire, and was shown in good working condition. King Segis Pontiac Posch, a splendid individual with classy breeding behind him, stood third.

Three animals that appeared in the two-year-old class in Toronto were shown at London, with the addition of Hengerveld De Kol Posch, a deep-bodied, strong-hearted bull with splendid quality. He went to the top of his class with King Segis A. Calamity, a big, heavy-framed animal a little out of condition, in second place. The winner at Toronto, a bull of great capacity, but barely the type upheld by the London judge, was placed last.

In the yearling class Prince Colanthus Canary A., again had strong competition for the red ribbon. He is a well-balanced, smooth, typey bull. Smithdale K. Colantha worked up to second place, and Baron De Fayne, of much the same type as the winner, nosed in third with several below him.

A line-up of eleven senior calves, the pick of six or seven herds, made strong competition, but Prince Bonheur Abbekerk's place at the top was never in doubt. He is the type of calf Holstein breeders like to see. Finally he secured the junior championship.

King Segis A. Schuiling, a calf with scarcely the scale of the winner, was second, and Baron Mercena Canary, a strong, growthy calf, worked up to third place. Several choice calves remained unplaced.

Ten junior calves competed for placings and King Segis A. Wityride, a typey calf possibly a little more upstanding than some of his competitors, secured the red ribbon. Cline and Carroll had out a strong, growthy calf that could not be seriously faulted. It was placed second, with Count Canary Sylvia, a deep-bodied, straight-lined calf in third place.

The female classes made a particularly strong showing. Two of the cows that showed in the dry class at Toronto have since freshened and appeared to best advantage. Bonny Staple, second at Toronto, headed a class of eight in London. She is no mean individual, but she has barely the capacity of some of her competitors. She carries a nicely-shaped udder and showed good veining. Gladys P. Artis, of pronounced dairy type, but hardly so thick through the heart as some, was second, and Auntie Banks third.

Dutchland Canary, winner of the three-year-old class in milk, again carried off the honors, with Bell's Darkie, a cow carrying a big, well-balanced udder, but showing a trifle out of condition, in second place. Lady Keyes Mercena could not be faulted much in conformation or type, but she has been milking for several months, so that she did not show as favorably as fresh cows. The three-year-old class not in milk was headed by Homestead Howtje Calamity, a big, strong cow that was good enough to carry off the senior and grand championship honors. Mattie Tenon, a straight-lined, deep, thick cow with excellent quality, was second.

Hulet secured the first two placings in a large two-year-old class. Both are strong, well-built heifers. Arbogast worked in third with a heifer much the same type as the winners.

The junior champion female at Toronto had to give way to her stablemate a heifer of much the same type and build. Pauline Colantha Sylvia not only won her class but was junior champion at London. Lipsit had a very smooth heifer in second place in the senior yearling class. Cline and Carroll had a beautiful heifer in this class, and while she was only in field condition she secured fourth place, with eight below her.

F. A. Fayne Jewel, a strong, growthy, well-balanced heifer won the junior yearling class for Lipsit, with her stablemate a right good heifer second. Hulet was third on a smaller calf that was hardly in the condition of the winner. An exceptionally large heifer of Dymont Bros. stood fourth.

While the calf classes were not so strong numerically as at Toronto, they made a good showing and it was no light task to pick the winner among either the seniors or juniors. Bailey's smooth, breedy heifer won the senior calf class, and Lipsit secured the red ribbon in a class of fourteen juniors. Both the herd prizes went to Hulet, and Lipsit secured the first place with four, get of one sire.

Exhibitors.—W. G. Bailey, Paris; Cline & Carroll, London; G. S. Gooderham, Clarkson; L. H. Lipsit, Strathfordville; A. E. Hulet, Norwich; Arbogast Bros., Sebringville; R. Kelly & Sons, Culloden; W. Pack, Lambeth; Haviland & Son, Wilsonville; Fred Row, Curry's Crossing; Dymont Bros., Dundas.

Awards.—Bull, aged: 1, Bailey, on Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd; 2, Cline & Carroll, on Sir Reginald; 3, Gooderham, on King Segis Pontiac Posch; 4, Hulet, on Prince Colanthus Abbekerk. Bull, two years: 1, Gooderham, on Hengerveld De Kol Posch; 2, Arbogast Bros., on King Segis A. Calamity; 3, Hulet, on Wood-

land Coronet Canary; 4, Haviland & Son, on Canary Triton Segis. Bull, one year: 1, Hulet, on Prince Colanthus Canary A; 2, Dymont Bros., on Smithdale K. Colantha; 3, Cline & Carroll, on Baron De Fayne; 4, Haviland & Son, on Grace Fayne 2nd. King De Kol; 5, Kelly, on Ivy Lodge Bully Pontiac. Bull, senior calf: 1, Hulet, on Prince Bonheur Abbekerk; 2 and 4, Arbogast, on King Segis A. Schuiling and King Segis A. Calamity 2nd; 3, Row, on Baron Mercena Canary; 5, Lipsit, on Polly's Fayne. Junior calf: 1, Arbogast, on King Segis A. Wityride; 2, Cline & Carroll, on Sir Reginald Ormsby; 3, Hulet, on Count Canary Sylvia; 4 and 5, Lipsit, on Fayne Segis and Axies Fayne. Cow, four years old, in milk: 1, Dymont Bros., on Bonny Staple; 2 and 5, Arbogast, on Gladys P. Artis and Ella May Abbekerk; 3 and 4, Hulet, on Auntie Banks and Belle Abbekerk; cow, three years old, in milk: 1, Row, on Dutchland Canary; 2, Kelly, on Belle's Darkie; 3, Hulet, on Lady Keyes Mercena; 4, Dymont Bros., on Echo Bonny Keyes. Cow, three years old, not in milk: 1, Kelly, on Homestead Howtje Calamity; 2, Dymont Bros., on Mattie Tenon; 3, Hulet, on Lady Pauline Colantha; 4, Cline & Carroll, on Lady Isosco De Kol Pietertje. Heifer, two years: 1 and 2, Hulet, on Elmdale Changeling Pearl and Valentine of Forestnest; 3, Arbogast, on Villa View Ella Abbekerk; 4, Haviland & Sons, on Mercedes De Kol Calamity 2nd. Senior yearling: 1 and 3, Hulet, on Pauline Colantha Sylvia and Shadelawn Ina Queen; 2, Lipsit, on F. R. Fayne De Boer; 4, Cline & Carroll, on Lady Dewdrop Pietertje; 5, Row, on Countess Mercena Canary. Junior yearling: 1 and 2, Lipsit, on F. R. Fayne Jewel and F. R. Fayne Calamity 2nd; 3, Hulet, on Lady Veeman Abbekerk; 4 and 5, Dymont Bros., on Helena Pietertje Beets and Pontiac Staple Keyes. Senior calf: 1, Bailey, on Countess Hengerveld Fayne; 2, Hulet, on Pauline Colantha Echo; 3, Cline & Carroll, on Johanna Dewdrop Abbekerk; 4, Arbogast, on K. S. A. C. Tidy De Kol; 5, Lipsit, on F. R. Fayne Wayne. Heifer, junior calf: 1, 3 and 4, Lipsit, on F. K. Fayne Calamity 3rd, Fayne Manteen and Findeine Fayne Rosarden; 2, Hulet, on Madam Pauline Sylvan; 5, Arbogast, on K. S. A. C. Ormsby. Four animals, get of one sire: 1, Lipsit; 2, Hulet; 3, Arbogast. Two, the progeny of one cow, bred and owned by exhibitor: 1, Lipsit; 2 and 3, Hulet. Graded herd: 1, Hulet; 2, Arbogast; 3, Dymont Bros.; 4, Lipsit. Junior herd: 1, Hulet; 2, Lipsit; 3, Arbogast; 4, Cline & Carroll. Senior and grand champion bull: Bailey, on Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld. Junior champion bull: Hulet, on Prince Bonheur Abbekerk. Senior and grand champion female: Kelly, on Homestead Howtje Calamity. Junior female championship: Hulet, on Pauline Colantha Sylvia.

Ayrshires.—Entries from four herds of Ayrshires made interesting work in practically every class. Three herds were fresh from Toronto, and E. D. Hilliker, Burgessville, had out a splendid showing that secured a fair share of the honors, including junior and grand champion ribbons on Snow King. Turner & Son were successful in winning both female championships. The uniformity of type and quality shown throughout the various classes created a favorable impression for the Ayrshire breed. With the exception of two or three animals, the entries were in show condition.

The aged-bull class was headed by Netherton King Theodore, a masculine, strong-fronted, low-set animal. If he were criticized it would be in shortness of quarter. Springhill Cashier, a strong individual but hardly equal in quality to the winner, was second.

The very promising young sire, Selwood Prince Ideal, stood first in the two-year-old class. He is a growthy animal of the desired type and quality.

Snow King, a very typey, smooth animal, masculine in carriage and with quality throughout, secured the red ribbon in the yearling class, and worked up to be grand champion bull. Briery Boy of Springbank, a bull of the desired type and conformation, but if anything a little plainer than the winner, was second.

The bull calf classes were a lot of smooth, typey, uniform youngsters. Very little fault could be found with any of them, and if nothing happens, some choice herd headers will be found among them. Stansell was first in the senior class on Gladden Hill Tam, and Turner & Son won the blue ribbon in the junior class on Springbank Bright Boy, a calf that headed a numerous class at Toronto.

All female classes were well filled with animals that showed strong indications of being producers of the lactic fluid. Cows in milk carried large, well-balanced udders and showed pronounced veining. Most of the entries had substance to back up the capacious udder. Turner & Son carried off the red ribbon in the aged class in milk, with Springbank Daisy Star, a cow with every indication of being a producer. Hilliker was first in the three-year-old class with a typey individual that showed up well. In fact, the honors in practically all the female classes were divided between Turner & Son and Hilliker, the former getting a little the best of it.

Very little criticism could be made of the calf classes. All entries were in the pink of condition, and it took a particularly good calf to win, as the classes were both represented by a large number of youngsters bred in the purple and cared for in the best possible manner. Stewart was first in the senior heifer class, with a right good little heifer that already shows well-placed teats and lengthy milk veins. Hilliker headed the junior class with a strong, well-built calf. Some of the individuals in the young classes are the kind that will be heard from later. Group prizes were

evenly divided between Turner & Son and Hilliker. All the exhibitors brought out a strong line-up in all the group classes, and making the awards was no light task.

Exhibitors.—E. D. Hilliker, Burgessville; A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners; Wm. Stewart & Sons, Campbellford; J. L. Stansell, Straffordville.

Awards.—Aged bull: 1, Turner & Son, on Netherton King Theodore; 2, Stewart, on Springhill Cashier; 3, Hilliker, on Sunnybrook Butter Baron. Bull, two years: 1, Stansell, on Selwood Prince Ideal; 2, Turner & Son, on Tanglewyld Victor. Bull, one year: 1, Hilliker, on Snow King; 2, Turner & Son, on Briery Boy of Springbank; 3, Stewart, on White Duke of Menie. Bull, senior calf: 1, Stansell, on Gladden Hill Tam; 2, Hilliker, on Scotch King; 3, Stewart, on Farmer Boy of Menie; 4, Turner & Son, on Springbank Warrior. Bull, junior calf: 1, Turner & Son, on Springbank Bright Boy; 2, Stewart, on Tam Glen of Menie; 3, Stansell, on Selwood Dairy King; 4, Turner & Son, on Springbank Butter Boy. Aged cow in milk: 1, Turner & Son, on Springbank Daisy Star; 2, Stewart, on Bluebell of Menie; 3, Stansell, on Snowball; 4, Stewart, on Mayflower. Cow, three years: 1 and 4, Hilliker, on Bessie of Mapledale, and Mayflower; 2, Turner & Son, on Doreen of Springbank; 3, Stansell, on Selwood Pride 2nd. Cow, three years old, not in milk: 1, Turner & Son, on Snowdrop; 2, Hilliker, on Fairfield's Beauty; 3, Stansell, on Selwood Dinah. Heifer, two years: 1, 3 and 4, Turner & Son, on White Lady of Springbank, Miss Floss of Springbank, and Lola of Springbank; 2, Hilliker, on Maria of Mapledale. Heifer, one year: 1 and 3, Turner & Son, on Springbank Jeanette and Betty of Springbank; 2, Hilliker, on Maria Sunnybrook; 4, Stewart, on Sprightly Dollie of Menie. Heifer, senior calf: 1, Stewart; 2, Stansell; 3, Hilliker; 4, Turner & Son. Heifer, junior calf: 1, Hilliker; 2, Stansell; 3, Stewart; 4, Turner & Son. Senior herd: 1, Turner & Son; 2, Stewart; 3, Stansell. Junior herd: 1, Hilliker; 2, Turner; 3, Stewart. Three, the get of one sire: 1 and 2, Turner & Son; 3, Hilliker. Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1, Hilliker; 2, Turner & Son; 3, Stewart. Senior champion bull, Turner, on Netherton King Theodore. Junior and grand champion bull, Hilliker, on Snow King. Senior and grand champion female, Turner & Son, on Springbank Daisy Star. Junior champion female, Turner & Son, on Springbank Jeanette.

Jerseys.—In many classes there was stronger competition in London than there was at Toronto. The Brampton herd, fresh from the National Show met the exceptionally uniform herd of high-quality animals from J. Pringle's farm. However, these two noted herds found strong competition in entries of J. O'Brien, Mrs. Lawrence, and A. Little, Hazelden Farm. The latter carried off the senior and championship ribbons on a particularly strong, typey cow. O'Brien won the senior champion ribbon on a well-built, typey bull that showed exceptionally good quality, although he was not in particularly high fit. All the classes were well filled, and uniformity of type was an outstanding feature with this breed.

There were only two entries in the aged-bull class, the O'Brien bull showed a little better bloom than his competitor and won first. In the two-year-old class there were three entries which made fairly interesting competition. Brampton Gamboge Prince succeeded in winning the red ribbon. The senior and junior yearling classes were represented by typey, breedy individuals from the herds of Bull & Son and Pringle. Ten youngsters answered the call in the senior calf class. There wasn't a poor one in the lot, which tended to make the competition very interesting. Noble's Owl of Woodview and Noble's Trial of Woodview, a pair of twin calves, were first and second. There was very little difference between these two, but the former was later awarded the junior and grand championships. Bull & Son had a typey, strong calf in third place and Maple Leaf Hero, from O'Brien's herd, was fourth with six below him. There were not so many out in the junior calf class, but the quality was of the best.

There were ten aged cows in competition. Seldom is one privileged to see such a strong line-up of cows, every one showing indications of being heavy producers. It constituted the strongest class of aged cows at the Exhibition. A beautiful cow with excellent quality from the Hazelden Farm secured first place, and was later made grand champion female. Oxford Vixen, from Pringle's herd, stood second. Very little criticism could be made of this cow, as she possesses the type, quality and conformation desired by Jersey breeders. She gave the winning cow a hard run for the money. In the dry class Brampton Lady Alice, a deep, strong cow that has formed the habit of standing at the head of her class in Toronto, secured the same honor in London. Seaside Lass, a neatly-turned cow of the desired type and quality was second. Pringle secured first place in both classes for three-year-old cow, on two cows of much the same type, showing splendid udder formation and veining. Bull & Son headed both the two-year-old classes. Both the senior and junior heifers made a good showing. There was a marked similarity of type in the entries. Bull & Son secured both the first places. Senior and junior calf classes were seven and eight strong, respectively. There was considerable difference in the ages of some of the entries, which made them a difficult class to judge. Practically all the youngsters were smooth, typey individuals, and the older ones showed well-placed teats and good veining. Bull & Son won both the senior and intermediate herd prizes, with the junior herd prize and best collection going to Pringle.

Exhibitors.—B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton; John Pringle, London; J. O'Brien, London; Mrs. Lawrence, London; Arthur Little, Hazelden Farm, London.

Awards.—Aged bull: 1, O'Brien, on Brampton Noble Hero; 2, Pringle, on Oaklands Noble Eminent. Bull, two years: 1, Bull & Son, on Brampton Gamboge Prince; 2 and 3, Mrs. Lawrence, on Rambler, and Kate's Champion Sport. Bull, senior yearling: 1 and 2, Bull & Son, on Brampton Aster, and Brampton Prim Lad; 3, Pringle, on You'll Do's Majesty. Junior yearling: 1 and 4, Pringle, on Primrose Noble Eminent, and Lady Aldan's You'll Do; 2 and 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Right Royal, and Brampton Raleigh Boy. Senior calf: 1 and 2, Pringle, on Noble's Owl of Woodview, and Noble's Trial of Woodview; 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Royal Favorite; 4, O'Brien, on Maple Leaf Hero. Bull, junior calf: 1 and 2, Bull & Son, on Brampton Fern's Lad, and Brampton Patricia's Son; 3, Pringle, on Noble's Gamboge of Woodview; 4, Mrs. Lawrence. Cow, four years and over, in milk: 1, Little, on Brampton B. P. Alenora; 2 and 4, Pringle, on Oxford Vixen, and Patricia of Woodview; 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Necosta. Cow, four years and over, not in milk: 1, Bull & Son, on Brampton Lady Alice; 2 and 4, Pringle, on Seaside Lass and Oxford Jetsan; 3, Little, on Brampton Duchess. Cow, three years, in milk: 1, 2 and 4, Pringle, on Paris Model, Lady Aldan, and Bright Granddaughter; 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Prim Plaisir. Cow, three years, dry: 1 and 3, Pringle, Ety of Woodview, and Betty of Woodview; 2, Bull & Son, on Brampton Stockwell Edith. Heifer, two years old, in milk: 1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2 and 4, Pringle, on Castor's Golden Princess, and Gamboge Viola. Heifer, two years old, not in milk: 1, Bull & Son, on Brampton's Mina B; 2, Pringle, on Marjorie of Woodview. Heifer, senior yearling: 1 and 2, Bull & Son, on Brampton Cowslip Poppy, and Raleigh's Brightness; 3, Pringle, on Lady Mary; 4, Mrs. Lawrence. Heifer, junior yearling: 1 and 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Miss Mourier, and Brampton

Suffolk classes. R. J. Kelly & Son and James Bowman had things their own way with their respective breeds. Southdowns were strongest from the standpoint of numbers. There is a very keen demand for high-quality sheep at the present time, and breeders report having had a very successful season in selling breeding stock at fancy prices.

Southdowns.—Judge, A. McEwen.

Exhibitors.—C. W. Gurney & Sons, Paris; R. McEwen, Byron; J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1, Gurney & Sons; 2, McEwen; 3, Brethour. Ram, shearing: 1, 2 and 3, McEwen. Ram lamb: 1 and 3, McEwen; 2, Lloyd-Jones. Ewe, aged: 1, Brethour; 2 and 3, McEwen. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 3, McEwen; 2, Brethour. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 3, McEwen. Pen of five shearlings: McEwen. Pen, ram lamb and three ewes: 1 and 2, McEwen. Pen with ram, any age: 1, McEwen; 2, Brethour. Pen, Canadian bred: McEwen. Ram, any age: McEwen. Ewe, any age: McEwen.

Shropshires.—Judge, A. McEwen.

Exhibitors.—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford; C. W. Gurney & Sons, Paris.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1, Beattie; 2 and 3, Brethour. Ram, shearing: 1 and 3, Gurney & Sons; 2, Brethour. Ram lamb: 1, Gurney & Sons; 2 and 3, Brethour. Ewe, aged: 1, Gurney & Sons; 2, Beattie; 3, Brethour. Ewe, shearing: 1, 2 and 3, Gurney & Sons. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, Gurney & Sons; 3, Lloyd-Jones. Pen of five shearlings: 1, Gurney & Sons; 2, Brethour. Ram lamb, three ewes: 1, Gurney & Sons; 2, Beattie. Pen, with ram any age: 1, Gurney & Sons; 2, Brethour. Pen, Canadian bred: 1, Beattie; 2, Brethour. Ram, any age: 1, Beattie. Ewe, any age: Gurney & Sons.

Lincolns.—Judge, D. A. Campbell.

Exhibitors.—H. Lee, Highgate; J. Pringle, London.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1, Lee. Ram, shearing: 1, 2 and 3, Lee. Ram lamb: 1, Pringle; 2 and 3, Lee. Ewe, aged: 1, 2 and 3, Lee. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 3, Pringle; 2, Lee. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 3, Lee. Pen of five shearlings: Lee. Ram lamb, three ewes: 1 and 2, Lee. Pen, with ram, any age: 1 and 2, Lee. Pen, Canadian bred: 1 and 2, Lee. Ram, any age: 1, Lee. Ewe, any age: 1, Lee.

Suffolks.—Judge, A. McEwen.

Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont., had the only entries in this breed.

Dorset Horns.—Judge, W. H. Beattie.

Exhibitors.—C. Stobbs, Leamington; W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; Morley Harding, Ettrick.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1 and 2, Stobbs; 3, Wright & Son. Ram, shearing: 1 and 2, Wright & Son; 3, Stobbs. Ram lamb: 1 and 3, Stobbs; 2, Wright & Son. Ewe, aged: 1 and 3, Stobbs; 2, Harding. Ewe, shearing: 1, 2 and 3, Wright & Son. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, Wright & Son; 3, Stobbs. Pen, five shearlings: 1, Stobbs; 2, Wright & Son. Pen, ram lamb, three ewes: 1, Wright & Son; 2, Stobbs. Pen ram, any age, two yearling ewes and two ewe lambs: 1, Stobbs; 2, Wright & Son. Pen, Canadian bred: 1, Wright & Son; 2, Stobbs. Ram, any age: 1, Stobbs. Ewe, any age: 1, Stobbs.

Oxfords.—Judge, W. H. Beattie.

Exhibitors.—P. Arkell & Sons, Teeswater; Johnson Bros., Appin.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1, 2 and 3, Arkell & Sons. Ram, shearing: 1, 2 and 3, Arkell & Sons. Ram lamb: 1, 2 and 3, Arkell & Sons. Ewe, aged: 1 and 2, Arkell & Sons; 3, Johnson Bros. Ewe, shearing: 1, 2 and 3, Arkell & Sons. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 3, Arkell & Sons. Pen, five shearlings: 1, Arkell & Sons; 2, Johnson Bros. Pen, ram lamb, three ewes: 1, Johnson Bros.; 2, Arkell & Sons. Pen, with ram, any age: 1 and 2, Arkell & Sons. Pen, Canadian bred: 1, Arkell & Sons; 2, Johnson Bros. Ram, any age: 1, Arkell & Sons. Ewe, any age: Arkell & Sons.

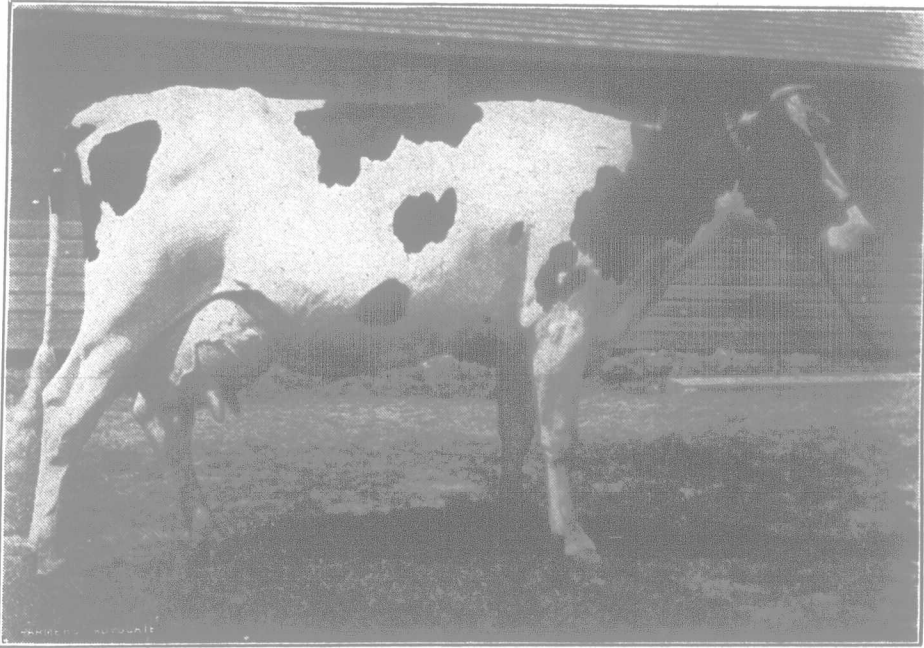
Hampshires.—Judge, W. H. Beattie.

J. Kelly & Son, Shakespeare, were the only exhibitors in this class. The flock was well fitted, and would no doubt have won in strong competition.

Cotswolds.—Judge, D. A. Campbell.

Exhibitors.—Norman Park, Norwich; T. H. Shore, Glanworth; G. H. Mark, Little Britain.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1 and 2, Park; 3, Shore. Ram, shearing: 1 and 2, Mark; 3, Park. Ram lamb: 1 and 3, Park; 2, Shore. Ewe, aged: 1 and 3, Park; 2, Shore. Ewe, shearing: 1, Shore; 2, Mark; 3, Park. Ewe lamb: 1, Park; 2 and 3, Shore. Pen of five shearlings: 1, Mark; 2, Park. Pen, ram lamb, three ewes: 1, Shore; 2, Mark. Pen, with ram, any age: 1, Park; 2, Shore. Pen, Canadian bred: 1, Mark; 2, Shore. Ram, any



Lady Pietje Canary's Jewel, 17314, Champion Butter Cow in Canada.

Records made as a junior three-year-old: 7 days—milk, 671.9 lbs; butter, 32.81 lbs. 30 days—milk, 2807.2 lbs; butter, 135.23 lbs. 60 days—milk 5467.3 lbs; butter, 258.28 lbs; 90 days—milk, 7813.3 lbs. butter, 367.57 lbs. 365 days—milk 24149.3 lbs; butter, 1173.66 lbs. 1 day—milk, 100.6 lbs.

Western Fern; 2 and 4, Pringle, on Hazel of Woodview, and You'll Do Judy. Heifer, senior calf: 1, Bull & Son; 2 and 3, Pringle, on Brightness of Woodview, and Milly of Woodview. Heifer, junior calf: 1 and 2, Bull & Son; 3 and 4, O'Brien. Senior herd: 1, Bull & Son; 2, Pringle; 3, Mrs. Lawrence. Intermediate herd: 1, Bull & Son; 2, Pringle. Junior herd: 1, Pringle; 2, Bull & Son; 3, O'Brien. Best collection: 1, Pringle; 2, Bull & Son. Cow and two of her progeny: 1 and 2, Pringle; 3, Mrs. Lawrence. Three animals get of one sire: 1 and 2, Pringle. Senior champion bull, O'Brien, on Brampton's Noble Hero. Junior and grand champion bull, Pringle, on Noble's Owl of Woodview. Senior and grand champion female: Little, on Brampton B. P. Alenora. Junior champion female, Bull & Son, on Brampton Miss Mourier.

Grade Dairy Cattle.—There was a small exhibit of grade cattle, but most of the entries were of the dairy type and showed indications of being heavy producers. One from the Bowman herd had exceptionally long veins, and when fresh would no doubt give a heavy flow of milk.

Exhibitors.—E. D. Hilliker, Burgessville; James Bowman, Guelph; J. Lowe, Elora.

Awards.—Cow, three years and over: 1, Hilliker. Heifer, two years old: 1, Hilliker; 2 and 4, Bowman; 3, Lowe.

SHEEP.

The sheep exhibit this year was equal to other years, if not a trifle superior. Most of the entries were brought out in excellent form. It has taken very careful handling to fit sheep this year, on account of the extreme heat. Another handicap was the drying of the pastures in early summer, and the failure of green feed to grow made it difficult to furnish the sheep with a succulent ration, which is so necessary in fitting for the show. There was competition in all but the Hampshire and

age: 1, Mark. Ewe, any age: Park. Pen, four lambs: 1, Shore; 2, Park.

Leicesters.—Judge, D. A. Campbell.
Exhibitors.—J. Snell & Sons, Clinton; J. Kelly & Son, Shakespeare.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1 and 2, Snell & Sons. Ram, shearing: 1 and 3, Snell & Sons; 2, Kelly & Son. Ram lamb: 1, Snell & Sons; 2 and 3, Kelly & Son. Ewe, aged: 1 and 2, Snell & Sons; 3, Kelly & Son. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 3, Snell & Sons; 2, Kelly & Son. Ewe lamb: 1, Snell & Sons; 2 and 3, Kelly & Son. Pen, five shearlings: 1, Snell & Sons; 2, Kelly & Son. Pen, ram lamb and three ewes: 1, Snell & Sons; 2, Kelly & Son. Pen, with ram, any age: 1, Snell & Sons; 2, Kelly & Son. Pen, Canadian bred: 1, Kelly & Son; 2, Snell & Sons. Ram, any age: Snell & Sons. Ewe, any age: Snell & Sons.

Fat Sheep.—Judge, D. A. Campbell.
Exhibitors.—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; R. McEwen, Byron; J. Kelly & Son, Shakespeare; H. Lee, Highgate; T. H. Shore, Glanworth; Johnson Bros., Appin; C. Stobbs, Leamington; P. Arkell & Sons, Teeswater; J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford.

Awards.—Wether, one year: 1, Kelly & Son; 2 and 4, Lee; 3, Shore. Wether, under one year: 1 and 2, Kelly & Son. Wether, over one year, medium-wooled: 1, Johnson Bros.; 2, Stobbs; 3, Brethour; 4, Arkell & Sons. Wether, under one year: 1, Johnson Bros.; 2, Arkell & Sons; 3 and 4, Brethour.

Fleece Wool.—Judge, F. M. Jennings.
Exhibitors.—R. McEwen, Byron; P. Arkell & Sons, Teeswater; S. Dolson & Son, Norval Sta.; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; E. Tolton, Walkerton; W. E. Wright, Glanworth; C. F. Davies, Hamilton; H. Lee, Highgate; D. C. Brodie, Muncey.

Awards.—Domestic, fine medium: 1, McEwen; 2 and 3, Arkell & Sons; 4, Dolson & Son. Domestic, medium: 1, Beattie; 2, Tolton; 3 and 4, Wright. Domestic crinase: 1, Davies; 2, Lee; 3, Brodie; 4, Dolson & Son.

SWINE.

There was a good showing of the various breeds of swine at the Western Fair this year and the quality was on a par with past years. A number of the herds came direct from Toronto and entered in competition with a few local herds. In every class there were a number of exhibitors and the awards were fairly evenly divided, which went to show that no one breeder had all the good stuff. Yorkshires made possibly the strongest showing, four breeders having the pick of their herds on exhibition. There were also four exhibitors of Chester Whites. The entries in all the classes were up to an unusually high standard. Hampshires are considered one of the newer breeds of swine in this country, but they were represented in London by two breeders who brought out some splendid individuals. The Poland-China breed of hog is slowly gaining in favor in Canada. Three exhibitors made things interesting in this class. There was a good showing of Berkshires, in fact, it was between them and the Yorkshires for first place in point of numbers. Three herds were represented by animals that are getting a little closer to the bacon type than used to be seen at exhibitions. Tamworths are strictly a bacon type of hog, and the best from three herds competed for the prizes. All the entries were of high quality. Duroc Jerseys is another breed that is not very well known. However, visitors at the Western Fair had an opportunity of seeing the pick of four herds which would give them a general idea of the type and quality of this breed.

Yorkshires.—Judge, F. Teasdale.

Exhibitors.—J. K. Featherston, Streetsville; A. Stevenson, Atwood; J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford; H. Capes & Son, Wyoming.

Awards.—Boar, aged: 1 and 2, Featherston; 3, Stevenson. Boar, one year: 1 and 2, Featherston; 3, Brethour. Boar, six months: 1, Brethour; 2, Stevenson; 3, Featherston. Boar, under six months: 1, Capes & Son; 2, Brethour; 3, Stevenson. Sow, aged: 1 and 2, Featherston; 3, Brethour. Sow, one year: 1, Featherston; 2, Capes & Son; 3, Brethour. Sow, between six and twelve months: 1, Brethour; 2, Featherston; 3, Stevenson. Sow, under six months: 1 and 2, Brethour; 3, Stevenson. Four pigs under six months: 1 and 3, Brethour; 2, Stevenson. Four pigs, get of one sow: 1 and 3, Brethour; 2, Stevenson. Boar and three sows over one year: 1 and 3, Featherston; 2, Brethour. Boar and three sows, under one year: 1, Brethour; 2, Featherston; 3, Stevenson. Boar, any age: Featherston. Sow, any age: Featherston.

Chester Whites.—Judges, F. Teasdale and H. A. Dolson.

Exhibitors.—D. De Coursey, Mitchell; W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; Geo. G. Gould, Essex; H. Capes & Son, Wyoming.

Awards.—Boar, aged: one and two, DeCoursey; 3, Wright & Son. Boar, one year: 1, Wright & Son; 2 and 3, DeCoursey. Boar, between six and twelve months: 1, DeCoursey; 2, Capes & Son; 3, Wright & Son. Boar, under six months: 1 and 3, Capes & Son; 2, Wright & Son. Sow, aged: 1 and 3, DeCoursey; 2, Wright & Son. Sow, one year: 1, Wright & Son; 2 and 3, DeCoursey. Sow, between six and twelve months: 1 and 3, DeCoursey; 2, Wright & Son. Sow, under six months: 1 and 2, Capes & Son; 3, Wright & Son. Four pigs under six months: 1, Wright & Son; 2, DeCoursey. Boar and three sows over one year: 1, Wright & Son; 2 and 3, DeCoursey. Boar and three sows under one year: 1 and 3, DeCoursey; 2, Wright & Son. Boar, any age: Wright & Son. Sow, any age: DeCoursey.

Hampshires.—Judge, H. A. Dolson.
Exhibitors.—Hastings Bros., Crosshill; Byron Robinson, Wheatley.

Awards.—Boar, aged: 1, Hastings Bros.; 2, Robinson. Boar, under one year: 1 and 3, Hastings Bros.; 2, Robinson. Boar, between six and twelve months: 1, Robinson; 2 and 3, Hastings Bros. Boar, under six months: 1, Hastings Bros.; 2 and 3, Robinson. Sow, aged: 1, 2 and 3, Hastings Bros. Sow, one year: 1 and 2, Hastings Bros.; 3, Robinson. Sow, between six and twelve months: 1 and 3, Hastings Bros.; 2, Robinson. Sow, under six months: 1 and 3, Hastings Bros.; 2, Robinson. Four pigs, under six months: 1, Hastings Bros.; 2, Robinson. Four pigs, offspring of one sow: 1, Hastings Bros. Boar and three sows: 1 and 2, Hastings Bros. Boar and three sows, under one year: 1, Hastings Bros.; 2, Robinson. Boar, any age: Hastings Bros. Sow, any age: Hastings Bros.

Poland Chinas.—Judge, H. A. Dolson.

Exhibitors.—G. Malott, Leamington; G. G. Gould, Essex; C. Stobbs, Leamington.

Awards.—Boar, aged: 1 and 3, Malott; 2, Gould. Boar, one year: 1, Gould; 2 and 3, Malott. Boar, between six and twelve months: 1, Stobbs; 2 and 3, Gould. Boar, under six months: 1, Stobbs; 2, Gould; 3, Malott. Sow, aged: 1, Malott; 2 and 3, Gould. Sow, one year: 1, Malott; 2 and 3, Gould. Sow, between six and twelve months: 1 and 2, Stobbs; 3, Gould. Sow, under six months: 1, 2, and 3, Stobbs. Four pigs, get of one sire: 1, Stobbs; 2, Gould; 3, Malott. Four pigs, offspring of one sow: Stobbs. Boar and three sows: 1, Malott; 2, Gould. Boar and three sows, under one year: 1, Stobbs; 2, Gould. Boar, any age: Malott. Sow, any age: Malott.

Berkshires.—Judge, F. Teasdale.

Exhibitors.—A. Thomson, Stratford; S. Dolson & Son, Norval; A. Stevenson, Atwood.

Awards.—Boar, aged: 1 and 3, Thomson; 2, Dolson; 3, Stevenson. Boar, one year: 1 and 2, Thomson; 3, Stevenson. Boar, between six and twelve months: 1 and 2, Thomson. Boar, under six months: 1, 2, and 3, Thomson. Sow, aged: 1, Dolson & Son; 2 and 3, Thomson. Sow, one year: 1 and 2, Thomson. 3, Dolson & Son. Sow, between six and twelve months: 1 and 3, Thomson; 2, Dolson & Son. Sow, under six months: 1 and 2, Thomson; 3, Dolson & Son. Four pigs, under six months: 1 and 2, Thomson; 3, Dolson & Son. Four pigs, offspring of one sow: 1 and 2, Thomson; 3, Dolson & Son. Boar and three sows: 1 and 3, Thomson; 2, Dolson & Son. Boar and three sows, under one year: 1 and 3, Thomson; 2, Dolson & Son. Boar, any age: Thomson. Sow, any age: Dolson & Son.

Tamworths.—Judge, F. Teasdale.

Exhibitors.—Douglas & Son, Mitchell; Dolson & Son, Norval; C. Stobbs, Leamington.

Awards.—Boar, aged: 1, Douglas & Son; 2, Dolson & Son; 3, Stobbs. Boar, one year: 1, Douglas & Son; 2, Dolson & Son. Boar, between six and twelve months: 1 and 3, Douglas & Son; 2, Dolson & Son. Boar, under six months: 1, 2 and 3, Douglas & Son. Sow, aged: 1, Dolson & Son; 2 and 3, Douglas & Son. Sow, one year: 1 and 2, Douglas & Son; 3, Dolson & Son. Sow, between six and twelve months: 1, Dolson & Son; 2, Douglas & Son; 3, Stobbs. Sow, under six months: 1, 2 and 3, Douglas & Son. Four pigs, under six months: 1, Douglas & Son; 2, Dolson & Son. Four pigs, offspring of one sow: 1, Douglas & Son; 2, Dolson & Son. Boar and three sows: 1 and 3, Douglas & Son; 2, Dolson & Son. Boar and three sows, under one year: Boar, any age: Douglas & Son. Sow, any age: Dolson & Son.

Duroc Jerseys.—Judge, H. A. Dolson.

Exhibitors.—Dolson & Son, Norval; C. Malott, Wheatley; MacCampbell & Sons, Northwood; C. Stobbs, Leamington.

Awards.—Boar, aged: 1, Malott; 2, Campbell & Sons. Boar, one year: 1 and 3, Malott; 2, Campbell & Sons. Boar, between six and twelve months: 1 and 3, Campbell & Sons; 2, Stobbs. Boar, under six months: 1 and 2, Campbell & Sons; 3, Stobbs. Sow, aged: 1, Malott; 2, Campbell & Sons. Sow, one year: 1 and 3, Malott; 2, Campbell & Sons. Sow, between six and twelve months: 1, Campbell & Sons; 2 and 3, Stobbs. Sow, under six months: 1 and 2, Campbell & Sons; 3, Stobbs. Four pigs, get of one boar: 1, Campbell & Sons; 2, Stobbs. Four pigs, offspring of one sow: 1, Campbell & Sons. Boar and three sows: 1, Malott; 2, Campbell & Sons. Boar and three sows, under one year: 1, Campbell & Sons; 2, Stobbs. Boar, any age: Malott. Sow, any age: Malott.

POULTRY

London is the home of many poultry fanciers, consequently it was only natural that there should be a splendid showing of all breeds of fowl at the Western Fair. The entries were equal to past years and the quality has never been excelled. The utility breeds were about equal in numbers. White Leghorns and Banded Plymouth Rocks were possibly the strongest. The fancy breeds were well represented and poultry enthusiasts had a splendid opportunity to study the different types and feathering of the numerous breeds. Water fowl exceeded past years in numbers, and turkeys made a good showing. Pet stock and the canary exhibit attracted a good deal of attention.

FRUIT.

The Horticultural Building was filled to its capacity with as fine a display of flowers and fruits as has ever been seen at the Western Fair. Seldom has

the quality, not only of single entries but of collections of apples, been of such high order. The selection and arrangement of the special displays was a credit to the exhibitors. Grapes and peaches surpassed former years, and were of an exceptionally choice quality. There was also a good showing of plums and pears. A number of local growers were successful in carrying away a fair share of the prizes, although growers in the St. Catharines and lake front districts exhibited choice products of the orchard.

In the contest for Middlesex County Special prize the London Branch had a very large assortment of high-quality fruit put up in an attractive manner. They were awarded the first prize, and the Glencoe Fruit Growers' Association the second. The Ilderton Association also had a very good display of fruit. The Middlesex Fruit and Vegetable Display, put up by the County Publicity Association, attracted a great deal of attention.

VEGETABLES.

The Western Fair has always been noted for the splendid exhibits of vegetables, and this year was no exception. While the entries were not quite as numerous as last year, the quality of the produce shown was all that could be desired. An exceptionally wet spring, followed by a prolonged dry spell, taxed the skill of the growers to produce vegetables that would compare with an ordinary season. In the vicinity of London there are a number of expert vegetable growers whose names appear in the prizelist from year to year. They understand the art of selecting and arranging their exhibits so that they will show to best advantage. The entry in potatoes was considerably below that of former years, and the quality was not of the best. This has been a hard year on potato growers, as the tubers have made very little growth during the summer months, consequently what were shown were on the whole small and not of uniform shape. The collections of vegetables were a credit to the growers and to the men who arranged them.

The entries for special prizes, competed for by winners in the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Field Crop Competitions, attracted a good deal of attention. The best that could be secured in the different parts of the province was shown. Seldom is such a collection of high-grade products assembled in so small a space. The potatoes were hardly equal to last year, but tomatoes, onions and celery were of high quality. The awards were as follows:—Celery: 1, J. J. Davis, London; 2, W. R. Trott, London; 3, Jno. Harris & Son, Belleville; 4, C. E. Post, Brighton; 5, R. H. Tier, Ilderton. Onions: 1, F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay; 2, Chas. Aymer, Humber Bay; 3, R. Dengate, Ealing; 4, W. S. Eborall, Beamsville; 5, Jno. Harris & Son. Tomatoes: 1, C. H. Aymer, Humber Bay; 2, Chas. Aymer; 3, Edgar Morgan, Weston; 4, W. R. Trott; 5, Thos. Delworth, Weston. Potatoes: 1, Chas. Aymer; 2, C. H. Aymer; 3, F. F. Reeves; 4, Geo. Bycroft, Byron; 5, N. Sanderson, Byron.

GRAIN AND ROOTS.

The grain display surpassed that of last year, although the entries were by no means large in any of the various classes. Situated in the centre of a splendid farming district, the showing of grain and roots should be a feature of the fair. If anything the threshed grain was more carefully graded this year than it has been in the past, and the quality of seeds exhibited was good. There was quite a large entry of grain in sheaf. Some of the sheaves were put up in a creditable manner, while with others a little more care in selection and in trimming would have made a wonderful difference in appearance. Among the exhibitors were: M. Brethour, St. Mary's; D. R. Palmer, Thorndale; Robt. Hobbs, Thorndale; V. Guest, Ettrick; Wm. Collins, St. Thomas; R. H. Tuckey, Hyde Park; Wm. Gould, Glencoe. Jas. Wheaton made the awards.

The showing of field roots was below par. This has been an exceptionally hard year to grow roots, consequently a showing equal to other years could hardly be expected. Taking into consideration the handicap attending the growing of mangels and turnips in a dry season, some very good specimens were on exhibition. Among the winners in this class were Alfred Thompson, London; Robt. Hobbs, Thorndale; H. T. Nichol, Wilton Grove; R. H. Tuckey, Hyde Park; W. R. Trott, London; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; Ernest Smith, Ealing; F. G. Fuller, London; E. Kendrew, Wilton Grove; K. Whitlow, London; Miss E. Johnson, London. Judge, W. Grieves.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The dairy exhibits were arranged differently this year, and presented an attractive appearance, while handsome cards showing the several sections added greatly to the display. Butter entries were not as large as last year, but the cheese entries were above the average of other years and the quality was especially fine. This point deserves special mention, in view of the many difficulties under which the cheese and butter-makers had to work this season. Extremely warm weather for a long period, shortage of rennet supply, and other unforeseen hindrances made it difficult to put up the choice product seen at the Western.

CHEESE.

June, colored: 1, William Morse, Trowbridge, 96.82; 2, Geo. Empey, Atwood, 96.49; 3, W. T. Oliver, Atwood, 95.15; 4, H. Seehaver, Listowel, 94.65; 5, C. J. Donnelly, Scotsville, 94.32; 6, C. M. Firby,

St. Thomas, 94.15; 7, F. C. Eastman, Arkona, 93.48. June, white: 1, Geo. Empey, 96.49; 2, W. T. Oliver, 95.99; 3, J. Cuthbertson, Stratford, 95.16; 4, H. Seehaver, 95.16; 5, C. J. Donnelly, 95.15; 6, H. E. Donnelly, Straffordville, 94.82; 7, Wm. Morse, 94.16. July, colored: 1, J. Cuthbertson, 95.99; 2, Geo. Empey, 95.33; 3, C. J. Donnelly, 94.99; 4, H. Hammond, Moorefield, 94.49; 5, H. E. Donnelly, 94.16; 6, J. F. Kock, Palmerston, 94.16; 7, Wm. Morse, 94.15. July, white: 1, C. J. Donnelly, 96.49; 2, H. E. Donnelly, 96.16; 3, Wm. Morse, 95.99; 4, Geo. Empey, 95.66; 5, Henry Youn, Listowel, 95.55; 6, F. C. Eastman, Arkona, 95.32; 7, H. Hammond, 95.16. August, colored: 1, W. T. Oliver, 96.49; 2, Wm. Morse, 95.83; 3, J. Cuthbertson, 95.33; 4, H. J. Neeb, Tavistock, 95.16; 5, F. E. Travis, Eden, 95; 6, J. W. Robinson, Stratford, 94.82, (won on flavor); 7, E. L. Abbott, Dorchester, 94.82. August, white: 1, Geo. Empey, 97.98; 2, H. Youn, 96.5; 3, H. E. Donnelly, 93.16; 4, W. T. Oliver, 96; 5, C. J. Donnelly, 95.49, (won

on flavor); 6, Wm. Morse, 95.49; 7, E. L. Abbott, 95.33. Canadian flats: 1, Wm. Morse, 97.15; 2, Geo. Empey, 96.49; 3, J. W. Robinson, 94.83; 4, F. E. Travis, 94.66, (won on flavor); 5, C. J. Donnelly, Scotsville, 94.66. Canadian Stiltions: 1, W. T. Oliver, 97.16; 2, H. Hammond, 96.66; 3, C. J. Donnelly, 96; 4, Garnet Bain, Lakeside, 94.66; 5, J. T. Grieves, Dorchester, 94.15. Dairy Instructors. (Highest aggregate scores, sections 1 to 8 in instruction group): 1, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, Listowel group; 2, T. F. Boyes, Lambeth, London group; 3, G. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll, Stratford group. Bank of British North America Special: C. J. Donnelly. Western Fair Silver Medals: W. T. Oliver and Geo. Empey.

BUTTER.

Creamery butter, 56-lb. box: 1, J. E. Wilson, Forest, 95.5; 2, D. Doan, Southwold, 95; 3, T. Dunn

& Son, Cowansville, Que., 94.5; 4, Wm. Webb, St. Thomas, 93.5; 5, Jos. Dansereau, St. Haycinthe, 92.5. Creamery butter, 51-lb. print: 1, J. E. Wilson, 94.5; 2, T. W. Dunn & Son, 94; 3, D. Doan, 93.5; 4, Wm. Webb, St. Thomas, 93. Farm dairy butter, 20-lb. packages: 1, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong, Brussels, 95.5; 2, Miss L. B. Gregory, Ilderton, 95; 3, Dan McDonald, Appin, 94; 4, Mrs. W. C. Conner, London, 93.5; 5, L. H. Pugh, Milverton, 93. Farm dairy butter, 20 one-lb. rolls or prints: 1, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong, 95; 2, Miss L. B. Gregory, 94.5; 3, D. McDonald, 94; 4, Mrs. W. C. Conner, London, 93.5; 5, Mrs. J. B. Keen, Lambeth, 92.5. Special, 10-lb. prints: 1, D. McDonald, 94; 2, Mrs. W. C. Conner, 93.5; 3, Mrs. Hopkins, Lambeth, 93.25; 4, Miss L. B. Gregory, 93; 5, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong, 92.5. Creamery instructor, highest aggregate score, sections 1 and 2 in creamery group: 1, G. Rickwood, Essex, Southern group; 2, D. McMillan, Stratford, Northern group.

The Central Canada Exhibition Successful Under New Management.

The Central Canada Exhibition of 1916 will be remembered as a milestone in the progress of that institution. Under the presidency of John Bright, Live Stock Commissioner, and with J. K. Paisley as Manager and Secretary, new rules were adopted or, more correctly speaking, old rules were enforced, which had considerable influence this year and will probably affect future events in a very advantageous direction. September 9 to 15 were the dates, and during the first four days of the busy week the weather was fine and enormous crowds thronged the grounds. There could be no mistaking the fact that the attendance was a record one, for, often space in which to move about was at a premium. The Directors and Committee were all interested in the staging of a show which might be pronounced the best Ottawa has yet seen. This harmony and enthusiasm became contagious and success crowned the efforts of the management in this regard.

The live-stock exhibit was not quite so good as usual. There were two reasons for that. In the first place, all exhibitors have suffered from conditions, both favorable and unfavorable, which have militated against the live-stock entries. Secondly, the management of the Central Canada decided some time ago that all entries must be in by a certain date, after which time none would be received. Exhibitors were notified to this effect but, spoiled by admonitions in the past which were not followed up with chastisement, they demurred and after dilly-dallying as usual they found they would not be accepted. Several carloads of live stock were turned down on account of this ruling, and even the Chairman of the Horse Committee was obliged to suffer from the firm but just law. Too much freedom as to when entries must be filed at the office has long been responsible for much stock of poor quality at Ottawa. After some still-hunting a few exhibitors would ascertain the strength of the various classes and enter where prospects were brightest, or not at all. Late entries also retard the compilation of a catalogue and they mean confusion in the office. We are glad to know the management have been strong enough to enforce this ruling. We strongly commend them for it and recommend the same principle to other fairs.

A second ruling that caused some discussion related to entries for championships. In some breeds of live stock, exhibitors who won first prizes had neglected to enter for championship and were debarred from showing for the same. The result was that the best specimen of the breed was not always proclaimed champion. The Directors ruled that where money prizes were given, the entry for championship was to be accompanied by a fee. Where a ribbon only was given, no fee was required. We fail to see the wisdom of this ruling. The competition in the ring is for its educational value. The best of a class is chosen for the red ribbon and then by bringing all the first-prize winners together the judge decides which is the best male and which the best female of the breed. That animal stands as a model to the visiting public and to be consistent all the first-prize winners should be allowed to compete for the coveted ribbon. The exhibitor is not sure when he leaves home that his entry will even win first place in his class, but if the candidate is good enough for such honors it should be allowed to show for championship. Furthermore, it would be wise to oblige every animal winning first in its class to show for championship. An exhibitor may have several winners and desire that the ribbon be placed on some particular one. The judge chooses the best of those brought before him, but if a better one is left in the stable, a credulous public is deceived by the decision. All first-prize winners should come out. Visitors to the Fair this year were treated to a grand display. The Pure Food Show in Howick Pavilion was a very imposing spectacle. The Main Building was filled with pretty things to wear and decorations suitable for the up-to-date home. Machinery Hall was humming with machinery and all kinds of conveniences, farm implements and farming requirements were on exhibition there. The automobile show was made a feature this year beneath the grand stand, while from the seats above it people were amused by the acrobats, thrilled with the performances in the air, in the airship and balloon, and raised from their seats by some exceptionally good tests of speed on the track or, in other words, horse races. It was a well-ordered and well-staged exhibition.

HORSES.

In common with the entry at Toronto the previous week, the horse exhibit, in point of number of entries, was considerably less than last year. This, to a large extent, is accounted for by the inauguration this year of a new rule establishing a set date, after which no entries would be received. Heretofore, entries at Ottawa were received up to the commencement of the show, and many exhibitors this year were too late in getting their entries in and were, therefore, not allowed to show, which materially lessened the number. Another factor in the smallness of the entry was that no new importations were made this year. However, no former year has seen a better quality of entries brought out in better fit. This, of course, is mainly applicable to the breeding classes. The light harness and saddle classes were well filled with an exceptionally high standard of the equine aristocrat.

Clydesdales.—As usual in this country the Clydesdale headed the list numerically, and the king of draft horses was never seen to better advantage in the matter of that flashy quality that makes him so popular, nor in the perfect fitting in which the vast majority of them were brought out.

In the class for aged stallions, imported or Canadian-bred, there was a line-up of five, the class being considerably weakened through the death, on the grounds, of the old veteran champion of many a hard-fought battle, Sir Spencer, owned by R. Ness & Son, of Howick, Que. Dunnottar, at the head of the line, looked every whit in place. He is a horse of strong character on the nicest kind of underpinning, and moves just right. Scotia's Pride, in second place, showed more scale, having abundance of draft character, but is not quite so flashy. Allan Water, in third place, was a bit under the scale of the others above him, but had plenty of quality and excellent action.

In the class for stallions four years old and upwards, importers excluded, there were only two, both of the cart-horse type, smooth, closely coupled and particularly good at the ground. There was little to choose between them, and the placing might have been reversed and no harm done.

Three-year-old stallions had little competition. Everard, in first place, showed a nice balance and scale with beautiful quality. Fyvie Junior, as second, had not so much scale nor finish as the winner.

Stallions two years old made a numerically stronger class. Craigie Revolt at the top and Lucky Coin 2nd in third place looked small beside Royal Design between them, whose great scale and draft character was vastly stronger than either of the others, and while his action was not all that might be desired it was difficult to see why he was placed between two smaller, quality colts.

Woodside Speculation had things alone in the yearling class.

In the class for yield mares there was a line-up of five, an exceptionally choice lot, superb quality and perfect fitting being predominant. Ruby Jen at the top looked the part well, her rare excellence of quality and fitting making her an easy favorite. Craigie Meg, in second place, closely followed the first for quality and fit, as did also Sweet Mary in third place, while Dickie Belle, in fourth place, showed considerably more scale and draft character.

Seaham Bonnie, in the brood-mare class, was an easy winner, her faultless action, excellent quality and great scale making her an easy first. Corona, in second, and Lady Nell, in third, had little to choose between them, and the placing might have been reversed.

Woodside Rosebud was alone in the three-year-old class, but her finish and quality could have stood strong competition.

Pride of Mossgirl at the top of the two-year-olds was well placed, her scale and splendid balance being too much for her competitors. Rosa Spencer, as second, and Sweet Peggy, as third, looked like a misplacement, the latter having considerably more scale and a flashier quality and moved equally well.

The same can be said of the yearling class, Margery Daw, in third place, was in a class by herself for

size and flash quality. Although fresh from heading a strong class at Toronto the week before she was placed below Hilda Gold and Oakhurst Peggy in the order named, neither of which had the scale and quality.

Exhibitors.—B. Rothwell, Ottawa; R. Ness & Son, Howick, Que.; A. Elliott, Lachute, Que.; E. H. Good, Richmond, Que.; H. Alyea, Consecon, Ont.; S. Wyatt, Vernon, Ont.; Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; A. Scarf, Cumming's Bridge, Ont.; Wm. Nussey, Howick Sta., Que.; S. McGerrigle, Tatehurst, Que.; W. N. Scarf, Cumming's Bridge, Ont.; J. F. Staples, Ida, Ont.; and J. H. Logan, Howick, Sta., Que. Judge, Alex. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask.

Awards.—Stallion, aged: 1, Rothwell, on Dunnottar by Slenslinnoch; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Scotia's Pride by Crossrig; 3, Elliott, on Allan Water by Buchlyvie Again; 4, Alyea, on Tomich's Heir; 5, Good, on Gartley Pride 2nd by Baron Elrig. Stallion, aged, non-importers: 1, Alyea, on Tomich's Heir; 2, Good, on Gartley Pride 2nd. Stallion, 3 years old: 1, Smith & Richardson, on Everard by Everlasting; 2, A. Scarf, on Fyvie Junior by Fyvie Gold. Stallion, two years old: 1, A. Scarf, on Craigie Revolt by Revelanta; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Royal Design by Baron of Ballindalloch; 3, W. N. Scarf, on Lucky Coin 2nd by Lucky Coin; 4, McGerrigle, on McLaw's Fashion by Orphan Fashion; 5, Nussey, on Oakhurst Shapely Prince by Sir Spencer. Stallion, one-year-old: 1, Ness, on Woodside Speculation by Sir Spencer. Yield mare: 1, Ness, on Ruby Jr. by Ruby Pride; 2, A. Scarf, on Craigie Meg by Montreatmont; 3, Rothwell, on Sweet Mary by Squire Ronald; 4, Smith & Richardson, on Dickie Belle by Cariskey 2nd; 5, Staples, on Margaret. Brood mare: 1 and 3, Rothwell, on Seaham Bonnie by Bonnie Buchlyvie, and Lady Nell by Silver Cup; 2, McGerrigle, on Corona by The Right Honorable. Foal: 1, Rothwell; 2, McGerrigle; 3, Rothwell. Filly, three years old: 1, Ness, on Woodside Rosebud by Sir Spencer. Filly, two years old: 1, Ness, on Pride of Mossgirl by Sir Spencer; 2, Nussey, on Rosa Spencer by Sir Spencer; 3, Rothwell, on Sweet Peggy by Dunnottar; 4, A. Scarf, on Craigie Rowena by Livitt's O'Ford. Filly, one-year-old: 1, A. Scarf, on Hilda Gold by Fyvie Gold; 2, Nussey, on Oakhurst Peggy by Sir Spencer; 3, Rothwell, on Margery Daw by Dunnottar; 4, McGerrigle, on Tatehurst Belle by Orphan Fashion. Best stallion any age, Rothwell, on Dunnottar—also special for best stallion imported or Canadian-bred. Best mare any age, Ness, on Ruby Jen—also special for best mare imported or Canadian-bred.

Clydesdales. Canadian bred.—In common with the experience at the big shows of late years the type, scale and quality of the Canadian-breds is getting closer and closer to the Old Country standard, and in many of the classes the quality of the exhibits was up to winning form in competition with the imported horses.

In the class for stallions four years old and upwards there was nothing sensational. Silver Band, at the top, was possessed of quality, but was lacking in scale. Sir Roger, in second place, conformed closely to the type of first with a bit less quality. The others lower down showed the wear incidental to more mature years.

In stallions three years old, Spencer of the Briars at the top was rightly placed, as he outranked the others in scale, action and quality. Gold Dawn, in second place, lacked a bit in fitting, but showed a fair amount of action. Lucky's Heir, that followed, was lacking in scale necessary to get a higher placing.

In stallions two year old, extra quality and action brought Water Cress to the top an easy winner. Baron Cedar, Dan Spencer and Crown Nicottan, in the order named, were placed on the merit displayed, although the latter could have gone a place higher on superior ground conformation.

Stallions one year old had a single entry in Ivory's Masterpiece.

The mare and filly classes brought out some extra nice quality. The three-year-old class was strongly contested, Syringa, at the top, showed character and quality, and her action was straight and close. Jen, in second place, well earned her standing, as she showed qualifications that make the winners.

In the two-year-old class Oakhurst Silver Queen was an outstanding winner over her only competitor, Kintore Moss Rose.

Quality again won in the yearling class in Lady Eileen.

Exhibitors.—Wm. Nussey, Howick, Que.; Geo. McFadden, Navan, Ont.; B. Rothwell; S. McGerrigle; R. Morrison, Lachute, Que.; J. F. Staples, Ida, Ont.; J. Tierney, Richmond, Ont.; W. J. McGerrigle, Tatehurst, Que.; J. T. Thompson, Bainsville, Ont.; A. Nussey, Brysonville, Que.; J. G. Hodgins, Carp, Ont.; A. Scarf; R. Todd, Lachute, Que.; Smith & Richardson; Wm. Allen, Osgoode Sta., Ont.; G. H. Montgomery, Philipsburg, Que.; and E. H. Good.

Judge, Dr. T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.

Awards.—Stallion, aged: 1, S. Wyatt, on Silver Band; 2, Montgomery, on Sir Rodger by Sir Spencer; 3, Smith & Richardson, on Mascot's Pride; 4, Nussey, on Baron Silloth's Heir by Baron Silloth; 5, Allen, on Koyama by The Rejected. Stallion, three years old: 1, Ness, on Spencer of the Briars by Sir Spencer; 2, Staples, on Goldie Dawn; 3, Scarf, on Lucky's Heir by Lucky Coin; 4, McGerrigle, on Baron James Fyvie by Baron Archie. Stallion, two years old: 1, Todd, on Water Cress by Allan Water; 2, Scarf, on Baron Cedar by Baron Elrig; 3, Nussey, on Dan Spencer by Sir Spencer; 4, McFadden, on Crown Nicottan by Gold Crown. Stallion, one-year-old: 1, Smith & Richardson, on Ivory's Masterpiece. Brood mare: 1, McGerrigle, on Maple Leaf by Orphan Fashion; 2, W. J. McGerrigle, on Flossie Fyvie by Fyvie Gold; 3, Nussey, on Nettie of Cherry Bank by Meichiston. Foals went in the same order as their dams. Yeld mare: 1, Scarf, on Bonnie Pride by Balmanno Pride Prince; 2, Staples, on Madge; 3, Thompson, on Mabel Khandahar by Khandahar; 4, Scarf, on Lady Gold by Fyvie Gold. Filly, three years old: 1, Rothwell, on Syringa; 2, Staples, on Jen by Golden Gleam; 3, Morrison, on Belle of Geneva; 4, Nussey, on Oakhurst Bessie Spencer by Sir Spencer; 5, McFadden, on Crown Faith by Gold Crown. Filly, two years old: 1, Nussey, on Oakhurst Silver Queen by Baron Silloth's Heir; 2, Tierney on Kintore Moss Rose by Kintore. Filly, one year old: 1, Rothwell, on Lady Eileen by Dunnottar; 2, W. J. McGerrigle, on Nellie of Rosedale by Baron Archie; 3, Nussey, on Daisy Spencer by Sir Spencer; 4, Staples, on Doll; 5, S. McGerrigle, on Tatehurst Queenie by Orphan Fashion. Champion stallion, Ness, on Spencer of the Briars—also Special. Champion mare, Rothwell, on Syringa—also special. Single heavy draft horse in harness: 1, Firstbrook Bros., Toronto; 2, Rothwell, 3 and 4, Smith & Richardson. Heavy draft team in harness: 1, Smith & Richardson; 2, Dominion Transport Co., Ottawa.

Percherons.—The Percheron entry was lighter than has been out at Ottawa for several years. The class for stallions four years old and upwards having the only serious competition, and even that class produced nothing sensational. First and second showed a big scale, but not so much quality as third.

Exhibitors.—C. Fredenburgh, Poltmore, Que.; R. Strutt, Pembroke, Ont.; G. F. Boulter, Picton, Ont.; J. Tweede, Papineauville, Que.; J. E. Arnold, Geneva, Que.; and H. B. Dowler, Billing's Bridge, Ont.

Judge, Dr. T. H. Hassard, Markham.

Awards.—Stallion, aged: 1, Fredenburgh; 2, Strutt, on Jural; 3, Arnold, on Loin; 4, Boulter, on Herculoide; 5, Tweed, on Houp. Stallion, three years old: 1, Smith & Richardson, on King Jack. Brood mare: 1, Dowler, on Lawrence; 2, Boulter, on Lorene. Filly, three years old: 1, Boulter, on Lou Lou. Filly, two years old: 1, Boulter, on Elois. Filly, one year old: 1 and 2, Boulter, on Titania and Mignonne. Foal: 1 and 2, Boulter, on Lizette, and Sylvia. Champion stallion, Fredenburgh. Champion mare, Boulter, on Lou Lou.

Belgians.—There was only a single class of entries in Belgians. Stallion, aged: 1, T. Costello, Manotick, Ont.; 2, J. E. Arnold.

Shires.—One lone entry made up the entire Shire exhibit. Verona Leader, exhibited by James Callander, North Gower, Ont., being the only aged stallion forward.

French Canadians.—This hardy breed of General-Purpose horses was, this year, represented by a single exhibitor, Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, Que.

Standard Breds.—Competition was light in this class, the principal exhibitor being Ashley Stock Farm, Foxboro, Ont. Other exhibitors were: A. Blackburn, Ottawa, and G. E. Stacey, Ottawa. In the class for aged stallions Blackburn had things all his own way on Gleaner, as did the Ashley Stock Farm in three and two-year-old stallions, with Judge Carman in the three-year class, and Jack Rayner in the two-year-old class. Brood mares had an entry of five; 1, 2, 3 and 4 going to the Ashley Farm, and 5 to Stacey. Filly, three years old: 1, Stacey, on Libby Clay; 2, Ashley Farm, on Lady McMartin. Filly, two years old: 1 and 2, Ashley Farm, on Ella Bleecker, and Aunt Fanny. Filly, one year old: 1 and 2, Ashley Farm, on Clara Gay, and Winkle Girl. Champion stallion, Jack Rayner. Champion mare, Ella Bleecker.

Dr. J. A. Sinclair, of Cannington, Ont., placed the awards.

Hackneys.—The Hackney entry, in common with that of several of the other breeds, was the lightest in many years. While the quality was high the light competition gave little encouragement to interest.

Exhibitors.—T. Irving, Winchester, Ont.; J. Tilt, Brampton, Ont.; Steele Bros., Howick, Que.; and Haddon Kerr, Howick, Que.

In the class for aged stallions superior action and style easily brought Spartan, from the Brampton stables, to the top. Next in order of merit was Coveny Marmion, the entry of T. Irving; third,

Steele Bros., on Terrington Narcissus. The only other competition was in the class for filly three years old; first went to Irving, on Dora B.; second, to Tilt, on Minnie Derwent; third, to Kerr, on Lady Lill. Filly, two years old and brood mare, went to Tilt, on Miss Spartan and Miss Derwent. Champion stallion, Spartan. Champion mare, Miss Spartan.

Judge, Dr. T. H. Hassard.

Agricultural.—The exhibit of Agricultural horses was a most creditable one, improved breeding along draft lines being manifest in the entire entry.

Exhibitors.—S. Wyatt, Osgoode Sta., Ont.; C. Acres, Osgoode Sta.; H. Kerr, Howick, Que.; Firstbrook Bros., Toronto; J. W. Logan, Howick, Que.; J. F. Staples, Ida, Ont.

Awards.—Single mare or gelding in harness: 1, 3, 4 and 5, Wyatt; 2, Kerr. Team in harness: 1 and 3, Wyatt; 2, Kerr. Brood mare: 1, Wyatt; 2, Acres; 3, Kerr. Foal: 1, Kerr; 2, Wyatt; 3, Acres. Filly or gelding, three years old: 1, Firstbrook Bros. Filly or gelding, two years old: 1, Staples; 2, Kerr; 3, Logan. Filly or gelding, one year old: 1, Kerr.

General Purpose.—Single horse: 1 and 2, Geo. Stewart, Richmond, Ont.; 3, Staples; 4, Firstbrook Bros. Team: 1, Stewart. Single mare or gelding, sired by registered Clydesdale stallion: 1, Firstbrook Bros.; 2, Smith & Richardson; 3 and 4, Dominion Transport Co., Ottawa. Team: 1, Smith & Richardson; 2, S. Wyatt; 3, Dominion Transport Co.

Best string of 10 Horses, exhibited by owner: 1, B. Rothwell, Ottawa; 2, A. Scarf, Cumming's Bridge; 3, Smith & Richardson, Columbus.

BEEF CATTLE.

Past exhibits of beef cattle at the Central Canada Exhibition have been superior to the showing made this year. Each breed was represented by two herds, and considering the small number of exhibitors the display was very good. There were good animals in every herd and visitors to the Fair could see excellent individuals of any breed they might favor.

Shorthorns.—The Shorthorn breed was represented at Ottawa by selections from the herds of John Watt & Son, Elora, Ont., and W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont. The former came from Sherbrooke, where they were quite successful, and the latter from the Canadian National, where keen competition prevailed. Both herds had stood the travel very well and were in good condition for the show-ring in the Capital City. Together they did not equal last year's Shorthorn exhibit at Ottawa, but there has been a slight decrease this year on the whole Eastern Circuit.

J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., made the awards.

Gainford Select would have shown well against competition in the aged bull class, but there was none to meet him. He is a good bull by a good sire, Gainford Marquis.

Clifford King proved superior to Maxwalton Coral in the two-year-old class where only two were out. These were two good bulls, white in color, and the winner was ultimately made champion over the younger entries.

Gold Finder, in the junior yearling class, proved a winner as he did at Toronto when three candidates stood below him. Watt showed two senior calves and received the red ribbon on Irvinedale Renown. In the junior class, Butterfly's Duke, a straight-lined, promising calf was first, and Irvinedale Marquis, a trifle plainer in the quarter, was second.

Only one aged cow and a duet of two-year-old heifers came out.

The first female line-up containing a reasonable number was comprised of junior yearlings. Here Duchess of Gloster 51st, a straight, well-fleshed heifer was first. In second money stood Gaeheart, a sweet, low-set heifer, but somewhat smaller. A less compact animal was third, and a good-bodied heifer, but somewhat off type about the head, was fourth.

The class of junior heifer calves was perhaps as typey a bunch of females as lined-up. Golden Lady, a straight-lined, promising January calf, was placed first and subsequently made champion of the females.

Awards.—Aged bull: 1, Watt, on Gainford Select. Bull, 2 years: 1, Watt, on Clifford King; 2, Edwards, on Maxwalton Coral. Bull, junior yearling: 1, Edwards, on Gold Finder; 2, Watt, on Oak Bluff Model. Bull, senior calf: 1 and 2, Watt, on Irvinedale Renown and Irvinedale Marshall. Bull, junior calf: 1 and 3, Edwards, on Butterfly's Duke and Silver Cup; 2, Watt, on Irvinedale Marquis. Aged cow: 1, Watt, on Sultar's Fancy. Heifer, 2 years: 1 and 2, Watt, on Roan Beauty and Oak Bluff Matchless. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Edwards, on Emma 57. Heifer, junior yearling: 1 and 4, Edwards, on Duchess of Gloster 51 and Susie; 2 and 3, Watt, on Gaeheart and Select Lady. Heifer, senior calf: 1, Watt, on Pretty Stamford. Heifer, junior calf: 1 and 2, Edwards, on Golden Lady and Emma 60th; 3 and 4, Watt, on Irvinedale Emmeline 2nd and Roan Glory. Champion bull: Watt, on Clifford King. Champion female: Edwards, on Golden Lady. Graded herd: 1, Watt. Junior herd: 1, Edwards; 2, Watt. Herd of 4 calves: 1, Watt, 2, Edwards. Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1, Edwards. Cow, under 4 years, in milk: 1, Watt. Four animals, get of one sire: 1, Edwards, 2 Watt.

Aberdeen Angus.—As with the other beef breeds there were only two exhibitors of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. These were John D. Larkin, Queenston, Ont., and Wm. Channon, Oakwood, Ont. The male line-ups were small but there was a higher grade of competition in the female classes than was witnessed in the Shorthorn or Hereford breed. Good individuals were entered and they were well fitted. The exhibitors of Aberdeen-Angus feel that considering the quality and numbers of their entries they are entitled to as

liberal a prize list as the Herefords enjoy. This is a matter the breeders' representatives should discuss. The ribbons were distributed among the black cattle by J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.

The winning aged bull, Ernesto, was a good specimen, and won the championship ribbon. His nearest competitor was Bravo's Prince of Larkin Farm, a low-set, compact bull. Larkin had the only senior yearling, and the senior and junior bull calf ribbons were won by Channon's entries.

Pride of Glen Rose won the aged cow class as she did at Toronto. Her deep, low-set typey conformation could not be excelled by Lady Clara 2nd of Maple Lane, a strong, smooth cow, which stood second. Glen Aberdeen Rose 2nd, was third, and Grace Maud of Sunny Acres, fourth.

Lillian of Sunny Acres, the winning two-year-old heifer, was one of the broad, deep, well-fleshed kind possessing good type, and so was Stumpie of Larkin Farm, but the latter was not so straight on top. Two nice senior yearlings were forward, with Lady Cheerful of Larkin Farm, at the top. Rosalind, of Larkin Farm, standing second, was smoother about the tail-head but a trifle smaller. The two could have been reversed without making any mistake. Primrose of Larkin Farm 2nd, was the best of four good junior yearlings, and Pride of Larkin Farm 13th, was the winning senior calf. At Toronto, this young thing was made junior and grand champion female, but at Ottawa her handling qualities were inferior to those of Pride of Glen Rose, the aged cow, so the ribbon went to the senior animals.

Awards.—Aged Bull, 1, Larkin, on Ernesto. Bull, 2 years: 1, Larkin, on Bravo's Prince of Larkin Farm; 2, Channon, on Elm Park Pat. Bull, senior yearling: 1, Larkin, on Defiance of Larkin Farm. Bull, junior calf: 1, Channon, on Sunny Acres Bravo; 2, Larkin, on Prince Bravo of Larkin Farm. Bull, junior calf: 1, Channon, on Sunny Acres Pat. Aged cow: 1 and 3, Larkin, on Pride of Glen Rose and Glen Aberdeen Rose 2nd; 2 and 4, Channon, on Lady Clara 2nd of Maple Lane and Grace Maud of Sunny Acres. Heifer, 2 years: 1, Channon, on Lillian of Sunny Acres; 2 and 3, Larkin, on Stumpie of Larkin Farm and Primrose of Larkin Farm. Heifer, senior yearling: 1 and 2, Larkin, on Lady Cheerful of Larkin Farm and Rosalind of Larkin Farm. Heifer, junior yearling: 1 and 2, Larkin, on Primrose of Larkin Farm 2nd and Primrose of Larkin Farm 3rd; 3 and 4, Channon, on Mayflower of Inverleithen 3rd and Grace Maud of Sunny Acres 2nd. Heifer, senior calf: 1 and 2, Larkin, on Pride of Larkin Farm 13th and Her Majesty of Larkin Farm; 3, Channon, on Grace of Sunny Acres. Heifer, junior calf: 1, Larkin, on Pride of Larkin Farm 14th; 2, Channon, on Lillian of Sunny Acres. Champion bull: Larkin, on Ernesto. Champion female: Larkin, on Pride of Glen Rose. Graded herd: 1, Larkin; 2, Channon. Junior herd: 1, Larkin; 2, Channon. Get of sire: 1, Larkin.

Herefords.—W. Readhead, Milton West, Ont., and James Page, Wallacetown, Ont., were the two exhibitors of Herefords. These were two of the four herds competing at Toronto, so any extended comments are unnecessary. J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont., made the awards.

Bonnie Brae 31st, repeated his Toronto winnings, capturing the red ribbon in the aged class, and championship.

In the aged cow class Miss Brae 50th defeated Rubella of Ingleside 33rd and went in for championship honors. The second-prize winner was a strapping big cow, but somewhat plainer behind than the champion. The remaining five female classes had two entries each, except the line-up of junior yearlings where three were forward. Readhead was first in two classes, and Page in three.

Awards.—Aged bull: 1, Page on Bonnie Brae 31st; 2, Readhead, on Bonnie Ingleside 7th. Bull, yearling: 1, Page, on Brae Real 6th. Bull, senior calf: 1 and 2, Readhead, on Rosemark Ingleside 58th and Rosemark Ingleside 32nd. Bull, junior calf: 1 and 3, Page on Brae Real 7th and Brae Real 8th; 2, Readhead, on Brookdale Lad 2nd. Aged cow: 1, Page, on Miss Brae 50th; 2, Readhead, on Rubella of Ingleside 33rd. Heifer, 2 years: 1, Page, on Miss Brae Real 2nd; 2, Readhead, on Laura B. Heifer, Senior yearling: 1, Readhead, on Ruby 3rd; 2, Page, on Miss Brae Real 6th. Heifer, junior yearling: 1 and 3, Page, on Miss Brae Real 8th and Miss Brae Real 10th; 2, Readhead, on on Rubella of Brookdale. Heifer, senior calf: 1, Page, on Miss Brae Real 11th; 2, Readhead, on Rubella Ingleside 53rd. Heifer, junior calf: 1, Readhead, on Gladys of Brookdale; 2, Page, on Miss Brae Real 13th. Champion bull: Page, on Bonnie Brae 31st. Champion female: Page, on Miss Brae 50th. Graded herd: 1, Page; 2, Readhead. Junior herd: 1, Page; 2, Readhead. Herd of four calves: 1, Page. Get of sire: 1, Page.

DAIRY CATTLE.

Holsteins.—There were several exhibitors in the Holstein branch of the cattle department, but the lion's share of the prizes went to M. H. Haley, of Springford, Ont. The other competing breeders had not developed their herds to full show-ring strength numerically, and in some instances quality was lacking. The exhibit was not quite as good as we expected to see at Ottawa, for there have been some splendid contests there in the past; however, it has been a difficult year for live-stock breeders to prepare their entries, and we expect that next season, under more propitious circumstances, even the highest records of the past may be excelled. Awards in this breed were made by D. C. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont.

Last year's sensational champion at Toronto and Ottawa, Sir Belle Fayne, was first in the aged class of bulls. His qualifications to win this prize were not disputed, neither was there another to surpass him for championship honors. Sir Pietje Hengerveld Waldorf, second winner, was in good fit, but he did not show the dairy conformation in the shoulder or quarter as well as the animal in first place. Maudie De Kol Sir James was in poor show-ring condition, and the third ribbon was all he could command.

One bull, two years old, and a yearling were forward. They were both typey and in good fit.

To the call for senior calves responded Johnnie Fayne, Avondale Segis Korndyke, and Vida's Butter Boy. The three were placed in the order named. The first mentioned was qualified to win, for the second was not so strong at the heart, and the third was smaller and shorter in the quarter. In the junior-bull calf class the first and second candidates were promising young sires; the third prize winner was quite young but of good type, while the fourth would show better with a trifle stronger heart girth.

The female champion appeared in the aged-cow class, where Lady Frances Schuiling stood above Alberta's Grace Fayne and Queen Jewel 2nd. The winning cow was champion at Toronto, and her good points do not require a second mention here. Of the two three-year-olds forward, Vic Hengerveld was perhaps a better type of cow than Lunde Posch Cornucopia, but the former cow's udder was not so good and she was placed second.

Nothing sensational came out in the class for two-year-old heifers in milk, but the winning heifer, Ossian Betty De Kol, carried a good udder, and on this point won her place.

Five senior yearlings, of good dairy type, lined up, and the red ribbon went to Cornish Lodge Melba Mercedes, an animal possessing breed type and splendid capacity. Miss Segis Jewel, in second place, was a milky heifer with a well-attached udder. Vida's Princess Viernan was third, and one of the smoothest of the bunch.

Miss B. B. De Boer and Lillia Posch were first and second respectively in a class of five senior calves. Both are good heifers, but the winner showed considerably more promise than the other.

Exhibitors.—Andrew J. Tierney, Metcalfe, Ont.; Hopkins Bros., Cumming's Bridge, Ont.; M. H. Haley, Springford, Ont.; Estate of J. G. Acres, Vernon, Ont.; Cummings & Gosselin, Cumming's Bridge, Ont.; John B. Dowler, Billing's Bridge, Ont.; R. Dowler, Billing's Bridge, Ont.

Awards.—Aged bull: 1, Haley, on Sir Belle Fayne; 2, Hopkins Bros., on Sir Pietje Hengerveld Waldorf; 3, Tierney, on Maudie De Kol Sir James. Bull, 2 years: 1, Haley, on Colantha Butter Boy. Bull, 1 year: 1, Haley, on Sir M'dnight Comet Ormsby. Bull, senior calf: 1 and 3, Haley, on Johnnie Fayne, and Vida's Butter Boy; 2, Cummings & Gosselin, on Avondale Segis Korndyke. Bull, junior calf: 1 and 2, Haley, on Sir Butter Boy Fayne, and Sir Korndyke Beets; 3, Acres Estate, on Echo Posch of Ferndell; 4, Tierney, on King Segis Mercena Alcartra. Aged cow: 1 and 2, Haley, on Lady Frances Schuiling, and Alberta's Grace Fayne; 3, J. B. Dowler, on Queen Jewel 2nd. Cow, 3 years: 1, Haley, on Lunde Cornucopia; 2, Hopkins Bros., on Vic Hengerveld. Heifer, 2 years: 1, R. Dowler, on Ossian Betty De Kol; 2, J. B. Dowler, on Alta Jewel; 3, Haley, on Cornish Lodge Mercedes. Heifer, senior yearling: 1 and 3, Haley, on Cornish Lodge Melba Mercedes, and Vida Princess Viernan; 2, J. B. Dowler, on Miss Segis Jewel; 4 and 5, Hopkins Bros., on Mollie Pietje Hengerveld, and Sylvia Waldorf Princess. Heifer, junior yearling: 1, Haley, on Bessie Butter Baroness. Heifer, senior calf: 1, 2 and 3, Haley, on Miss B. B. De Boer, Lillia Posch and Lady Grace Fayne; 4, J. B. Dowler, on August Jewel. Junior calf: 1 and 2, Haley, on May Butter Baroness, and Baroness Johanna Fayne; 3, Hopkins Bros., on Vic Pietje. Dry cow: 1 and 2, Haley, on Nettie Fayne 2nd, and Daisy Fayne 2nd. Dry heifer, 2 years: 1, Haley, on Miss Aggie Fayne. Champion bull, Haley, on Sir Belle Fayne. Champion cow, Haley, on Lady Frances Schuiling. Get of sire, progeny of cow, and all herd prizes were won by Haley.

Ayrshires.—The Central Canada Exhibition usually calls out an exhibit of Ayrshires that will compare favorably with anything on this continent, and the display of 1916 was no exception. Nine breeders were forward with their stock, making keen competition in every class except one. Alf. Kains, Byron, Ont., decided where the ribbons should be placed, and he had the biggest task of any judge in the cattle ring for the Ayrshires far outnumbered any other breed. The struggle began in the aged bull class where the real contest was between Hillside Peter Pan, Nether-ton Lochinvar and Auchenbrain Sea Foam. The Toronto Champion, the first mentioned bull, finally won the class with Nether-ton Lochinvar in second place. The winner is a trifle too thick to please the critical Ayrshire breeder, but the second-prize bull slopes away in the quarters to such an extent that the judge decided he could not head the class. Apart from that weakness he possessed the best type and was the most breedily looking bull of any in the ring except Hobsland Masterpiece which was not placed on account of being sore in the feet. Auchenbrain Sea Foam was a good bull but a shade coarse. Hillhurst Perfection was smooth and typey, but a little too small to be placed higher than fourth.

Although only one two-year-old, Hobsland Piecemeal, came out, he was the best bull of the breed. He is by Perfect Piece, the sensational champion of

the National Dairy Show, 1914, and possesses many of his sire's good characters with more masculinity than his parent showed as a two-year-old when seen at Chicago.

Burnside Ypres Masterpiece had no difficulty in winning the yearling class. His dairy and Ayrshire type, with splendid depth of rib and good head, which brought him the junior championship at Toronto, were quite as much in evidence in this contest. Hobsland Landlord was a large bull, but inclined to be a trifle thick in the shoulder; however, he was given the second ribbon. Standing third was a well-turned bull, Willowhaugh Just Right.

Eight senior and six junior bull calves were forward. In the former class Hillside Invincible Peter Pan was a straight, deep fellow in first place, and second to him stood Edgewood Purple Heather, smooth and typey.

There was some ground for argument as to how the aged cows should be placed. The judge stood Humeshaugh Kate above Catlin's Derby 2nd and Morton Mains Greenside. This was a decision not quite plain to all, for the winning cow possessed no appreciable superiority as to type or udder, while she had less capacity and not such a useful appearance as the two standing below her. The winner was a typey individual and an exceptionally good cow, but, considering the company she was in, she would not have looked out of place standing third. They were three very nice specimens of the Ayrshire breed and different judges would probably disagree as to the one best qualified to lead the class. White Violet of Monte Bello, showed a splendid length of quarter and a well-attached udder, but she did not have quite so much capacity nor so typey a head as the three above her.

Dalhblle Jemmima Jane 2nd, a smooth, well-turned individual was given the honors in the class for three-year-old cows. Hillside Spicy Kate was second and Springburn Violet, with good substance, was third. The three-year-old, Canadian-bred class called up a number of useful appearing cows. Betsy of Lakeside was carrying an immense udder and a conformation that would insure machinery to feed it. Second to her stood Flossie of Monte Bello, a nicely-turned cow. Tidy of Mirabel, a worker, was third, and a dry cow, Burnside Pearl 4th, was fourth.

Six dry cows, three years and upwards, lined-up with Doherty of Monte Bello, standing first. She was a trifle wide in the shoulder, but she had splendid quarters and the best placed teats and udder in the class. Flora, the second winner, was a very typey cow, but she did not carry quite so good an udder as the individual above her. Spicy Lass, a useful, promising cow was third and Craebrae Lady Jean, fourth.

The Toronto champion and best female at Ottawa was found in the two-year-old heifer group where Burnside Maggie Finlayston 5th proved superior to her competitors. She has splendid Ayrshire character and much promise of developing into a grand producer.

Hillside Perfect Lady was selected from twelve yearling heifers for the red ribbon. She was strong, typey and quite promising. Springburn Lady May, the blue-ribbon heifer, was a shade smaller but very tidy, while Lakeside Milkmaid was good in front, but a trifle shorter in the quarter.

Ten senior calves and seven junior calves completed the line-ups in the female department of the breed.

Exhibitors.—Hon. Wm. Owens, Westmount, Que.; Alex Hume & Co., Campbellford, Ont.; R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; Geo. H. Montgomery, Philipsburg, Que.; Robert Doig, Lachute, Que.; D. T. Ness, Howick, Que.; J. H. Black, Lachute, Que.; Robert Leishman, Lachute, Que.; Chas. R. Rodger, Lachute, Que.

Awards.—Aged bull: 1, Hume, on Hillside Peter Pan; 2, Owens, on Nether-ton Lochinvar; 3, Montgomery, on Auchenbrain Sea Foam; 4, D. T. Ness, on Hillhurst Perfection; 5, Doig, on Victor. Bull, 2 years: 1, Black, on Hobsland Piecemeal. Bull, 1 year: 1, R. R. Ness, on Burnside Ypres Masterpiece; 2, Leishman, on Hobsland Landlord; 3, Rodger, on Willowhaugh Just Right; 4, D. T. Ness; 5, Owens, on Sunrise Masterpiece. Bull, senior calf: 1, Hume, on Invincible Peter Pan; 2, D. T. Ness, on Edgewood Purple Heather; 3, R. R. Ness, on Burnside Flomaster; 4, Doig, on Hugo; 5, Owens, on Riverside Champion 39th. Bull, junior calf: 1, Montgomery, on Ravensdale Kitchener; 2, Hume, on Kitchener of Hillside; 3, Owens, on Riverside Champion 46th; 4, Doig, on Royal Hugo. Aged cow: 1, Hume, on Humeshaugh Kate; 2, Black, on Catlin's Derby 2nd; 3, Montgomery, on Morton Mains Greenside; 4, Owens, on White Violet of Monte Bello; 5, R. R. Ness, on Burnside Dandy; 6, D. T. Ness, on Lochfergus Catherine. Cow, 3 years: 1, R. R. Ness, on Dalhblle Jemmima Jane 2nd; 2, Hume, on Hillside Spicy Kate; 3, D. T. Ness, on Springburn Violet; 4, Montgomery, on Lakeside Butterfly; 5, Owens, on Primrose of Riverside. Cow, 3 years and upwards, Canadian bred: 1, Montgomery, on Betsy of Lakeside; 2, Owens, on Flossie of Monte Bello; 3 and 5, Doig, on Tidy of Mirabel, and Blossom again; 4, D. T. Ness, on Burnside Pearl 4th. Heifer, 2 years, in milk: 1 and 5, R. R. Ness, on Burnside Maggie Finlayston 5th and Burnside Lucky Darling; 2, Hume, on Hillside Nan 2nd; 3, D. T. Ness, on Edgewood Nellie Osborne; 4, Montgomery, on Lakeside Susan. Heifer, 1 year: 1, Hume, on Hillside Perfect Lady; 2, D. T. Ness, on Springburn Lady May; 3, Montgomery, on Lakeside Milkmaid; 4 and 5, R. R. Ness, on Burnside Barbara and Burnside Tipperary Blossom. Heifer, senior calf: 1, Owens, on Lady; 2 and 3, R. R. Ness, on Burnside Lady Lucky 3rd and Burnside Maggie Finlayston 6th; 4, D. T. Ness, on Edgewood Pearl; 5, Hume, on Hillside Spicy Kate Again. Heifer, junior calf: 1, R. R. Ness, on Burnside Barbara 2nd;

2, Owens, on Louise of Riverside; 3, D. T. Ness, on Edgewood Viola; 4, Doig, on Dairy Pride; 5, Hume, on Humeshaugh Flossie. Dry cow, 3 years and upwards: 1, Owens, on Doherty of Monte Bello; 2, D. T. Ness, on Flora; 3, Hume, on Spicy Lass; 4, Black, on Craebrae Lady Jean. Dry heifer, 2 years: 1 and 3, Montgomery, on Lakeside Bess and Lakeside Mermaid; 2, D. T. Ness, on Edgewood Prim; 4, Owens, on Betsy. Champion bull: Black, on Hobsland Piecemeal. Champion female: R. R. Ness, on Burnside Maggie Finlayston 5th. Graded herd: 1, Hume; 2, R. R. Ness; 3, Owens. Junior herd: 1, R. R. Ness; 2, Hume; 3, Owens. Four animals, get of sire: 1, Owens; 2 and 3, R. R. Ness; 4, D. T. Ness. Two animals, progeny of cow: 1, Doig; 2, Hume; 3, D. T. Ness; 4, R. R. Ness.

Jerseys.—B. H. Bull & Sons of Brampton, Ont., were the only exhibitors of Jerseys but they had a very complete list. From the various classes Brampton Burma King was chosen for champion bull, and Brampton Maitland B. for champion female.

French Canadians.—Only one herd of French Canadian cattle were present and these from the stables of Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, Que.

Grade Dairy Cattle.—J. H. Black, Lachute, Que., brought out some splendid grade Ayrshires and had everything practically his own way in these classes. Robert Doig won fourth and fifth place in the aged cow class and third place in two-year-old heifers, in milk. Black won the herd prize and Doig second. The awards in this department were made by Geo. B. Rothwell, C. E. F., Ottawa.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

In the Dairy Building was to be found a grand exhibit of butter and cheese, manufactured by some of the best makers in the country. Of the cheese the August white and the June white or colored were pronounced two exceptionally good lots. There was more creamery and less dairy butter than last year. The creamery butter was splendid in quality, while the dairy product was quite up to standard.

Judges.—Geo. Barr, Ottawa, and W. W. Dool, Brockville.

CHEESE.

Awards.—August, colored: 1, C. J. Donnelly, Lambeth, Ont., 97.3; 2, G. H. Taylor, Osgoode Sta., 96.6; 3, J. S. Togin, Martintown, Ont., 96.5; 4, B. E. Choffe, Cornwall, Ont., 96.2; 5, D. A. McDonald, Lancaster, Ont., 96.1. August, white: 1, C. J. Donnelly, 98.3; 2, S. Gagnon, Metabetchouan, Que., 98.2; 3, A. Paquette, St. Flavien, Que., 97.9; 4, Leath Tollman, Lockvale, Ont., 97.5; 5, S. Bergeron, Methot's Mills Sta., Que., 97.3. June, white or colored: 1, R. Alguire, Northfield Sta., Ont., 97.4; 2, J. S. Tobin, 97.1; 3, D. McDonald, 96.9; 4, G. Empey, Atwood, Ont., 96.8; 5, C. J. Donnelly, 96.6. Special prize given by the Canadian Salt Ass'n.: 1, C. J. Donnelly, 97.8; 2, D. A. McDonald, 97.1.

BUTTER.

Creamery, best two tubs, boxes or firkins: 1, E. Caissy, Bonaventure, Que., 97.9; 2, L. Castonguay, Riviere Bois-Claire, Que., 97.8; 3, F. Vaillancourt, Bonaventure, Que., 97.7; 4, J. A. Allaire, St. Roch C'Ahigan, Que., 97.5; 5, M. Weir, Winnipeg, 97.4. Butter, creamery, prints or fancy packages: 1, Edmonton City Dairy Co., Edmonton, Alta., 98.0; 2, P. Pallesen Calgary Central Creamery, Calgary, Alta., 96.80; 3, Carlyle Dairy Co., Calgary, Alta., 96.75. Dairy, best two tubs, boxes, firkins or crocks: 1, B. D. Young, Masonville, Que., 95.8; 2, W. F. Kennedy, Manotick, Ont., 95.1; 3, Mrs. A. Meldrum, Wyman, Que., 94.6; 4, Mrs. A. Wallace, North Gower, Ont., 94.4. Dairy, best package or basket of prints: 1, Mrs. A. Meldrum, 95.5; 2, B. D. Young, 95.2; 3, Mrs. A. Wallace, 95.1; 4, Mrs. O. B. McLaughlin, Knowlton, Que., 95.

THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

The Central Experimental Farms had a very attractive and tastily-arranged exhibit in the end of the Horticultural Building, remote from the front entrance. This was divided into departments dealing with bees, cereals, horticulture and plant breeding, field husbandry, poultry, flax, tobacco, botany, chemistry of the soil, animal husbandry and forage plants. Each branch was well set forth by an interesting display, and visitors enjoyed studying the different specialized lines.

Apples made up the greater part of the fruit exhibit, and they were arranged on plates, in cones and in boxes. The quality and color in these entries were good. Vegetables were not outstanding in numbers or quality, but a fair exhibit was there.

A tasty honey exhibit occupied considerable space, and it was well put up.

The open classes for grain and field crops attracted a fair number of entries, which were of a very good character.

FIELD CROP COMPETITION AWARDS.

The exhibit of grain and vegetables, selected from competing fields, was of much the same design as was to be seen at the Canadian National. The grain came from winning fields east of Toronto, while the vegetables came from all over Ontario. It was an attractive display, and the quality of the exhibit was exceptional when we consider the adverse farm conditions of the season. Following is a list of awards:

SHEAVES.

Oats: 1, Peter Wilson, Cobden, Banner; 2, Samuel Carr, Paris R. R. 2, O. A. C. No. 72; 3, Wm. Nether-

ton, Brentha, Imp. Banner; 4, Fletcher Walker, Royston, Banner. Spring wheat: 1, Peter Wilson, Great Dane; 2, Robt. Jones, Cobden R. M. D., Marquis; 3, Geo. McDiarmid, Cobden, R. M. D., Marquis. Fall wheat: 1, Dan Hutchinson, Burgessville, R. R. 1, Dawson's Golden Chaff; 2, John Gould, Glencoe, Dawson's Golden Chaff; 3, Geo. R. Barrie, Galt, R. R. 7, Dawson's Golden Chaff. Barley: 1, D. I. Rose, Frankford, O. A. C. No. 21.

GRAIN.

Oats: 1, Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay, R. R. 1, Abundance; 2, Thos. Sellars, Zephyr, Abundance; 3, H. L. Goltz, Bardville, Imp. Scotch; 4, Wm. Netherton, Brentha, Imp. Banner. Spring wheat: Robt. Jones, Cobden, R. M. D., Marquis. Fall wheat: 1, D. Hetherington, Bobcaygeon, Sleep and I'll Pay the Rent; 2, Geo. R. Barrie, Galt, R. R. 7, Sleep and I'll Pay the Rent; 3, John Gould, Glencoe, Sleep and I'll Pay the Rent. Barley: 1, A. W. Vansickle, Onondaga, O. A. C. No. 21; 2, Alex. Morrison, Creemore, O. A. C. No. 21. Peas: 3, Wm. Warder, Lion's Head. Potatoes: 1, Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg; 2, Jas. R. Thompson, Cumming's Bridge; 3, Jas. Downs; 4, R. & J. Woods, Metcalfe; 5, Fletcher Walker, Royston; 6, G. B. Bennett, Spencerville.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes: 1, R. Plunkett & Sons, Weston; 2, F. F. Reeves & Son, Humber Bay; 3, G. W. Bycroft, London; 4, C. H. Aymer, Humber Bay; 5, E. F. Montgomery, St. Williams; 6, W. E. Crandall, Ingersoll; 7, Thos. Delworth, Weston. Onions: 1, F. F. Reeves; 2, Geo. Reiley, Aylmer E.; 3, Chas. Aymer; 4, W. E. Crandall; 5, Thos. Barwell, Fenwick; 6, W. E. Eborall, Beamsville; 7, John Harris & Son, Belleville. Tomatoes: 1, Thos. Delworth; 2, Chas. Aymer; 3, C. H. Aymer; 4, W. R. Trott, London; 5, Edgar Worgan, Weston; 6, W. H. Stewart, Aylmer E.; 7, E. K. Purdy, Catarauqui. Celery: 1, John Harris & Son; 2, J. J. Davis, London R. R. 7; 3, W. R. Trott; 4, C. E. Post, Brighton, R. R. 4; 5, Fuller Bros., London R. R. 7; 6, Chas. Aymer; 7, R. H. Tier, Islington.

POULTRY.

There were 1,760 entries in the poultry department of the Exhibition, and these entries included from 1 to 5 birds each. This does not equal the exceptional record of last autumn, but it excels anything previous to the show of 1915. While the birds were not in feather, the quality of the stuff was pronounced to be of a very high character. White Wyandottes led all classes of poultry for numbers. White Leghorns were second, and Orpingtons third. Rhode Island Reds were fourth and Brown Leghorns fifth. There were heavy entries of ducks and geese, and turkeys made a strong showing. The heaviest winners in the utility breeds were: White Wyandottes, R. W. Vout, Brockville, Ont.; White Leghorns, T. Crouch, Billing's Bridge, Rocks, Hintenburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa; R. I. Reds, Lennox Poultry Yards, Napanee; Brown Leghorns, Taylor Bros., Quebec, and Cranzy Bros., DeChene Mills, Que.

SHEEP.

Fourteen exhibitors, bringing with them ten different breeds, provided an excellent show of sheep at the Central Canada Exhibition this year. Some came from Toronto Fair and others from the Eastern circuit, making Ottawa their final testing ground for the season. While some of the entries were not overdone in flesh and fitting, the majority were up to the mark in quality and preparation.

Following is a list of the exhibitors: W. Glaspell & Sons, Taunton, Ont.; G. H. Mark & Sons, Little Britain, Ont.; Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, Que.; H. Allin, Orono, Ont.; N. Allin, Newcastle, Ont.; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont.; J. W. Balson, Hampton, Ont.; A. Ayre, Bowmanville, Ont.; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, Ont.; J. R. Kelsey, Woodville, Ont.; Geo. Henderson, Guelph, Ont.; A. S. Wilson, Milton, Ont.

James Robertson & Sons, Hornby, Ont.; E. Barbour & Sons, Hillsburg, Ont.

Cotswolds.—In most instances the best money in the different classes went to Glaspell & Sons in the Cotswold breed. The championships, however, were divided, Denis having the best ram.

Awards.—Aged ram: 1 and 3, Denis; 2, Glaspell. Ram, shearing: 1 and 2, Glaspell; 3 and 4, Denis. Ram lamb: 1 and 2, Glaspell; 3, Denis. Aged ewe: 1 and 3, Glaspell; 2 and 4, Denis. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 2, Glaspell; 3 and 4, Denis. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 4, Glaspell; 3 and 5, Denis. Pen of lambs: 1, Glaspell. Pen, graded: 1, Glaspell; 2, Denis. Champion ram, Denis. Champion ewe, Glaspell.

Leicesters.—Fairly stiff competition prevailed in the Leicester classes, but the well-fitted flock shown by Whitelaw won all the first prizes and a good many seconds and thirds. This exhibitor's lambs were particularly good, and proved it in the ring.

Awards.—Aged ram: 1, Whitelaw; 2, H. Allin; 3, N. Allin; 4 and 5, Denis. Ram, shearing: 1 and 3, Whitelaw; 2, H. Allin; 4, Denis; 5, N. Allin. Ram lamb: 1 and 2, Whitelaw; 3 and 5, H. Allin; 4, N. Allin. Aged ewe: 1 and 2, Whitelaw; 3 and 4, H. Allin; 5, N. Allin. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 3, Whitelaw; 2, H. Allin; 4, Glaspell; 5, N. Allin. Ewe lamb: 1, 2, 3 and 5, Whitelaw; 4, H. Allin. Pen of lambs: 1, Whitelaw. Pen graded: 1, Whitelaw. Champion ewe and ram, Whitelaw.

Lincolns.—The Lincoln breed only brought out two exhibitors, Balson and Denis. The prize money was won in about equal quantities by both, but Balson had made no entries for championship, which debarred him from competing for those honors.

Awards.—Aged ram: 1 and 3, Denis; 2, Balson. Ram, shearing: 1, Balson; 2 and 3, Denis. Ram lamb: 1, Balson; 2, Denis. Aged ewe: 1 and 3, Denis; 2, Balson. Ewe, shearing: 1, Balson; 2 and 3, Denis. Ewe lamb: 1 and 3, Denis; 2, Balson. Denis won the pen prizes and received the championship ribbons.

Southdowns.—There was a good showing of Southdowns, and interesting competition was witnessed in all the classes. Here again only one exhibitor had entered in the championship classes, so the others, even though they had won the first prizes, were not allowed to compete. This matter is discussed in the introduction to the report of this exhibition.

Awards.—Aged ram: 1 and 4, Lloyd-Jones; 2 and 3, Ayre. Ram, shearing: 1, Lloyd-Jones; 2 and 3, Ayre. Ram lamb: 1 and 4, Lloyd-Jones; 2 and 3, Ayre; 5, Mark. Aged ewe: 1, 4 and 5, Lloyd-Jones; 2 and 3, Ayre. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 3, Ayre; 2 and 4, Lloyd-Jones. Ewe lamb: 1 and 4, Ayre; 2, 3 and 5, Lloyd-Jones. Pen of lambs: 1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Ayre. Pen, graded: 1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Ayre. Champion ram and ewe, Ayre.

Shropshires.—The Shropshires also made a good showing, for some of the best of the breed came from the Toronto Fair and were met by other flocks which provided competition.

Awards.—Aged ram: 1, Lloyd-Jones; 2 and 3, Kelsey. Ram, shearing: 1 and 5, Lloyd-Jones; 2, 3 and 4, Kelsey. Ram lamb: 1 and 4, Lloyd-Jones; 2 and 3, Kelsey; 5, Ayre. Aged ewe: 1, Ayre; 2 and 3, Lloyd-Jones; 4, Kelsey; 5, Denis. Ewe, shearing: 1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, 3 and 4, Kelsey; 5, Ayre. Ewe lamb: 1 and 4, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Ayre; 3 and 5, Kelsey. Pen of lambs: 1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Kelsey. Pen, graded: 1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Kelsey. Champion ram and ewe, Kelsey.

Suffolks and Hampshires.—Awards.—Aged ram: 1 and 3, Wilson; 2, Henderson; 4 and 5, Denis. Ram, shearing: 1 and 2, Wilson; 3, Henderson; 4, Denis. Ram lamb: 1, 2 and 3, Wilson; 4, Balson; 5, Henderson. Aged ewe: 1, Henderson; 2, 3 and 4, Wilson; 5, Denis. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 2, Wilson; 3 and 4, Henderson; 5, Denis. Ewe lamb: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Wilson. Pen of lambs: 1, Wilson; 2, Henderson. Pen, graded: 1 and 3, Wilson; 2, Henderson. Champion ram, Wilson. Champion ewe, Henderson.

Dorsets.—Awards.—Aged ram: 1, Robertson. Ram,

shearing: 1 and 2, Robertson; 3, Ayre. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, Robertson. Aged ewe: 1 and 2, Robertson; 3, Ayre. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 2, Robertson; 3, Ayre. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, Robertson; 3, Ayre.

Oxfords.—E. Barbour & Sons were present with many pens of well-fitted Oxford sheep. The aged stuff was exceptionally good, and the lambs would have come out honorably in keen competition. Denis, the man of many breeds, was entered in a few classes, but he only won one third and three fifth prizes. Denis won his third in the aged-ram class, and the fifth ribbons in the ram lamb, aged ewe and shearing ewe classes. Elsewhere Barbour's sheep were supreme.

Cheviots.—In six classes of Cheviots A. Ayre was present with two entries without competition. **Fat Sheep.**—Wether, long-wooled, under two years: 1 and 2, Whitelaw. Long-wooled wether, under one year: 1, Whitelaw. Wether, short-wooled, under two years: 1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Kelsey; 3, Barbour. Five fat, long-wooled sheep for shipping: 1, Whitelaw. Five fat, short-wooled sheep for shipping: 1, Kelsey; 2, Lloyd-Jones.

Long-wools were judged by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston and Short-wools by John Miller, Claremont, Ont.

SWINE.

The swine exhibit fell somewhat short in numbers of the usual high standard which has prevailed at Ottawa. This is true only in a numerical sense, for some of the best pigs in the country were found in the pens at the Central Canada Exhibition. There were only three breeds represented, and in these the effect of the ruling, made and enforced by the Directors regarding entries, was felt. Some of the best herds went from Toronto to Ottawa, and visitors were permitted to see good type in three of the leading bacon breeds of swine.

Berkshires.—W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown, Ont., was the only exhibitor of Berkshires, except in the class for breeding sow, two years and over, where Powell Elkie, Cumming's Bridge, Ont., won second place on his only entry. In all other classes Brownridge was the only exhibitor to bring out pigs. This herd was in good fit and of good type; in fact, the aged boar captured the championship at Toronto, and the entire entry was such as to invite the keenest kind of competition.

Yorkshires.—There was some, but not a great deal, of competition in the Yorkshire breed, for here the splendid herd shown by John Duck, Port Credit, Ont., was supreme. J. R. Armstrong, Billings Bridge, Ont., and Alex. Dynes, Ottawa, were the other two exhibitors, who had only a few swine out. Duck's entries won all the firsts and the greater part of the money. As is customary with this herd, they were in grand fit and showed good type.

Awards.—Aged boar: 1 and 3, Duck; 2, Dynes. Boar, one year: 1 and 2, Duck. Boar, six months and under one year: 1 and 2, Duck. Boar, under six months: 1 and 2, Duck; 3, Armstrong. Aged sow: 1 and 3, Duck; 2 and 4, Dynes. Sow, one year: 1 and 3, Duck; 2 and 4, Dynes. Sow, six months and under one year: 1 and 2, Duck; 3 and 4, Dynes. Sow, under six months: 1 and 2, Duck; 3 and 4, Armstrong. Four animals, progeny of one sow, under six months: 1 and 2, Duck. Herd: 1 and 2, Duck. The champion boar and champion sow were both found in Duck's entries, they being the aged animals in each case.

Tamworths.—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, Ont., came to Ottawa with an exceedingly strong showing of Tamworths. They had plenty of entries for all classes, and the quality was such that the keenest of competition would have been welcomed. For show fitness, size and type the Douglas' herd of Tamworths was quite up to the highest standard. In the aged sow class Alex. Dynes, of Ottawa, won third place; while the other prizes, including both championships, went to the Douglas' entries.

Export Bacon Hogs.—There were three entries of four each in the class for export bacon hogs. John Duck had two pens of Yorkshires, and Douglas & Sons one pen of Tamworths. Duck won first and third money, second place going to Douglas & Sons.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, Sept. 18, numbered 187 cars, comprising 3,809 cattle, 216 calves, 901 hogs, and 1,129 sheep. Cattle market slow and drabby. Light butchers', canners, cutters, bulls and cows were steady; stockers and feeders were also steady. Big-weight steers 25c. lower; lambs 25c. higher; calves, sheep and hogs, steady.

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

	City	Union	Total
Cars	49	530	579
Cattle	850	5,976	6,826
Hogs	510	7,357	7,867
Sheep	1,450	4,947	6,397
Calves	50	655	705

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1915 were:

	City	Union	Total
Cars	23	587	610
Cattle	174	5,319	5,493
Hogs	289	8,616	8,905
Sheep	1,287	5,317	6,604
Calves	27	785	812

The combined receipts at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 1,333 cattle; a decrease of 31 cars, 1,038 hogs, 107 calves, and 207 sheep, when compared with the corresponding week of 1915.

The past week has been quite active, especially among the better grades of cattle. Choice butcher steers advanced in price, and were in demand. On Wednesday two carloads, average weight 1,380 lbs., sold at \$9.10; two carloads, average weight 1,380 lbs., sold at \$8.90; four carloads, average weight 1,270 lbs., sold at \$8.25 to \$8.50, but there is still a lot of inferior cattle coming on the market. All classes of cows sold well and are wanted. Good butcher bulls met with a fair demand. Stockers

and feeders of the right kind met a steady market, and were higher in price. Buyers have orders for several carloads of good, choice animals of good color and breed, dehorned cattle preferred. Milkers and springers met a steady sale for cows of quality, while common cows were slow and hard to dispose of. Good veal calves were selling high and were in demand. Lambs were active, and strong choice lambs selling at 10c. to 10 3/4c. per lb., while cull lambs sold at 7c. to 8c. per lb. Light handy sheep were also strong and are wanted. Hogs are very active, in fact, they were the feature of the week, fed and watered selling at \$12.50 to \$12.60; weighed off cars at \$12.75 to \$12.85.

Butcher Cattle.—Choice heavy steers, \$8.75 to \$9.10; good heavy steers, \$8.25 to \$8.50; choice, \$7.80 to \$8; good, \$7.40 to \$7.70; medium, \$6.75 to \$7.25; common, \$6 to \$6.50. Cows, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.50; good, \$5.85 to \$6.10; medium, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common,

\$4.75 to \$5.25. Canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.75. Bulls, best heavy, \$7 to \$7.25; good, \$6 to \$6.75; common, \$5 to \$5.50. Stockers and feeders, \$5 to \$6.50. Milkers and springers, \$55 to \$100. Spring lambs, choice, 10c. to 10 3/4c. per lb.; common, 7c. to 8c. per lb. Light handy sheep, 6 1/2c. to 8c. per lb.; heavy fat sheep, 4c. to 5 1/2c. per lb. Veal calves, 6c. to 12c. per lb. Hogs, fed and watered, \$12.50 to \$12.60; weighed off cars, \$12.75 to \$12.85; less \$2 off light hogs; less \$3.50 off sows; less \$5 off stags, and one-half of one per cent. government condemnation loss.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario, (according to freights outside) new crop, No. 2, \$1.33 to \$1.35; No. 1 commercial, \$1.25 to \$1.28; No. 2 commercial, \$1.21 to \$1.24; No. 3 commercial, \$1.17 to \$1.20. Manitoba wheat (track, bay ports)—No. 1 northern, \$1.65 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.63 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1.60 1/2.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white (new), 51c. to 53c.; No. 3 white, 50c. to 52c. Manitoba oats (track, bay ports)—No. 2 C. W., 56½¢, according to freights outside; No. 3 C. W., 55½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 55½¢; No. 1 feed, 55c.
Rye.—According to freights outside, No. 2, new, \$1.13 to \$1.15.
Buckwheat.—Nominal.
Barley.—Ontario, malting, 84c. to 87c., nominal; feed barley, 80c. to 82c. nominal.
Flour.—Ontario, winter, new, \$6.25, in bags, track, Toronto; \$6.25, bulk, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: first patents, \$8.60; second patents, \$8.10, in jute; strong bakers', \$7.90, in jute; in cotton, 10c. more.

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—New, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1 per ton, \$10 to \$12; No. 2 per ton, \$9 to \$9.50.
Straw.—Baled, car lots, \$7 to \$8.
Bran.—\$28 per ton, Montreal freights; shorts, \$29, Montreal freights; middlings, \$30, Montreal freights; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.25, Montreal freights.

Country Produce.

Butter.—Butter again advanced slightly on the wholesales during the past week. Creamery, fresh-made pound squares, at 36c. to 37c. per lb.; creamery solids, 34c. to 35c. per lb.; dairy, 30c. to 31c. per lb.; separator dairy, 32c. to 33c. per lb.
Eggs.—Eggs also firmed in price, selling at 40c. per dozen in cartons; fresh eggs in case lots bringing 35c. per dozen, and selects in case lots 37c. to 38c. per dozen.
Cheese.—Old, 24c. to 25c. per lb.; new, 22c. per lb.; twins, 22½¢. per lb.
Honey remained stationary in price with an active demand. Sixty-lb. tins selling at 12c. per lb.; 5-lb. tins at 12½¢. per lb.; one-pound sections at \$3 per dozen.
Poultry.—Chickens were shipped in freely during the past week and declined in price—ducks being scarce at stationary prices. Spring chickens, per lb., 16c.; spring ducks, per lb., 12c.; turkeys, young, per lb., 20c.; fowl, 4 lbs. and over, per lb., 14c.; fowl, under 4 lbs., per lb., 13c.; squabs per dozen, dressed, \$3.50 to \$4.

Hides and Skins.

City hides, flat 20c.; country hides, cured, 18c.; country hides, part cured, 17c.; country hides, green, 16c.; calf skins, per lb., 25c.; kip skins, per lb., 22c.; sheep skins, city, \$2.50 to \$3.50; sheep skins, country, \$1.50 to \$3; lamb skins and pelts, \$1 to \$1.50; horse hair, per lb., 33c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$5 to \$3; No. 2, \$1.50 to \$5.50; wool, washed, 42c. to 46c. per lb.; wool, rejections, 35c. to 38c. per lb.; wool, unwashed, 32c. to 35c. per lb.; tallow, No. 1, 6½¢. to 7½¢.; solids, 6c. to 7c.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Receipts were heavy on the wholesale fruit market during the past week, with prices keeping fairly firm.
Peaches were shipped lightly at the beginning of the week, but increased greatly towards the end, Thursday shipments being especially heavy; the 6-qt. flat baskets selling at 15c. to 30c., and 6-qt. lenos at 20c. to 60c.; 11-qt. flats at 25c. to 50c., and lenos at 35c. to \$1.
Plums came in rather wasty and were a little lower priced—the 6 qts. selling at 20c. to 30c., and the 11 qts. at 40c. to 60c.
Pears were of very poor quality generally, and were very slow and draggy—the 6 qts. selling at 15c. to 25c., and the 11 qts. at 20c. to 50c.
Lawton berries still continued to come in in small lots but were not of very good quality, selling at 8c. to 12c. per box.
Blueberries were also shipped in small quantities, and sold at \$1 to \$1.50 per 11-qt. basket.
Melons did not come in quite so freely after Monday and remained about stationary in price; the 11-qt. baskets selling at 25c. to 50c., with a very few extra choice ones bringing 60c. and 75c., and the 16-qt. baskets at 50c. to 75c.
Tomatoes came in fairly well; the 6 qts. selling at 15c. to 20c., and the 11 qts at 25c. to 35c.; some 11-qt. lenos bringing 40c. to 50c.
Beans came in in large quantities and declined in price; the green ones selling at 25c. to 50c. per 11-qt. basket, and the wax at 50c. to 60c. per 11 qts.

Cucumbers were a slow sale at 15c. to 30c. per 11-qt. basket; Gherkins varying greatly in price, according to size; the 11-qt. baskets selling at 75c. to \$1.50, and the 6 qts. at 50c. to \$1.25.
Choice corn was scarce and commanded a high price—namely, 25c. per dozen; poorer quality selling at 15c. to 20c. per dozen.
Potatoes at last eased a little in price; the New Brunswick Delawares selling at \$2.25 per 90-lb. bag.
Both green and red peppers were shipped very lightly during the week and brought exceedingly high prices—the green selling at \$1 to \$1.25 per 11-qt. basket, and the reds at \$1.50 per 11 qts.

Onions also continued to bring high prices; the 11-qt. baskets selling at 50c. to 60c.; Spanish onions bringing \$4.50 per case.
Pickling onions advanced slightly, as the demand was better; selling at \$1.50 to \$2 per 11-qt. basket.
Egg plant did not come in quite so freely and firmed slightly in price, selling at 75c. per 11-qt. basket.
Vegetable marrow declined a little, selling at 40c. to 60c. per 11-qt. basket.
Carrots and beets both remained about stationary in price at \$1.35 per bag.
Cabbage, also, bringing \$1 per dozen.
Grapes began to come in quite freely and sold at 20c. to 35c. per 6-qt. basket, according to the kind.

Montreal.

There was a notable lack of choice steers on the local cattle market last week. Offerings of good cattle were fairly large, and an active trade was carried on. The tone of the market was quite firm, and good steers sold at 7½¢. to 8c. per lb., while fair quality brought from 7c. to 7½¢. From this the price ranged down to 5½¢. for common stock. Butchers' cows were in good demand, choice quality selling at 6½¢. to 6¾¢. per lb., while good ranged from 6c. to 6¼¢., and common from 5c. to 5¾¢. Bulls sold at 5½¢. to 7c. per lb., according to quality.
Canning cattle of all kinds were in good demand, and everything offered was readily taken at 3¾¢. to 4¼¢. for cows, and 4½¢. to 4¾¢. for bulls. A few of the latter brought higher than the price mentioned. The United States is taking quite a number of lambs from this market, and, as a consequence, there is good demand for everything received. Ontario calves sold at 10½¢. to 11c. per lb., while Quebec stock ranged from 9¾¢. to 10c. Sheep sold at 6¾¢. to 7½¢. per lb. The offerings of calves were not quite so large, choice lots selling at 9c. to 10c. per lb., while lower grades ranged from 4c. to 7c. or 8c. per lb. The market for hogs was steady to firm and demand was active. Selected hogs sold at 12½¢. to 12¾¢. per lb., the latter figure being difficult to obtain. Lower grades ranged from 10¼¢. to 12c., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Dealers reported a very dull demand. There was some enquiry from lumbermen, but apparently enquiry does not end in business. Heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., are \$200 to \$250 each; light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$150 to \$200 each; small horses, \$100 to \$125 each; culls, \$50 to \$75 each; fine saddle and carriage horses, \$200 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hogs were in good demand, and the turnover last week was fairly large. Prices were about steady, sales of abattoir, fresh-killed stock being made at 16¼¢. to 16½¢. per lb.

Potatoes.—Fortunately for consumers the market for potatoes showed a decline last week. Dealers cannot recall any year in which prices were so high. Green Mountains were still quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.55 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track, and at \$1.85 to \$1.90 in smaller lots per 80 lbs., ex-store. Quebec potatoes sold 5c. to 10c. below these figures.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—A fair trade took place in honey. The new crop has apparently been fairly large. White clover comb was quoted at 15c., and extracted at 12½¢. to 13c.; brown clover comb was 12½¢. to 13c., and extracted 10½¢. to 11c. Buckwheat honey was 9c. to 10c. per lb. Maple syrup was unchanged at 85c. to 90c. per 9-lb. tin; \$1 to \$1.10 per 10-lb.

tin, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 13-lb. tin; maple sugar was 11c. per lb.

Eggs.—The market for eggs was exceedingly strong. Strictly new-laid were up to 45c. per dozen, while No. 1 selected are 38c.; No. 1 candled 34c., and No. 2 candled, 30c.

Butter.—The market for butter continued very firm, and prices advanced further during the week. Finest creamery was 36c. to 36¼¢. per lb.; fine being 35½¢. to 35¾¢., and under-grades 34c. to 34½¢. Finest dairy butter was quoted at 28½¢. to 29c. per lb., and finest 27½¢. to 28c.

Cheese.—At the auction No. 1 white sold at 19½¢.; No. 2, at 19¼¢.; No. 3 at 18½¢., while 19½¢. was bid for No. 2, colored, and refused. Quotations on finest Western were 21½¢. to 21¾¢. for colored, and ½¢. less for white. Eastern colored, 20¾¢. to 20½¢. and white ½¢. less.

Grain.—No. 1 Canadian Western oats were firmer at 61c.; No. 2, 60½¢.; No. 3, 60c., and extra No. 1 feed, 60c.; No. 1 feed, 59½¢., and No. 2 feed, 58½¢. per bushel, ex-store.

Flour.—This market was unchanged at \$8.70 for Manitoba first patents and \$8.20 for seconds, with strong bakers at \$8 per barrel in bags. Ontario flour was higher, with sales of 90 per cents. at \$7.20 to \$7.50 per barrel in wood, and \$3.40 to \$3.55 per bag.

Millfeed.—The market for bran was firmer and prices were \$26 per ton, while shorts were also up \$1 at \$28, and middlings \$1 up at \$30 per ton. Mouille was steady at \$33 to \$34 per ton for pure, and \$31 to \$32 for mixed.

Baled Hay.—Prices were steady at \$13 per ton, ex-track, for No. 2 hay; \$11.50 for No. 3, and \$10.50 for clover mixed.

Hides.—Lamb skins again advanced and were \$1.40 each, while calf skins declined to 30c. per lb. for No. 2, and 32c. for No. 1. Beef hides were steady at 21c., 22c. and 23c. per lb. respectively for No's. 3, 2 and 1. Horse hides were \$1.50 each for No. 3, and \$2.50 for No. 2, and \$3.50 for No. 1. Tallow is 8c. per lb. for rendered, and 2½¢. for rough.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle trade at Buffalo last week was generally lower, the result of rather excessive receipts and too many of the one kind of half fat, grassy kinds. Shipping steers were not in large numbers but the kinds were good, generally speaking, and these sold from fifteen cents to a quarter under the preceding week. Except for a few real choice kinds of butchering steers and heifers and cows generally, market was a dime to fifteen cents lower, cow stuff bringing full steady prices, and sellers could ask for no better trade on the choice handy butchering grades. Best shipping steers sold at \$9.25, with Canadians generally ranging from \$8.60 to \$9. There was quite a sprinkling of mixed Canadian stuff, and this sold at reasonably satisfactory prices. Bulls were generally lower, especially the little, common kinds. Stockers and feeders sold at about steady prices, a wide range of from \$5 for the little, common stuff on up to \$7 for feeders being noted. Milch and springer cows brought good, strong prices. The demand at the present time appears to call for the better grades, these finding ready sale, while the half fat, grassy stuff goes a begging. Receipts last week totalled 5,200 head, as against 4,700 for the preceding week, and 3,800 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:
Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime natives, \$9.50 to \$10.25; fair to good, \$8.75 to \$9.25; plain, \$8.25 to \$8.60; very coarse and common, \$7.60 to \$8; best Canadian, \$8.50 to \$9.35; fair to good, \$8 to \$8.50; common and plain, \$7.50 to \$8.
Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$8.50 to \$9; fair to good, \$8 to \$8.50; best handy, \$8.50 to \$9; fair to good, \$7.25 to \$8.25; light and common, \$6.50 to \$7; yearlings, prime, \$9.25 to \$10; fair to good, \$8 to \$8.75.
Cows and Heifers.—Best handy butcher heifers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7.25; best heavy fat cows, \$6.75 to \$7; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.50; medium to fair, \$5 to \$5.50; cutters, \$4 to \$4.25; canners, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$6.75 to \$7; good butchering, \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$7 to \$7.25; common to good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; best stockers, \$6.75 to \$7; common to good, \$5.50 to \$6.25.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, in small lots, \$80 to \$100; in carloads, \$70 to \$75.

Hogs.—Buyers discriminated sharply against common hogs last week, and this resulted in the widest range in prices this year. Buyers are all seeking the corn-fed hogs, and at present the grassy kinds are underselling the dry-feds by from twenty-five to fifty cents per cwt. Monday a few topky hogs sold at \$11.30 and \$11.35, with one load \$11.40, and the commonish grades ranged from \$11 to \$11.25, common grassers being hard to move even at \$11. Tuesday the spread was from \$11 to \$11.50; Wednesday's top was \$11.50, with grassers selling down to \$11, and Friday the top was \$11.65, and other sales ranged from \$11 to \$11.60. Monday pigs sold at \$9.25; Tuesday they reached \$9.75, and the next three days' bulk landed at \$9.50. Roughs, \$9.50 to \$9.75 for the best; thin sows as low as \$5, and stags went from \$8.25 down. Receipts last week were 26,400 head, as against 14,631 head for the week previous, and 25,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Trade was good last week considering the supply, there being approximately 15,200 head, as against 8,625 head for the week before, and 13,200 head for the same week a year ago. Monday and Tuesday the bulk of the top lambs sold at \$11.75, with culls \$9.75 down; Wednesday best lots brought from \$11.75 to \$11.90; Thursday a few reached \$12, and Friday prices were lower, buyers getting the bulk of the tops at \$11.75. Cull lambs the latter part of the week sold up to \$10.25. Sheep were steady all week, ewes selling from \$7 to \$7.50; mixed sheep brought \$8, and wethers are quotable up to \$8.25. Breeding ewes, for which there was a keen demand, ranged from \$6.50 to \$8.

Calves.—Prices were considerably lower last week. Monday tops sold at \$13.50 and \$13.75; Tuesday bulk moved at \$13.50, and the next three days good to choice lots brought from \$13 to \$13.50. Cull range was from \$11.50 down, and common weighty grass calves sold as low as \$5. Around two hundred head of Canadians were on Friday's market, and they sold anywhere from \$5 for the common grassy end up to \$13 for the top veals. Last week the run reached around 2,700 head, being against 1,743 head for the week previous, and 1,900 head for the same week a year ago.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.60 to \$11.25; Western steers, \$6 to \$9.40; stockers and feeders, \$4.60 to \$7.65; cows and heifers, \$3.50 to \$9.35; calves, \$8.50 to \$13.

Hogs.—Light, \$10.35 to \$11.50; mixed, \$10.10 to \$11.50; heavy, \$11.05 to \$11.45; rough, \$10.05 to \$10.25; pigs, \$7 to \$10.10.

Sheep.—Lambs, native, \$7 to \$11.

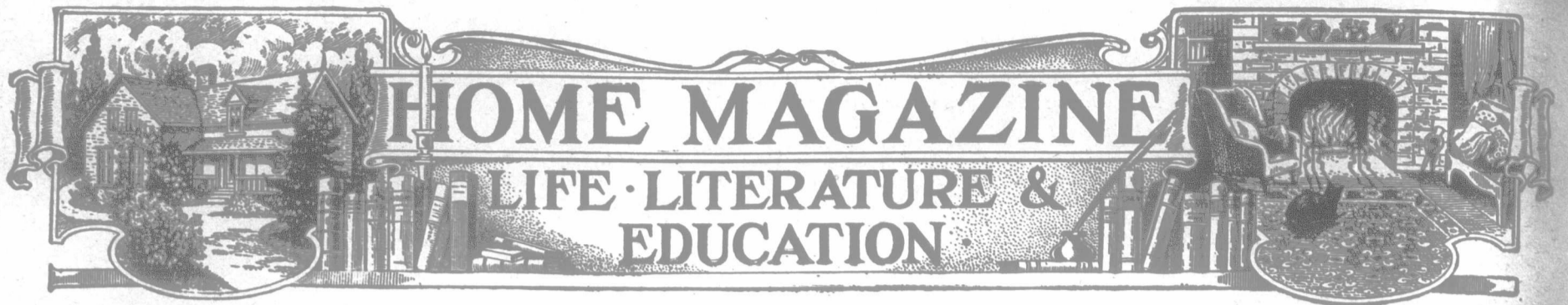
Cheese Markets.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., 19c.; London, bidding, 19c. to 19¼¢.; Vankleek Hill, 20 1-16c.; Belleville, 20¾¢. and 20 15-16c.; Montreal, finest westerns, 20½¢. to 20¾¢.; finest easterns, 20c. to 20¼¢.; New York, fresh specials, 19½¢.; do., average fancy, 19c. to 19¼¢.; Watertown, 18½¢.

Attention is directed to the National Dairy Show Association advertisement in this issue. The Fair will be held at Springfield, Mass., October 12 to 21. Canadian owners of choice, dairy cattle should keep this in mind, and plan to attend the Show with their good stock, if possible.

The date of Glanford Fair has been changed from the 10th. and 11th. to the 9th. and 10th. of October.

Caledonia fall fair dates are October 4 and 5.



King Ferdinand of Roumania.
International Film Service.

In a Friendly Sort of Way.

When a man ain't got a cent, an' he's
feeling kind of blue,
An' the clouds hang dark an' heavy, an'
won't let the sunshine through,
It's a great thing, oh, my brother, for a
feller just to lay
His hand upon your shoulder in a friendly
sort of way!
It makes a man feel curious, it makes the
teardrops start,
An' you sort of feel a flutter in the region
of your heart.
You can't stand up an' meet his eyes;
you don't know what to say,
When his hand is on your shoulder in a
friendly sort of way.

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier Poet.

MINA A. HUME.

"Riley, our arms are reaching for another
book from you,
Like a sweetheart's soft beseeching for
a favor overdue.
. . . Your thoughts are throbbing ca-
cences and fragrant as a flower,
The words with which you weave them,
and refreshing as a shower.
. . . When we hear your gentle preach-
ing, heaven grows upon our view,
So our eager arms are reaching for
another book from you."

The gentle Hoosier poet sings no more
for us in tender, humorous strains of
imitable dialect, but at least the laurels
of appreciation were not wholly kept to
scatter o'er his grave. Possibly no poet
of modern times during his lifetime has
been held in such marked and affectionate
regard in the hearts of the masses as
James Whitcomb Riley. A singular honor
was bestowed upon him only last year,
when his birthday was declared a "Riley
Day" throughout the State of Indiana.
He had previously obtained the rank of
National Poet.

Born in Greenfield, Indiana, 1853,
Riley's father, a leading attorney of that
place, chose the profession of law for his
son; but the boy's non-studious tempera-
ment soon revealed the fallacy of the
choice. "Whenever I picked up 'Black-
stone' or 'Greenleaf,'" he tells us, "my
wits went to wool-gathering, and my
father was soon convinced that his hopes
of my achieving greatness at the bar
were doomed to disappointment." Con-
cerning his education, he says further:
"I never had much schooling. I never
could master mathematics, and history

was a dull and juiceless thing to me; but
I was always fond of reading in a random
way, and took naturally to the theatrical.
I cannot remember when I was not a
declaimer, and I began to rhyme almost
as soon as I could talk." The poet-elect
was endowed with other gifts, however,
and curiously enough these found ex-
pression in his very first occupation of
sign painter for a patent medicine man.
He was musical also, and later organized
a company of sign painters, with whom
he travelled all over the country. "All
the members of the company were good
musicians as well as painters," Riley tells
us when referring to these experiences,
"and we used to drum up trade with our
music. We kept at it for three or four
years, made plenty of money, had lots of
fun, and did no harm to ourselves or any-
one else."

It develops that during his sign-painting
period Riley continually wrote verses.
His efforts at first to have them published
were not signally successful. Later, he
won warm appreciation from the poet
Longfellow on the merit of his verse, and,
almost immediately afterward, general
recognition from the public. When the
full flood of popularity caught him up, it
found him not writing verse to order—
this, he said, he could do—but leisurely,
as the mood or muse moved him, on the
road or street, jotting down on paper the
poem as he had thought it out.

Country folk might claim Riley as
peculiarly their own poet. Though not
raised on the farm, he interprets rural life
with great sweetness and sympathy. No
gulf of years is so wide that he cannot
bridge it back across to boyhood with
recollections such as are suggested in
'The Old Swimmin' Hole,' 'Airy Days,'
'Out to Old Aunt Mary's,' or when
the Frost is on the Punkin.'

As heart and hand to Riley was his
love for humanity and nature.

"And he pities as much as a man in pain
A writhing honey bee wet with rain."

One pauses to re-read in Songs of
Friendship those character sketches eman-
ating a great spirit of kindness lit
withal with flashes of gentle humor.
For instance, we smile into the face of
an old friend here in 'Old John Henry'
whose

"Doctern's jes' o' the plainest brand—
Old John Henry—
A smilin' face and a hearty hand
'S religen 'at all folks understand,
Says old John Henry.
He's stove up some with the rhumaty,
And they hain't no shine on them shoes
o' his,
And his hair hain't cut—but, his eye-
teeth is;
Old John Henry!"

Or again, turn a page and we are
gripped with the pathos achieved in
that simply told tale of 'The Old Man
and Jim' when off to the war went—

"Jim the wildest boy he had,
And the old man jes wrapped up in him!
. . . And all 'at I heard the old man say
Was, jes' as we turned to start away—
' Well, good-by, Jim,
Take keer of yourse'f!"

A hail and farewell in its gamut of
emotion finds expression in true Riley
fashion in those lines 'Good-By er
Howdy-Do'—

"Say good-by er howdy-do—
What's the odds betwixt the two?
Comin'—goin', ev'ry day—
Best friends first to go away—
Grasp of hands you'd ruther hold
Than their weight in solid gold
Slips their grip while greetin' you—
Say good-by er howdy-do!"

In defence of his use of dialect while

admitting that he preferred the recog-
nized poetic form Riley says:

"Dialectic verse is natural and gains
added charm from its very common-
placeness. If truth and depiction of
nature are wanted, and dialect is a touch
of nature, then it should not be dis-
regarded. I follow nature as closely as
I can and try to make my people think
and speak as they do in real life, and
such success I have achieved is due
to this."

An ardent lover of little children,
it is not surprising that the poet's
interpretation of child life is particularly
faithful and pleasing. Favorites among
this class of poems are, 'Little Orphant
Annie' and 'The Raggedy Man.'

It is passing strange—beautifully so
—that Riley's lines "Away" may be
so aptly applied to himself. One
wonders vaguely if that is not as he
would wish us to remember him as
one of whom—

"I cannot say, and I will not say
That he is dead—he is just away.

With a cheery smile and a wave of the
hand
He has wandered into an unknown land.

And left us dreaming how very fair
It needs must be since he lingers there.

Think of him still as the same, I say,
He is not dead—he is just away!"

Autumn Fires.

A rustling trail through the red, red wood,
And smoke from the sweet brush fires;
A whistled note
From a partridge throat,
And wind in the tall fir spires.

We that were young in the summer days
Are old as the oldest trees,
With a knowledge as deep as the wood-
land ways,
And sweet as the autumn breeze.

A gusty sea, and a smoking line
Where the surf and brown sands meet;
Gulls a-wing,
And sprays that sting,
And the black sea-drift at our feet.

We that the summer found so free
Know a sudden need, an ancient cry,
And love is flung up to us out of the sea
And down from the racing sky.
—CLAIRE WALLACE FLYNN.

Travel Notes.

From Helen's Diary.

Chateau-d'Oex, Switz.

Aug. 12, 1916.

This is where the English prisoners of
war are interned. It is a most picturesque
spot—a narrow, undulating valley walled
in by precipitous mountains, partly
wooded and partly bare crag. The
altitude is 3,300 feet, and the air pure
and invigorating. To the invalid soldiers.
Chateau-d'Oex (pronounced by the natives
Chateau Day) seems like a Garden of
Eden.

This is my first sight of Tommy Atkins,
and I must say that if he had more
teeth and less dialect he would be
pleasanter to look at and easier to
understand. All the British soldiers are
in khaki including even the Scotch officers
in kilts. Coming from Vevey where I
was accustomed to seeing the French
officers in the most gorgeous uniforms,
the colorless uniforms of the English
soldiers seem very sober.

Many of the internes look so robust
and healthy, and stride along the street
at such a pace, it is hard to believe
they have been languishing in Germany
for nearly two years. But a great
many of them look very ill, although



Crown Prince George of Greece.
International Film Service.

they have improved immensely during
their two months sojourn in this ideal
out-door hospital. Crutches are numer-
ous and canes almost universal. It
seems terrible to see so many cripples,
but I was told that, as a rule, they suffer
far less than the men with bullet wounds
in the lungs.

I was very anxious to see a Canadian
soldier and as it happened, the first one
I met was a Montenegrin from British
Columbia. When I first caught sight
of him I was perched on the top rung
of a step-ladder at the station, craning
this way and that to see what was going
on. There was a big crowd on the
platform and a number of English
officers were being photographed. They
had just arrived from Germany, having
been sent on ahead of the convoy which
is to arrive to-morrow.

A few feet away from my step-ladder
stood a fine-looking man in khaki,
with "Canada" in gold letters on his
epaulets, and a Maple Leaf on his cap.
"A Canadian soldier" said I to
myself. I wanted to rush right over
and shake his hand and say I am a
Canadian too," but fear of losing
my observation perch on the step-ladder
made me hesitate. But, in the end,
patriotism overcame curiosity. I de-
scended, walked boldly over and ad-
dressed the bronzed hero in khaki
and we had quite an interesting chat.
From his accent I thought he was of
Scotch descent, but when I questioned
him he said he was a Montenegrin.

Then you must have a "vitch" on the
end of your name" said I.

"Yes, I have," said he, smiling and
displaying a fine set of teeth, "my
name is Nikiovitch." (I can't swear to
the spelling being correct.)

He was a well-built fellow, with hand-
some dark eyes, thick dark hair, and a
most captivating smile.

"You don't look a bit sick" said I
to him, "you are not crippled, you have
both legs and both arms. What happened
to you?"

"Two bullet wounds in the head." He
pulled off his cap, and showed up
his hair to show me the scars. "After
the second bullet I didn't know anything
till I woke up in a German hospital.

"What about the German food?" I
asked him. "Was it really as bad as
they say?"

"Never touched the stuff—not after
the first few weeks. We had plenty
to eat all right, but it all came from
England. But the poor Russians! they
had the worst of it. No one to send them
anything. They would have starved
if it hadn't been for us. And the English



British Prisoners of War Marching from the Station at Chateau-d'Oex.

would have starved except for the packages they received from England." "You are lucky to be in Switzerland in such a beautiful place. "Yes" he said, looking up at the towering mountains, "it's like home (meaning British Columbia), only the mountains are not so high." All the soldiers I have talked with speak in the most admiring terms about the Russians. They say they are so kind, so patient, so grateful and so clever. "Sure, they can do just anything," said an Irish soldier with whom I was talking one day. "And they adore the English soldiers. Sure if it hadn't been for the English they'd have starved. Each English soldier had a Russian he divided his food with."

I had noticed a curious white ornament on the front of the Irishman's cap. "What is that?" I asked, pointing to it. "That? Oh! a Russian made it for me—made it out of a scrap of bone he got in his soup. Took him three days. Clever chaps, those Russians. Give them a knife and they can make anything. The chap that made that used to carve things out of German bread, most extraordinary things, ducks and dogs and all sorts of animals."

"But didn't the bread all crumble to pieces?" "No. It was too tough. Besides, he used to paint it up and put enamel on it, and sure, when it was finished it looked like a bit of fine wood-carving." Think of tough German bread being transformed into anything artistic!

***** August 13.

A crowd of enthusiastic people packed the station platform to-day to welcome the second convoy of English prisoners from Germany. The train came in covered with flags and garlanded with flowers.

The prisoners hanging out of the windows were covered with flowers—flowers in their caps, flowers on their coats, flowers in their hands, flowers everywhere. They looked tired and sick and dirty, but when the band began to play "God Save the King" many of them braced up and shouted lustily. But there were some who seemed too dazed to do anything but stare. They carried their belongings in all sorts of bags and their pockets were stuffed with tobacco and cigarettes which had been given them all along the route. I didn't suppose there was a soldier living who would refuse a package of cigarettes, but I actually stood beside one who did.

"Madame" he said to the elderly lady who offered him a package, "I never smoke."

He wore a Glengarry cap, this soldier, and no one could mistake his accent for anything but Scotch. He had lost his right leg, poor fellow but he said quite cheerfully: "Oh, there's lots of them worse off than I am."

On his finger he had a quaintly carved ring of aluminum, which he said one of the Russian prisoners had made for him.

"And I had another one" he said "made of brass, far handsomer than this. A gentleman on the train offered five dollars for it, but, of course, I wouldn't sell it. And then, at the frontier I lost it. Those Russians can do anything. They'll work for hours over a little thing like this. We wouldn't

have patience enough to stick to it five minutes."

Always the same story about the Russians and their cleverness.

In the afternoon as I was strolling along a road just outside the town I met a Tommy Atkins with his wife and little three-year-old daughter. She was picking flowers along the roadside and ran up to me and gave me a bunch. This of course, led to conversation with the parents. The wife was on a two months' visit to her husband whom she had not seen for two years. During



The Arrival of the British Prisoners of War at Chateau-d'Oex.

Notice the flowers.

that time he had parted from his left arm. He told me a long and harrowing tale about his terrible experiences after he had been wounded.

"They (the Germans) may brike our bodies" he said, "but they can't brike our spirit. They tried to, all kinds of ways. What did one of them do one day when we wuz a-lyin' in our beds in the ward but come in and read out of a French newspaper that the English navy was all blown to bits by German submarines and England would soon be starving. We giv' the Frenchies a wink an then we all ha-ha'd like to split. My word the German was mad. Of course we knew it was just a lot of bloomin' lies. He wuz just tryin' to brike our spirit. But yu cawn't do it. yu cawn't brike an Englishman's spirit. And the paper he read from waz just a rag the Germans printed in French—nothin' but a lot of lies they made up themselves, just to try and brike our spirit. They used to call all the English "swine", but now they've changed their tune; now they call us "laughing devils," because they cawn't brike our spirit."

"How did you get along with the French and the Belgians."

"Pretty well. Of course we had our tiffs now and again. But the Russians, they're the fine chaps! Good fighters they are too. Never give up."

One of the most exciting occupations in Chateau-d'Oex, apart from going to the station and the post-office is falling in love. It seems to be an epidemic. One meets enamoured couples

sauntering arm-in-arm with their girls goes—on the main street as well as on the more sequestered roads. I shadowed a couple along a flowery path the other day, at a discreet distance of course, and "snapped" them as they strolled, but they were so engrossed in one another they never suspected they had been filmed.

Socially, Chateau-d'Oex is quite gay. There are a great many English people here, and many of the interned officers have taken villas and have their families with them. There is a great deal of driving and reading and tennis, and, of course, "teas" galore and dances too. Four public dances a week in the big hotels, and I don't know how many in private houses. What seems most extraordinary to me is the ease with which lame soldiers dance. Some of these who hobble painfully along the street with the aid of a cane seem to be able to throw their canes aside and dance on a waxed floor without any difficulty whatever. And the one-armed and the one-eyed seem to be remarkably clever in avoiding collisions when dancing.

A couple of weeks ago the "Tommies" gave a variety concert in aid of a Swiss charity. The concert was such a glowing success it had to be repeated. One of the hits of the evening was a Scotch reel danced by four Scotch soldiers in kilts.

As a result of the concert the soldiers were able to donate \$200.00 to the Vacation Fund for sick children, which, of course, was immensely appreciated by the Swiss people.

Some people are interesting them-

every morning and in the afternoon went to a class conducted by a Russian lady who was teaching them how to decorate wood in the Russian fashion. I thought he was pretty plucky, poor chap, for he had lost the sight of one eye, had a fearful gash on his face and a smashed jaw, had lost the forefinger of his right hand, and had a bad wound on his left arm.

"But what's bothering me more than anything," he said, "is what will I do to earn a living when I get back to England."

The Western Fair.

The Western Fair, held at London, Ont., during the third week in September, was blessed with glorious weather and the people of the city and adjoining country did not fail to take advantage of it, as packed street-cars and an almost solid line of motor-cars from street and farm, bore witness.

We went on "Military Day," visiting, before making way to the Grand Stand, the Horticultural Building, "Palace," Women's Department and Art Gallery. In the Horticultural Building the showing, considering the disadvantages of a year of drouth, was very creditable. London's Fair always excels in fruit, flowers and vegetables, as, indeed, should be expected from a section often called "the garden of Canada." The exhibits of the Dominion Experimental Farm and Ontario Department of Agriculture, were as educative as usual, and were centers of interest, as were also the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Competition (celery, tomatoes and onions), and the Middlesex County exhibits of fruit, vegetables and honey. The extensive exhibit from London's Asylum for the Insane occupied, as usual, one large section of the building.

How much an unusually attractive or novel arrangement means at an annual fair in which there is danger of sameness from year to year.—We noticed particularly a very pretty device in fruit and goldenrod from the farm of W. D. Woodruff, St. Catharines.

In the flower department the preponderance of begonias was a feature. Out-door flowers everywhere suffered this year from the hot, dry weather, yet there were some fine showings of asters, dahlias, zinnias, etc. One of the most striking sections of the table was a massing of golden glow, sun-flowers of various kinds, and common goldenrod.

Reflected from a mirror background, in the northern wing, were fruits of all kinds, bearing witness to what Western Ontario can do in the line of fine things to eat. Here also might always be seen a knot of women gathered about the Women's Institute exhibits of canned fruit, very delicious-looking indeed. One wondered how the rhubarb had ever been arranged in such perfect rows in one of the jars. Evidently the Women's Institute exhibitors have not contented themselves with giving quality only, but have devoted much time to appearance as well.

In the Women's Work Wing was the usual collection of all kinds of needle-work, white predominating, as it should.



An Historic Swiss Chalet Now Occupied by Interned British Officers. This Chalet was built in 1754. It is Constructed Entirely of Wood, has 113 Windows and is Decorated with Remarkable Wood-Carvings and Inscriptions in Latin and French.

Especially worthy of mention was some very beautiful tatting, by Miss McCutcheon, Toronto. Elsewhere was some very beautifully embroidered bed linen sent by Miss Elliott, Port Arthur,—so cosmopolitan is the Western Fair. We noticed particularly, too, a very lovely pair of crocheted slippers, with the daintiest crocheted roses about the tops.

In this department interesting exhibits were the wooden articles contributed by the manual training department of the public schools of London; one of bird-houses made by Charles Caverly, Aylmer; and one of a collection of toys donated by the C. P. R. for the purpose of stimulating the building up of a new enterprise in Canada—toy-making.

In the Art Gallery the place of honor was given to three paintings from the galleries of Detroit: "Serenity," a graceful classical study in blues by Maurice Chabas; an "Indian" picture by E. I. Couse, and "In the Valley," a pastoral scene by Julien Dupre.

Other features of the loan exhibit were a clever "Madonna and Child," by Laura Muntz, a sea-piece by St. Thomas Smith—green water and a sail-boat driven before a clipping breeze; a red-waisted "Girl at a Piano" in Florence Carlyle's usual striking color effects; and a wet street in old London, by Bell-Smith.

In the "professional" departments the first prize for a group of water colors was won by A. M. Fleming, of Chatham, who also carried second honors in oils. First prize for a collection of oil paintings was taken by E. R. Glen, of London; third prize, Miss Bradshaw, London; and fourth, Miss C. Farncomb, London. First prize for a figure subject—a smiling boy—was taken by Miss Marian O'Dell, London.

In the "Amateur" section prizes were taken by G. B. Healey, Miss A. Tory, and others. It was to be regretted that a very clever grape study, by Miss R. Clarke, received no prize, its rather daring treatment evidently having failed to appeal to the judge as strongly as a more photographic working out of a similar subject.

More interesting, perhaps, than ever before, was the "performance" before the Grand Stand. After the usual parade of prize animals and a race or two, the military features of the programme began—Strathcona exercises, signalling, machine-gun demonstration, a sham battle in which the "Germans" were, of course, obliged to withdraw, and a march-past of all the soldiers in the 153rd, 160th and 111th Battalions.

A report of dairy, poultry, etc., appears elsewhere in this paper. Upon the whole the Western Fair is again voted a success.

Smiles.

A few days after the new farmer had purchased a horse from a thrifty Scot he returned in an angry mood.

"You told me this horse had won half a dozen matches against some of the best horses in the country. He can't trot a mile in six minutes to save himself. You lied to me!" he denounced.

"I didn't lie. It was in plowing matches he took six prizes," calmly replied Sandy.

The steam launch, which was carrying men across the harbor to a man-of-war, suddenly sprang a leak and sank.

An old fisherman, who happened to be near in his boat, stopped rowing to watch.

Presently, one by one, they managed to reach his little craft and clamber aboard. Then they turned on him angrily.

"Look here, you old idiot!" yelled one. "Why didn't you come to us instead of loafing here?"

"Law bless 'ee, sor," replied the old fisherman, in tones of wonder, "I thought as 'ow it were one o' them their submarine things we'eers about!"

Fashions 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 fifteen cents PER PATTERN. If two numbers appear for the one suit, one for coat, the other for skirt, thirty 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.

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

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



8750 Plaited Skirt, for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8913—Blouse, 34 to 44 bust.
8907—Skirt, 24 to 34 waist.



8852 Child's Coat, 4 to 8 years.



8607—Bolero costume, 34 to 42 bust.



8776—Dress, 34 to 42 bust.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Members Each in His Part.

Now ye are the body of Christ, and members each in his part.—1 Cor. 10: 2, 27 (R. V. margin).

St. Paul's argument, in this chapter, is to the effect that we are all linked together as closely as the members of our own bodies, and that the body will suffer unless each member works loyally and faithfully for the good of the whole. What if a foot should be unhappy because it has to plod along in the dust, bearing the weight of the body, with no interesting work to do and no notice taken of it! Suppose it could become a hand, instead. Even if it were able to do the work of the hand—which it could not do—the whole body would suffer because the foot had given up its proper work. The work of the foot may not seem very interesting, but it is very necessary. One day I saw a boy on the street-car, who had lost both feet in an accident. He was bright and healthy—but how helpless he was!

So St. Paul says: "If the foot shall say, because I am not the hand, I am not of the body; is it therefore not of the body?"

What if the ear should covet the pleasant and important work of the eye! We are so careful of our eyes, they are very precious and very necessary to all the members. Without the eyes how can the feet carry the body fearlessly and safely? Without the eyes how can the hands do their varied and wonderful tasks? But, if the ear should give up its appointed work to try and emulate the eye, what a failure it is bound to make of it; and how the whole body must suffer because no sound can be heard!

St. Paul says: "If the ear shall say, because I am not the eye, I am not of the body; is it therefore not of the body? If the whole body were an eye, where were the hearing? If the whole were hearing, where were the smelling? But now hath God set the members every one of them in the body, as it hath pleased Him. And if they were all one member, where were the body?"

Just think how little the body would accomplish if heads, feet and ears all tried to do the easy and most valuable work of the eyes? It would lie there, deaf and helpless, seeing much but able to do nothing to help the world. "The eye cannot say unto the hand, I have no need of thee; nor again the head to the feet, I have no need of you. Nay, much more those members of the body, which seem to be more feeble, are necessary."

The officers are greatly needed in an army, but if all were officers where were the army? The man behind the gun is in just as honorable a position; and the cooks, shoemakers, growers of food (farmers) munition workers, etc., are all necessary "each in his part."

It is the same way in times of peace. As I write, the United States is fearing a tremendous railway strike. A fireman or brakeman on a train may feel envious of the power of a millionaire; and yet the whole nation fears the paralysis of trade which can be caused by the workers on the railroads. Each in his part is necessary to the work of the world. "Those members of the body, which seem to be more feeble, are necessary. . . . God hath tempered the body together, having given more abundant honor to that part which lacked; that there should be no schism in the body; but that the members should have the same care one for another."

This war has taught us how closely we are linked together. When a small nation is plunged into war all the nations suffer with it—not in kindly sympathy only, but because their own national life is injured and hampered.

We are so closely linked together that no one can nurse a wicked thought without injuring himself and pouring out spiritual poison to infect the souls of others. We can't say truthfully that our thoughts only affect ourselves. How much world-wide misery can be caused by thoughts of ambition and covetous desires? Only God can tell.

I have just been reading a book

Quiet

in His Part.

body of Christ, this part.—1 Cor. gin). in this chapter, we are all linked as the members and that the body member works for the good if a foot should has to plod along the weight of the work to do and Suppose it could ad. Even if it rk of the hand—the whole body e foot had given the work of the very interesting, ry. One day I et-car, who had icident. He was ut how helpless

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about some women who have done great things for the world—each in her part. May I introduce you to some of these women?

Here is Harriet Beecher Stowe. Look at her in her early youth, reading, working, studying. Look at her when her husband lies ill in the hospital and she works hard to support her six children, while cholera and small-pox carries off thousands around her. Then the horrors of slavery roused her to write "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and over 300,000 copies sold in one year. Mrs. Stowe once said: "I the author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'? No, indeed. The Lord Himself wrote it, and I was but the humblest of instruments in His hand."

We are all only members of the body of Christ. Does the hand boast because it has written a book, or the tongue because it has made a great speech? This book of Mrs. Stowe's was translated into many languages, and the copies sold could be counted by the million. Mrs. Stowe published 23 books in 28 years, besides writing many articles and stories for magazines—and "every book was written with a purpose, designed to improve humanity."

Look at Florence Nightingale! Here she is in a great hospital where 4,000 wounded and sick are packed like sardines in a box. Mattresses are dirty and have to be washed. Nourishing food must be prepared and ghastly wounds dressed. Under Miss Nightingale's care the filthy quarters were made clean and attractive, the patients were dressed in fresh garments, and within a few months the death-rate was reduced from sixty to one per cent. Was it any wonder that she was called the "Angel of the Crimea?" This woman, of fragile figure and delicate health, remained at her post until the end of the war, and "the lady of the lamp" will be highly honored while the world lasts—yes, and throughout eternity. Then there was Dorothea Dix, an American, born in Maine more than 100 years ago. Roused to the horrors which in those days disgraced the insane asylums of the country, she set herself to the great task of reforming those institutions. Some of the unfortunate inmates were confined in cages, and cruelty and harsh treatment were the rule in all the asylums. Miss Dix travelled more than 10,000 miles in three years, visiting hundreds of jails, asylums and hospitals. She laid her array of terrible facts before the Legislatures of the different States until "twenty-two of the thirty States in the Union adopted her proposition." She demanded 5,000,000 acres from Congress to be sold to provide a perpetual fund for the care of the indigent insane. Her request was refused again and again, but she persisted until she asked for more than twelve million acres—and they were granted. She was invited to Canada and Great Britain, where she roused great and lasting enthusiasm in behalf of the inmates of insane asylums. When the Civil War broke out in the States she was appointed Superintendent of Women Nurses, and discharged her heavy duties during the four years without a furlough.

I have introduced you to three of the women who have "made things happen," and the other women described in the book also did wonderful things to help the world. What do you think about the matter? Shall we feel our positions to be of little value, because the world will—most probably—never hear of us? We may not be called to reform prisons, like Elizabeth Fry; or asylums, like Dorothea Dix. We may not have wounded soldiers eager to kiss our shadow, like Florence Nightingale; or do marvellous deeds as a Red Cross nurse, like Clara Barton.

Let us remember our text. We are members—each in our part—and together we make up the body of Christ. Those members which seem to be less honorable—such as the foot—are very necessary to the welfare of the whole body.

You can accept the part allotted to you by Christ Himself, accept it as a sacred trust. If you neglect a commonplace duty, while you long for a grand mission, you are making a failure of your life and injuring the body of Christ. The "great" women of the world are few—as men see them—the

good women (who are truly great in God's sight) are needed by the million. We are each given our chance. God grant that we may serve our generation so joyously and loyally—each in her part—that He may be able to greet us, after this testing-time, with His great commendation: "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things. . . . enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Perhaps we are being educated here to do great things there. Perhaps—as Faber suggests—

"In His vast world above,— A world of broader love,— God hath some grand employment for His son."

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Ingle Nook.

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

The "Beauty of Chaos."

This morning, when reading a review of a new book of poems, in one of the magazines, I came upon this: "The verse has all the beauty of chaos—the challenge of dismay and the passion of turmoil, but it has also the confusion, the vagueness, and the seeming lack of purpose."

"The beauty of chaos,"—there was something about that—a seeming paradox—that arrested the attention. One had been accustomed to thinking of "chaos" as a something without beauty, a confused something, opposed to all order and symmetry and the natural rhythm of things; could there, then, be any possible beauty in it? Then one fell to seeking out concrete cases.

The chaos of battle?—no beauty in that, assuredly. The chaos of disorder where nothing but order would answer?—none there. But—the chaos of rock downbroken from a mountain side, piled among the trees in picturesque confusion?—Ah yes, perhaps. The chaos of an up-piling ice-floe, with the sun touching the sharp points into red and gold?—Assuredly. . . . And so the pictures came.

And then one fell to thinking of how comparatively uninteresting a world of unbroken order and symmetry might be, and, above all, how deadly monotonous a life, all cut to a pattern, everything calculated and foreseen (if such could exist) must certainly be.

Somehow it is always the unexpected that we enjoy most, the little bits of "chaos" that come up, "without rhyme or reason" very often, to make a break in our days. A friend whom you have not seen for years drops in some day, quite unannounced.—What a break in the toil and moil of that day! You take a sudden notion to go off somewhere, with little or no preparation, and how you enjoy the experience!—You have not tired yourself of everything by thinking of it "beforehand." And so the story goes. A new and unexpected thought or idea grips you, and what a stimulant it is! How you hold it, and dwell upon it! What a new vision and broader grasp of things it seems to bring! Upon the whole, it seems, a life chiefly made up of order and symmetry, but elastic enough to permit eternally of the unexpected is best. We must not become slaves to iron bands in anything at all.

While on this subject I am reminded of a little experience—one of many unexpected happenings of the past month of holidaying; perhaps it was not too personal to be of interest here. A friend, whom I shall call "R," and I had been staying with a party of other friends, at a very pretty spot known as Paynter's Bay, a few miles from the prospective city of Owen Sound. One day, on motoring to town, we found hand-bills out announcing an excursion, by the *Soo City*, to Griffith's Island, about 18 or 20 miles up the bay. R and I decided on the

moment to take it. I had spent two weeks once on the Island, and was anxious to see if it looked the same; she had never sailed on the Georgian Bay at all.

On board the *Soo City*, with a fine sky overhead, a cool breeze blowing and the bluest of blue waters ahead, every minute was delightful, and we chose to sit high on a sort of lookout bridge, where not a detail of the passing shores or broad waters could be missed.

At about three o'clock we arrived at the island, which I found still fairly well wooded, and with but few more signs of habitation than when I had stayed there many years before. There had been a path through the woods, then, almost from the point where we landed to the lighthouse, perhaps a mile across. We had two hours to spare, and decided to walk over.

As we plunged into the woods, it seemed scarcely possible that time had passed so quickly. Was it only a year ago?—No, it was many years since I had faken that way before, with other friends. The woods were darker and deeper then. The soil was damp and springy, and everywhere we had seen, growing on the dark mould, yet like bits of carven ivory, clusters of "Indian pipes." After the first trial or two, we had ceased to gather them, for they turn black in one's hand. . . . And how we had plunged from the dark forest into the blaze of a noonday, coming out upon the huge light tower and its stone-walled dwelling-house as though civilization had been reached at a bound. And then the wonderful flower garden, on the shelf of cliff before the house; and the cliff itself, sumach covered, leading down to water blue as Mediterranean's own. The eternal rock would be there yet, but what of the garden? No one was about the lighthouse that day long ago, and we, with the boldness of youth, had climbed the many stairs of the tower unguided, and had exclaimed over the wonderfulness of the "lamp," tall as ourselves, a beehive-shaped mass of glittering glass prisms, running round and round, with the light at its heart—Did all that happen only a year ago?—or many years?

From all these memories, I was brought back very practically by the realization that the path which my friend and I were following had ended in a jungle; clearly we were "off the track." Another path, and yet another, was taken, but turned out to be mere cattle-roads leading nowhere in particular; so, as a last resort, we took to the shore.

Now, I remembered that shore very well, and its difficulties for walking, all shale, flat, sliding, slippery stones filled with fossils, and never a bit of sand or gravel anywhere. And we both wore pumps! I thought, however, that it could not be far to the lighthouse, and a big soldier whom we found there eating what he called "hibberies" (I should like very much to know if these are known sometimes as "saskatoons") thought the same, and fell into the procession.

That lighthouse was the most elusive thing I have encountered this year. Point followed point, with always the shaly shore between, and never a sign of the big white tower. At last we realized that we got so far that it was utterly impossible to return by the shore in time for the boat, and still the jungle of woods looked quite impossible. Clearly our only hope was to reach the lighthouse and start from there on the shorter and less difficult "old path," but that hope was rather slender, and we had visions of a frightened family should we fail to return. "What shall we do," I said, desperately, "if we don't get back?"

"Hire a rowboat and row down," said the soldier, very coolly.

"Hire a boat!" we exclaimed, "but it's—"

"Yes, I know, it's— We wouldn't get to Paynter's Bay until one o'clock, maybe, but it can be done—" He talked about rowing eighteen miles as unconcernedly as one might speak of crossing a brook, and we were comforted, but I turned to the broad bay and thought of being out there in the midst of those dark waters in the middle of the night.

R. gave one look, then set her mouth and started a new pace along the shale. She's a little thing, and the funny side of it all struck me as I saw her little feet pattering at a record rate over the stones.

I'm "some" fat, and soon I thought my head was sending up a column of steam, but I stuck to her tracks. The big soldier, used to the rigors of Camp Borden, kept up at a saunter, and looked as though he considered the whole thing a huge joke.

To make a long story short, we reached the lighthouse, and the flower garden, and found the same keeper in charge who had been there in the years long past. We were told that there was still time to catch the boat if we went back by the bush road and—"hurried." (Ye Fates!). The lighthouse keeper's wife very kindly gave us a drink of lemonade, and we risked staying until R. had been shown the lamp, a new one now, even better than the \$10,000 one which I remembered. Then we took to the woods—on the right path this time—and proceeded to "make time." I don't think R. and I had ever been so tired and hot before in all our lives, but we arrived just as the boat's whistle was calling the passengers aboard.

On the way down we had time to rest, and the big soldier gave us glimpses of Camp Borden. He belongs to the 147th Grey County Battalion (bless their hearts!), and to-day a card has come from him saying that the time of leaving for overseas will be "some day" very soon. Probably before this reaches those who may read it "Grey" will be on the way overseas to the trenches.

We reached Paynter's Bay tired, hungry, sleepy, but much amused over our experience, our holiday "memory-book" stored with pictures, not only of a shaly shore and a race for time with a boat-whistle, but of opalescent water changing into indigo and green and black as night drew on; of misty headlands hurrying back as our boat made way past them into the waters of the Georgian Bay; of woods creeping in primitive abandon down to the water's edge; of sailing craft speeding through the darkness, lights fore and aft. And as we said good-bye to the big soldier, we knew that here was yet another whose career we should follow with keen interest as he fared forth into the Great War.

—A bit of "chaos," perhaps, our trip to Griffith's Island, and yet, after all, one of the worth-while episodes of our holiday. We'll act on the unexpected sometime again.

JUNIA.

Can You Send Clothing?

The following letter tells its own story. If any of our readers have clothing to spare and will send it to Mrs. J. C. Lusk, Hanbury, Ont., it will be thankfully received. Mrs. Lusk is Secretary of the Ladies' Guild, and will see that the clothing reaches people who need it.

Hanbury, Northern Ontario,

August 25th, 1916.

Dear Advocate,—This year has been very dry and there have been terrible fires. On Tuesday of this week the Women's Institute were to have a picnic in our grove, which is the only maple grove in this part of the country.

Our two girls had gone to bring a cousin and her children to it. About noon some bush fires which had been burning for some time started up with a terrific wind, which was then blowing from the southwest. One of them burned out six or seven farmers, including our cousins. The girls, their cousin, and her two little children, and our horse, fled to a clover field and watched their home burn. What a sad-looking place it is! They lost about sixty tons of hay, a stack of peas, a lot of machinery, three pigs, and all the buildings.

There were several others had fires not far from here. In one there were 12 lives lost. All these people are left without clothing to keep them comfortable.

If you would be so kind as to get some of the ladies of the *ADVOCATE* to do an act of kindness for these poor people, it will be greatly appreciated. There are some women with as many as six and seven little ones, with very little to wear. Even old clothing of good quality, that women of our church could make over for the little ones, will be of great use. I am Secretary for our Ladies' Guild of St. Luke's.

If you send any parcels, send them to: MRS. J. C. LUSK, Sec. "Ladies' Guild," Hanbury, Ont.

Decorating Wall.

We intend to fix up the ceiling and wall of our parlor. What color of the muresco



May we send you a copy of our new book, "Desserts and Candies"?—practical—helpful—and free. Write for it to our Montreal Office.

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"Mother Says We Couldn't Run The Farm Without CROWN BRAND CORN PURE SYRUP"

IT'S downright scandalous, the number of 20 pound tins I buy. But, as Mother says, we use it for 'most everything. "Nothing else tastes quite so good on all kinds of Hot Bread, Johnny Cake and Griddle Cakes. "Mother uses it for all her cooking—for Cookies, Cakes, Gingerbread and Pies.

"And I am almost ashamed to mention the quantity of 'Crown Brand' and bread that my youngsters consume. This syrup certainly is a favorite in my home".

The 20 pound tin is convenient and economical for home use, although you can get "Crown Brand" in 2, 5 and 10 pound tins and 3 pound glass jars. Ask your dealer. **THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED** MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM. Makers of "Lily White" Corn Syrup—Benson's Corn Starch—"Silver Gloss" Laundry Starch.



tan, buff and chamois tints would look well. With brown rugs the same wall-colorings would do, but would need relieving touches of brighter coloring in panels, borders, etc.—say, a rich old blue, rich green, old rose, etc., in combination. Stone-grey wall colorings go well with almost any floor coloring, but the gray should be of a warm tone, not the cold bluish shade. With red rugs this stone shade would do, or a dull chamois color. At all events, be sure to choose soft, quiet colorings for the main body of any wall. Make a point of keeping away from the crude and glaring. Plain oatmeal and fibre papers offer the least chance of making mistakes, with the necessary relief of color introduced in borders, strappings, etc.

With the green burlap wainscoting on the dining room, the muresco for the upper part might be any of the colors mentioned above. Old blue is often liked for dining-rooms, but would not do with the dark green, unless introduced also in rugs and inner curtains, making a complete color scheme in green and blue. With this combination, touches of linen color, tobacco-brown or pumpkin-yellow, must be used to give relief.

Ripe Cucumber Pickles.—Apple Stains.

Dear Junia,—Kindly let me know, through THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, a recipe for making ripe cucumber pickles that will make them clear when finished. Also, how to remove apple stains, and oblige, yours truly, Victoria Co., Ont. C. M. B.

The following are two recipes for ripe cucumber pickles taken from very reliable cook-books, but I don't know whether they will be "clear" or not. Perhaps someone who has made the kind you mean will be good enough to send her method.

Sour Cucumber Pickles.—Take 6 large, ripe yellow cucumbers, cut in halves, take out all seeds and pulp, then cut in strips like your fingers, sprinkle with salt and leave over night. Next morning drain as dry as possible, then place in a jar. Add 6 red peppers, seeded and cut in narrow bits, also one fresh horseradish prepared in small pieces, and some mustard seed. Sprinkle all these in between the slices of cucumbers. Fill up with boiling hot vinegar. On the third morning drain off the vinegar, scald it, and add again, filling to overflowing.

Sweet Cucumber Pickles.—To every 7 lbs. ripe cucumbers cut in strips allow ¼ cup sugar to a quart of vinegar. Steam the cucumbers until cooked, yet firm; then pour over them a syrup made by boiling the vinegar and sugar together, with some cloves, cinnamon, etc., tied in a thin bag.

"Scientific American" gives the following for the removal of fruit, tea and coffee stains from white goods: Wet the spots, then apply sodium hypochlorite. Often stains may be removed by applying glycerine or butter. When white articles become stained, the spots should be placed at once over a bowl and clear cold water poured through; afterwards launder as usual.

The Dollar Chain

A fund maintained by readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for (1) Red Cross Supplies; (2) Soldiers' Comforts; (3) Belgian Relief; (4) Serbian Relief. Contributions from Sept. 8th to Sept. 15th: "Toronto," \$2; Mrs. W. A. Wilson and Daughter, Lucknow, Ont., \$2; Mrs. Anna F. Docker, Wallacetown, Ont., \$5.

Amount previously acknowledged.....\$2,861.70
Total to Sept 15th.....\$2,870.70

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

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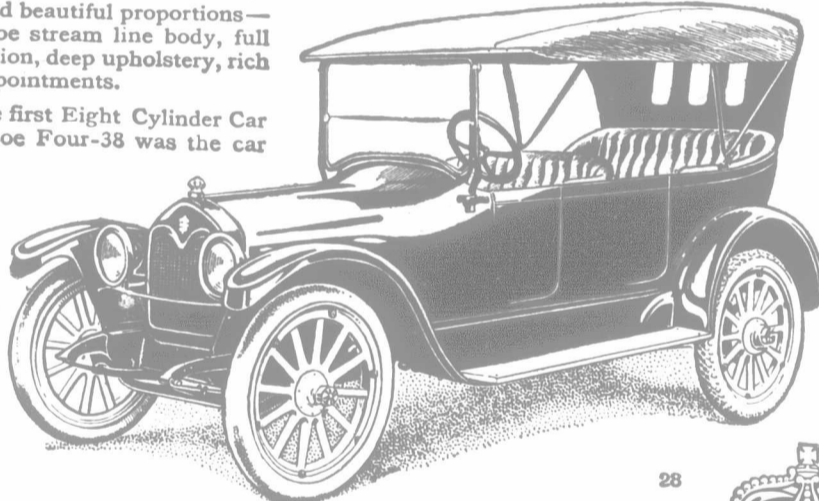
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28



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For sale. Hero DeKol Senator, 14373; calved, May 10, 1912; sire, Highlawn Senator DeKol 9274; dam, Griselda, 4323, gave 105 lbs. milk in 1 day. Also Sir Douglas DeKol, 28221, calved March 17, 1916; sire, Hero DeKol Senator, 14373, dam, Lady Alice May, 13298. Both bulls are choice individuals. Woodward Jackson, Franklin Centre, Que.

will be nice for the ceiling? Will it be better to have all the wall and ceiling the same color? Also tell me what color of embroidered paper to put around the parlor. I want to put dark green burlap on the lower part of the wall in our dining room. What color would suit the ceiling and also the wall? I intend to use muresco. Please tell me what color would be the best for a dining room and also the border around the wall. "CLINTON," Ont.

I have been away for holidays; hence the delay in answering this letter. Deep cream is always a good color for ceilings, no matter what the walls are. I should advise having the parlor walls a different color, a little deeper in shade than the ceiling. The color will depend on the color of rugs and upholstery that are to be used. With green rugs, for instance, light tobacco brown, and some of the

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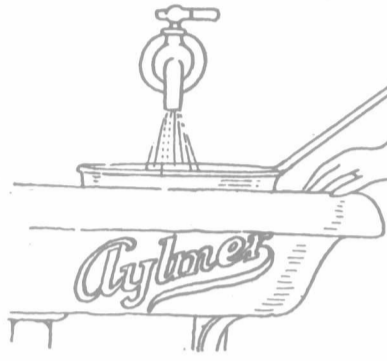
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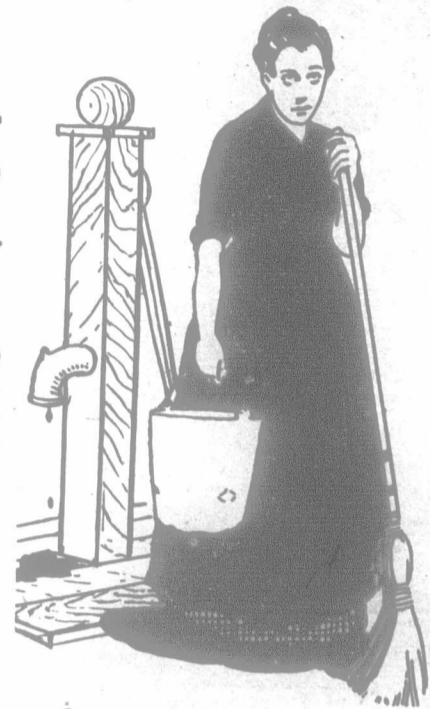
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THE AYLMEP PUMP & SCALE CO., LIMITED, Aylmer, Ontario

Current Events

Ontario "went dry" at 7 o'clock, September 16th. British Columbia has also decided for prohibition, by a majority of 6,000, and for woman suffrage by a majority of 8,500.

Guelph, Ont., druggists have decided not to sell nor dispense liquor.

It is known that 12 men lost their lives when the center span of the great Quebec bridge collapsed on Sept. 11th. Work on another span is to be begun at an early date.

The total paid admissions to the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto were 909,000, the second largest in the history of the big fair. In 1913 the total attendance was 1,009,000.

War news from the front during the past week has been such as must rejoice the hearts of friends of the Allies everywhere. Notwithstanding the fact that 20,000 veterans from Verdun had been sent to the German lines along the Somme, and that the heaviest German guns were massed there, 150 to a mile, the British, on Sept. 15th succeeded in gaining a smashing victory, wiping out the whole of the Thiepval-Comblès salient, with its "wunderwerk" (wonder-work) defences. During the fighting, in which Canadian troops participated with much credit, over 2,300 German prisoners were taken. Simultaneously with the land battle, a battle of aviators took place overhead with the result that 13 German aeroplanes were destroyed and 9 brought down damaged. The British lost 4. Upon the same day the French also made gains, taking a system of trenches north of Le Preiz farm, also three trenches south of Rancour. On Sept. 12th also, Gen. Foch's men made a fine advance north of the

Somme, as far as the Bapaume-Peronne road, formerly used by the Germans as a transport road; and on Sept. 13th they won a very brilliant victory, taking the whole system of third-line defence between Comblès and Peronne. In this battle, in which the fiercest open fighting since the early part of the war is said to have taken place, Gen. Fayolle and his men of Picardy won great glory. The French, during the day, took 2,300 unwounded prisoners, 10 cannon and 40 machine guns. . . . The Allied drive from Salonika, also, which began on Sept. 10th is progressing satisfactorily. The plan was that the British, should form the right wing, the French the center, and the Serbs the left. News now comes that while the British and French are pushing steadily on along both sides of the Vardar River the Serbians have succeeded in sweeping the Bulgars back over 9 miles, reclaiming as they did so, 4 villages. The Italians also have been helping in Macedonia, and have driven the Bulgars back near Lake Butkova. . . . Along the Danube, where Gen. Mackensen is commander of the Teuton forces, the enemy has been more fortunate, and the Turkish troops are said to have gained a considerable victory south of the river. Meanwhile the Roumanians continue to overrun Transylvania with scarcely any opposition from the Austrians. . . . Greece still remains a very uncertain quantity. The city of Kavala has been given up, without a blow of defence; the Bulgars, and the fourth Greek army which was in charge, 25,000 men, have been sent to Germany. King Constantine, who has not yet abdicated, as was reported, is said to have advised non-resistance, advising that "neutrality" be observed, and it is thought that his influence may have been at the back of the easy surrender of the Grecian villages, with their troops and equipment, taken over by the Bulgars a few weeks ago. Nevertheless, the sympathy of many of the people, followers of M. Venizelos, is with the Allies. Mr. Kalogeropoulos, the new Premier, is also said to be friendly to the Allies.

A local Territorial was placed on guard for the first time. About midnight he observed a shadowy form approaching from the distance. Fulfilling his duty, he immediately presents and shouts: "Halt! Who goes there?" A somewhat husky voice replies: "Shut up. I ain't going, I'm coming back!"—Tid-bits.

Our Serial Story

The Road of Living Men.

BY WILL LEVINGTON COMFORT.

Author of "Down Among Men," "Fate Knocks at the Door," "Red Fleece," "Routledge Rides Alone," "Midstream," "Child and Country," etc.

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III.

16

For a week thereafter I was in a daze. Letters from Mary Romany roused me to the world. They were badly postmarked again, but I discerned "Guayaquil" on the envelope. The rest was lost in the Libertad smudge, but the contents took up our old story without a break. There was a poise and a sweetness about these letters, which, after the extra interval, made me over anew; and I was in need of restoration after the tragedy. A strong hand was now needed in the valley.

It was Huntoon who made me see the fresh development. Three Chinese had come. Two had gone. Where was the third? This was what his men were asking, and his men said little else was talked about at the placer. I had not spoken of the death of Yuan Kang Su—even to Maconachie. I now told Huntoon that the men must talk it out, if that was their inclination; that it was purely a matter which belonged to us.

"That's just the point, it doesn't," said Huntoon. "At least, the men don't take it so. When I let our Chinese friend across the Pass, it was so he could work the surprise that he was set upon. If he'd gone out with the others—nobody would have thought about it. But now they say, you've let the Chino out through the secret passage. The whole valley is a-tremble anyway. They're more than ever afraid that Orion will learn the way in."

"This ought to give me back my head," I said. "I've been incredibly stupid not to think of it."

Still I had no intention of discussing Yuan Kang Su and the story of the silver cord with the men. Huntoon believed order would last throughout the eight weeks, and that all would be well if Romany returned within this calculated time. If not—here Huntoon intimated that he was ready, if the river crowd undertook to start anything. Thus we let the affair stand.

Seven of the eight weeks which the old Master had stipulated, elapsed before I gave way to an inclination growing for days—to explore beyond the inner, or mountain-door, of the vault behind the Vatican. Affairs were in such a delicate condition at the placer, that it seemed best to know my resources in full. On this particular morning, I had made a tour of the valley and ridden to the Pass for a conference with Huntoon. Dinner was brought to Headquarters shortly after mid-day. Dan-with-the-gout was a thunder-cloud. For a while afterward, I smoked moodily. A current seemed to come to me from every man on the river; his condition of mind registering itself in mine. In this sensitive state, the misery of the whole force overran my volition. I had never before felt so inadequate. It was a dark crippling thrall—this, besetting me, as I let myself into the Vatican to learn the conclusion of the secret. I wondered if Romany hadn't expected me to do this before the fiftieth day.

Within ten minutes, I was inside the vault with the seven weeks' garnering of Tropicania—and the revolving panel to the Vatican shut. The door to the mountain passage opened easily. The breeze that came forth caused me to exchange the candle for a lantern, though

Wingham Fair September 28--29

Wingham Fall Fair is apparently out to surpass all other fairs in Western Ontario. It is as usual held on the last Thursday and Friday in September, which falls this year on the 28th and 29th. The society are putting on horse races for which they are giving a purse of over \$300, and the large list of special attractions is ahead of any other show which we have heard of. The directors have revised this year's premium list and added several prizes more than they have heretofore given. The farmers and business men are going hand in hand to boost for the 1916 fair at Wingham on Sept. 28th and 29th. If desirous of a prize list or further information, drop a line to the secretary.

A. G. SMITH

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

CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE—FROM 50 TO 250 acres, choice, up-to-date buildings. One specially adapted for the dairy business, in Exeter, easy terms of payment. Thos. Cameron, Agent, Exeter, R. R. 1, Kirkton.

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WANTED—RELIABLE MARRIED MAN TO take immediate charge of farm (about 20 acres worked and 40 in pasture) with young Holstein cattle. Apply to J. O. Miller, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework—sisters, or mother and daughter preferred. Good home, every convenience. Railway fare paid. Apply with particulars, or references, Mrs. Lester Weaver, Hespeler, Ontario.

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I pocketed the former and plenty of matches.

The air was deliciously cool and fresh, and the sound of running water that I had seemed to hear so faintly, proved no vagary. The archless tunnel was shaped like the outer door of the Vatican—straight across, narrow at the top, ceiled with slabs of stone and broad at the bottom, a matter of ten feet at least. The walking ledge was several feet above the surface of the stream. Two could move comfortably abreast, but light was needed to avoid stepping off into unknown depths.

The sense of modernness and actuality left me entirely. This ancient and incrustated passage was clean and ventilated. The fact that this was running water was a consuming mystery. Could there be a subterranean stream beneath the Vatican to the Calderon? Here I thought of Maonachie, and the mystery that had so long consumed his hard-working faculties—the Deep Hole of the Calderon. With each step forward I was more largely conscious of the distance and darkness behind, and it was with difficulty my mind held fast to the facts: that the passage, in no sense a labyrinth, had endured for centuries; that I had candles and matches in the event of the lantern blowing out; that a touch of the hand would open the door of the vault, and another would swing the panel opening into the Vatican, from which Tropicania was barred. With thoughts like these my nerves were cooled, though the fascination of the adventure increased rather than diminished.

The water smelled sweet enough to drink. In ten minutes I had covered perhaps two hundred yards, constantly amazed by the miracle of this manhandling of great mountains, abased before the toil of these ancient men and their passion for Herculean labor. Now there was a gradual turn to the tunnel, and presently light from ahead.

Swinging the lantern above to make certain there was no parting of the ways to confuse the return, I hastened forward. Less than a half-hour had passed since I left the brilliant valley sun, yet I almost ran as one thrall in the lure of a great light. It was the fervor of a boy in a perfect fairy tale.

I smelled the land, as one long at sea. It was the same fragrance which came to me the first evening on the down-slope to Tropicania. Blackness cleared from the water as it passed below, running back toward the Vatican; and I heard it splashing upon the stones ahead. The narrow archless ceiling of the passage ended in an abrupt skyward sweep, and the footpath of the tunnel changed to an ascending ledge on the wall of a canyon, narrower and not so lofty as the walls of the Calderon gorge. The sun was still high, so that the light was vivid in the ravine.

For the first time I grasped the conception of the early builders. Tropicania was not originally a Cul-de-sac. There had been another way to the sea, besides the Calderon gorge-trail. A second canyon had opened into the valley here, its stream flowing into the Calderon. The ancient mountain-masters had sealed this second gorge on the valley-front, and preserved the secret through the temple we called the Vatican. They had roofed its bed on the slope to the gold river, blocked the rift facing Tropicania with the temple at the base, upon which they had avalanched rock and soil from either side; the seasons and the ages had covered the secret.

So there was a trail to the sea, in the country called "Unknown," south of the Calderon and between the coast and Tropicania. The ancient Quichuans had known it, and Nicholas Romany and his fifty had followed it; my feet were upon it.

I ascended the sharp curve which the shelving trail now assumed upon the wall of the ravine, and halted at the top at least to rest—to think out this amazing business and my relation to it. The silence and the heat oppressed me, and added to the pervading unreality of the whole experience.

Over the rim of rock I discerned another valley, broader and more sumptuous than Tropicania, and never in my mind was it apart from the mystery of being lost to the world. The little river broke out of its rocky gorge and ran like a demolished silver spring, eccentrically coiled at the base of unconquerable mountains—glacial altitudes and massive slopes which faced the afternoon in green and gold. There was a wonderful olive

glow in the distance. Again it came to me that all this had been lost to the world, and that Romany and the fifty had broken the spell of centuries. Perhaps the Quichuans had been hard-pressed in Tropicania and had fled through their temple—vanished from the face of the earth, in so far as their pursuers were concerned. Hundreds of years afterward an American gold-hunter was using the fruits of their work to outwit the effete race which followed those terrible builders.

Unlike Tropicania, this new valley abounded in vegetation. Here was rubber that modern prospectors had missed in an age of rubber; here the gigantic cactus and the essential cinchona; but greater than all to me, the nearer slopes were a prevalent yellow from marguerites. This was the fairy quality again—this the clue to the strange olive glow of the distances. Such was this Andean festival—the golden silence of the ages broken into a million marguerites. I must have fallen into a queer depth of thinking—when the light was struck from my eyes, and for a moment all motor control taken from me: "The crows have plucked all our flower-seeds."

Rigidly I arose at last and stared over the rim of rock to the source of that voice.

Disorder or reality, flesh or spirit—she was there—Mary Romany—standing in a little terraced garden and looking back toward some one, as yet invisible.

17

I did not call to her. If this were madness—I gloried in it. All the evil and complication of Tropicania swept from my mind like a foul dust-storm. I could face the men now; I could fill Huntoon with new zest, could hold the steam in the dredge and ardor in the hearts of men. She had come to this world of her father's—not to shorten the Year, but to be near us. Her fingers had indeed touched my face in that starry night at Libertad. To the far borderlands of consciousness where the accident on the picket-line had cast me, Mary Romany's ministrations followed; and had been withdrawn only when she was certain I was not at the end of vitality. There she stood now for my uncertain eyes, a vision among the marguerites.

Long since would she have made her presence known to me, had she wished me to know. I understood the indefinite post-marks now, the Libertad smudges, and the recent "Guayaquil" stamp. Romany had managed to get mail ashore on the voyage north to California. His grim humor about my exploring beyond the vault was now clear. I loved her integrity and the deeper meaning of our separation—that sterling character which meant a year when she said it; meant a work thoroughly done when she set a task. In my great need alone would she come. I must do my work and fashion my mind for intimate revelations.

Into the passage I retreated, limbs springing with life. The darkness was alive with strange virtues, penetrable to this restored singing consciousness. Pale, lustrous, she had stood on the little terrace among the mountain marguerites.

Out through the vault and the Vatican—to the gold-ridden valley, sinister now to my eyes in the golden light of afternoon—with power in my brain, a fixture of beauty and a new concentration for living in my mind.

The eight weeks passed and Romany did not return. I watched Tropicania for the development of the leader, inevitable in the now imminent break. The growing disaffection had only murmured, up to the night the eight weeks ended, and on this morning in which opened the new period, I was pleased to see the work resumed as usual.

At noon, however, Maonachie appeared at Headquarters and sat down.

The crux had developed Maonachie. I had known Mac quite as well eight months ago, after the first ten minutes of meeting, as at this moment. He had colleged extensively and was slow to forget it. There was a character about him—a bit of Scotch, perhaps—that made him a factor to deal with. I doubt if the placer-crew could have chosen a better agent. He was more than unyielding by nature; he had the capacity to wait until the elements settled, adjusting to his ways. Mentally Maonachie was a sort of abutment; physically it was impossible to hold any such notion. He seemed a brittle elongated wooden toy. He had come to Romany needing out-door work,

and had proved so valuable that the old Master declared he could build a railroad from a pocket-atlas.

"Hello, Mac," I said, eyeing him as he stretched out his long flabby legs.

"Hello, Ryerson."

In his own mind he did not acknowledge my leadership. An older man would have appeared to. Tropicania, I discerned, had become a republic.

"What's the trouble?" I asked.

"The Old Man has over-stayed his leave."

"I appreciate your dropping everything to tell me. And then what?"

"The men don't like it."

"Neither do I. And Romany likes it least of all."

"How do you know?" he inquired.

"He set out to return by last night. When he fails—something has given away somewhere. He doesn't bend easily to conditions. I should think you would have seen that."

"The men expected him back within the eight weeks—"

"As I understand it—you are the men—"

"Exactly."

"Then," I said, "you know what it says on the back of transportation contracts—fire, earthquake, storm and in general the reversals of God's providence—"

"Yes—"

"You are officially informed that something of the sort has happened."

"Thanks."

Maonachie did not go, however.

"But," said he, "what's to prevent you and another small party of your own choosing, going out the same way Romany did and leaving us here like a lot of brood-biddies on Easter-morn?"

"Nothing but the infallible integrity of the Tropicania proposition."

"Then this Huntoon might fall asleep and let Orion—"

"Overflow his banks, as it were. True for you, Mac."

"The men don't like it, he repeated.

"And what do you propose to do about it?"

"Take over the last two months' gold."

I smiled. "We—that is, you and I and the rest—are contracted to lose all in the event of mutiny—"

"Still, in the event of losing what is already gone through fire, storm or the turning away of God's providence—it behooves us to save what we can."

"I did not say 'lost,' Mac—but delayed. Romany had a big journey. The gold here in my hands is, roughly, only one-fifth as much as the old Master took away. It all belongs to us—to Tropicania. The year's work wouldn't stack up very high if we threw away our chance on the big bulk of the fortune—"

"The men think—if Romany is honest, he couldn't greatly object to finding a change of leadership when he comes back, inasmuch as he has been detained. I mean, they think their chances on the main divvy would not be spoiled."

"You would leave it entirely to Romany's generosity?"

Maonachie considered a moment before replying:

"If Romany is as good a man as you think, he's not going to forget the main proposition—our year of fighting and mining—because we break training a bit now. What I mean is, if he came back and found Tropicania in our hands instead of yours—if he's honest, it wouldn't make any difference."

"There's a chance that you are right, Mac," said I.

"A good chance."

"But you forget one thing—"

"Yes?"

"That I'm in command."

"The men can overcome that."

"That would be breaking training," I said.

Maonachie laughed. "You think it would be going pretty far?"

"Personally—yes. Like the man about to be hanged, who declared that it was certainly going to be a lesson for him."

"The men don't think Romany considered them enough in putting you in command—you and Huntoon. You both came in here on a shoe-string. You just happened—"

"The command was a surprise to me, but Huntoon is a leader of men," I said mildly.


"There are those who think that Huntoon is in touch with Orion," Maonachie offered, regarding me closely.

"I wouldn't give much for an investment in Tropicania—not even in the lives of men, if I thought that."

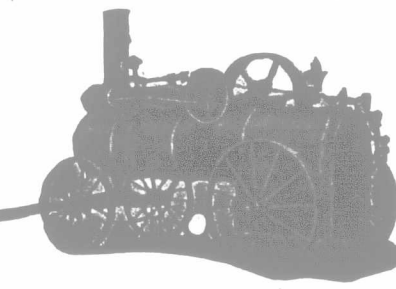
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"Does Huntoon know the way out?"
"No."
"How about the Chinaman?"
"That's a story I don't think you'd appreciate, Mac," I said. "I hear the men have been doing a lot of talking about the Chinese who came to see me. He's gone from here, but he didn't go out the secret way. That's as far as I care to go on the subject."
"Does Huntoon know this—this story I wouldn't appreciate?"
"Yes. We were in China together last year. The old Master was there, too."
"Well, how about those others—Yarbin and his woman?" he demanded.
"That's not my affair, Mac. The Chief was here then."
We fell silent; each felt the ground had been covered. It was a question now of assuming the aggressive.
Maconachie arose. My attitude had puzzled him. "It's a mess, anyhow," he said moodily.
"I'm staking heart and hand on Romany fighting for us to the last ditch."
"The trouble is—you're staking nothing but words. You didn't bring a fortune to this game, Ryerson. You didn't bring expert knowledge. You didn't even bring labor. You're a sort of called-of-God proposition."
"In which case—I like my chance."
Maconachie squinted at me peculiarly. He knew his Scriptures. "David had to flee to the wilderness," he remarked.
"The rest of the story is worth reading," I suggested.
"Anyway—the men don't like it—"
Maconachie called in one leg, preparing to rise.
"That sentence is getting to be in the air. And what are the men going to do about it?" I inquired.
"I answered that."
"And when?"
"We haven't exactly determined. If you should turn over your command and the gold quietly—now—"
"And so the men see in me nothing—neither money nor learning nor brute force? I wonder what Romany saw in me when he gave me command?"
"The men are—that's the point, Ryerson."
"The men are on the point of learning," I remarked, "—unless they think it over and give the old Master a few days of grace."
"A day is all I can promise," said Maconachie, shaking his head.
"And all I can promise, is orders from here as usual—until Romany or his messengers return. Tell the men that."
"You won't turn over the gold?"
"Precisely—not."
"It's in the Vatican. We can blast there—"
"And throw open to Orion the only way of retreating in case of a pinch. You'd never get away with that poor little eight weeks' eke."
"I think we'll get along better than that, Ryerson."
"So do I—"

I did the natural thing, when Maconachie left—mounted a saddle-mule and took my trouble to Huntoon at the Pass. He led me to a high perch in the rocks, and listened with sullen intentness, making me think of an intelligent pit-terrier.
"And now we'll swap leading questions," he remarked. "First: Is it the men or Maconachie? I mean, is this Mac a disturber?"
"I don't think so," said I. "He has little respect for me, a strong respect for Maconachie, a gift of gab and quiet force that has got across with the miners. He's a good man in his work—a cool man. He won't be soft licking."
"I'm not sure," Huntoon commented, "but I think I'd have locked him up—nipped him for being spokesman."
"I thought of that, but he always salved me a bit after irritating; and then it would be a show-down, to lock up the delegate. Any hour may bring the old Master. My main question, Huntoon, is Have you got the men—your men—so they'll mind you?"
"Hell—I've been honin' for a chance like this," said Huntoon. "You can count on my brigade. We were thrown together, you and I. We'll stand together, old party."
He slapped my knees, and I saw the strong wine of active service in his eyes.
"You're in command here, Huntoon. Maconachie may come or send a delegate here. I say, you're in command."

It appeared to me afresh that I was in command generally; and that I had been plenty soft so far. I thought of the old Master abroad and doing his mightiest, perhaps dead, his ship foundered; or even now, he might be back in Lost Valley, the California office established. Every third thought, at least, was of Mary Romany, radiant among the marguerites, and the adorable complaint against the crows. This crisis looked easier in the masterful mood which became mine as I rode back to the valley.
That night the miners did not bring me the day's yield of gold. This was a sign of aggressiveness that must be answered with force. I sent for Maconachie, meanwhile figuring. The men knew the hiding-place for their garnerings was in the Vatican; knew that Romany and the fifty had assembled there on the eve of departure. They counted upon a vault and a passage out of the valley. I believed my last remark to Maconachie would prevent the men trying to blast the secret from the old ruin. They must see the danger of laying open their only possible retreat, in case the Pass was taken. Maconachie came in and sat down, stretching out his legs in my direction.
"Had a bad day down in the river, Mac?" I asked cheerfully.
"No. A good day."
"Saving the stuff to surprise Father later?"
"Father seems to anticipate," he said with a laugh.
"In which case you'd better bring it up as usual—"
"The men seemed to object—"
"Cut the men, Mac. If you're taking up their game for them—get down to first-person. You're reckonable enough. I'm not saying they didn't make a good choice when they gave their affairs over to you. The only thing I object to is a little shyster tendency of blaming everything on the client. It's your case, Mac. Romany will see that."
He winced. Maconachie didn't like the idea of being made an example of in the event of Romany's safe return.
"If you don't have the gold down here in three-quarters of an hour," I informed him, "I'll have to regard it as insubordination. That's the main trend. That's the crossing. We can fight it out after that, but we can never overlook the fact that you opened the war. Romany is square. Huntoon is square. I'm square. Hot tongues can't move me. Dynamite the Vatican and things will happen that you don't dream of—we'd be a bunch of rabbits."
Maconachie went away. The gold didn't come within the three-quarters of an hour. I put on a brace of pistols beneath my coat and walked down to the river.
The Riverside Drive Inn was crowded. Dole greeted me effusively. A game was on; and here the valley women plied their eternal arts with naturalness. A hush suddenly possessed the outfit. I sat down at a table—which was promptly vacated by the others sitting there—and ordered a drink.
The tension in the valley had lifted the whiskey sale, as tension invariably does. It was obvious that I had more to fear from this than from Maconachie. Dole was a bland and mellow degenerate with a pride in his hand-grip and noisy good-fellowship. Alcohol had never been a personal problem, so I was inclined to be easy in judgment of it, except at times when, as now, it appeared as a disintegrating factor. As I drank, the laughter was resumed in a high forced way, the women overdoing it.
"Dole," I said suddenly, "send out for Maconachie. I want to hear from the boys, but I want Maconachie about."
The delegate was not far off. Again the long unmuscled legs looped into view.
"Men," said I, "Maconachie has brought me your moods to-day, your troubles, nerves, and general breakdown. I would have preferred to hear these things first-hand, though I don't object to your hiring an attorney. Maconachie, however, is an engineer and a good one. He's on a salary from Romany. As the representative of Romany, I object to his using his time as a spreader of contagion—that is, if these few unpleasant symptoms amount to anything."
The miners were gathering. Figures slipped in quietly from the outer dark. Some of the men edged toward the bar and whispered their orders. It was only where the liquor was apparent that I feared trouble from this first-hand treating with the men. None of the miners offered

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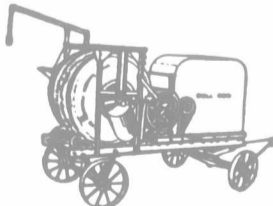
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to reply, though Maconachie waited before he spoke. The next half-hour brought out matters familiar from the morning interview, but Maconachie had been thinking all day. A sudden verging to this effect was the result:

"Romany chose you, without consulting us, didn't he?"

"It is not the old Master's way to consult anybody," I answered.

"All right. The fact is, he didn't. Now it's a question in mind, whether he thinks more of you than he does of Tropicania. Tropicania is against you—not personally—but as a leader. There are things about you, we don't understand. We think the gold might be put into safer hands. If Romany returned to find you out of power and Tropicania running along in order, it isn't giving me much thought as to his accepting the situation like the gamester he is."

"You all forget that I am master of the situation," I answered coldly. "Romany chose me—confided certain intimate matters. I still hold these. It is possible that I might be physically overpowered, but you can't take what I have and know; nor what I have been using, and mean to use, for the good of all. You can't take the gold of the last eight weeks. You can't get the gold of the past year. I might turn over authority, but I'd feel like a cur myself. And I don't propose to feel so. I'll run this valley until Romany comes in, or we decide to move out. If you overpower me, I can see you fellows beginning all over again in some new Tropicania—that is, those who escape Orion."

I raised my hand against the growing murmur, and launched into a narration of the career of Romany; how the old promoter had played true to his friends in different ways for twenty-five years. I told of the difficulties he had to confront on this trip; my idea of service to him and to the men; but most of all, my idea of service to myself, which did not include truckling nor yielding, nor mob-fear.

"You're all right, you fellows," I finished, "only you don't give the old Master credit for choosing his man. Sit tight for a few days—say ten days. If the Chief doesn't come back within ten days, I'll lead you forth with the gold you have—quietly as the fifty went—without Orion knowing until some morning when he wakes up to find the Pass undefended. Meanwhile every day is a big winning. I'll take care of the gold as usual; the Pass will be held; the plans of Romany will be carried out, and your interests guarded, as Romany guards them—with his life. I do not claim his genius."

My talk made a dent. The men gathered into little knots. They saw they were up against darkness in the Vatican—up against the fear of cutting off their retreat or leaving it wide open to Orion. In the muttering and talking I arose—and said to Dole, glancing at my watch:

"Now's a time when I don't want whiskey running free. Close within an hour and come up to Headquarters before you open in the morning."

He looked at me peculiarly. I said no more about the day's yield of gold. An hour passed, and Dole had not obeyed. I sent a message to Huntoon. In the meantime Dole closed. The next morning however, the place was opened, and Dole had not come to confer with me as ordered. I sent Huntoon and a dozen men to shut him up.

A small guard was left at the locked door of the Riverside Drive Inn. Dole was brought to me.

"As I understand it," I said, "you're a sort of a sutler to this outfit. You haven't any equity in Tropicania?"

"No," he answered sullenly.

"You don't know your business, Dole," I said. "Everybody hates a sutler—officer and man alike hate a sutler. He hasn't any glow upon him. He's out for the naked dollar. His only excuse for living is to obey orders. You didn't know this. I'm going to lock you up."

"Huntoon," I said, when we were alone, "how did the men take it?"

"They growled a bit."

"I've got another little job for you—but I think you'll need a few more men. However, leave plenty at the Pass."

"The bridge is up," he answered. "The size of the force there is largely a moral dodge."

"You'd better get about twenty men more down here within an hour or so—as quietly as you can."

This was done. The miners hadn't counted on the fighting-end being so morbidly fond of Huntoon. I sent the

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latter down to stop work on the dredge, until the previous day's yield of gold should be delivered to me at Headquarters. Huntoon left a guard on the dredge and returned to me.

"How did the men take it, Huntoon?" I asked when we were alone. "They growled a bit," he said with a grin.

19

On the night that ended the eight weeks of Romany's absence (night before last, from the present moment of the narrative) I had written to Mary Romany in Lost Valley. I repeated the sentence I had heard from her lips, as she stood among the marguerites. A curious power came over me as I wrote.

I told her of Yuan Kang Su; how the tragedy had put a queer restraint upon my faculties, until her letters from Guayaquil unlocked them again. I told her of the undoings of the valley; how the sight of her had replenished me with strength; and with what new zeal I had grasped the work in Tropicania. She was the essence of the meaning for my life on earth; every thought and action of mind and hand, drew from her an added impulse and incentive. I thrilled with pride that this was so. I told her how loving had brought to my intelligence a strange solid adjustment to all times; that I was certain in my soul that we had met before on the road of living men, perhaps as half-strangers, perhaps to travel for but a little way, in dusk or darkness, and falteringly; but that we were destined again to take the Great Highway together in full morning and on to the end.

That same night I carried the letter through the Vatican and vault and passage and up the winding shelf—and there left it (pinned with a pennant to a bamboo cane), plainly to be seen from the spot where she had stood upon the terrace.

What with Maconachie yesterday and Dole and other sullen affairs, I had no chance to make a love-pilgrimage; but now, with the dredge and Dole's bar shut down, and Huntoon spread like a fine metal armor over the Valley and the Pass, I hurried to the Vatican. My last look from the great iron door still clings queerly to memory—the hushed valley, the silent dredge, the lounging human figures, the mid-day sun mastering the scene—fixed as in a dream. The Vatican was dim and warm and still. Water bubbled in the key-bores, the panel swung, the tunnel entrance opened; the gold lay in its tarpaulin shroud, the lantern showed me the way to the mouth, and the little pennant fluttered above the shining rim of the gorge, a letter pinned to it—but not the one I had left. And this time there was no smudged Libertad post-mark.

So I knew that I was not mad, nor dead (with my spirit fixed in a strange Tropicania dream centuries long).

From the pages, I looked over Lost Valley and to the terrace where I had seen the vision among the marguerites. Only the silent flaming day. If Mary Romany watched for my coming to the pennant, it was not for me to know. That half-hour, I forgot the valleys and the world of men.

She could not find words to tell of her happiness. Her father had told her all he could about me, but there had been no old letters, since he went away. Once, she had been on the point of calling through the mountain-door, when I came with the gold at night. She had prayed for strength not to do this—and then my letter had come. It had been impossible to remain in the North. At first she had meant to come only to Barranquilla; then she had been drawn down to Guayaquil; finally Libertad magnetized her. Yes, she had been in the room next that night. Her father tried to surprise her; had not mentioned that I was coming to Libertad, and half-hoped that if we met, the spell of the Year would be broken, and I would bring her back joyfully. She had made it plain to her father, thereupon, what the Year meant. Afterward, he had suggested Lost Valley, not describing it in the letter, only stating that she would be safer, nearer, yet just as invisible. I had been sent to the other end of the valley the night she arrived.

I smiled now at my search for Maconachie in that "gloaming," as he called it, while the pack-train came in with the letters.

Her father had summoned her quickly to the Vatican on the day I was hurt. She had made him promise to call her in such an emergency. She was greatly

troubled now about the extended absence of her father. The eight weeks had been harder to bear than the others, because she had been accustomed to talk with him in the evenings when he brought the gold; and since he left, our valley was so far off and incommunicable. Yes, they were very comfortable. The Yarbins were with her. There was food in abundance; they had tried to plant a garden. Five weeks more of our Year. She was afraid to alter that—our probation time—unless something happened. She had needed the Year. It was wonderful and dear—every day of it—but I was to come to her in any sudden stress or misfortune. "Yes, oh, come to me."

Such was my letter. I hurried down to the curve of the shelving trail and knelt with bared head for a moment, in homage and happiness; then wrote hastily a reply, leaving it pinned to the pennant.

The rest of the day was without significance in the placer community. I rode to the Pass, which looked to be amply guarded, in spite of the detachment which Huntoon had drawn. The river was silent. The spirits of all the forgotten and neglected Sabbaths communed there. I realized the evil of idleness, but at no time did I regret my decisions in regard to the Inn and the Dredge. A magic strength came over the impassable range from Lost Valley—a strange sustaining.

"It will all come out right," I told the men. "We can afford to shut down for a day or two. Maconachie is thinking hard. He'll decide what's best for you—"

I couldn't forbear this last shot. It was just what the men objected to—having things decided for them. I saw they wanted a figure-head and not a dictator, unless the dictator be Romany.

Maconachie himself came and went; he seemed to contain hot inimical fluids, which hurt and pressed for utterance, but could not find the way forth. His position was a hard one. I made it harder because he was young and obstinate and had consented to be the instrument of the men's evil. He had misjudged me, and the miners likewise; they had misjudged Huntoon. The soldier in the latter had won his men; his was the stuff of captains. Moreover, it was enough for his men that Huntoon obeyed me. The miners seemed to think my sudden hard-handedness a pose. I believed they were afraid to injure me, however, because of the secrets. I kept before them the need of outwitting Orion at the last; emphasized the fact that we could not get out of Tropicania with a pocketful of gold, unless we sat tight and pulled together. I made it extra clear that the bit of knowledge in my brain was the most valuable and pertinent thing in the works. Naturally, the miners, in the human need of venting their savagery upon something tangible, choose Maconachie. I let him worry—in no way prodding for the suppressed disorder of his mind. The situation did not look to me devoid of personal advantage—as the sun sank behind the seaward range that night. The day would linger a moment in Lost Valley, after deep night had fallen upon Tropicania.

Yet I did not sleep. Everything was in order at the river property at nine o'clock. Huntoon had left a guard at the dredge and the Inn, and had stationed a detachment within easy reach on the rising trail toward the Pass. He was with this party for the night. As I lay in the darkness, somewhat of a reaction settled upon my mind, following my various phases of effrontery during the day. At midnight, there was a strangled cry from my sentry, as if he had been noosed from behind, and a quick, almost noiseless struggle as he was overpowered. I sprang from the cot, seized my pistols, and struck a match. This was precisely the wrong thing to do, but there was no right thing. In the flare, four masked men appeared, and I saw the ugly gleam of their pistols—with mine not raised. I touched the match to the candle, and held my hand steady, saying: "Hello, here's melodrama—or is it because you fellows hate yourselves that you wear masks?"

There was no answer. The reek of whiskey defiled the place. A voice ordered my guns to the table. I obeyed. The four closed in; the candle was struck out; an arm was hooked from behind about my throat, a hand covering the mouth. I was nauseated by the fumes of alcohol, potent to my nostrils as if pure spirit had been poured upon their clothing—the result when men not naturally saturated with liquor suddenly consume a great quantity. It seemed to accentuate the odor of soiled bodies. Queerly occurred to my mind now

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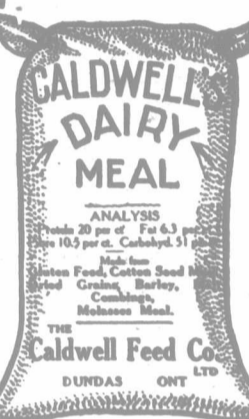
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the intrinsic and persistent devilishness of whiskey. In spite of my foresight, it had risen to defeat order and usefulness. I did not give the men, by resistance, an excuse to abuse me excessively. The cowardly nature of the whole proceeding at first made me more embarrassed and ashamed, than frightened. They gagged me, took the key to the Vatican from my clothing, and led me there. No sound that would arouse Huntoon and his detachment escaped my captors as we gained the slope to the great iron door. Now others joined the party, which numbered a dozen or more, all masked. The Vatican was entered and shut from within. The drunken crew gathered about me.

Quite coldly, the realization came that I was to be hazed for the secret. Maconachie tried to get in—I heard his voice outside the door—but the men refused. Was it a game or was Maconachie really against this night's work? My mind was irritated by the frequent recurrence of another question, how these men had obtained the whiskey.

There was an instant of inquisitorial horror as a reeling pair stripped me to the skin above the waist. They removed the gag, bound my hands, and tossed the rope over the upper frame of the cistern, drawing it tightly. Flashes of insane fury passed through me, as I felt the first tension, yet I kept my mouth shut. The men now sat down in the circle of candlelight. The utter ridiculousness of the picture struck my mind, in one of its desperate reflexes. I did not suppress the impulse to laugh aloud.

"You fellows make me think of a lot of stage-hand train-robbers, all masked in my honor."

A voice which I had heard before but couldn't identify now, chuckled in answer: "You're pretty fresh yet, but you'll get over being fresh—that is, if you're stubborn about our little request. If you're nice about it, we won't go no further—"

The speaker paused to take a pull at his flask, others following his example; then he resumed:

"Now, Mr. Ryerson, we want the eight weeks' gold and the way out through the Vatican—"

"Can you read—?" I asked.

"Yes," he said eagerly.

"What's printed on a man's brain?"

"No," the unknown one said slowly, "but I think we can stretch it out before morning," and he yanked the rope tighter, until I lifted weight from my heels to ease the cutting on the wrists.

"It's your only chance," said I, steadily as possible. Dark red flamed before my eyes. "Your only chance—to trepan for what I know. And all I've got to add before jaws shut for the night is that, the time will come, when you fellows will sicken at the thought of mask and rope—"

And then they all heard my teeth click, as I intended they should. I meant to say no more.

In the next three hours I learned much about myself, and was not mortally hurt, soul nor body. My silence made them afraid. Neither I, nor they, would have broken into madness but for the fresh supply of whiskey that was brought.

There had been a struggle at the great door (by which I judged that Maconachie was still there), then a long interval until the signal to open came again. They gathered about the newcomer greedily. I saw them restoring their rage and devilry, every fiery throatful a fresh phase of hell for me. They were sick with it and for it. The sight of them broke my word and my silence.

"That's your bravery," I shouted at them, and my voice opened closets of hatred. "That's your devilry—the cheap devilry of whiskey. You are the herd—that runs from the storm and forgets the precipice. You serve others because you have not begun yet to be men. That's your dignity of labor. That is why you do the heavy work of the world for the smallest wage—because you are undermen. That is why you are herded and looted and despoiled; that is why you wear masks—"

A blow upon the face shot fire along my spine. My whole weight for an instant fell upon my wrists. Then, I was whipped with the slack of the rope, and with each lash the fire rose in my brain like the gushing of an oil-well. A voice reached me saying:

"The stubborn beast will kill himself—and then where'll we be at?"

One lifted a candle to my face as the sentence was uttered, and poked up my eyelid roughly. I think he was frightened at what he saw. I repeat, much was

revealed to me about myself. But the reaction turned against me.

"Where'll we be at, if we don't kill him? Kill him—that's the thing. Living God, he won't die. Untie his wrists and hang him by the neck. Yes—get him dead and out of sight—into the cistern. It's him or us. He'll have us hung—if we don't get him."

Then I was upon the floor—a hundred hoofs stamping upon my arms, it seemed, as the blood poured back into them. I saw the end of the night through the broken places of the roof. I felt their hideous fright, because I would die. They had not meant this, but they were driven by one another and alcohol and my words. I did not see Dole, nor hear his voice, but it came from within—as the rope tightened about my neck. I shouted the single word:

"Dole—"

They were running to bring a box. I was lifted. There were voices against this—but to one man there, it was life—that I hang. The word surged up through my throat again:

"Dole—"

A life-long horror of hanging had no place in my mind now. It seemed absurdly fastidious. I heard a woman's cry—and another woman's cry. I thought it the end, that they had kicked the box out from under. The sudden change in the men's voices puzzled me, and the world heaving under my feet; it puzzled me that the box seemed still to be there. Then I knew it went, and my hands, which they had foolishly bound—broke away and flew upward to my throat. Then there was clinging about my limbs—clinging arms that lifted my weight—and the breath of the yellow rose.

From afar off, I heard the voice of the other woman:

"Get him down. . . rope off before Romany comes. . . Yes, and don't touch him. You're not fit to light a cigarette in the same house. . . And now get out of here. You don't belong with women who know a full-length man when they see him. Go down to the women on the river. It's your sort who make that kind of women—go to them—before Romany comes."

I heard the great door open, and the scuffle of feet. But a voice of one man who had not moved, demanded the way the woman had entered the Vatican. Her laugh must have burned him in answer—the laugh of a woman who had known men of his sort, at their best and worst.

"Show you? Do you think we stole in to show you? The old Chief will let you out—those of you he doesn't hang—"

They were sneaking away. The name of Romany had helped her. I tried to see my friend, Lillian Yarbin, in her rage; but only dimly could I see the other woman much nearer me.

"Get out of here—"

"The air is vile with you. Go and wash in the river—wash the blood from your hands. See if you can wash the fear from your eyes—for Romany will look into them, and there'll be hell to pay—"

I heard the last of the foot-steps—the voice of Maconachie refused entrance—the crash of the great door—the scornful laugh of Lillian Yarbin—and then the whispers of Mary Romany.

To be continued.

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.

Relation of Butter-fat to Butter.

Why are the words "Butter-fat" used? What is the relative value of butter-fat to butter? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The term butter-fat is used to designate the kind of fat secured from cow's milk and from which butter is made. There are many sources of securing fat, and each kind has different properties. Butter is fat plus a percentage of moisture, salt and buttermilk, which is incorporated with the fat in the product known as butter. Butter is supposed to be from 80 to 84 per cent. butter-fat, the other 16 or 20 per cent. is known as over-run.

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Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Heifers Fail to Breed.
We are building our herd slowly as conditions permit. Thus far we have three very fine cows, one a heifer with her first calf. Two heifers, 32 and 35 months old respectively, fail to get in calf. They return regularly. We have used an aged bull and a young one, but with no results. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Try the yeast treatment. It consists of an ordinary two-cent yeast cake made into a paste with a little warm water. Allow this to remain in a moderately warm place for 12 hours, then add one pint of luke-warm, freshly-boiled water, mix thoroughly and allow to stand for another 12 hours. This should be prepared 24 hours before the animal is expected to come in heat. Inject it into the vagina as soon as she appears in heat, and breed her just when she is going out of heat.

Line Fence.
A and B own property side by side. A disputes line which has been guide for 20 years. A calls neighbor in and gets him to run a line without consent of B. Neighbor has no authority to run lines.

1. Can B cross line run by neighbor to remove timber.
2. What can the law do to neighbor for running this line without authority.
3. Where can a copy of Riot Act be secured?

Ans.—1, 2 and 3.—Legally a line that has stood for 20 years cannot be changed without consent of all interested parties. B has no right to remove timber not on his own property. If both parties consent to changing the line a surveyor should be called to make the change. A line run by an unauthorized person would not be recognized by law. Write to the Provincial Secretary's Office, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, for a copy of the Act.

The Corn-stalk Fiddle.
BY PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR.

When the corn's all cut and the bright stalks shine
Like the burnished spears of a field of gold;
When the field-mice rich on the nubbins dine
And the frost comes white and the wind blows cold,
Then it's heigho! fellows, and hi-diddle-diddle,
For the time is ripe for the corn-stalk fiddle.

And you take a stalk that is straight and long,
With an expert eye to its worthy points;
And you think of the bubbling strains of song
That are bound between its pithy joints—
Then you cut out strings, with a bridge in the middle,
With a corn-stalk bow for a corn-stalk fiddle.

Then the strains that grow as you draw the bow
O'er the yielding strings with a practised hand!
And the music's flow never loud but low
Is the concert note of a fairy band.
Oh, your dainty songs are a misty riddle
To the simple sweets of the corn-stalk fiddle.

"Salute your partners," comes the call;
"All join hands and circle round."
"Grand train back," and "Balance all."
Footsteps lightly spurn the ground.
"Take your lady and balance down the middle"
To the merry strains of the corn-stalk fiddle.

So the night goes on and the dance is o'er,
And the merry girls are homeward gone;
But I see it all in my sleep once more,
And I dream till the very break of dawn
Of an impish dance on a red-hot griddle
To the screech and scrape of a corn-stalk fiddle.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V

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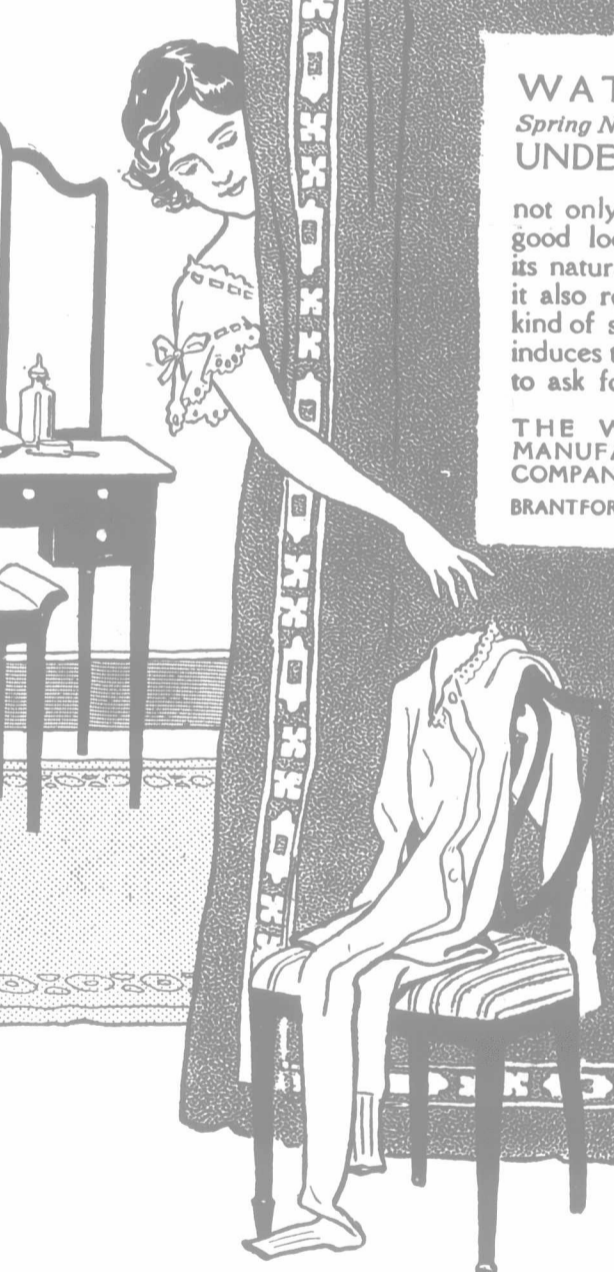
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Questions and Answers Veterinary.

Crippled Pigs.

Two pigs about four months old became apparently weak in their hind quarters. They had difficulty in rising. I treated them and they got better. Now four in another pen are the same way.

W. H. H.

Ans.—This crippling is due to high feeding and want of exercise. Purge each with 1 to 3 ozs. Epsom salts, according to size, and follow up with 1 to 3 grams nux vomica three times daily. Feed on milk, shorts and a little chopped oats with the hulls sifted out, and allow a few hours' run on grass daily.

V.

Diarrhoea in Calf.

Heifer calf born in March is poor and thin and does not feed well. She has had diarrhoea. She has been fed on a pail of scalded milk daily, grain and silage, and has run in orchard all summer.

E. H. A.

Ans.—Keep her inside in a comfortable box stall. Do not scald the milk. Add to the milk or water given one-quarter of its bulk of lime water. Feed a little chopped oats with the hulls sifted out and bran, with a reasonable quantity of hay of good quality. Mix equal parts of powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nux vomica and bicarbonate of soda, and give her a teaspoonful three times daily in ½ pint of water as a drench.

V.

Fatality in Lambs.

Late in July and early in August I lost over 20 lambs. They were pasturing alongside a spring creek, and they were all found dead alongside of the creek. The pasture was good, and they all looked well. The weather was very hot. I opened some and found nothing wrong. Would drinking too much of the cold water cause death?

W. T.

Ans.—We do not think that death was due either to the hot weather or too much water. It would have required a careful post mortem by an expert, and probably a microscopic examination of the blood to determine the cause. The fact that the land upon which they were pasturing was probably inundated in the spring and that death was so sudden, indicates a suspicion of anthrax. We would advise the removal of the flock to high land, and if there be any more deaths the holding of a careful post mortem by a veterinarian, and, if he cannot find definite cause of death, the examination of some of the blood by a bacteriologist. Great care must be exercised in holding post mortems if it be anthrax. The better plan is to cut off an ear, and the bacteriologist can get sufficient blood in it for the purpose.

V.

Miscellaneous.

Silo Too Large

I have a wood silo 12 feet in diameter. I farm only fifty acres and keep about 15 head of cattle, mostly young stuff. I am troubled with the silage getting too hot in mild weather and freezing in cold weather. I am thinking of dividing my silo by putting in a plank division—the same way as we put boards in a bin in a granary, and feeding out one-half first. When feeding the second half removing the planks as I feed out. Do you think this plan will work satisfactorily? Where is the danger, if any? I would like to get your advice before I make the change.

P. R. H.

Ans.—We have never heard of a partition being put in, and the only reason against it is, that as one side is fed out the other will be exposed to the air. Unless tongued and grooved lumber is used there will be a considerable loss. We have known feeders to use silage from only half the silo at a time. When they fed down several feet they used the other half. A small portion of the silage exposed decayed, but they claimed the loss was not great, and for a small herd they preferred this method to scraping a thin layer off the entire surface. In feeding out the silage aim at keeping the outer edge low, possibly ten inches lower than the center. This lessens the trouble from silage freezing around the edge.

Answers

Pigs.

months old be... difficulty in rising... they got better... en are the same... W. H. H.

Calf.

March is poor... feed well. She... has been fed on... daily, grain and... in orchard all... E. H. A.

Lambs.

early in August... they were pastur... creek, and they... alongside of the... was good, and... the weather was... some and found... drinking too... cause death? W. T.

Questions and Answers, Miscellaneous.

About Crows.

Nature's Diary is very interesting. I have learned a lot from it. Please describe the love-making of the crow in spring. Does he bow his head? How long do the eggs take to hatch? and how long do the young stay in the nest? E. B.

Ans.—As far as I have observed, the crow has no particular mannerisms at mating time. The eggs take about 14 days to hatch, and the young are in the nest for about three weeks. If Mr. Brown has noticed any interesting features in regard to the love-making of the crow, I should be glad to hear of them. A. B. K.

Cutting Corn.

Is there anything gained by dividing a corn field before cutting (i.e., by cutting roads through it for the binder)? If so, will you explain fully, and oblige, I. W. J.

Ans.—In some cases, yes. It is some times considered more satisfactory cutting in long strips in a field that is nearly square, so that all the turning does not come at the last. Then, too, it is well to divide a field where the corn is sown in drills, as the binder does a little better work. Dividing sometimes helps where corn is lodged. Where the corn is in rows each way and the field is rectangular in shape there is little to gain by dividing, provided the stalks stand up well.

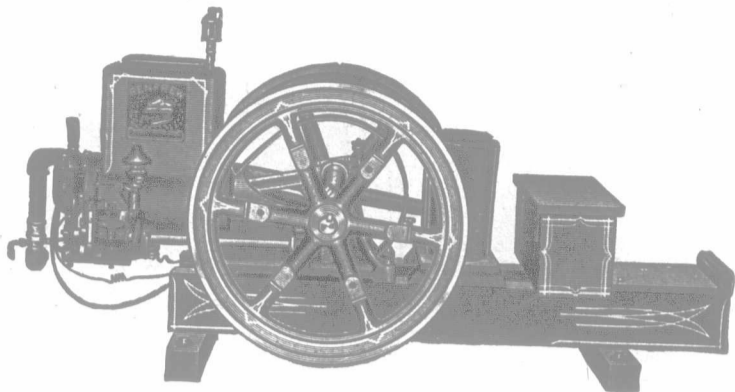
Cream Test.

I am selling cream to a creamery and my test is 30 per cent. butter-fat. I suppose this means 35 lbs. butter in 100 lbs. of cream as it is sent to the creamery. Am I correct in thinking this, and is the remaining 65 lbs. skim-milk? What is the best test for me to have so as not to send more milk away than necessary? H. M.

Ans.—A 30-per-cent. test indicates that there are 30 pounds of butter-fat in 100 pounds of cream. In making butter a certain portion of moisture and milk, together with salt, is incorporated with the fat. It is generally considered that there will be one-sixth more butter than butter-fat, therefore, you are correct in your contention. The remainder is milk. If the separator is fixed to skim too rich a cream there is danger of it not skimming clean. From 35 to 40 per cent. cream proves very satisfactory. It is doubtful if it is advisable to aim at having it test much higher than 40 per cent.

Bulletin on Soil Fertility.

In Bulletin 27, issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, many phases of soil fertility are discussed by Dr. Frank T. Shutt, the Dominion Chemist. The soil is the foundation not only of agriculture, but of the Nation's welfare; therefore every effort should be made to maintain and, if possible, increase the fertility of Canada's farms. In the past there has been a great waste of plant food. Farming in some sections has been likened to mining the soil, but the time has come when the change from extensive to more intensive methods of farming is becoming necessary. It may be more profitable to work the small farm well than to spread one's efforts over a large area. Dr. Shutt explains minutely the properties, necessary treatment and application of farm-yard manure, and a table is printed giving the approximate average composition of manure from various animals. Important facts shown in this regard are that where manure is not at once utilized by being put into the soil or on to the soil, one-third of its initial value is lost. If manure must be piled, the loss is less when it is kept compact and protected from rain, than if it is piled loosely in unprotected places. The virtues of various fertilizers and methods of application are described. The growth of crops is limited by the minimum amount of plant food in the soil. For this reason a study should be made of the soil in order to determine what it requires before a maximum crop is produced at a minimum expenditure of fertilizer. This bulletin may help solve several knotty problems in regard to handling the farm to increase the profits. Write the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. It is free for the asking.



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Guarantee.—A strong, fair and square guarantee that safeguards every purchaser.

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Catalogue FREE. Write for it. It shows the line in detail and gives complete information.

We also have a full line of Ensilage Cutters, Grain Grinders, Saw Frames, etc.

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

The illustration shows a Simonds Cross-Cut Saw, No. 325, with a hollow back instead of a straight back.

When you buy a saw it will pay you to get a Manufacturer's Brand Saw, with the name "Simonds" on the blade, at about the same price as you will pay for a low-grade Special Saw.

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 The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
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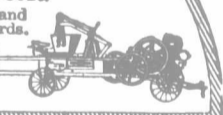


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This FREE 96-page Save-The-Horse BOOK is a mind settler on 58 forms of LAMENESS. This BOOK, Sample Contract and ADVICE—ALL FREE (to Horse Owners and Managers). Address: TROY CHEMICAL CO., 145 Van Horn St., TORONTO, ONT. Druggists Everywhere Sell Save-The-Horse with CONTRACT or we send by Parcel Post.

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ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM Angus, Southdowns, Collies

Special this month Southdown Prize Rams

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BEAVER HILL ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND OXFORD DOWN SHEEP Bulls from seven to nineteen months old. Females all ages Shearling ewes, ewe and ram lambs.

Alex. McKinney, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ont.

Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus—Get a high-class Angus bull and breed the champion steers. I have show-ring quality bulls from 10 to 24 months of age; also choice 1- and 3-year-old heifers.

T. B. BROADFOOT, Fergus, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. Several choice young bulls from the imported sire "Pradamere" for sale. Apply A. DINSMORE, Manager, "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont. 1 1/4 miles from Thornbury, G.T.R.

Aberdeen-Angus
 2 young bulls fit for service. Write for particulars. Blue & Eberle, R. 1, Muirkirk, Ont.

Keeping a Tight Rein on Forest Fires.

How does the Permit Plan of controlling settlers' fires work in other provinces and states? This question has assumed public interest since the disastrous consequences of uncontrolled settlers' fires in Northern Ontario in July and August.

"After a careful study of the question," writes Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Lands and Forests for Quebec, "we came to the conclusion that the most efficient means of protecting the forests from damage caused by settlers' fires, at the same time fostering the agricultural development of the Province, was the Permit System.

"This year there must have been over 2,500 permits granted. There has been no damage caused by fire for clearing purposes made in virtue of these permits."

The President of the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association of Quebec, patrolling 12,000 square miles of forested and partly settled country, states under date August 31, 1916:

"We have been so successful under the Permit System that we would under no circumstances go back to the old way of handling fires. The settlers have co-operated with us in every way, and their satisfaction is universal. So far, we have not had a single fire caused by a settler, a most unusual and satisfactory record."

What says the Chief Forester of the highly organized Western Forestry and Conservation Association, Portland, Ore? "In our Pacific Northwestern States, the burning permit is as accepted a part of fire prevention as patrol or fire fighting. None considers abandoning it. Last year, in the State of Washington alone, nearly 13,000 burning permits were issued, and under them 118,000 acres were burned over. The Permit is an absolute essential of any serious attempt to reduce fire in a developing forest region.

And this is British Columbia's testimony: "From experience gained in British Columbia, the unqualified statement is made that unless brush burning is controlled by means of permits, no real fire protection is possible in a timbered country."

Distribution of Seed Grain and Potatoes.

EDITOR THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE:

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes in samples of about 3 lbs. will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free by mail.

Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early. Requests received after the end of December will probably be too late.

Anyone desiring a sample should write (post free) to the Dominion Cerealists, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for an application blank.

J. H. GRISDALE, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.

The Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book.

Volume 32 of the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book is off the press, and through the courtesy of John W. Brant, Accountant National Live Stock Records, a copy has been received at this office. It contains pedigrees of bulls numbering from 97,425 to 103,034, and of cows from 111,150 to 116,714. This large volume of over seven hundred pages, with a total of 11,175 pedigrees, received at the National Record office from January 1 to December 31, 1915, and also the minutes of the last Annual Meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, should be in the hands of every Shorthorn breeder. Address any communication to Accountant, National Live Stock Records, Ottawa.

Big Ben
 A Westclox Alarm
 For the Cream of the Day
 TWO A. M.—inky dark—that's when Big Ben starts the milkman's day.
 Out of bed like a boy going fishing—nudges Big Ben to a hush—takes up the tune as he whistles to work.
 You've heard that patter of nimble feet—the clink of bottles in the wire tray—the rattle of boxes, of cans and ice—the giddap—the wheels—the merry tune—all unmindful of the world at sleep. You've wondered.
 La Salle, Ill., U. S. A. Western Clock Co. Makers of Westclox
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 The old tried and trusty friend that performs the operation of the human hands.
 No wear or tear on the clothes.
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Clydesdales We have still left some exceptionally good draft stallions, ranging in age from one to eight years, prizewinners, including champions; also in-foal mares and fillies. There is a horse boom coming. Buy now. SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont.

For Sale Two imported Clydesdale Stallions, one French coach and two Hackneys ranging in price from \$500 to \$1,200, on easy terms. All are show horses. Warranted sound and sure, good workers and quiet to handle. HENRY M. DOUGLAS, ELMVALE, ONTARIO

ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS
 Have several young bulls and heifers for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ontario

Woodholme Shorthorns
 For Sale—a number of yearling and two-year-old heifers, the two year-olds are bred a short time, and a number of good farmer's bulls of the right kind and breeding. Write your wants. G. M. FORSYTH, Charenton, Ontario

Pleasant Valley Shorthorns
 Special offering—Sittyton Favorite, one of the best individuals and stock bulls we know of. Also young bulls and females bred to (imp.) Loyal Scot and Sittyton Favorite. Write your wants. We can suit you in merit, breeding and price. GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, 11 miles east of Guelph, C.P.R.

ROYAL BREEDING SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
 of high-class, fashionably-bred Scotch Shorthorns in calf to Sittyton Sultan's Dale, a Mina-bred son of Avondale, dam by Whitehall Sultan is of interest, come and examine my offering. A. J. HOWDEN, COLUMBUS, ONT. Moffat, C.P.R., Brocklin, G.T.R.

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 With 125 head to select from, we can supply young cows in calf, heifers from calves up and young bulls from 9 to 18 months of age, richly bred and well fleshed. In Shropshires we have a large number of ram and ewe lambs, by a Toronto 1st prize ram; high-class lot.

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Better Trees—More Fruit

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Six-Year-Old Apple Trees



Spade Planted

England's Live-stock Improvement Scheme.

EDITOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
 England's subsidized live-stock improvement scheme, formed and run chiefly to educate farmers who are slow at realizing the value of pedigree stock, is forging ahead and with a real will. As I hint, the fundamental idea of this scheme is to educate farmers up to realizing the value of using good, sound pedigree bulls, stallions, and boars instead of the nondescript and unsound sires, the chief claims for recognition of which have often been the low fees at which their services could be obtained. The Annual Report for the year, April 1st, 1915, to March 31st, 1916, is full of hope. Many years must, however, elapse before the objects of the scheme are likely to be secured, as farmers will not be convinced, except by practical results, that it is a paying proposition and commercially sound to use high-class sires, whose service fees are double or even five times as much as those that they have been in the habit of paying in the past. When farmers who are members of the now existing bull, boar, or heavy horse societies find that their young stock mature earlier and grow into more money than those got by nondescript sires, then, and not till then, will the benefits of the scheme be fully realized and valued.

No part of the live-stock scheme has been more keenly taken up and appreciated than the bull section. The number of applications for grants has considerably exceeded in some provinces the number of grants available, and therefore the opportunity has been taken to exercise careful discrimination in the selection of societies and sires. There has been also a gradual weeding out of sires which were not considered to be up to standard. The number of bulls located at the close of the year 1915-16 was 633, of which 605 were provided by 489 societies, and the remainder by 28 individual owners. Of these bulls, 461 were located in England, and 172 in Wales. The number of bulls actually purchased and owned by societies was 73, the other 532 being hired by societies from bull-owners. The popularity of the Shorthorn is evidenced by the fact that, of the 633 bulls subsidized, 425 are of that breed. The other breeds are Hereford, 70; Lincoln Red, 47; Welsh Black, 35; Devon, 34; South Devon, 15; Aberdeen-Angus, 5; one Jersey and one Guernsey. The Shorthorn also showed the highest average price with £41. Lincoln Reds and Herefords averaged approximately £40, Devons £39, and Welsh Blacks £28. The average price of all the subsidized bulls was approximately £40. The service fees of these bulls varied from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. At the former figure 267 bulls were serving; a charge of 3s. was made in respect of 100 bulls, and one of 5s. for 134 bulls.

It is too early to estimate the general effect of the provision of good bulls. Instances have been reported of farmers buying pedigree cows now that good sires are available to serve them, and at a recent sale of a prominent pedigree herd of Shorthorns, sixteen animals (two bulls eleven cows, and three calves) were purchased by members of subsidized societies who, in the opinion of the live-stock officer in the district, would have been unlikely to attend the sale if the live-stock scheme had not been in existence. Other indirect and beneficial results of the operation of the scheme may be noted. In some districts where Bull Societies exist, farmers, who have been for years in the habit of keeping indifferent sires, are now buying good pedigree ones, as they do not like to keep bulls which are inferior to those which their smaller neighbors are now using.

Breeders of pedigree cattle are beginning to realize that the live-stock scheme is creating an additional home market for pedigree stock, and they may be relied on to cater for it.

There were 193 boars subsidized in 1915-16, being an increase of eighty-six on the number located in the previous year. The progress here for the year under review is not altogether unsatisfactory when the difficulties of forming societies are taken into account and allowance is made for war conditions. In some provinces there is apparently little demand for good boars, and great difficulty is experienced in persuading small pig-breeders to form societies to take advantage of the offer of the £3

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—at any speed. That's a feature to be found in only one make of separator, the

SHARPLES CREAM SEPARATOR

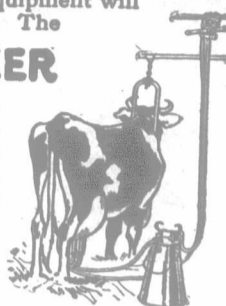
Gets perfectly even cream, every time. No discs—easy to clean. Low supply tank—easy to fill. Write for free book: "Velvet" for Dairymen. Address Department 78.

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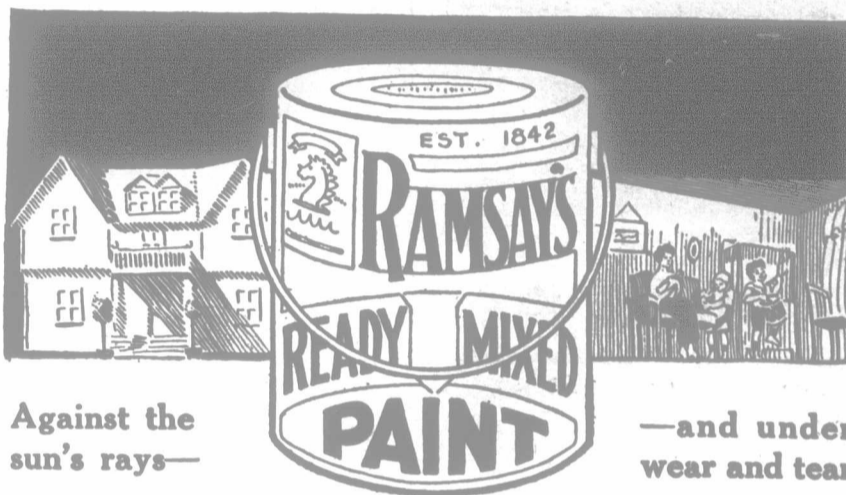
SHARPLES MILKER

means purer milk—from teats to sealed silver bucket through rubber tubes—no stable dust or air can reach it. Patented "Upward Squeeze" means healthy teats. Now used on over 300,000 cows. Write for free book: "Dairying for Dairymen without Drudgery."



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—this paint lasts, and lasts, and lasts

Ramsay's Paints are honest goods—made of honest materials by honest painstaking methods. Each finish will honestly meet the requirements for which it is designed. You may be sure when you buy them for your own use that they will give you the service you know you ought to get.

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FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

Escana Farm Shorthorns

FOR SALE: Two imported bulls, proven valuable sires; 12 bulls, 10 to 20 months old all by imp. sires and from high-class dams; also for sale, 20 heifers and young cows, several with calves at foot, all of very choicest breeding, and especially suitable for foundation purposes.

Mitchell Bros. Burlington, P.O., Ont. Jos. McCrudden, Manager. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Jct.

Robert Miller Still Pays the Freight—And he is offering in Shorthorns some of the best young bulls and heifers that can be produced. Young bulls fit for service, some younger still; heifers ready to breed and younger, and some in calf. They are of the best Scotch families and some of them from great milking families. They are in good condition and made right, just what you want to make a proper foundation for a good herd, and suitable to improve any herd in the land. They will be priced so that you can afford to buy, if you will tell me what you want. Our business has been established 79 years, and still it grows. There is a reason.

Spruce Glen Shorthorns When in want of Shorthorns visit our herd. We have 70 head to select from. Minas, Fames, Miss Ramadens, breeding age—level, thick, mellow fellows and bred just right. Also several young bulls of James McPherson & Sons, Dundalk, Ont.

Spring Valley Shorthorns Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex. Kyle Bros., Drumbo, Ont. Phone and telegraph, via Ayr.

Canada's Grand Champion Shorthorns of 1914-1915 are headed by the great "Gainford Marquis" Imp. Write your wants. J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONT., G.T.R. & C.P.R.

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS AND COTSWOLDS Pure Scotch in breeding, we have an exceptionally choice lot of bulls for this season's trade, ranging in age from 8 to 15 months, big mellow fellows and bred in the purple. Also ram and ewe lambs of first quality. Wm. Smith & Son, Columbus, Ont. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R., Oshawa, C.N.R.

Scotch Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and Oxford Downs Our Shorthorns are of the most noted Scotch families and the Scotch (imp.) bulls, Joy of Morning (imp.) = 32070 =, Renachie (imp.) = 69954 =, and Royal Bruce (imp.) = 80283 = have been used in succession. Two choice bulls of breeding age and heifers for sale. Also sheep and swine. Erin Station, C. P. R. L.-D. Phone Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, R. R. 1

Imported Shorthorns Our recent importation of thirty head has arrived at our farms. We have imported cows with calves at foot, imported heifers that are in calf, imported yearling bulls and bull calves, also home-bred females and bulls. We are pleased to have visitors and will meet trains at Burlington Jct. at any time, if notified. J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, FREEMAN, ONTARIO

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS 51 to select from. 20 breeding cows and as many choice heifers, many of them bred, also a lot of choice young bulls, all of the dual-purpose strain. All sired by choice bulls and registered and offered at prices to live and let live. JOHN ELDER & SONS, HENSALL, ONT.

MAIL CONTRACT

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 22nd of September, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over London No. 7 Rural Route, from the 1st of October, next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of London and London West, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London. Post Office Department, Canada, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 11th August, 1916. G. C. Anderson, Superintendent.

Cotten-Seed Meal

GOOD-LUCK BRAND

Calf Meal, Oil Cake Meal, Flax Seed, Distillers' Dried Grains, Gluten Meal, Brewers' Dried Grains, Bran, Shorts, Poultry Feeds.

Write for prices. Crampsey & Kelly, Dovercourt Rd., Toronto, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

FOR PRIVATE SALE the very best strains, rich in color and quality, three cows with calves at foot; ten heifers in calf; four young bulls.

A. H. CROZIER, Meadowvale Ont. Box 16,

Glenfyle Shorthorns

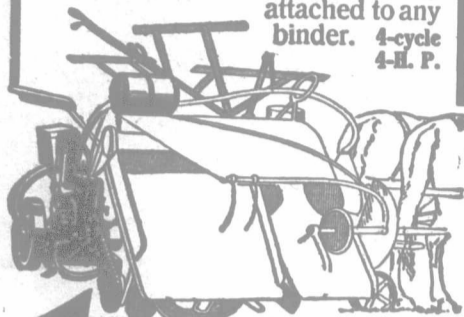
Large selections in females all ages, bred from the best dual-purpose families. One extra choice fifteen-months bull, some younger ones coming on. Priced well worth the money.

Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont. 1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1916 SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS We have now for sale one 2-shear Leicester ram, three shearlings and 14 ram lambs. Also a few young ewes and ewe lambs. All these are of excellent quality and choice breeding, and will be priced moderately. Come and see our flock. Miss Charlotte Smith, Glandeboye, R. R. 1 Lucan Crossing one mile east of farm.

Shorthorns Males, females, one good younger, three fresh cows, calves by side, heifers. Right dual-purpose breed and kind. Thomas Graham, Port Perry, R.R. 3, Ont.

Save a Team During Harvest — Run Your Binder with 2 horses and a Cushman Engine

Better than 4 horses without the engine. Team simply draws machine. Engine does all operating. Sickle never stops when bull wheel skids. Easily attached to any binder. 4-cycle 4-H. P.



Weights Only 167 pounds

Quickly detached for any other farm power work. Delivers full 4 H. P. Speed changed while running. Has patented clutch pulley with sprocket for chain drive to double sprocket on binder. Schebler Carburetor. Also 2-cylinder 6-H. P. up to 20-H. P. heavy duty, light weight specialty farm engines. State size wanted.

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Farm Cushman
The Original Binder Engine

If you have a **STEEL TRUSS BARN** you won't be afraid of **LIGHTNING**. It is fire-proof, durable and roomy. ASK FOR CATALOGUE. **The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Ltd.** Preston, Ont. Montreal, Que.



YOU GET MORE PORK when your hogs are kept in perfect condition with **PRATT'S Animal Regulator** 25-lb. pack, \$3.50. Aids digestion, sharpens the appetite, puts on fat. Increases your profits. Valuable Booklet FREE. **Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Limited** 65 J. Claremont St., TORONTO-25

1 YEARLING BULL Bull calves from 10 months down. Could spare 10 cows or heifers, bred to the great bull, **KING SEGIS PONTIAC DUPLICATE**. **R. M. HOLTBY, Port Perry, Ont.**

Lakeside Ayrshires A few young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and Canadian-bred, sired by Auchinbrain Sea Foam (imp.) 35'58, grand champion at both Quebec and Sherbrooke. Write for catalogue. **GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor** Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal, Que. **D. McArthur, Manager, Philipsburg, Quebec**

High-class AYRSHIRES—If you are wanting a richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lb.-a day and over cow, imp. or Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy. **D. A. MacFARLANE, KELSO, QUEBEC**

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES—Sired by my royally-bred and prizewinning bull, Whitehead King of Hearts, imp., for sale are in-calf heifers and young bulls, out of imp. and big-producing cows. **D. M. WATT, St. Louis, P.O., Quebec**

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

grants for the provision of boars. In two or three provinces, however, this part of the scheme is fully appreciated, and the grants are much sought after and taken up.

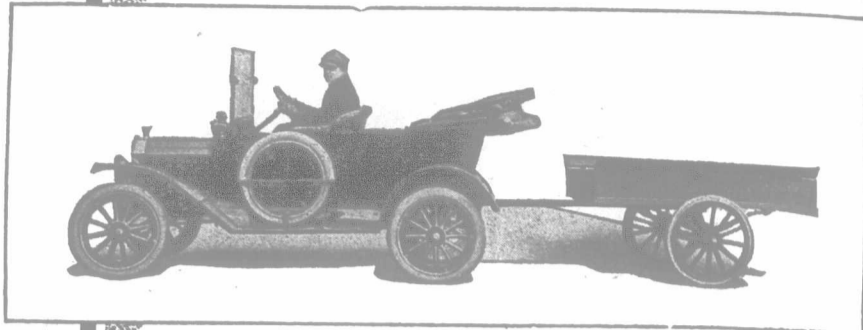
Of the 193 boars located, ninety-one were Large Whites, forty-three Large Blacks, eighteen Gloucestershire Old Spots, fifteen Berkshires, fourteen Middle Whites, ten of the Lincoln Curly Coated breed, and two Large White Ulster, and the average price was £7 12s. 6d. per pig. The service fees varied from 5s. down to 1s.; the most popular fee was 2s. 6d. The insistence of the Board in refusing to make grants in respect of non-pedigree boars has resulted, we feel sure, in the establishment of herd books for two well-known breeds of pigs, the Gloucester Old Spots and the Cumberland, which are to be found chiefly in the counties from which they take their names and in counties adjoining them. The value of pigs of these breeds will be enhanced when entered in herd books, and the demand for them is likely to be increased.

Things are going ahead in heavy horse breeding, the number of societies operating in 1915 being eighty-eight, with ninety-seven stallions, as compared with sixty-five societies and seventy-two stallions in 1914; and sixty-two of the eighty-eight societies have been formed since the scheme was initiated in 1914. The number of mares served by the ninety-seven subsidized stallions was 9,122, an average of ninety-four mares per horse. Assisted nominations—that is to say, payments not exceeding half the normal service fee—were made by the Board in respect of 2,430 of these mares, which belonged to farmers whose holdings did not exceed 100 acres. The average hiring fee paid for these stallions was £241, and the average service fee approximately £2 10s. It is good to be told that the scheme has already done much to educate mare-owners to the advantage of combining in order to secure a stallion that is certified sound, is well-bred, and of good make and shape. The provision of subsidized stallions, and the scheme under which stallions are registered as sound by the Board, are reducing the number of unsound tramp stallions, and in course of time should drive them off the road. Farmers are realizing more than they did formerly the advantages of using sound sires, and they now hesitate to use a stallion unless certified sound.

Still, however many prizes a stallion may win in the show-ring, the qualification which mostly concerns the mare-owner is that of foal-getting, and it is on this most important point that the Board endeavor to obtain information in regard to the stallions recommended for grants. Considerable difficulty, however, has been experienced in getting accurate foal returns, and, though the secretaries of the societies take active steps to secure the particulars desired in regard to subsidized sires, they often fail to do so because mare-owners will not take the trouble to reply to the inquiries made. Mare-owners often fail to realize their responsibility in the matter, and appear to forget that the information is being collected for their benefit, as no grant is made in favor of a stallion—however good a show-horse he may be—if his foaling record over a period of two consecutive years is a bad one. Payment by results, the system which to a great extent is followed in Scotland and the North of England, has much to commend it.

The ultimate success of the milk-recording scheme must depend on the commercial advantage to be obtained from it, and it is satisfactory to learn that a member of a milk-recording society, who disposed of his herd in November, estimated that the possession of the milk-record certificates for his cows, which had been issued by the Board and which were handed round at the sale, had the direct result of increasing the prices made by quite £200 over what would have been paid for his cows if they had not been sold with the Board's certificates. Several other cases have been brought to the Board of Agriculture's notice of the commercial value of a milk-record certificate. Bull calves out of cows with good certified records have made from £5 to £10 more than their ordinary value. An offer of fifty guineas each for two in-calf non-pedigree cows, whose records were 800 and 900 gallons, respectively, was recently refused by a member of a milk-recording society. This part of the scheme is the slowest to evolve. It is being hampered by the war and the shortage of farm labor.

ALBION.



Go to Market in 1/4 the Time

Think of the pitiful waste of time spent in going to market and back—if it is a ten-mile drive it takes you probably two hours each way. And you could do it in half an hour or less if you had a FOX Trailer for your car.

The Auto Trailer has proved so successful in the United States that thousands of them have been sold in the last few months. This splendid utility—the FOX Trailer—can be attached to any make of car. It causes no injury to the car—no inconvenience to drive. Built like an automobile, with steel chassis, steel axle, ball-bearing wheels, interchangeable with Ford wheels, solid Dunlop tires, guaranteed for 10,000 miles. Size of body, 6 ft. x 4 ft. Write for descriptive catalogue.

Ask Your Local Automobile or Implement Dealer, or write:

Fox Brothers & Co., Limited
WINDSOR, ONTARIO



King Segis Pontiac Paul 15940

WE have for sale a few sons of the above bull, ready for service, and whose dams are large, heavy-producing cows. Here is an opportunity to get the blood of KING SEGIS and KING OF THE PONTIACS at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

Also Berkshire and Yorkshire Swine

Larkin Farms Queenston, Ontario

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The only herd in America that has two sires in service whose dams average 119 lbs. milk a day and over 35 lbs. butter a week. Cows that will give 100 lbs. milk a day are what we are trying to breed. At present we have more of them than any other herd in Canada. We can supply foundation stock of this breeding. Visitors always welcome. Long-distance Phone.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. 2, HAMILTON, ONT.

For Sale---Sons of King Segis Walker

From high-testing daughters of Pontiac Korndyke. Photo and pedigree sent on application. **A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONTARIO**

Hospital for Insane, Hamilton, Ontario—Holstein bulls only for sale, four fit for service, one being a son of Lakeview Dutchland Lestrangle, and the others from one of the best grandsons of Pontiac Korndyke, and large producing, high testing R. of P. cows. **APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT**

Evergreen Stock Farm Registered Holsteins. The kind that tests 4% and wins in the show ring. Could spare a few yearling heifers, or if you want a choice young bull, eight months old, we have one that is strictly a gilt-edge individual, almost as much white as black. The records of his dam, sire's dam and grandsire's dam average over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days and nearly 100 lbs. of milk per day. For quick sale we have priced him within your reach—\$150. **A. E. HULET, BELL PHONE NORWICH, ONTARIO**

FAIRVIEW HOLSTEINS

Anything in herd for sale which consists of 22 cows, 6 two-year-old heifers bred to freshen this fall and early winter, nine yearling heifers bred to grandson of the great King Segis, and nine heifer calves. All bred in the purple and priced right. **Fred Abbott, R. R. No. 1, Mossley, Ont.**

DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

Think this over—we have 175 head of Holsteins, 50 cows milking, 25 heifers due to calve in the fall, and 60 heifers, from calves up to 2 years, as well as a dozen yearling bulls, and anything you may select is for sale. Breeding and individuality the very best. **S. G. & Eric Kitchen, St. George, Ont.**

Clover Bar Holsteins A splendid 14-mos-old son of Minnie Paladin Wayne, who has just completed a record of 26.87 lbs. butter, 545 lbs. milk in 7 days. Her 2-year old record was 22.33 lbs. For type and color he is second to none. Also her 3-weeks-old bull calf and a few others from good R.O.M. dams. **PETER SMITH, R. R. No. 3, STRATFORD, ONT.**

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

THE CITY VIEW HERD OF PRODUCING AYRSHIRES

We have three good young bulls fit for service, from Record of Performance cows and sired by bulls from R.O.P. dams; also pure-bred Berkshire pigs ready to wean, for quick sale. **JAMES BEGG & SON, R. R. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.**

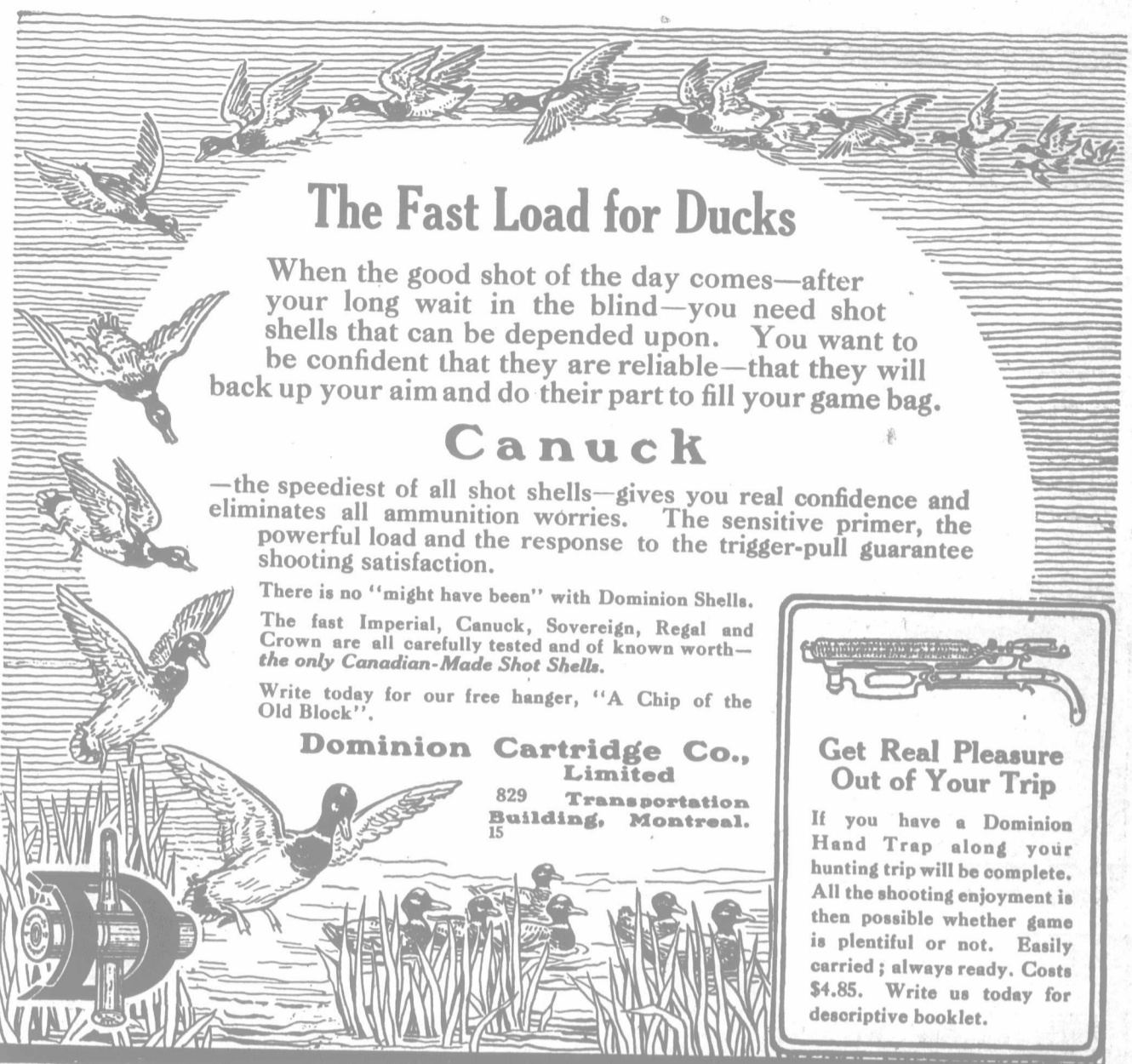
The Farmer's Wife's Holiday.

EDITOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

How many farmers' wives ever have a real good holiday? I do not mean a day off to the city or the cattle show, but a good fortnight's or a month's vacation. There is no better tonic. The farm woman would derive much benefit from it morally, mentally and physically. Think of it! Away from the cooking, dish-washing, scrubbing, dusting and chicken-feeding for a whole fortnight or more. "How can I get a holiday?" she will say. Well, hired help is hard to find, and, like the man's horse which was difficult to catch in the pasture, is not much good when you do get it. However, where there's a will there's a way.

This summer I was working on a farm, doing carpenter work and any odd jobs about the place. The farmer's wife wished to go away for a few weeks. She asked me to take her place as cook and house-keeper. I was rather reluctant to tackle the job, as, being a mere man, I am not a great hand at house-keeping. "All right," says I, "I'll try it, but they will only get one plate for all the courses." That saves a deal of washing. She had baked a lot of loaves and pies, and boiled a large piece of meat before she left. These lasted a good many days. Then we had to buy bread. The bought bread was so dry and tasteless that I called it "puffed sawdust." I am no pastry baker, so I made puddings. The two men I catered for were very fussy about what they ate. One liked his pork boiled; the other, fried. Now, frying is the most indigestible way of cooking meat that I know of. If I had my way, I would tie 99 frying pans to 99 dogs' tails, and head them off for the St. Lawrence, for only one dog out of every hundred is worth its grub, and about one per cent of the frying pans is used judiciously. I worked away as best I could, till one day both my boarders were "off their feed." Evidently, my cooking did not agree with them.

I looked in the Cookery Book for recipes for infants and invalids. I found something that I thought would suit. This was plain "Cream of Wheat Pudding" (no eggs in it, as the book said eggs in puddings made them indigestible). Did my men eat it? Not they. I might as well have labelled it "Poison." This was not encouraging by any means, seeing that I took particular pains in preparing it. Served with Maple Syrup and milk, it was first rate. I had the lot to eat myself, and am alive yet. I looked at the Cookery Book again, and found something high-class, as I thought. This was entitled "Mock Cream." I took more pains than ever in preparing this. I thought it surpassed anything I had ever cooked. I expected they would devour it all in a twinkling. Not so, however. They eyed it suspiciously, and seemed to draw their chairs away from the table. I proposed tying a fork-handle on to their spoons, seeing they were somewhat nervous. This had a good effect, for they began to eat a little, and by-and-by had their plates empty. I did not offer a second helping. "It is very evident," said I, "that you have not been accustomed to high-class cooking." One day, I thought I would make some drop scones or pancakes. I found all the ingredients except the soda and cream of tartar. I looked in a cupboard and found two tins with white stuff in them, and guessed they were what I wanted. The soda was there all right, but I had my doubts about the tartar. However, I put half a teaspoonful in my pancakes, feeling sure that there was no arsenic or other white poisonous substance in the pantry. I was just putting some of the newly-made scones on a plate when the hired man came in. "Taste these, Mike," I said. "I am not sure if I put cream of tartar in them or some other white stuff." I made the latter remark after he had eaten a mouthful. "For the Lord's sake, don't poison us," says he. I remarked that he would die a natural death. (N.B.—These pancakes were mostly eaten by the cook.) Another day, being in a hurry, I made Scotch brose. This dish is excellent for outdoor workers, especially when well stirred and steamed and served with cream. We had good old-fashioned oatmeal and the best of cream from the separator. "What's this?" says Mike, when he had sat down to the table. I told him, and apologized for not writing out a menu card for the day. They seemed both to relish the brose, for their bowls



The Fast Load for Ducks

When the good shot of the day comes—after your long wait in the blind—you need shot shells that can be depended upon. You want to be confident that they are reliable—that they will back up your aim and do their part to fill your game bag.

Canuck

—the speediest of all shot shells—gives you real confidence and eliminates all ammunition worries. The sensitive primer, the powerful load and the response to the trigger-pull guarantee shooting satisfaction.

There is no "might have been" with Dominion Shells. The fast Imperial, Canuck, Sovereign, Regal and Crown are all carefully tested and of known worth—the only Canadian-Made Shot Shells.

Write today for our free hanger, "A Chip of the Old Block".

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Get Real Pleasure Out of Your Trip

If you have a Dominion Hand Trap along your hunting trip will be complete. All the shooting enjoyment is then possible whether game is plentiful or not. Easily carried; always ready. Costs \$4.85. Write us today for descriptive booklet.

CANADA'S OLDEST JERSEY HERD

Has for sale several exceptionally choice young bulls of serviceable age, bred on both sides with official and high producing blood. Also yearling heifers and heifer calves.

D. DUNCAN & SON, TODMORDEN, R.M.D., Duncan, Sta., C.N.O.

YOUNG Brampton Jerseys BULLS

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

CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD

The entire herd, not a few selections of the best, will be exhibited at the Western Fair, London, in September, and lovers of the Jersey are asked to note its uniform high quality. Some young bulls, ready for service, for sale, from register of merit dams, also young cows and heifers. Particulars gladly furnished. We work our show cows and show our work cows.

The Woodview Farm Jerseys, London, Ont. Jno. Pringle, Proprietor

H. ARKELL W. J. ARKELL F. S. ARKELL

Summer Hill Stock Farm

Largest and oldest importers and breeders of

OXFORDS

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

PETER ARKELL & SONS, Proprietors, Teeswater, Ont.
Customers, beware of imitations of this advertisement.

Oxford and Hampshire Down Sheep

Farnham Farm The oldest established flock in America

Having quit the show ring we hold nothing back. Our present offering is a number of superior yearling and two-shear rams for flock headers, a carload of yearling range rams, a hundred first-class yearling ewes; also a fine lot of ram and ewe lambs of 1916.

ALL REGISTERED PRICE REASONABLE
HENRY ARKELL & SON, ROUTE 2, GUELPH, ONTARIO

BLAIRGOWRIE SHROPSHIRE AND SHORTHORNS

PRESENT OFFERING:

100 Imported Shearling Ewes	75 Canadian-bred Shearling Rams	JOHN MILLER, Ashburn, Ont.
25 Imported Shearling Rams	20 Cows and Heifers in Calf	Myrtle Sta., C.P.R. & G.T.R.
75 Canadian-bred Shearling Ewes	5 Bulls of serviceable age	

Maple Shade Shropshires

A number of splendid ram lambs, fit for service this fall. Sired by one of the best imported rams that we ever owned, and from imported dams. Prices and description on application.

W. A. DRYDEN Maple Shade Farm, Brooklin, Ont. Brooklin, G.T.R., C.N.R., Myrtle, C.P.R.

For Sale 30 Pure Shropshire Ram Lambs, born 1st part of April; from \$10 to \$15 each, including pedigrees. Young ewes and ewe lambs at moderate prices. Also pure Jersey and Ayrshires, all ages, both sexes.

H.E. Williams, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, Que.

Tower Farm Oxfords

Champion Oxford flock of Canada. Choice Oxfords of all ages for sale. Prices reasonable.

E. Barbour & Sons R.R. 2, Hillsburg, Ont.

Cream Wanted

Advancing markets, together with our twenty years' experience, should interest you. We invite your inquiry for particulars.

References:
Any Banker Any Cream Shipper

TORONTO CREAMERY CO.
Toronto, Ontario

CREAM

Where are you shipping now? And what are you getting for your cream?

We want more individual shippers and more men to gather cream for us.

Write for our proposition.

Silverwoods Limited
LONDON, ONTARIO

Registered Shropshire Rams

Avondale Farm

WE have a few good March lambs for sale, Miller stock; also one extra good 2-year-old which we would sell or exchange for a first-class individual not over three years.

A. C. Hardy,
Avondale Farm, Brockville, Ont.

LINCOLN SHEEP Shearling lambs and ram lambs, also a few bulls, reds and roans. Prices reasonable.

C. A. POWELL, R. R. No. 1, Ettrick, Ontario

Mention this Paper

The Least Expensive Roofing in the World

The initial cost of roofing material is not nearly as important as the service the completed roof will give you and the cost of repairs. That is why the least expensive roofing you can buy is



NEPONSE Paroid ROOFING

Paroid's only rival is high grade shingles—and Paroid resists fire and is less expensive than shingles.

A Paroid roof outlasts several roofs of cheap ready-roofing, and costs you nothing in repairs. Write for booklet "Repairing and Building." It's free.

BIRD & SON, Dept. R
70 King St. Hamilton, Ont.
The largest manufacturers of Roofing, Wall Board and Roofing Felts in Canada. 110

Look for the Paroid Roll

LIVIN' STON BRAND

The purest and best

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., Ltd.
Manufacturers, Baden, Ont.

For Sale, Several

YOUNG SOWS

Pedigree Tamworths
Herolds Farms, Beamsville, Ont.
Alderley Edge Yorkshires

Young pigs both sexes for sale.
J. R. KENNEDY, Knowlton, Que.

TAMWORTHS

Young sows bred for September farrow, and some nice young boars. Write:

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

Meadow Brook Yorkshires—Sows bred, others ready to breed; 20 sows, 3 to 4 months old, and a few choice young boars. All bred from prizewinning stock. Also one Shorthorn bull, 18 months old.
G. W. MINERS, R.R. 3, Exeter, Ont.

Pine Grove Berkshires—Sows bred and ready to breed. Boars fit for service. Young things, both sexes, from my prizewinning herd.
W. W. Brownridge, R.R. 3, Georgetown, Ont.

AVONHURST YORKSHIRES

Now ready to ship. Young pigs, both sexes, from two litters of eighteen each. These are first quality pigs of the correct bacon type.
B. Armstrong & Son, Codrington, Ontario

ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES

Choice ones—ranging from 2½ to 5 months. Will be ready for fall service. Prices right.
G. B. Muma, R.R. 3, Avr, Ont., Paris, G.T.R., Avr, C.P.R., Telephone, 55 R.2, Avr, Rural.

YORKSHIRES AND SHORTHORNS—We are offering two choice Kilbean Beauty bulls, one from the imp. cow, Scotch Thistle. Also a choice lot of young Yorkshire pigs of both sexes, from a litter of eighteen, out of a 600-lb. dam. A. McKinnon, Erin, R.M.D. Hillsburg or Alton Sta., L.-D. Phone

Prospect Hill Berkshires

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

DUROC JERSEY SWINE

A few choice sows bred, both sexes, all ages, bred from imported stock. Heading herd: Farough's King =2012=, Brookwater, B.A.B.'s King 5042 from U.S. Importer and breeder, CHARLES FAROUGH, Maidstone, R. R. No. 1, Ont.

Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns Bred from the prizewinning herds of England. Tamworths, both sexes, 140 to choose from. Shorthorns, 5 bulls from 5 to 10 months old, reds and roans, dandies. Females of the best milking strain.
Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.

were empty in no time. We bought beef, which I stewed or minced. I also made rice soup with bones. I cooked jumbled eggs (they had never tasted them before), which they liked pretty well. Altogether, we had a jolly time, with lots of fun and banter. I tried the boss to say grace before meals. Evidently he did not know any grace, so I taught him this:

"Some hae meat, but canna eat;
Some would eat who want it;
But I hae meat and I can eat,
So let the Lord be thankit."

I started one day to wash overalls. They were extra dirty. I asked the master where the washing powder was kept. He told me the exact place where it always was. I could not find any can of washing powder, but I found, instead, a can of Bentley's Louse Killer. When they came in at noon, I told them what I had done. "How did Bentley act?" said they in chorus. I replied: "First-rate. What it did not kill, it drove off, including four buttons." Of course, the washing machine tore off the buttons. If I were house-wife here, I would burn that washing machine. I wasted more time sewing on buttons than if I had washed the clothes twice over by hand.

Now it neared the end of the housewife's vacation, so the master of the house and I agreed to do the family washing. This consisted of children's and adults' underwear and overwear, table cloths, towels, etc. We soaked everything overnight and started at 7 o'clock next morning. That man worked the washing engine at such a rate that I thought there would be nothing left of some of the clothes except buttons. However, we had all the clothes on the lines by 10 o'clock (in the forenoon, I mean). We forgot to rinse the colored goods in cold water, so that the soap was left in them. We thought that our shirts, being oily with soap, would slip off our backs, if we didn't button them tight at the neck. I managed to iron a good many things in the afternoon, also to burn my fingers. When the mistress came home, she found, instead of a pigstye as she expected, the kitchen floor washed, rooms all swept and dusted, dishes and pots all clean, fresh flowers in the vases, her chickens grown big, and everything O.K. Judging by the gracious smile she cast on me, I fully expected the "Iron Cross." (N.B.—I have had lots of crosses since, but not of the decoration variety.)

I can faithfully say now, from experience, that if a farmer's wife conscientiously fulfills her household duties and attends to her little ones, she earns her daily bread as much, and in some cases more, than the hired man. Mr. Farmer, let your wife have a well-earned holiday, and, if possible, go with her. It will repay you both twice over. Maybe you can hire me to cook.
Glengarry Co., Ont. J. K.

American Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The first annual meeting of the American Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held Wednesday, September 6, in the Live Stock Pavilion at the Minnesota State Fair.

The Association is growing rapidly, and the prospects for the future are brighter than at any time since its organization. The membership numbers fifty-three, and includes the University of Nebraska, the Georgia State College of Agriculture, and the Michigan Agricultural College. One hundred and seventy-six head of cattle have been registered, and there are many herds under test, to be registered as soon as they have made the necessary milk records.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Professor Thomas Shaw, President, 2135 Knapp street, St. Paul, Minnesota; John Logsdon, Vice-President, Waterville, Iowa; E. A. Willson, Secretary, 812 N. P. Ry. Building, St. Paul, Minnesota; D. E. Willard, Treasurer.

Gossip.

In the advertisement of Geo. Keith & Sons, in the issue of September 7, the word "Timothy" was misplaced, somewhat obscuring the meaning of the text. Dawson's Golden Chaff Fall Wheat was quoted at \$1.70 per bushel, and timothy at \$4.85 per bushel. Bags for timothy, 30 cents; bags for grain, free.

How many hairs? has a Bear?



We doubt if there is any person in Canada who is not interested in Furs, and who does not admire their beauty, softness and warmth; but how many have ever thought of the great number of hairs required to cover a skin to produce this warmth and softness?

The actual number of hairs on any given skin can be accurately determined by mathematics and an abundance of patience.

We have cut a piece out of a black bear skin, one inch square in size—have sealed and deposited it with the bank and are giving

\$300.00 IN PRIZES

to the 64 persons who are nearest correct in their estimate of the actual number of hairs on that one square inch of black bear skin.

This contest is entirely free to every one who complies with the conditions, and we might frankly state that the sole object of this contest is to familiarize as many people in Canada as possible with the wonderful bargains they can secure in stylish guaranteed Furs and Fur garments, through Hallam's system of dealing direct "From Trapper to Wearer."

Just send today for a copy of the 1916-17 Edition of

HALLAM'S FUR STYLE BOOK

RAW FURS

We are the Largest Cash Buyers of Raw Furs direct from Trappers in Canada—Our Raw Fur Quotations sent Free.

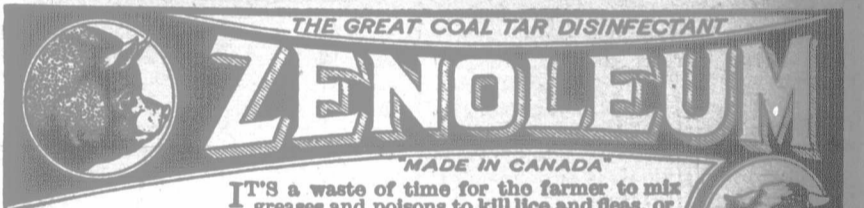
GUNS

Traps—Animal Bait, Fish Nets, Tackle, and complete line of sportsmen's supplies, at very low prices. 32 Page catalog free.

on the back cover of which are full particulars of this Zoological contest.

This 1916-17 edition is a handsomely printed 32 page book—fully illustrates the latest styles and models of Fur Coats and Sets and will show you how you can save many dollars on furs. It will pay you to read it. Don't fail to send for it to-day and have a free chance of sharing this \$300.00. Be sure to address as follows:

John Hallam Limited, 506 HALLAM BLDG TORONTO



IT'S a waste of time for the farmer to mix greases and poisons to kill lice and fleas, or to cure cattle diseases, when Zenoleum is cheaper and incomparably better. Zenoleum is a powerful germicide, better and cheaper than carbolic acid, yet is not inflammable or poison. Can be used internally or externally. The Dominion Experimental Farm and 60 Experiment Stations in Canada and United States use Zenoleum. Their practice is safe to follow. Ask your dealer or send to us. Several sizes, 25c., 50c., 90c. \$1.50, carriage paid. 1 gal. (\$1.50) makes 80 gals. dip.

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., Sandwich St., Windsor, Ont.

Lynnmere Stock Farm

Our present offering is young breeding Berkshires, both sexes and any desired age, sire and dams imported, high class in type and quality and priced right. Also one 2-year-old imported dairy-bred Shorthorn bull with official backing for generations back.
F. W. COCKSHUTT, Brantford, Ont.

Maplehurst Herd of Tamworth Swine

S.-C. W. Leghorns and White Rocks—This herd has won about 90 per cent. of the prizes offered in the last ten years at the Canadian National, Toronto, Ottawa, London and Guelph Winter Fairs.
D. DOUGLAS & SONS, R. R. No. 4, MITCHELL, ONTARIO

Quality in YORKSHIRES

RICHARDSON BROS. COLUMBUS, ONT.

BERKSHIRES

My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. High-liers and Sows, the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age.
ADAM THOMPSON, R. R. No. 1, Stratford, Ontario
Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.

CLOVERDALE LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Sows bred, others ready to breed; boars ready for service; younger stock, both sexes, pairs not sold. All breeding stock imp. or from imp. stock. Prices reasonable.
C. J. Lang, Burketon, Ont. R. R. 3

Newcastle Herd of Tamworths and Shorthorns

—Stock boar and 2 aged sows for sale. Sept. farrow; for any show ring; also boars ready for service, and a number of sows bred for championship stock. All ready to breed, both sexes ready to wean; all descendants of imported and champion stock. A few choice bull calves, from 2 weeks up to a year old, from great dual-purpose cows; several extra good cows, with or without their calves; also heifers in calf to Broadheads present stock bull. Show stock a specialty. Prices reasonable. Long-distance phone.
A.A. COLWILL, R.M. D. No. 1, Newcastle, Ont.

Oak Lodge Yorkshires

We are in a position to supply boars and sows of different ages. We have an established type of Yorkshires that has been produced through many years of careful breeding and selection.
J. E. BRETHOUR & NEPEWS, Burford, Brant County, Ont.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE, JERSEY CATTLE

In Duroc Jerseys we have either sex of any desired age, bred from winners and champions for generations back. In Jerseys we have young cows in calf and young bulls, high in quality and high in producing ability.
MAC. CAMPBELL & SONS, NORTHWOOD, ONTARIO

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon, Toronto, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.
H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, Brantford, Ontario
Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial

Sarnia Fence at Old Price



Direct From Factory to Farm



Highest Quality

Lowest Prices

THESE PRICES ARE GOOD ONLY UNTIL OCT. 5th

The Sarnia Fence Company brought the price of fence down by their method of selling direct to the farmer, and is the last to advance the price.

Buy now, as we can only accept orders at these prices until above date.

Following our established method, we are giving you due notice before an advance in price.

If you do not want to use the fence at the present time, send order and remittance and we will ship at your convenience up until April 1st, 1917.

By purchasing now you will be sure of your fence, which you may not be next spring, as there are indications of a steel famine, and you may not be able to get fence at any price at that time, on account of the enormous demand for steel for war supplies.

WE SET THE PRICE, OTHERS DEVOTE THEIR ENERGY TO TRY TO MEET OUR PRICES.

PRICE Less than carload in Old Ontario

QUALITY

CASH WITH THE ORDER SAVES EXPENSE AND YOU GET THE BENEFIT OF THE SAVING IN THE PRICE.

PRICE Less than carload in Old Ontario

5-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 5 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 10, 10, 10. Weight per rod 6½ lbs. Price per rod.....

26c.

Sarnia Fence is the best known fence in the Dominion of Canada to-day, which is due largely to the fact that it has lived up to every claim we have made for it. From the first we have used a most rigid system of inspection, that insures our customers of getting the most perfect fence possible.

10-50 HORSE, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOG FENCE. Has 10 line wires, 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 3, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 8, 8, 8. Weight per rod 13½ lbs.

53c.

6-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 9, weight per rod 7½ lbs. Price per rod.....

30c.

We buy our wire on the open market of the world, and our business is of such a tremendous volume that we are in a position to demand the best. Our wire is galvanized to the highest possible standard, and is all full government gauge, No. 9 wire.

POULTRY FENCES

18-50 P STOCK AND POULTRY FENCE. Has 18 line wires, 50 in. high, 24 stays to the rod, top and bottom wire No. 9, filling No. 13 hard steel wire, spacing 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2¼, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4. Weight 12 lbs.

54c.

7-40-0 HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½. Weight per rod 8½ lbs. Price per rod.....

34c.

NOTICE!

FENCE ACCESSORIES

WALK GATE 3½x48 \$2.25

FARM GATE, 12x48 4.50

FARM GATE, 13x48 4.75

FARM GATE, 14x48 5.00

FARM GATE, 16x48 5.50

STAPLES GALVANIZED, 1¼ in. per box of 25 lbs. 1.00

BRACE WIRE, No. 9. Soft, per coil 25 lbs...... 1.00

STRETCHER. All iron top and bottom, draws very heavy tested chain, extra single wire stretcher and splicer, the best stretcher made at any price..... 9.00

7-48-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Weight per rod, 9 lbs. Price per rod.....

36c.

These prices are freight prepaid to any station in Old Ontario on shipments in lots of 200 pounds or over.

Remit direct to The Sarnia Fence Co., Limited, Sarnia, Ont., by Post Office Order, Money Order or Bank Draft.

We want your order, whether for one bale or a carload.

Mail Us Your Order To-day!

Note—Prices on Barb Wire will be given on application.

8-40 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6. Weight per rod 10½ lbs. Price per rod.....

42c.

8-48 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9. Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod.....

44c.

9-48-0 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod.....

44c.

9-48-0 S SPECIAL HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 9 line wires 48 inches high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard steel wire. Spacing 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6. Weight per rod, 11 lbs.....

44c.

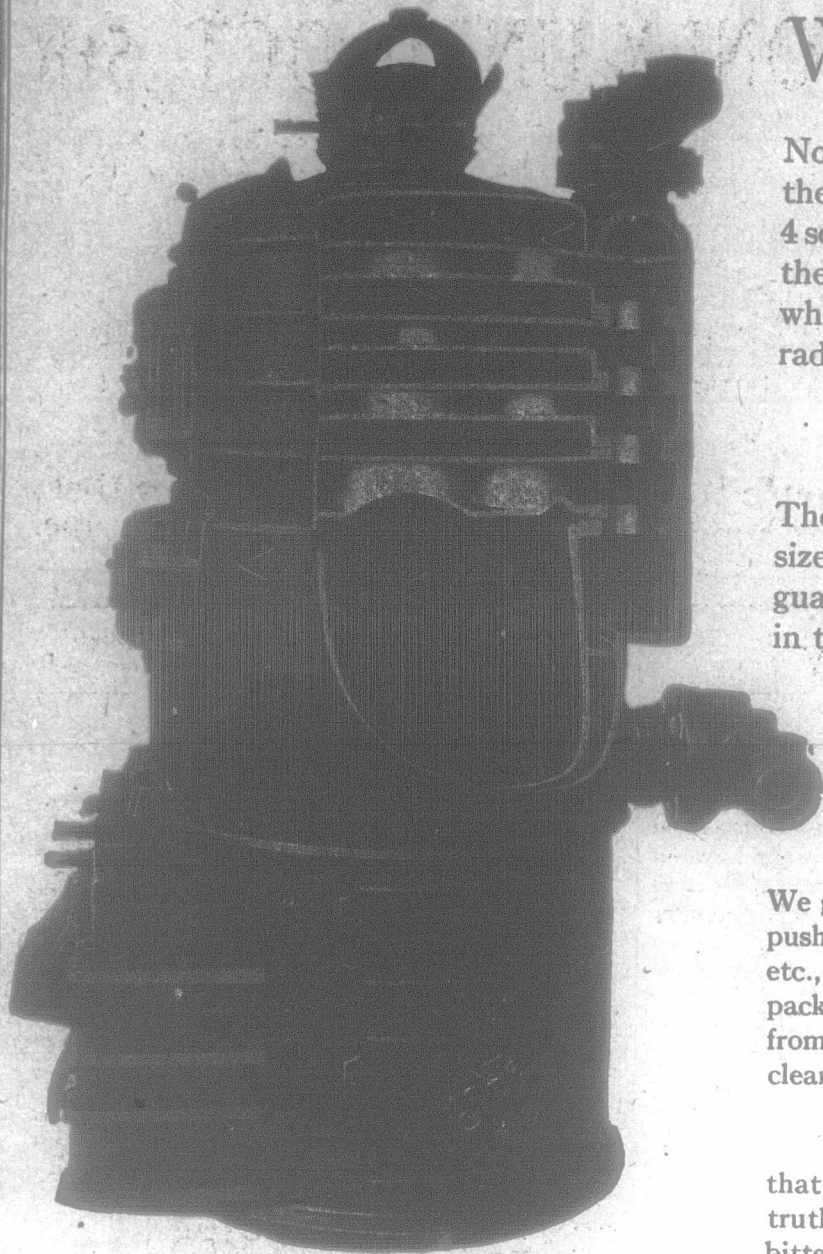
9-48 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard steel wire spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Weight per rod 12 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....

48c.

The Sarnia Fence Company, Limited, Sarnia, Ont.

You Are Facing the Home Heating Problem this Winter—There are Four Things to Consider

- 1—What is the most comfortable and hygienic kind of heat I can get?
- 2—How easy will it be for me to get as much or as little heat as I want from time to time?
- 3—What is the first cost, the fuel cost and the upkeep cost?
- 4—How are the manufacturer's claims backed up by actual practical use in homes like mine?



This picture shows a Gurney-Oxford Boiler with a piece of the wall cut out to show the unique fire-box construction with water walls and 4 water sections above the fire. Every atom of heat used.

THOUSANDS OF GURNEY-OXFORDS IN USE

Since 1845 we have been solving the heating and cooking problems for Canadian homes and our record is one long, unbroken success. We want you to send to day for our new edition of "City Comfort for Country Homes," which tells all about our System and gives many photos and plans of actual installations with testimonial letters.

WEIGHED UP CAREFULLY, point by point, the logical answer to every one is Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating. Examine this sectional view of a Gurney-Oxford Boiler. Note in the lower part the fire-pot walls slope inwards which directs the full blast of the heat right against the 4 water sections. These 4 sections have openings, getting smaller as you go up, through which the flame zig-zags its way up, always giving off its heat to the water, which, after it is thoroughly heated rises up through the pipes and radiates all through the house.

Gurney-Oxford Boilers are Heaviest and Most Scientific

They weigh more, are more durable and have larger heating capacity, size for size, than any other boilers in Canada. They are built and guaranteed by the largest makers of stoves, heating apparatus, etc. in the British Empire. The Radiators, placed about the house, where needed, are kept hot or merely warm as you wish by the water circulating through, and the heat is gentle and natural. Hot air systems are cheaper, maybe, they certainly should be, as the air is sent over very hot surfaces before going into the room and is dry and dead.

Gurney-Oxford Repair Costs are Nil

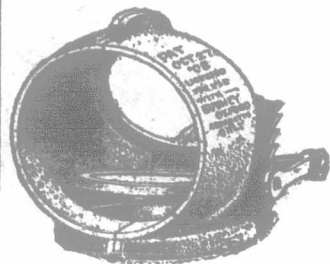
We give you the heaviest, most ample construction and as we use our famous push nipple, or metal-to-metal joints, there are no rubber gaskets, no packing, etc., to wear out. The Gurney-Oxford Grates are famous—they don't merely pack the fire-bed but being reversible and independent they "bite off" the ash from the coal and allow a free air circulation which is vitally necessary for clean, economical, clinker-free fires.

There are no "cold sides" to the house

that has a Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating plant. This is more than can be truthfully said for any other type of heating system. It makes no difference how bitterly keen the winds may blow. The water in every radiator is bound to be equally hot as it is ceaselessly circulating to and from the boiler. Nor is any "water system" needed—a few buckets put into the pipes and radiators in the fall last for months as there is no evaporation. Nor, again, is it difficult to install this system as pipes and radiators are easily and quickly placed in any house.



The Gurney-Oxford Boiler, pipes, valves and fittings, etc., for a house like this, with 360 feet of radiation, cost \$341, F.O.B. Toronto. At this price, any reputable fitter can supply the materials; the labor and freight being moderate extras.



The Famous Patented Gurney-Oxford "Economizer"

is the heart of the superiority of our System. Installed only in Gurney-Oxford Boilers, stoves, etc., it is practically a heat tap as by moving the handle up and down, any child can regulate the temperature to the exact degree of heat desired. You can't make a mistake. It means that the Gurney-Oxford boiler will need attention only once in 24 hours and that you can regulate the coal consumption AT ONCE to suit a sudden mild spell or a cold snap.

Send us a rough floor plan of your house and we will advise you, without any obligation, of the cost of a Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Installation. If you need a new stove send for our latest catalogue, showing prices of all Gurney-Oxford stoves, ranges, heaters, etc.

GURNEY FOUNDRY COMPANY, LTD.
Dept. 28, 476-538 West King St., Toronto

Also at: MONTREAL, HAMILTON, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, VANCOUVER



A trade mark that means Quality
and Success—71 years
of both